

East Asia Center

University of Washington
Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
Box 353650, Thomson Hall, Room 301
Seattle, WA 98195-3650

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EAST ASIA CENTER

WINTER 2010

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Asian Languages and Literature: Achievements and Challenges

By Michael Shapiro

The past year has been an exciting one for the University of Washington's Department of Asian Languages and Literature. The year has marked the centennial of the establishment in 1908 by the University's Board of Regents of a Department of Oriental History, Literature, and Institutions, headed by the Reverend Herbert H. Gowen. That Department is the forebear not only of our own department, but also of the Jackson School of International Studies and the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. The year has also marked the 40th anniversary of the existence of our department in its current form, namely as an autonomous department in the Humanities division of the College of Arts and Sciences. In its present form, the Department has been the unit on campus most centrally involved with teaching and service with regard to representative languages and literatures of East, South, and Southeast Asia. It has been a fundamental aspect of the Department's mission that it not only teach a broad range of courses to enable students to develop practical skills in particular languages, but also to treat Asian languages and literatures in a broad humanistic context, taking care to examine them with reference to the cultures and cultural traditions within which they exist and have developed. During this past year, there has been a wide-spread celebration on campus of the significance of the University of Washington's accomplishments in Asian studies during the past century. The organization of the well-attended Centennial Lecture Series, sponsored by the UW's Alumni Association, and the awarding of the Japanese Foreign Minister's Award to the UW's Japan Studies Program in recognition of the UW's long-standing contribution to Japanese studies, both bear witness to the important place that the study of



Kaoru Ohta presents a lecture to first-year Japanese language students.

Asian language, culture, and civilization has had on the UW campus over the past century.

It should be no surprise that virtually everything about the study of Asian languages and cultures has changed since the Reverend Gowen's time. In the first year for which we have catalogue records (1909-10) after the founding of the new department, the Reverend Gowen was listed as teaching two courses in each of the two semesters of the academic year. The four courses were (1) China, Japan and Korea, their history, literature and religious systems; (2) European conquests in Asia; (3) the literature of Persia; and (4) the primitive civilization of the Euphrates and Nile valleys, their history, religions, literatures, and monuments. By the next year, 1910-11, a totally different roster of courses was offered. Expanded now to three courses per semester, the Reverend Gowen's teaching load comprised the classical literature of Japan, Buddhism as a philosophy and a religion, the classical literature of India, a history of Semitic archaeology, elementary Sanskrit, and elementary Hebrew. Clearly, the Reverend Gowen's purview was broad and extraordinary. But within a few decades after the establishment of the Department, such a one-man operation charged with providing instruction with regard to the languages, history,

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FLAS FELLOWS

UW - East Asia Center FLAS Fellows for the Academic Year 2009-2010

Student	Department	Language
Emily Anderson	History	Korean
Renee Balog	Asian Languages and Literature	Chinese
Dillon Brown	Jackson School - Japan Studies	Japanese
Hudson Hamilton	Law	Japanese
Cindy Huang	Art History	Japanese
Samuel Lederer	Jackson School - Japan Studies	Japanese
Frances Li	Asian Languages and Literature	Japanese
Dierdre Martin	Jackson School - Japan Studies	Japanese
Bradley Murg	Political Science	Chinese
Kristian Petersen	Near and Middle East Studies - Interdisciplinary Program	Chinese
Mariko Troyer	Jackson School - Japan Studies	Japanese



William Lavelly, *Director*
Mary Bernson, *Director, East Asia Resource Center*
Kristi Roundtree, *Associate Director*
Diane Atkinson, *Outreach Coordinator*
Sara Caka, *Program Coordinator*
Peyton Canary, *Program Associate*



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The Problem with China's Urban Population Data

By Kam Wing Chan

How big are Chinese cities? It is an important issue, but also a complicated one. It is not uncommon to hear that Chongqing is “the largest city not only in China but in the world”, with a population in excess of 30 million. But any Chinese citizen will tell you that Shanghai, with a real urban population of around 14 million, is larger than its supposed competitor in China's southwest. Problems with the true city population size of Chongqing and other Chinese urban centers reflect the fact that China has a highly, and probably the most, complex urban and city statistical data in the world. Confusion over urban population sizes arises because the boundaries of large Chinese cities typically encompass an urbanized core surrounded by numerous scattered towns and large stretches of rural territory, usually with relatively dense farming populations.

These administratively bounded cities (also called municipalities) are so large in area that they are more aptly called regions or prefectures, or even provinces, like Chongqing, which has an administrative area roughly the size of Austria. As the most extreme example, Chongqing's official population of 32 million does not represent the true city or metropolitan area population because more than two-thirds of the employed workers in the municipality are actually farmers. One may need to take a whole day just to travel from the urban core to the northern, more remote part of this “metropolitan area,” as it is sometimes erroneously labeled.

There are several ways to define “urban areas” in China. Two of the main ways used by researchers are: by administrative boundaries



Migrant workers in Shantou in southern China. The author lived in Shantou as a child.

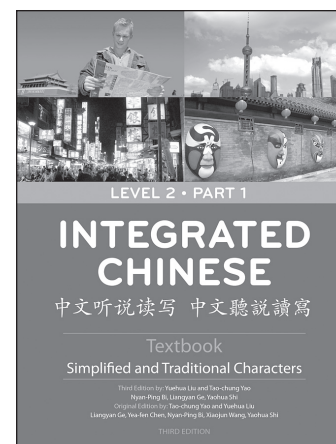
based on “city districts” or by objective criteria such as the density of population and buildings (called “urban statistical areas”), as shown in Table 1. In the past, most of the city districts were largely urbanized, but they are increasingly not in the last ten years or so. Based on the urban statistical areas definition, the largest city in China is Shanghai, with a population of 13.5 million in 2000. Chongqing had a city population of only 6.2 million.

Moreover, an important official distinction between two groups of individual Chinese citizens within the same cities, those with local residence permits, or *hukou*, and those without, adds another layer of complexity (see Table 1). Although population statistics based on the number of local *hukou* holders are issued every year and are widely available, they do not show the actual population of cities. But the numbers are often mistakenly used as such. For almost all major cities, the registered (*hukou*) population is smaller than the actual population, which includes migrants whose *hukou* remains back in their original community. In some cases, the difference is huge: the gap between the registered

(1.8 million) and actual population (8.1 million) in the city district boundary of Shenzhen, for example, was 6.3 million in 2005.

Different statistical approaches to calculating urban populations matter because they can have a huge impact on economic planning and business decisions. Table 2 shows the different (some widely) per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) numbers for the same cities, as reported in the same official publications. Per capita GDP is the city's GDP divided by its population and is often and widely used as a metric of the living standard of a city. Numerous studies comparing the competitiveness or productivity of cities in China have used the wrong city population numbers to generate per capita GDP and other measures, resulting in misleading results and interpretations. Most commonly in the past, many applied the *hukou* population to compute per capita urban GDP, unaware that this population statistic does not encompass all city residents and, in some cases, may include only a minority of the true population. This could result in highly absurd per capita GDP numbers for certain cities such as Shenzhen (133,305 RMB, or 16,100 USD,

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New Confucius Institute of Washington State

By Brittain Barber and Peyton Canary

Washington's first Confucius Institute has been announced. The Confucius Institute of Washington State will be established as a partnership between the UW, Seattle Public Schools, and the Office of Chinese Language Council International (or Hanban) of the People's Republic of China. Sichuan University in China has also been invited as a partner.

According to the Confucius Institute's website, the first Confucius Institute was established in Seoul, South Korea, in 2004, as part of an effort by China to promote the learning of Chinese as a foreign language and to enhance other nations' understanding of Chinese culture at a time when China had become a major player on the international stage. Washington's new Institute will be part of an ever-expanding network of Confucius Institutes across the globe. By April 2009, more than 300 Confucius Institutes had been established in more than eighty countries. There are several Institutes already in the Northwest, with five Institutes in Oregon and British Columbia. There are fifty-seven Institutes in the United States at universities such as UCLA, Purdue, and the University of Kansas. The stated mission of Washington's new Confucius Institute is to provide "lifelong pathways to learning Chinese language and culture" for people in Washington.

The establishment of the Confucius Institute of Washington State is the culmination of negotiations that began with the historic visit of China's President Hu Jintao in 2006. Governor Christine Gregoire and President Hu expressed mutual aspirations to expand Chinese language and cultural understanding in Washington State for educational and business purposes. These goals led to Gregoire's proposal for the Institute; the final agreement promises to further deepen Washington's already strong ties with China. Given China's increasing role in global affairs in areas such as trade and security, it is important for Washington to ensure that the next generation



of students is well prepared to work with China in the future. Following the visit by Hu, an *ad hoc* group chaired by former Washington Governor Gary Locke found considerable support for establishing a Confucius Institute.

The new Institute follows a trend of increasing efforts within the state to raise the public's consciousness about China. At the January 2006 International Education Leadership Summit in Seattle, a group of Washington business, education and government leaders set an ambitious goal to have 10% of Washington students learning Chinese by 2015. Indeed, demand for Chinese has grown in recent years; surveys show a steady increase in the number of schools offering Chinese language programs. In addition, Seattle Public Schools supports over two dozen teachers of Chinese who are working towards a Chinese World Language Endorsement.

While most Confucius Institutes are located on university campuses, the one in Washington State will be housed at the Confucius Institute Educational Center at Chief Sealth High School/Denny International Middle School in Seattle. The space includes a classroom used for teaching Chinese during the day, which will be open to the wider community for Institute-sponsored activities after school, in the evenings, and on weekends. In addition, the Confucius Institute Educational Center will provide library space to house a collection of books, media, and resource materials available to teachers and students throughout the state. The Center will also have thirty laptop computers that can be used as a language-learning lab on site or taken to other locations for technology-based workshops. Some larger events will be held on the UW campus.

The operation plan of the Institute is to

develop programs that support teaching Chinese and sharing Chinese culture with teachers, students, and the community. These will include mentoring, professional development and certification programs for teachers, Chinese language curricula and resources, evaluation and assessment tools for students such as The Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK), and cultural and educational programs for both schools and communities. Other projects will be run under the joint auspices of the Confucius Institute Educational Center and the UW. Partners in these projects at the UW include the China Studies Program, the College of Education, the Department of Asian Languages and Literature, the East Asia Resource Center, the Language Learning Center, and the East Asia Center. In addition, the Institute will provide assistance for travel and conferences.

Tentative plans call for the UW to host five workshops and one public lecture. Four of the evening and weekend workshops will be presented by the East Asia Resource Center. The Department of Asian Languages and Literature will present the fifth. The East Asia Center will provide one public lecture featuring a national-level speaker.

The UW's Vice Provost for Global Affairs, Dr. Stephen Hanson, will serve as Chair of the Confucius Institute Board of Directors. The Executive Director, Karen Kodama, will run day-to-day operations. Kodama, who also works as the International Education Administrator for Seattle Public Schools, has been responsible for expanding Chinese language to three elementary schools in Seattle. She recently received the World Citizen Award from the World Affairs Council for her work on developing international school programs in Seattle. She is also the former principal of the award-winning John Stanford International School.

The Washington State China Relations Council, the Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle, and the Alliance for Education will assist Seattle Public Schools and the UW in launching the new Institute, and will provide financial and in-kind support.

Brittain Barber is a Japan Studies MA candidate, and Peyton Canary is a China Studies MA candidate in the Jackson School of International Studies.

TABLE 1
Population Statistics of China's Ten Largest Cities, 2000 and 2005 (in millions)^a

Rank	Cities	2000			2005		
		Region (City Districts and Counties)	City Districts	Urban Statistical Areas of City Districts	Population (with local hukou) of City Districts ^c	De facto Population of City Districts ^d	Population (with local hukou) of City Districts ^c
1	Shanghai	16.41	14.35	13.46	11.37	17.13	12.90
2	Beijing	13.57	11.51	9.88	9.74	14.43	11.14
3	Guangzhou	9.94	8.52	7.55	5.67	8.21 ^e	6.17
4	Wuhan	8.31	8.31	6.79	7.49	8.53	8.01
5	Tianjin	9.85	7.50	6.76	6.82	8.57	7.73
6	Shenzhen	7.01	7.01	6.48	1.25	8.14	1.82
7	Chongqing	30.51	9.69	6.17	8.96	10.41	10.30
8	Shenyang	7.20	5.30	4.60	4.85	4.94	4.96
9	Chengdu	11.11	4.33	3.96	3.36	4.72	4.82
10	Dongguan	6.45	6.45	3.87	1.53	6.56	1.66

Notes and sources:

- These cities are ranked by the *de facto* population of urban statistical areas of city districts in 2000 census. Boundaries of some cities and city districts may have changed after 2000.
- Data are from the 2000 Census (November 1).
- Population with local *hukou* are year-end figures published by the Ministry of Public Security.
- Unless otherwise noted, these figures are implied mid-year population used to calculate the per capita GDP of these cities in *China City Statistical Yearbook 2006*. They are assumed to be the *de facto* population.
- This is computed directly from the 2005 1% Population Survey (November 1), Guangdong volume.

TABLE 2
Per Capita GDP of Ten Largest Cities in 2000, 2005 and 2006 (in RMB¥, Current Prices)

Cities	2000		2005	2006
	Per capita GDP (based on <i>hukou</i> population)	Per capita GDP (based on <i>de facto</i> population)	Per capita GDP	Per capita GDP
Shanghai	36,054	28,565	52,889	59,306
Beijing	23,942	20,264	46,878	52,042
Guangzhou	38,207	25,398	78,428	67,407
Wuhan	16,109	14,518	26,238	45,541
Tianjin	20,422	18,574	39,695	52,017
Shenzhen	133,305	23,759	60,801	69,450
Chongqing	8,770	8,112	16,712	17,080
Shenyang	19,336	17,686	36,779	45,827
Chengdu	19,944	15,457	32,131	39,286
Dongguan	32,091	7,598	33,263	39,468

Notes: Figures for 2000 are computed based on official GDP data (from *China City Statistical Yearbook 2001*) and city population figures in Table 1. Figures for 2005 and 2006 are directly from *China City Statistical Yearbooks 2006 and 2007*; they are supposedly based on *de facto* population. As of November 2009, the exchange rate is 1 USD = 6.84 RMB¥. In 2000 the average exchange rate was 1 USD = 8.28 RMB¥; in 2005, the average exchange rate was 1 USD = 8.20 RMB¥; and in 2006, the average exchange rate was 1 USD = 7.98 RMB¥.

in 2000) and Dongguan (32,091 RMB, or 3,876 USD, in 2000).

At the national level, similar confusion exists. A recent report by a fund management firm claims that China already has over 60% of the population living in urban areas and urbanization has basically finished in the country. Consequently, capital investment in China is heading to a slowdown (don't expect China to lead the world economy out of the slump...). To this author, this is a rather misconstrued proposition. There may be other reasons for China's capital investment to slow down, but it is not because China has already urbanized. Far from it, urbanites today remain a minority at 46% (see Table 3). There is still quite a bit of room for more urban expansion in that vast country!

Kam Wing Chan is a Professor of Geography at the University of Washington. For a full treatment of this issue, see: Kam Wing Chan, "Misconceptions and Complexities in the Study of China's Cities: Definitions, Statistics, and Implications," Eurasian Geography and Economics, 48(4), pp.383-412, 2007, at <http://courses.washington.edu/chinageo/ChanCityDefinitionsEGE2007.pdf>.

TABLE 3
Total and Urban Population in China 2000-2008 (in millions)

Year	Total population	Urban population	% Urban
2000	1,267	459	36.2
2005	1,308	562	43.0
2006	1,314	577	43.9
2007	1,321	594	44.9
2008	1,328	607	45.7

Note: 2000 and 2005 urban population figures are based on 2000 urban definition; 2006-2008 figures are based on 2006 urban definition. Source: National Bureau of Statistics, China.

The Meaning of the Electoral Victory of the Democratic Party of Japan

In the wake of the historic victory of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), led by the new prime minister Yukio Hatoyama, over the long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Japan Studies MA student Brittain Barber sat down with Japan Studies Chair Robert Pekkanen to discuss the importance of this new shift in political power in Japan.

Q: First of all, how would you describe the recent election?

Robert Pekkanen: This was a historic election in Japan. The reason it was historic is that the LDP, the conservative party that has ruled Japan almost continuously since its inception in 1955, lost an election for the first time since it was formed. The LDP lost power in 1993 briefly, but in that election, all the Liberal Democrats who ran were pretty much returned to office. So in a sense, this is the first time that the voters have thrown the LDP out of office. This longevity of rule is truly remarkable compared to what we see in other advanced, industrialized democracies. And that is what makes this a historic election in Japan. It is also striking in that the defeat was not a narrow victory by the opposition DPJ, but a landslide in its favor. Even more striking is the contrast compared to the last election for Japan's legislature in 2005, in which the LDP achieved its greatest electoral success since it had been formed in 1955.

Q: So the LDP has lost power. Does it appear to have any strategy for regaining power, or is it merely waiting for the former opposition party to make a mistake?



Japan's newly elected prime minister Yukio Hatoyama.

Pekkanen: At the moment, it is in disarray, as is to be expected. However, the very nature of the DPJ's victory indicates that there will be alternation of power in the future. In fact, many voters said, "Well, I do not expect that much from the DPJ, but if they do not do a good job, I will vote against them in the next election." So, although the LDP doesn't appear to be especially well poised for an immediate comeback, the nature of electoral competition is such that they will be back. Just like the Republicans in the US today: they are out of power in the legislative and executive branch, but nobody expects that to continue for, say, the next 20 years. Something like the LDP's dominance from 1955-2009 will never be repeated.

Q: Do you see the US-Japan military relationship taking a new turn because of a switch in ruling parties?

Pekkanen: Most analysts do not expect there to be a significant departure in the US-Japan military alliance. The DPJ has signaled more openness to Asia. Okada Katsuya, the Japanese Foreign Minister, has been the one who has done that the most with his "Half Stepping Out of the Nuclear Umbrella" speech. People will watch closely to see what happens with discussions about relocation of the US bases. However, most people believe that the reasons

behind the US-Japan military alliance are solid and grounded in geopolitics and unlikely to change because of the change of government in Japan.

Q: One last question about the Japan situation before we move to more local issues. The DPJ has signaled a fairly strong anti-bureaucracy stance as they have taken power. Do you believe this attitude is warranted and do you think it is significant?

Pekkanen: The number one reason the DPJ got votes was because they were not the LDP. The number two reason they got votes was because they bashed the bureaucracy. Admittedly, some of the things the bureaucrats have done deserve bashing. They lost 50 million pension records; that's akin to losing 50 million social security records. If that happened in the US, we would not be surprised if there were incidents of lethal violence at social security offices. People take that very seriously, and it was an absolute disaster. One of the reasons the LDP lost is they were in power during that incident. The bureaucrats were the ones who messed up, but if you are the party in power you have to take responsibility for that. I think that there is a strong anti-bureaucrat sentiment running in Japan now, and that got a lot of votes for the DPJ. Their efforts to tame the bureaucracy will prob-

Now for some negatives (or, in the newsletter speak of our time, "challenges"). It should be no surprise that some of them have to do with money, or the lack thereof. The explosive rise in interest in the languages and cultures of Asia simply has not been matched with a commensurate rise in funding for departments such as our own. There are historical reasons why this might be the case. The organizational structure of academic units at the UW is in many ways a relic of the 1960s. We have separate departments for Slavic, Scandinavian, German, Classics, and Romance languages (divided into divisions for Spanish/Portuguese and French/Italian), but only one for all the languages of Asia, whose speakers comprise approximately 40% of the world's population. Our Department actually has fewer tenure-track faculty members than it did in the early 1980s. Then there were twenty tenure-track faculty members. That number is down to fourteen. Of course, we have many more lecturers and teaching assistants, who do exceptionally good work under less than optimal conditions. Teaching loads are high, salaries low, and (at least for lecturers) terms of employment short. The budget cuts of the past year have only made this situation worse. Teaching assistant positions have been cut, section size increased, and some course tracks (for example, the heritage track of first-year Korean) eliminated for the time being. This makes little sense at a time when students are clamoring for instruction in Asian languages, when a Confucius Institute is

being established in our state (see page 14), and when Chinese and Japanese are making substantial inroads into curricula of the K-12 school systems. We should be increasing capacity, building stronger connections to the K-12 system, improving our curriculum, expanding opportunities for overseas study, rebuilding faculty strength in our traditional areas of excellence, and laying the groundwork for an institutional framework for the study of Asian languages, literatures and cultures that will meet the long-term needs of our constituency in the years to come.

I believe it is very important to place some emphasis on the phrase "long-term." I do so out of the belief that the very best language and literature programs plan for the long-haul. They build curricula in which the teaching of languages at the elementary level is linked organically to what happens at the advanced levels, where language work goes on in conjunction with work in literature, history, and culture, and in which there is a community of teachers and scholars with different research interests and teaching skills. This requires a kind of expertise that is built up over time and requires continuity in course content, faculty, and funding. For decades, we have had this kind of continuity at the UW. But this community is put at risk when too many courses are taught by faculty on short-term contracts, languages are added or subtracted from the curriculum based upon the exigencies of annual budgets, or programs get stretched by trying to do too many things with

too few resources.

I do not wish to end this article on a negative note. To be sure, that financial exigencies are upon us is something with which we have to deal. But it is also important to bear in mind that, in the century since the appointment of the Reverend Gowen to the UW faculty, the UW has grown into one of the elite institutions in the world for the study of the languages, peoples, cultures and civilizations of Asia. The various units whose centennial is currently being celebrated, including our Department of Asian Languages and Literature, have a justifiably good reason to be proud. The accomplishments of our unit during the past decades have been substantial. But the continued success of Asian studies at the University of Washington, with East Asian studies prominent among them, depends upon the continued strength of the institution's offerings in Asian languages and literature. I do not hide the fact that I am an unabashed proponent of the centrality of language and literature to area studies in general. We have at the UW a world-class operation in Asian language and literature. With the resources to do our job properly, I am fully confident that we will remain a premier institution in the decades to come.

Michael Shapiro is the Chair of the Department of Asian Languages and Literature.

2010 Summer Study Abroad with East Asia Faculty

Chinese Film History and Criticism Beijing, China

Professor Yomi Braester, Department of Comparative Literature
June 28 - July 25, 2010
Complete information can be found at <http://faculty.washington.edu/yomi/bfa/index.html>.

Korean Culture, Immigration, and Health 2010 Exploration Seminar in Seoul, Korea

Program Director: Professor Eunjung Kim,
Department of Family and Child Nursing
August 23 - September 13, 2010

Asian Cities: Hyper Urbanism, Democratic Design 2010 Exploration Seminar in Tokyo, Kobe, and Awajishima, Japan

Program Director: Professor Jeff Hou,
Department of Landscape Architecture
August 25 - September 14, 2010

Gods and Mountains: Icons, Temples, and Pilgrimage in Japan

2010 Exploration Seminar in Nara and Kyoto, Japan

Program Directors: Professor Cynthia Bogel,
Department of Art History and Lindsey DeWitt,
PhD Candidate, Buddhist Studies, UCLA
August 30 - September 20, 2010

Additional opportunities and complete information on Exploration Seminars can be found at <http://depts.washington.edu/explore/>

Asian Languages and Literature: Achievements and Challenges

(continued from page 1)

and institutions of all of Asia had become impossible. The range of languages expanded, the degree of specialization increased, and the level of linguistic proficiency expected of students was raised to ever higher levels. From relatively modest beginnings a century ago, the full infrastructure of a world-class operation in Asian studies (with the study of Asian languages and literature playing a leading role) emerged. The world of Language and Area Centers, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, “critical language” overseas summer language courses, multi-track degree programs in various Asian languages, and study-abroad programs could scarcely have been imagined by the Reverend Gowen and the UW Board of Regents a century ago.

That things change greatly in a century is no big surprise. What may not be so apparent, however, is just how much has changed during the 40 years that Asian Languages and Literature has existed as an independent academic department. I find it somewhat bracing to realize that I have now been a faculty member at the UW for 39 years, which covers the entire history of the “modern” department except for its first two years of existence. When I conclude my term as chair at the end of this current year, I will have served (off and on) as department chair for eleven years. Things have changed markedly during my years as chair, and they have changed even more markedly since I received my graduate training in the late 1960s and began my teaching career in 1970. And although it is a cliché to say it, some of these changes have been for the better and some for the worse.

First the good news: The desire for instruction with regard to all aspects of the language, literature and culture of Asia (and particularly East Asia) has increased spectacularly since the Department was established. This increase is a national, and not just a local UW, phenomenon. Between 1960 and 2006,

language enrollments for Japanese have increased nationally from 1,746 to over 66,000; those for Chinese have increased from 1,844 to over 51,000. Korean enrollments have gone from virtually zero to over 7,000. In the same period, enrollment for French has decreased from 228,000 to 206,000, for German from 146,000 to 94,000, and for Russian from 30,000 to just under 25,000. By way of comparison, it is interesting to note that Spanish enrollments have surged from approximately 177,000 to an astounding almost 833,000. On the figures for the Asian languages, it’s noteworthy that a really sharp increase in Japanese enrollments took place between 1980 and 1990, a period coinciding with the boom years in the Japanese economy – a time during which the Japanese government invested heavily in Japanese language programs in the US and there was widespread apprehension among Americans that the Japanese economy was engulfing the US economy. Based upon the experience of what happened with Japanese enrollments, it is not unreasonable to project that Chinese enrollments will witness a similar sharp increase in the coming decades. This is supported by the fact that, of the twelve languages most widely taught at US post-secondary institutions, the two showing the largest percentage increases between 2002 and 2006 are Arabic (126.5%) and Chinese (51%).

The upswing in interest in learning Asian languages is by no means only a phenomenon of post-secondary education. There has been an increase in interest in Asian languages in the K-12 schools, where language immersion programs, International Baccalaureate degrees, and Advanced Placement courses in Japanese and Chinese are increasingly popular. When I went to high school in the early 1960s, the readily available language class options were Spanish, French, German, and in some schools, Latin. Today, Japanese is taught at approximately 25% of the high schools in the State of Washington that have responded to an ongoing survey of language offerings in Washington high schools. Schools are gearing up for an anticipated surge of interest in Chinese. It is not inconceivable that

the old trio of French, Spanish, and German may, at least locally, be giving way to a new trio of Chinese, Japanese, and Spanish. This is only part of the picture.

Interest in pre-school language programs is on the increase. I might mention, by way of illustration, that my one-year-old granddaughter, who lives in Austin, Texas, was registered for enrollment prenatally at a day-care center featuring a Chinese language immersion program. The majority of the students in this program are not of Chinese ethnicity. This would have been unimaginable 40 years ago, not to mention in the Reverend Gowen’s era.

There is more good news. As compared with a generation or so ago, our department is offering a wider spectrum of courses, targeted to a broader constituency of students, in a larger number of languages. Total student enrollments in our courses now add up to approximately 4,000 per year. They include not only our own undergraduate majors and minors and our graduate students, but a broad swath of undergraduate and graduate students from across campus. Fully 95% of the student credit hours generated by our undergraduate course offerings come from students not majoring in Asian Language and Literature. Double and triple majors are on the rise and it has become commonplace for students to combine a major in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, or Hindi with one in bioengineering, computer science, mathematics, or business. Our faculty members have training and research specializations in a wider variety of areas than would have been the case earlier. Today, our department has faculty who are active researchers in linguistics, literature and literary theory, language pedagogy, religious studies, epigraphy and paleography, film studies, and cultural studies. Our majors, both undergraduate and graduate, find employment not just as teachers and scholars of Asian languages, but in a wide range of professions, including health sciences, law, information technology, government services, the military, and business. I think it’s fair to say they enter these professions with a higher degree of spoken language proficiency than would have been possible earlier.

ably be less successful than many of their supporters imagine because it is quite difficult to do. I think that there is also some danger that many bureaucrats, most of whom are honest, hardworking, and intelligent, will become demoralized. Younger people who might have entered the bureaucracy will choose not to enter the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy has been a course of national service for many elite young people in Japan. If that becomes devalued, I am not sure that those people will become political leaders. They might enter business, they might enter the non-profit sector, or they might choose other paths. But it could lead to a diminution of the quality of governance in Japan particularly because, unlike the US, politicians do not have large staffs, and also there is not a ring of sophisticated and influential public policy machines or think tanks encircling Tokyo or Nagatachō (the district in Tokyo where The Diet is located) like there are in Washington, DC. In other words, there is no alternative venue for policy generation outside of the bureaucracy as there is in other countries. So I think that there is some risk to this policy for Japan in the long term, replacing an excellent bureaucracy with mediocre politicians.

Q: *In what ways has the UW been involved in the historic events of the summer?*

Pekkanen: We were very fortunate in that three of our students worked as interns during this historic election. Brittain Barber and Deirdre Martin were interns at the office in Nagano for an incumbent DPJ representative named Takashi Shinohara. He won election in his district. Garrett Bredell was an intern at another Diet member’s office, a Tokyo-based representative named Jin Matsubara. He also won election in his district and was an incumbent. So it looks like the UW students were lucky charms for the DPJ. I myself traveled with several politicians. I went with LDP politicians and visited their offices, and visited the offices of the DPJ candidates. I spent at least one day with each one.

Q: *Was the tone of the LDP politicians markedly different from the DPJ politicians who you were with?*



Representative Takashi Shinohara and Brittain Barber campaign door-to-door in Nagano.

Pekkanen: It was night and day. The LDP politicians were depressed. They were down on the party, and they were down on the election. One veteran, a former minister, told me that this was “the toughest election I have ever been in.” I said, “Really? In the 90’s you won an election by only 700 votes. This is even tougher?” He said, “This is a terrible election. When I am out shaking hands and I tell people that I am from the LDP, they will not even shake my hand.” On the other hand, the DPJ folks were just cackling over the expected size of their victory. The mood at the offices was very happy. They were working hard even though they knew they were going to win. It was just a question of by how much. In the end, probably even they were surprised, at least a little bit, by how many votes they actually got. So everyone knew that public sentiment was very strongly against the LDP and that clearly affected the mood of those people working long hours trying to get their candidates elected.

Q: *How did the UW program develop?*

Pekkanen: This program developed because of meetings I had with Representative Shinohara. He’s a UW alumnus and I asked him if he would be willing to host some of our students to serve as interns. He agreed, and we sent students for the first time last year. This year, because of the election, students were fortunate enough to be able to go to the Nagano office, which is where his constituency is, and participate in this historic election. I think it was a fantastic opportunity for our

students – literally a once in a lifetime opportunity, so I am glad we had three students able to take advantage of this. We also were introduced to Representative Matsubara, who is not an alumnus of the UW, but was kind enough to take in interns as well. I hope that in the future we can continue this program.

Q: *As a final question, does this mark a true shift in Japan’s political history?*

Pekkanen: Without question, it is one of the four most important elections in the post-war period. Some would say it is the most important election in the post-war period. As I said, it is the first time the voters have rejected the LDP and voted for the opposition in great numbers. We can expect that the simple fact that the LDP lost power is significant. It is important for those unfamiliar with Japan to realize that, for anybody who is not already in their fifties, the LDP has been governing, literally, every day they’ve been alive. So for the LDP to be out of power is something that will fundamentally change how voters will think about politics. It will fundamentally change the bureaucrats’ relationships with the political parties. It will fundamentally change interest group relationships with political parties. We have already seen, for example, in conservative Ibaraki Prefecture, the Japanese Medical Association endorsed the DPJ, something that would have been unheard of a decade ago. It’s something that will fundamentally change local politics. We will see a lot of governors declaring for the DPJ. We will see the balance of power in a lot of the prefectural assemblies shifting even though they have a different electoral system. That will change a lot, too, especially because a lot of the money for the local governments comes from the central government. So, yes, many things will change because the DPJ won. The real significance of the election is not that the DPJ will have different policies but, simply, that they are somebody who is not the LDP running the country.

Robert Pekkanen is the Chair of the Japan Studies Program, Jackson School of International Studies.

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon Visits Seattle

By Donald C. Hellman and Yong-Chool Ha

The visit of United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to Seattle in October was widely recognized as a huge success. The Secretary-General came to Seattle with several purposes in mind. The first was to receive an honorary degree bestowed on him by the UW in a full-house convocation ceremony in Meany Hall. Secretary-General Ban charmed the audience by recounting an anecdote about his desire to enroll in the China Studies Program at the Jackson School in the early 1970s with a Fulbright Fellowship. Because he was a runner-up, it consequently took him more than three and a half decades to finally receive a degree from the UW. The anecdote, apart from being entertaining and relevant, reflected the warm personality of the Secretary-General, who was very sensitive to the interests of his audience. That sensitivity was apparent in the speeches he delivered at the convocation and at another event in a downtown Seattle hotel co-hosted by the World Affairs Council and the Jackson School. The downtown speech reflected his interest in reaching out to the community of Seattle, which he did with both calculation and charm.



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon receives his honorary degree at the University of Washington.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of his speech was his ability to communicate a genuine belief in the ideals of the United Nations. He was passionate, almost missionary-like, in discussing issues relating to the environment, human rights, peace, poverty, nuclear proliferation and other goals of the UN to which he is committed. He did not come across as an individual who invoked platitudes of the sort in Walt Disney World's "It's A Small World After All". Rather, Secretary-General Ban was a diplomat concerned with results and passionately committed to achieving those results. He presented himself as a world leader who wants to go beyond words with deep commitment not only to espousing ideals but also to achieving these ideals. He was particularly passionate about the December Copenhagen conference on global warming, and indicated that he would be going to Congress to try to mobilize support there to back President Obama's visit to the meeting.

Secretary-General Ban spoke at the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He met with Bill and Melinda Gates, who are long time supporters of the UN programs for which he is the spokesperson. He also met on campus with students from the Political Science department and was entertained at President Emmert's house with an elegant dinner

following the award of the honorary degree.

In terms of an enduring footprint from his visit, the hope is that there will be development of a connection between the United Nations and the Jackson School in both curricular and research activities. For the Jackson School, this is important because of the inauguration of two new in-house institutions, the Center for Human Rights and the Global Asia Institute (see page 11), both of which were aided by bills passed by the Washington State Legislature and signed by Governor Christine Gregoire. These institutions provide an ideal setting for lodging any initiative for cooperation that may emanate from UN Headquarters in New York City. The legacy of the Secretary-General's visit is not only being the first sitting UN Secretary-General to visit Seattle and to reach out in a multi-dimensional way to the Northwest community, but also facilitating the institutionalization of programs related to UN activities as an integral part of the Jackson School.

Donald C. Hellman is Professor of International Studies and the Director of the Institute for International Policy, and Yong-Chool Ha is the Korean Foundation Professor of Korea Social Science at the Jackson School of International Studies.

Global Asia Institute Founded

By Brittain Barber

"The university was given an unusually attractive award last spring," said Jackson School of International Studies professor Donald Hellmann. A bill sponsored by Senator Paull Shin (D-Edmonds) has commissioned the Jackson School to create the Global Asia Institute, where policy research will be conducted under the auspices of the Jackson School. The Senator's blog notes that "a large portion of Washington's exports are to Asian markets. The creation of the Institute at UW will help prepare students for the export jobs of tomorrow, enhancing Washington's economic opportunities." The bill passed unanimously in both houses and was signed into law by Governor Christine Gregoire on May 12. Hellmann and Professor David Bachman will serve as co-directors of the Institute.

Hellmann gives credit for the overwhelming support of the bill to Shin: "Senator Shin cannot be praised enough for this. We owe him a huge debt." The UW also had a hand in the bill's passage, however, as Professor Hellmann went to Olympia five times to testify before various committees. Fellow Jackson School professor Clark Sorensen went twice, while Hellmann and Jackson School director Anand Yang attended the bill's signing.

"This is not a think tank in the conventional sense," explains Hellmann. He elaborated that the Institute will not address contemporary policy questions, but will focus instead on long-term issues that are more in keeping with the resources available at the UW. Hellmann cited global health as an example. Working in tandem with the Gates Foundation, the UW is a world leader in this area. By tapping this expertise, the Global Asia Institute can position itself at the forefront of research into health policies in Asia. Hellmann also listed environmental issues, energy policy and the digital revolution as other areas where the Institute is poised to work on the cutting edge. The Institute will also address traditional areas



Senator Paull Shin

of concern, such as security and trade, but Hellmann envisions a focus on "issues that meld technology and diplomacy in unprecedented ways."

The Global Asia Institute will benefit the Jackson School in numerous ways. First, within the Jackson School the Global Asia Institute will act as a catalyst for greater integration among programs. The geographic area comprising "Asia" includes the Jackson School programs in the East Asia Center, Southeast Asia Center, South Asia Center, Ellison Center (Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia Studies) and, to a lesser extent, the Middle East Center and Comparative Religion Program. Research conducted in the Institute is all but guaranteed to cross boundaries. Energy issues in Asia, for example, directly impact the Middle East, Russia, Japan, China and India.

Second, the nature of the Global Asia Institute will lead to increased links to various Puget Sound communities. The outreach activities mandated by the Institute's mission will increase contact between the Jackson School and local political and business leaders. In accordance with the provisions of the bill, the Institute must report to the state government periodically to ensure that the Institute is carrying out its mission. Senator Shin is currently the chair of the Senate International Relations Committee and is sure to remain closely tied to the project. Hellmann states that, to his

knowledge, the Institute is the only center at a public university that is explicitly authorized by the state government to undertake activities related to foreign policy and outreach. The patronage of the state will facilitate relationships with local business and political leaders.

Finally, the research conducted by the Global Asia Institute will be conducted in partnership with people and organizations abroad. These will not be one-time collaborations but rather systematic and institutionalized relationships that are built around long-term policy issues. As with programs within the Jackson School, the breadth of countries and policies under the banner of "Asia" encourages a wide international network of partners.

All three of these categories can be expected to generate spillovers for students. Jackson School students will benefit as the School, already respected for its area studies programs, institutionalizes a policy orientation. Students also can anticipate greater research opportunities, as the Institute begins generating funded projects. In addition, the Global Asia Institute will facilitate both local and international networking for students.

One reason that the bill passed with such enthusiasm is no doubt the clause absolving the state of all funding responsibilities. Critics may question whether this reduces the Global Asia Institute to an unfunded mandate, but Hellmann is upbeat about funding prospects. He admits that, while economic realities dictated the funding clause, it is also an opportunity. The lack of guaranteed funding forces creativity and entrepreneurship as the directors search for grant-generating proposals. In part, Hellmann is sanguine about the future because of his own experience. He estimates that he has raised "a million or two" for the Institute of International Policy; Hellmann also has extensive networks both home and abroad to tap for funds and ideas.

Brittain Barber is a Japan Studies MA candidate at the Jackson School of International Studies.

small groups, recording and editing their experiences into materials they are sharing in their classrooms this year. Three Oregon educators were selected by the EARC to participate in a pilot project in which NCTA formed a delegation within the much larger Bridge Delegation to China, sponsored by the Hanban (the Office of Chinese Language Council International of the People's Republic of China). Many of the delegates returned with plans to implement or expand courses about China and the Chinese language in their middle and high schools.

Study tours for 2010 will include an NCTA tour of China, once again funded by the Freeman Foundation, and a month-long tour and curriculum development project in Japan. The Japan tour will incorporate the sister-state activities of the Washington-Hyogo Teacher Institute, established in 1992, and is being funded by a Freeman Foundation grant and a Fulbright-Hays Group Project Abroad grant awarded to the EARC.

During summer 2008 and 2009, the EARC offered an intensive course on Japan for pre- and in-service K-12 educators. "Perspectives on East Asia for Teachers: Contemporary Japan" was a month-long course offered in partnership with the College of Education. The course gave educators an outstanding grounding in Japan studies and in curricular strategies for bringing Japan into the classroom. Plans are underway for a similar course about China in summer 2010.

East Asia Library

The East Asia Library (EAL), in collaboration with the Seattle Public Library, Wenxin Literary Association, and Seattle Chinese Literary Salon,

co-hosted the symposium "A Generation of Flying Swans: Symposium on Chinese Immigrant Writers in North America and Their Works" at the Seattle Public Library in August 2009. The three-hour program included presentations by three Chinese writers – Chen Ruilin, Su Wei, and Yu Xiu – who talked about their writing experience and works. The program presented speakers who are established Chinese writers and scholars from the US and Canada, as well as scholars from China.

To celebrate the 30th anniversary of US-China relations, the EAL, collaborating with the China Studies Program and other academic units at the UW and the Consulate General of China in San Francisco, hosted a series of cultural events including a reception and book donation by Consul General Gao to the Dean of University Libraries in June; a Chinese film week in late October; a symposium on US-China cultural relations entitled "China in America and America in China" in December; and an exhibition on US-China relations in November and December 2009. More information on these events can be found on the EAL website at www.lib.washington.edu/east-asia/us-china.

EAL staff has made significant progress in processing Chinese and Korean materials as part of their pre-catalogue conversion project. Since launching the project in April 2008, over 9,000 titles and 12,000 volumes of Chinese pre-catalogue materials have been cataloged. The Japanese pre-catalogue project is slated to begin when the Tateuchi Foundation-funded cataloger, Seako Suzuki, comes on board in winter 2009. The pre-catalogue project is

targeted to eliminate a cataloging backlog of over 60,000 titles accumulated in the past several decades.

The EAL Chinese collection received \$2,700 from the Allen Endowment Fund to acquire the *Wenyuange Siku Quanshu Dianziban*. This online version will replace the malfunctioning CD-ROM version of the *Siku Quanshu* held by our library. *The Siku Quanshu*, or *The Emperor's Four Treasuries*, was a vast compilation of Chinese works ordered by the Qianlong emperor of the Qing dynasty in the eighteenth century. *The Siku Quanshu* includes over 3,000 titles and spans over 36,000 volumes. This acquisition significantly enhances access to this important resource.

On her recent trip to Beijing, Zhijia Shen, Director of the EAL, brought back a special gift promised to Dean Betsy Wilson by Yonglin Rong last summer when Rong was on campus for the symposium on Chinese electronic publishing co-sponsored by UW Libraries and Tsinghua Tongfang Knowledge Network. Rong, the assistant president of Tsinghua University, gave Dean Wilson a reproduction of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) version of the "Qingming shanghe tu (Qingming Festival on the River)" the original painting of which was done by Zhang Zeduan of the Song Dynasty (960-1279). The original of the Qing version is held in the Palace Museum in Taiwan. It is a joint work by five court painters during the first year of Emperor Qianlong's reign (1736-1795). The painting depicts in vivid detail the life of the Song capital Bianjing (today's Kaifeng city in Henan Province). This gift adds to our collection of art and will benefit future students of Chinese art history.

Gardner Center for Asian Art and Ideas Launched at the Seattle Asian Art Museum

By Sarah Loudon

In October 2009, a new series known as *Saturday University at SAAM* made its debut at the Seattle Asian Art Museum (SAAM). The series is organized by the museum in collaboration with the UW Jackson School's East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia Centers, and is the first program of the newly-created Gardner Center for Asian Art and Ideas. The Gardner Center, founded by Mimi Gardner Gates, the Seattle Art Museum's Director Emerita, advances the region's engagement with Asia through dynamic public programs, which provide informed perspectives on Asia, past and present.

The Center's programs serve to redefine the traditionally-held role of the art museum in society. In the past, museums were thought to be primarily about objects, i.e. collecting and caring for precious works of art. However, recent generations of museum professionals not only celebrate the rarity, beauty, and novelty of works of art but also connect these objects to cultures and ideas. In keeping with the Seattle Art Museum's vision "SAM connects art to life," the Gardner Center takes another step by offering a holistic look at Asia, from presenting dialogue led by UW faculty members on challenging social issues and international relations, to offering instruction in yoga, tai chi and aikido held in the museum's art deco sculpture gallery.

The fall 2009 "Saturday University: Asia in Focus" lecture series featured talks by UW faculty in history, international studies, art history, and anthropology, continuing a tradition of partnership between SAM and the UW's Jackson School. Richard E. Fuller, a passionate Asian art collector and geologist, founded and then directed the Seattle Art Museum for forty years (1933-73) and also taught at the UW. "Like Seattle's Asian

American communities, Asian Studies at the UW was already strong almost a century ago, and is still growing vigorously," noted Mimi Gates. "The Jackson School is distinguished by its faculty's depth of expertise on Asia."

The programs created by the Gardner Center, including the lecture series, will increase public access to many specialists on Asia whose expertise range from global health to trade relations, urban and rural development, art and culture, and other areas. The Gardner Center will partner with many universities and organizations in addition to the UW, such as the National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR) and the Washington State China Relations Council. It will also build strategic partnerships with national and international Asia-related organizations and museums. As the Gardner Center further develops its partnerships with the Asia Society in New York, the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, and a variety of NGOs working in Asia, the range of programs will involve diplomats, business people, artists, humanitarian workers, and global development and health experts. In addition, when well-known visitors from Asia visit Seattle, the Gardner Center will also invite them to lecture or perform.

Starting in January, the Center will present "Guilty Pleasures: Popular Films from Asia," a

series of films well known at home and within diaspora communities, but perhaps less known among the general public in the US. A future Saturday University at SAAM series will focus on religion and contemporary societies in Asia. The Gardner Center has also planned a joint program with the Washington State China Relations Council on February 25, featuring Professor Madeleine Yue Dong of the UW China Studies Program, entitled Global Shanghai, in connection with a major exhibition on Shanghai opening in mid-February at the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco.

Mimi Gates is volunteering her time to lead the Gardner Center, which is named in honor of her parents, Elizabeth P. and Edward T. Gardner. Gates's mother was an artist with a passion for Asia and her father was an international businessman who was a strong proponent of interdisciplinary study. Supported by an endowment established by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Gardner Center looks forward to partnering with UW faculty and students to sponsor high-quality programs to produce ever-stronger members of the global community.

Sarah Loudon is the Program Consultant for the Gardner Center for Asian Art and Ideas, Seattle Art Museum.

Guilty Pleasures: Popular Films from Asia

Stimson Auditorium, Volunteer Park, Sundays at 1:30 pm. Visit www.seattleartmuseum.org for updates. See Asian films that were big hits with their communities, but are less well-known internationally, each selected and introduced by a different film expert from the University of Washington. All films are shown in DVD with English subtitles.

Jan. 31: Paint It Saffron (Rang de Basanti), India, 2006

Five men playing freedom fighters in a film on India's independence movement become politically active themselves when a death is caused by government corruption.

Feb. 7: Train Man (Densha otoko), Japan, 2005

When a nerdish fellow helps a woman who was being harassed on a train, he starts dating for the first time ever and goes online for advice.

Feb. 14: Milan, Philippines, filmed in Italy, 2004

Set among the Filipino migrant worker community in Italy, a husband looking for his missing wife becomes close to someone else.

Feb. 21: If You Are the One (Fei Cheng Wu Rao), China

After a middle-aged man suddenly becomes a millionaire, he advertises online for a partner, and meets a series of characters.

H2Asia: Asia's Water Crisis

Speakers: Stevan Harrell, Anthropology, UW, China
Patrick Christie, Marine Affairs, UW; Brett Walton, Circle of Blue
Wednesday, February 3, 2010, 7 pm
Kane Hall, Walker-Ames Room, UW, Seattle Campus

Shichinin no samurai (Seven Samurai) Screening

The film will be introduced by Professor Ted Mack
Thursday, February 4, 2010, 7 pm
Kane Hall 210, UW, Seattle Campus

Global Focus Speaker Series

The U.S. and North Korea: Dealing With Irrationality
Bruce Cummings, Northwestern University, Tues., May 4, 2010
Kane Hall, Walker-Ames Room, UW, Seattle Campus

Movement and Music Across the Curriculum II

Keynote Speaker: Helene Eriksen
Saturday, May 8, 2010, 8:30 am - 2:30 pm
Hutchinson Hall, School of Drama, UW, Seattle Campus

Visit: www.jsis.washington.edu/eacenter for more information.

Asian Law Center

The Asian Law Center (ALC) is pleased to present its redesigned Web site, with full reports of current projects, people and publications, at www.law.washington.edu/AsianLaw/.

Professor Veronica Taylor (LL.M. '92), Director of the Asian Law Center, was installed as the Dan Fenno Henderson Professor in Asian Law in acknowledgment of her research and expertise in Asian law. Professor Dan Fenno Henderson, who was on the law school faculty for 29 years, established the Asian law program. Colleagues and former students, assisted by a generous gift from Professor Henderson and his wife to the law school, created this endowed professorship upon his retirement in 1991. Professor Daniel Foote (University of Tokyo) was the first Dan Fenno Henderson Professor.

Professor Dongsheng Zang delivered the lunch address at a symposium entitled *Environmental Justice and Governance: African Perspectives in the Neo-Liberal Era*. Professor Zang offered a critical analysis of China's environmental footprint in Africa.

In January 2009, the ALC, together with the Jackson School of International Studies' Japan Studies and China Studies Programs, the Job and Gertrud Tamaki Professorship, and The American Society of Law – International Economic Law Interest Group, held a two-day workshop entitled *International Law and Regulatory Change Workshop: New Models for Japan and China*. This public workshop brought together Japan and China specialists to assess the role of international law and regulatory change in shaping the continuing economic transformation of these two Asian countries. The workshop featured case studies by Professors Saadia Pekkanen (Jackson School/ALC), Jane Winn, Dongsheng Zang, and Veronica Taylor and commentary by leading international trade specialists Professor Henry Gao (The University of Hong Kong/National University of Singapore) and Amelia Porges (Sidley Austin LLP, Washington DC).

The ALC expanded key partnerships with colleagues at Kobe University and with the Center for Asian Legal Exchange at Nagoya



Consul General Namba presents the 2009 Japanese Foreign Minister's Award to Professor Robert Pekkanen.

University, with whom Professors Veronica Taylor and Jonathan Eddy visited in 2008. During the 2009-2010 academic year, the ALC is hosting a reciprocal year-long research visit by Professor Yuka Kaneko from Kobe University. Taylor's visit at Nagoya yielded a joint collaboration on a conference in March 2009 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia to launch a Comparative Law Association in Cambodia.

The "Law Through Global Eyes" lecture series, in which legal scholars from around the world cover a variety of topics in international law, featured Professor Colin Jones from Japan's Doshisha University Law School, Professor Gyung-Young Jung from Korea's Sungkyunkwan University School of Law, Professor Lawrence Repeta of Omiya Law School (and 2008-2009 Garvey Schubert Barer Visiting Professor of Asian Law), and Professor Ilhyung Lee of the University of Missouri School of Law.

Japan Studies Program

The UW Japan Studies Program is pleased to announce that it has received the 2009 Japanese Foreign Minister's Award. This award has been given in recognition of the program's pioneering study of Japan and the Japanese, and the strengthening of the Japan-US relationship through friendships and discourse. The award specifically makes mention of the wide range of subjects taught through the program, from political economy, law and sociology to literature and history, which are the foundation of its hallmark interdisciplinary approach. The

award goes on to specify the role of successful research and the great variety of lectures and seminars as keys to the program's success. Congratulations to our UW Japan Studies Program. To the next 100 years!

Graduate student Samuel Lederer was chosen to participate in the inaugural year of The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership's Japan Travel Program. Sam and twelve other graduate students visited various government agencies, corporate offices, and other sites over a ten-day period. They were addressed by top leaders and officials from the US Embassy, US Navy, Japan Foreign Ministry, and business and other organizations regarding Japanese politics, economy, and international relations.

Most graduate students in Japan Studies arrive at UW with experience in Japan as students, travelers, and, often, as former teachers of English in Japan. The JET Program, operated by the Japanese government in collaboration with local authorities, is the largest employer of assistant language teachers as well as coordinators for international relations, who are hired to work in local government offices. Currently there are 4,600 people in the JET Program, of whom 2,600 are from the US.

Many undergraduates are interested in teaching in Japan as a first step after graduation. To help them make informed decisions about pursuing jobs in Japan, either through JET or other programs, a new course was offered at the Jackson School in the fall. "Special Topics: Teaching English in Japan" is a one-credit course taught by Mary Hammond Bernson, Director of the East Asia Resource Center. The course provided a broad introduction to a range of topics directly related to work and everyday life as a teacher or assistant teacher. Guest speakers included UW students who have taught in Japan in a wide variety of situations, representatives of the JET Program, and students from Japan who are currently studying at UW. By the end of the class, the UW undergraduates gained both a better sense of whether they want to pursue teaching jobs in Japan, and increased knowledge and skills to help them succeed if they choose to do so.

Center for Korea Studies

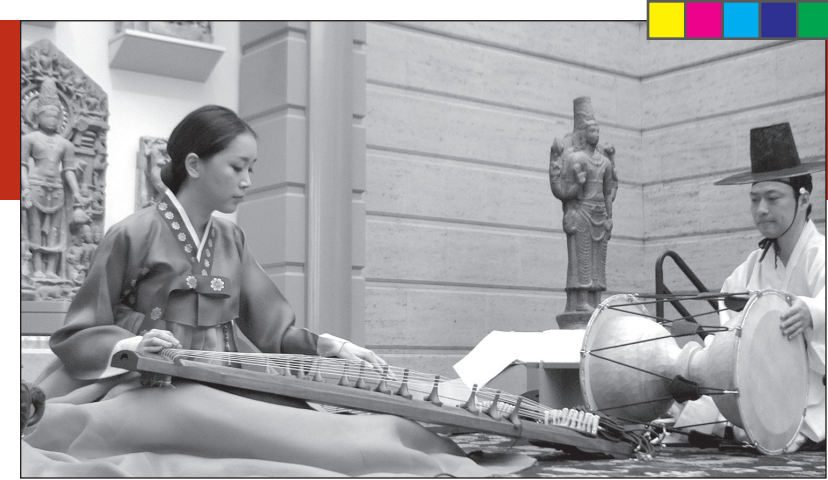
The Center for Korea Studies colloquium series has brought numerous scholars from across the United States and the world. UW alumnus Mark Caprio of Rikkyo University started the Autumn 2009 series with a presentation entitled "Marketing Assimilation: The Media and the Formation of the Japanese-Korean Relationship," which examined the role of the media in Japan's attempts at assimilation of Korea following the 1910 annexation. Bora Ju also presented a colloquium entitled "Traditional Korean Music and Musical Instruments: A Lecture and Performance," following which she gave a demonstration with Nuri Jeong of the *gayageum* and *geomungo*.

The Sochon Foundation continues to provide generous support for Korea Studies at the UW. In 2006, Madame Sochon Park Young-Hi endowed the Center for Korea Studies with \$100,000 to fund graduate students. In 2009, the Foundation provided an additional gift of \$200,000 to establish the Sochon Foundation Post-Doctoral Endowed Fund in Korea Studies which will be supplemented by \$100,000 from the UW. This endowment will provide funding for post-doctoral fellows in Korea Studies at the UW.

The Journal of Korean Studies, originally founded at the UW by the late Professor James B. Palais in 1979 and recently edited by John Duncan of UCLA and Giwook Shin of Stanford University, returned to the UW in the fall of 2008 under the editorship of Professors Clark W. Sorensen and Hwasook Nam. Volume 14 is scheduled to come out in December 2009. Tracy Stober is managing editor of the journal, as well as editor of the forthcoming series called *Publications of the University of Washington Center for Korean Studies*.

China Studies Program

During spring 2009, the China Studies Program co-sponsored several events, including *Words of the World*, a book exposition at the Allen Library that showcased significant materials in Chinese from the East Asia Library collections; "China's Far West: Identity, Administration, and Separatism in Xinjiang," a presentation by PhD candidate Bradley Jensen Murg for the Jackson



Bora Ju in concert at the Gardner Center

School's *Hotspots in our World Lecture Series*; and "Bridge over Troubled Water? Envisioning a China-Taiwan Peace Agreement," a presentation by Phillip Saunders, a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University.

The ongoing China Colloquium Series featured eleven speakers in spring 2009, including two UW alumni invited back to commemorate the Jackson School centennial. On May 21, Anthropology professor Yan Hairong (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) spoke about the idea of "quality" (*suzhi*) and its use in post-colonial discourse. On May 28, Chinese Literature professor Ding Xiang Warner (Cornell University) spoke about the *Zhongshuo*, an ancient Sui text. This fall, the Colloquium Series began on October 22 with a presentation by Professor R. Kent Guy, UW's Chair of History and Modern China Chair, who spoke about the Qing Dynasty system for government appointments.

At the end of October, China Studies sponsored two conferences and co-sponsored a film week on campus. The China Studies Program and the UW Libraries presented Chinese Film Week, featuring award-winning film writer and director Peng Xiaolian, who introduced and discussed her films. The festival showcased Shanghai women film directors, and included screenings of six films, each followed by a question and answer session.

The first conference, "Xinjiang: Behind the Violence," featured James Millward of Georgetown University, speaking about Han-Uyghur ethnic strife and media control during the July 2009 Urumqi riots; Gardner Bovingdon of Indiana University at Bloomington, discussing politics in Urumqi; Talant Mawkanuli, a lecturer in the Department of Near East Languages and Culture, discussing Uyghur language and ethnic identity; and Jackson School professor Resat Kasaba, speaking about the Turkish response to the riots. The following day there was a

workshop for faculty and students to continue the discussion with the presenters and explore issues and challenges related to conducting research in Xinjiang.

The second conference, "Crossroads of Asian Music and Poetry: China and Inner Asia/China and Southeast Asia," featured an international roster of musicians, musicologists, poets, anthropologists, and literary scholars. The two-day conference included a concert at the School of Music's Brechemin Auditorium, featuring musical pieces from China, Mongolia and Burma and a reading from the Yi scholar and poet Aku Wuwu (Aku Vuvu). "Crossroads" was the third in the "China in Asia" series jointly sponsored by the UW East Asia Center and UCLA-USC. It was co-sponsored by the UW Southeast Asia Center and the Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies. For more information visit www.depts.washington.edu/xroads.

East Asia Resource Center

The East Asia Resource Center launched the 2009-2010 academic year with a full calendar of programs designed to educate American K-12 teachers about East Asia. Evening workshops, Saturday seminars, 30-hour seminars, and presentations at conferences in Washington, Texas, and Georgia are all scheduled this year. The 30-hour seminars, some of which include online components, are funded by the Freeman Foundation as part of the National Consortium for Teaching about Asia (NCTA). Since co-founding NCTA in 1998, the EARC has provided these seminars to 1,429 teachers in the Northwest.

During summer 2009, two groups of NCTA alumni from throughout the Northwest went to Asia through the EARC. One group went on a study tour of China designed by EARC Associate Director Mary Cingcade. Participants took along video equipment to carry out projects done in