

NEWSLETTER

EAST ASIAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT+PROGRAM

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY 2007/08



The Newsletter of Princeton University's East Asian Studies Department and Program is published by the East Asian Studies Program.

Design/Editorial Courtney Palmbush

front cover photo: Ben Elman, taken 12-15-06 at Luzhi, a river town outside of Suzhou in the Yangzi delta

back cover photo: Trane DeVore

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The newsletter is published yearly, in the fall. Unless otherwise stated, all activities reported are sponsored and organized by the East Asian Studies Program or Department, either solely or in collaboration with other departments, programs, or groups on campus, or with local institutions.

News, letters, and comments are welcome and should be addressed to the Program Coordinator, at 258-9350, or 211 Jones Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

East Asian Studies Program Administration

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DIRECTOR'S NOTE



HAVING BEEN A MEMBER of the Executive Committee of the East Asian Studies Program for nineteen years, I am enthusiastic about serving as Acting Director of the Program for the year 2007-08 while Benjamin Elman takes a well-earned research leave. My home department at Princeton is Religion, and my serving as Acting Director is a good index of the reach and importance of the EAS Program throughout the university. A significant portion of the Program's resources will always be devoted to supporting the EAS Department, in the form of language training, support staff, and faculty positions. But beyond the EAS Department, students majoring in any department may elect to earn a certificate in EAS through language and other courses, and the EAS Program also funds undergraduate language study abroad. Graduate students from many departments receive similar support for language study, research, and dissertation writing. The Executive Committee of the EAS Program includes faculty from Art and Archaeology, Comparative Literature, East Asian Studies, History, Politics, Religion, Sociology, and the Woodrow Wilson School. The Program contributes substantially to library acquisitions for the Gest East Asian Library, and we support a wide range of visitors and events that enrich the intellectual and cultural life of the university. Thus, the Program will remain intimately involved in the EAS Department even as it supports important work throughout the university.

What, exactly, does "East Asia" include at Princeton? In recent years the cultural focus of the East Asian Studies Program has expanded, most notably by supporting the teaching of Korean language, history, and literature. Recent initiatives within the University have also focused on the Himalayan region. In 2006-07 a grant from the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS) supported an undergraduate course in modern Tibetan history. The course, offered under the aegis of the EAS Department, was taught by Robert Barnett, who teaches at Columbia University's Weatherhead Institute. PIIRS also funded a lecture series on Tibet in 2007-07. The EAS Program has lent its support to the Tibet Site Seminar, a four-year project designed to advance training in Tibetan art history and Buddhist studies at the graduate level in North America. Some of the results of the seminar will be aired at a public conference on the Princeton campus on March 7-9, 2008. (Further details are described elsewhere in this newsletter.) Andrew Quintman, who focuses on Tibetan Buddhism, is now entering the second year of his appointment in the Society of Fellows.

In addition to Korea and Tibet, South Asia is a growing area of focus at the university. For several years PIIRS supported new courses in modern South Asian studies, recent Indian history, and Hindi language. Those efforts were crystallized in the university's formal establishment, in May 2007, of an undergraduate Certificate in South Asian Studies and a South Asian Studies Program. Students are required to take at least four semesters of Hindi and to choose from courses in Anthropology, Comparative Literature, History, Religion, and the Woodrow Wilson School. The inaugural Director of the Program in South Asian Studies is Isabelle Clark-Deces (Anthropology).

Newcomers in East Asian Studies, both students and faculty, are listed elsewhere in this newsletter. We welcome all of you to Princeton and wish you a happy and successful time at Princeton. In particular, here I would draw attention to some of the new appointments to our faculty:

- David Leheny, Henry Wendt Professor of Contemporary East Asian Studies in the EAS Department, focuses on Japanese politics;
- Ping Wang, Assistant Professor in the EAS Department, specializes in medieval Chinese poetry and prose;
- Steven Chung, Assistant Professor in the EAS Department, works on modern Korean literature and cinema.

Two recent Ph.D.'s in Asian studies are joining Princeton's Society of Fellows for three-year appointments beginning this year:

—Mayling Birney, based in the Woodrow Wilson School, focuses on political reform in China;

—Michael Emmerich, based in the EAS Department, works on Japanese literature and will team-teach the new two-semester sequence in “East Asian Humanities.”

Pressure to fund graduate study is a continuing problem. The East Asian Studies Program was founded in recognition of the special challenges of acquiring fluency and in-depth knowledge of East Asian languages and cultures. Last year the East Asian Studies Program decided to extend its support for post-enrolled Ph.D. students—those who are still writing dissertations after their normal course of funding (usually five years) has ended. In addition to Dissertation Completion Fellowships, awarded to students who are nearly finished writing their dissertations, we devote additional funds for other students in the status of Dissertation Completion Enrollment (DCE). Since this support requires us to reduce our commitments to other projects, we are hopeful that more permanent solutions will be found in other, better endowed sectors of the university. Our goal is to help deserving dissertation writers working on East Asian topics in all departments that do not provide such support to garner the funding they need to finish their work.

Is the East Asian Studies schedule too crowded? The EAS Program Executive Committee discussed precisely this question at its final meeting of Spring 2007. Several members were concerned that, of late, there have been so many lectures, colloquia, and performances crowding the schedule that attendance at many events is lower than it should be. (Indeed, a glance at the events on the EAS Calendar—most of them sponsored or co-sponsored by the EAS Program—reveals a marked upturn in activity, particularly during the 4:30 p.m. slot during weeks in the second half of each semester.) On the one hand, the Committee was gratified at the increased interest in Asia that this proliferation of local events betokens. On the other hand, the Committee was unhappy that EAS sometimes sponsors contemporaneous events that compete for attendance. As a result, the Committee decided to exercise more restraint during the 2007-08 year. In general, the EAS Program will limit its funding of outside lectures to two per week, and one per week when the Program’s three endowed lectures (the Mote lecture in the fall, the Jansen lecture in the spring, and the Wendt lecture) are delivered. We will, of course, continue to encourage (and to list on our Calendar) all events at the university—including those scheduled during conflicting times—dealing with East Asia.

We look forward to another successful and event-filled year.

Stephen F. Teiser

D.T. Suzuki Professor in Buddhist Studies, Department of Religion
Acting Director, 2007-08, East Asian Studies Program

NEW FACULTY AND STAFF, 2007/8



DAVID LEHENY, Henry Wendt Professor of Contemporary East Asian Studies
David Leheny's research focuses on Japanese politics, and in particular on Japanese response to global norms and standards of behavior. He is the author of *Think Global, Fear Local: Sex, Violence, and Anxiety in Contemporary Japan* (2006) and *The Rules of Play: National Identity and the Shaping of Japanese Leisure* (2003), both published by Cornell University Press. More recently, he has co-edited (with Kay Warren, the Tillinghast Professor of International Studies at Brown University) a manuscript entitled *Inescapable Solutions: Japanese Aid and the Construction of Global Development*. The recipient of research fellowships and grants from the Social Science Research Council, Council on Foreign Relations, Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, and other foundations, Leheny was previously on the faculty of the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He also served as a Research Associate at the University of Tokyo's Institute of Social Science as well as a Regional Affairs Officer in the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism at the U.S. Department of State. He earned his B.A. from Wesleyan University and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Cornell University.



PING WANG, Assistant Professor of Pre-Modern Chinese Literature
earned her Ph.D. at the University of Washington in Seattle, and her M.A. is from the University of Colorado, Boulder. Wang's research interests include medieval poetry and prose, literary canonization, and Chinese poetics.

**STEVEN CHUNG, Instructor,
Modern Korean Studies**

CHINESE LECTURERS:

Tracy Yin Chong
Chen Gao
Jing Li
Zhiwei Liu
Zheng Qu
Jingyu Wang
Li Xu
Lei Zhang
Tian Xi

JAPANESE LECTURER:
Hisae Matsui

DEPARTMENT CO-MANAGER:
Donna Musial-Manners

NEW CLASSES!

**EAS 329/POL 357: Politics of Japan
(David Leheny)**

An introduction to Japanese politics, addressing in some detail Japan's political institutions as well as the historical moments and choices that have shaped them. It will also examine the incentives and interests that continue to hamper the reforms that virtually all observers believe the government needs.

**EAS 351: Introduction to Korean
Cinema
(Steven Chung)**

A broad historical examination of Korean cinema from both sides of the DMZ, starting with some rare surviving colonial period films and working up to the recent films of the "Korean wave" era.

**EAS 359/HIS 333: Korea before 1875
(Joy Kim)**

This course aims to familiarize students with some of the basic questions and debates surrounding Korean history from its beginnings to its modern engagement/encounter with the international community in the late nineteenth century.

VISITING FELLOWS AND FACULTY, 2007/8



ANDREW KENNEDY: International Security Studies, PIIRS. Andrew comes to Princeton from Harvard University, where he recently completed his Ph.D. in the Department of Government. While at Princeton, he will be revising his dissertation, “Dreams Undeferred: Mao, Nehru, and the Strategic Choices of Rising Powers.” More generally, Mr. Kennedy studies international security in Asia and is actively engaged in research on US-China relations, India’s nuclear program, and the Taiwan issue. He has been a fellow at the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard, and he has worked and studied in Taipei, Hong Kong, and Beijing. Mr. Kennedy holds a Master’s degree in Law and Diplomacy from the Fletcher School at Tufts University and a B.A. in Psychology from Duke University.



MAYLING BIRNEY, Society of Fellows (3 year appointment) has recently completed her Ph.D. for the Department of Political Science at Yale with a dissertation titled, “Can Local Elections Contribute to Democratic Progress in Authoritarian Regimes?: Exploring the Political Ramifications of China’s Village Elections.” In it, she theorizes about how local electoral dynamics interact with an authoritarian context, and she demonstrates how China’s village elections are able to encourage public political engagement and leadership responsiveness, even as the authoritarian environment strongly curtails their potential impact. She has received numerous awards and fellowships, which have supported her qualitative and survey research in China, as well as research in residence at the Brookings Institution, Nuffield College at Oxford, and Yale. In addition to her work on China, she has previously written about the political uses of public opinion in the U.S., worked as a political organizer for a U.S. presidential campaign, and served as a legislative aide in the office of U.S. Senator Bill Bradley. Prior to her doctoral work at Yale, she earned an MSc in economics from the London School of Economics and an AB in government from Harvard. While at Princeton she plans to extend her research in China as well as to explore the political ramifications of local democratic institutions across different types of regimes.



MICHAEL EMMERICH recently received his Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Cultures from Columbia University with a dissertation entitled “Replacing the Text: Translation, Canonization, and The Tale of Genji.” His study examines the role translations into early-modern and modern Japanese of this eleventh-century text have played in maintaining its canonicity. Exploring visual and material as well as textual aspects of Genji translations, his work engages with the disciplines of translation studies, book history, and art history. Emmerich has won a number of awards for his graduate studies, including a Fulbright Scholarship and an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship in Humanistic Studies. He has published widely in Japanese and English on topics of pre-modern, modern and contemporary Japanese literature, and has translated several works of Japanese fictional prose. His research interests include both classical and contemporary Japanese language, pre-modern and modern Japanese literature, translation theory and material book culture. While at Princeton he plans to turn his dissertation into a book, contributing to the field of Japanese studies in Japan by publishing parts of the study in Japanese. His research will also focus on the genre of illustrated fiction known as *gokan*, with particular attention to the images and their relation to the text. Emmerich taught extensively at Columbia, leading discussions in courses such as “Introduction to East Asian Civilizations: Japan” and “Asian Humanities: Colloquium on Major Texts.” At Princeton he will join the faculty team teaching the new year-long, interdisciplinary sequence “East Asian Humanities.”

KYOKO ANDO: Japanese Literature

MAKATO HAYASHI: Sociolinguist and Applied Linguistics

PATRICK CADDEAU: Japanese Literature

ZHANG CHANGPING, Professor and Vice Director of the Hubei Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Cultural relics and Vice Director of the Hubei Provincial Museum, is the 2007–2008 Tang Center Fellow. He will work on two research projects: bronzes from the Panlongcheng site and bronzes of the Western Zhou and Chunqiu state of Zeng. Having spent a number of years doing fieldwork and detailed analyses of the Panlongcheng bronzes, Professor Zhang will collaborate with Princeton Professor Robert Bagley to write a book on this material. He will also continue his research on bronzes from Zeng.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES GRADUATE STUDENTS, 2007/8



After receiving her B.A. from Smith College in 2000, **SARE ARICANLI** began studying at the Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, and in 2002 enrolled in a masters program in the Department of History of Chinese Medical Texts. Her M.A. thesis focused on “three yin three yang” –a concept that served to blur the boundaries between theory and practice –in the Han medical text Yellow Emperor’s Canon of Internal Medicine. For her doctoral research, she is looking forward to pursuing questions related to the history of Chinese medicine in the Ming-Qing dynasties.



Originally from Singapore, **WAH GUAN LIM** has had his degrees in Theatre/Performance Studies and Chinese Studies from the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, the National Taiwan University and Oxford. His proposed project at Princeton is on the dramatists of the Chinese diaspora. Wah Guan is quite enthusiastic about theatre, literature, controversial political issues, and eating. While the first two passions should help with his future research at Princeton, the last two mentioned makes him lethally entertaining. Contrary to the picture shown here, his love for babies has rarely been reciprocated. For the next few years, Wah Guan aspires to learn from and contribute to the lively intellectual community at Princeton, as well as acquire a better understanding and a true appreciation of local delicacies.



ERIN BRIGHTWELL grew up in Missouri. She is interested in the depiction of the supernatural (or strange?) in Japanese kanbun literature (“the older, the better”).



CHRISTOPHER MAYO earned his B.A. and M.A. in East Asian Languages and Cultures from the University of Kansas, with about nine years in-between the two degrees working in Japan as a teacher, translator, and web designer. He has yet to encounter a topic or time period in history that does not interest him, but plans to focus his research on the late medieval and early modern periods in Japan. In those rare moments when he is not reading, he can usually be found cooking vegetarian dishes, practicing yoga, or doing Japanese calligraphy.



W. EVAN YOUNG, a native of Minnesota, graduated in 2005 with a B.A. in Asian Studies from St. Olaf College (Northfield, MN), which included one year abroad at Nagoya University, Japan. Over the past 2 years he studied Chinese language at Cornell University in New York and Tsinghua University in Beijing. His current academic interests include studying the relationship between Chinese medicine and Japanese-Chinese trade during the early modern period.

NEW STUDENTS IN RELATED DEPARTMENTS:



COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

CATHERINE HANSEN lived in Japan for 12 years before receiving her B.A. in English from Duke University. She is currently finishing an M.A. in interdisciplinary studies at NYU and will enter Princeton's doctoral program in Comparative Literature in the fall of 2007.



POLITICS

ORIANA SKYLAR MASTRO holds a B.A. from Stanford University in East Asian Studies with honors in International Security. Fluent in Mandarin Chinese, she worked for a year in Beijing first at the US-China Business Council and later at a Chinese valve manufacturing firm. She was a junior fellow with the China Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace during 2006–2007. She is a co-editor as well as co-author of two chapters in *Assessing the Threat: The Chinese Military and Taiwan's Security* (The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, July 2007). Her articles have appeared in *The Financial Times*, and *The New Republic* (online); she also makes frequent appearances on the Chinese-language debate show "Pros and Cons" (*duihua jiaodian*) on Voice of America.



ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Among many things, **JUN HU** is a seasoned traveller. Born and raised in Shanghai, over the past few years he has studied in Japan, South Korea and most recently in the U. K., where he received a master's degree in Sinology. Jun wrote his master's thesis on 'Tracks in the Snow', a 19th Century Chinese illustrated autobiography, and now intends to expand it into a study of this particular genre under the supervision of Professor Jerome Silbergeld. His other interests include travel writings/paintings in China, Qing history and foreign languages.

Also new to Art and Archaeology this year is **CAO DAZHI** (photo not available).



SOCIOLOGY

Stephanie Schacht earned a B.A. in Economics, English, and East Asian Studies from Vanderbilt University in 2004. She is a doctoral candidate in sociology at Princeton, with research interests in economic sociology, sociology of culture, globalization, work/the workplace, categorical identities, and comparative work on East Asia. In between her academic experiences, Stephanie worked for three years in varied but largely economic-oriented research for Fidelity Investments, focusing on the global energy sector. She is looking forward to returning to her intellectual interests and is delighted to be affiliated with the East Asian studies department, through which she hopes to continue her study of Japan as well as expanding her regional competencies.

STUDY ABROAD DEPARTMENT: TRANSLATIONS AND POETRY BY NICK ADMUSSEN

Untitled
by Xu Chao

Broken bits of language
play the part of assassins killing themselves and then the self in the mirror falls down,
falls onto a nameless table.

Again once more seeing blood flow towards salt,
confused, I sit there or stand,
I stand having lost my center of balance.

The sacred moment knocks at the door.
I see it through the crack in the door but the door decides everything.
Dusk outside the door like an aged person,
wrinkles at all points in the world and the bird graveyards.

While remaining indoors, I will inevitably cross over into the sky outside the window
and tears are actually a shaking taken flight
this moment I found the telephone receiver I'm sitting confusedly
Hello what's happening outside
who's crying who died in the insurrection who wrote a letter in protest
who threw the setting sun into my room?



Movie Plot

Two fifteen-year old Chinese students decide they are in love, which is forbidden by both their parents and their school, as they are expected to be studying for their college entrance examinations. They ignore each other in the halls, then sneak away after school to hold each other in front of an unused console at a video arcade. They make promises. They stroke each other through their clothes and never talk about it, then run together through the fountain of invisible heavy-particle radiation with which the city power plant showers their town. The heat of their feelings makes them quick to laugh; climate change alters the jet stream. The electricity remains on. In the blink of the arcade, the flush of blood in their cheeks, the teenagers crane their necks to catch glimpses of their beloved's nipples.

Mao Andao

Mao Andao went into the mountains
to subsist on insubstantialities:
even the word fills the mouth like bread.

Like the slight fibrous tug
of the crust of warm bread
as you bite directly into the loaf,

like the heavying it does
when your saliva gets to it
when you are salivating copiously,

like the momentary snake feeling
after you swallow, when your hindbrain
pulls it down inside you in a series of
spasms,

and later it occurs to me that Mao Andao
is dead
and most of my family is dead
and picturing a man floating in a void

eating air is comforting at night,
the harbinger, after the stuff and gorge.

Tree's Shadow, Dense and Swaying by Zhao Lihua

The whole treetop shakes in the wind.
Daylight, between the branches, leaks down.
Some ants are moving food around,
a few of them stop
with a brief, blank look of fear.
What they're considering are endlessly stretching,
borderless, great questions
on this kind of small chunk of
minute minute
slightly damp
spongy
earthen surface.

PROGRAMS+PROJECTS//ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRINCETON-HARVARD CHINA AND THE WORLD PROGRAM FELLOWSHIP

In order to encourage advanced graduate students and Ph.Ds in the United States and elsewhere to integrate more fully their interests in international relations and in China's interaction with the world, the Princeton-Harvard Program on China and World Affairs offers pre-doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships to exceptional young scholars. The Program intends both to provide an opportunity for scholars to concentrate on their research on China's international relations as well as to build a stronger sense of community among the scholars in this field. The Program will encourage research on neglected or inadequately studied problems in Chinese foreign relations.

PRINCETON-HARVARD CHINA AND THE WORLD PROGRAM//FELLOWS HE YINAN

ANDREW KENNEDY (also International Security Studies, PIIRS)
MANJARI MILLER

PRINCETON-HARVARD CHINA AND THE WORLD PROGRAM (SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

October 2: Professor He Yanan, Seton Hall

October 9: Dr. Andrew Kennedy, Harvard

October 16: Dr. Manjari Miller, Harvard

November 6: Dr. Zheng Yu, UCSD

February 25 or March 3: Professor/Dean Harry Harding, George Washington U.

March 10: Professor Susan Shirk, UCSD

DUNHUANG SYMPOSIUM HONORING JAMES AND LUCY LO, SEPTEMBER 28, 2007

This fall five leading scholars working on Buddhist art and texts will present recent research in a public forum in honor of more than 60 years of contributions to the field by James and Lucy Lo. The symposium is titled "Dunhuang Manuscripts and Paintings: An International Symposium Honoring James and Lucy Lo."

Speakers include FAN Jinshi (Director, Dunhuang Research Academy), Jean-Pierre Drège (Professor, École pratique des Hautes Études), Susan Whitfield (Director, International Dunhuang Project), Jacob P. Dalton (Professor, Yale University), and CHEN Huaiyu (Professor, University of the West). Their papers address recent advances in the conservation and study of wall-paintings, the history of the Chinese book, advances in digital technology and web resources for the study of Silk Road materials, Tibetan manuscripts, and the Princeton collection of Dunhuang manuscripts.

James and Lucy Lo arrived in Dunhuang in 1943 and began a photographic campaign that lasted for eighteen months and produced an unparalleled set

2005 Lucy Lo transferred the photographs to the Mellon International Dunhuang Archive (now part of ARTstor, incubated by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation), thus making them available to scholars all over the world. While in Dunhuang the Los also acquired more than 50 medieval manuscripts, most of them fragments, which are now part of the collection of the Princeton University Library. High-quality digital photographs of the manuscripts will soon be made available on the website of the International Dunhuang Project, sponsored by the British Library.

The symposium is co-sponsored by the Tang Center for East Asian Art and the Buddhist Studies Workshop, with additional support from the Princeton University Library, the Program in East Asian Studies, the Department of Religion, Yale University Council on East Asian Studies, the Mercer Trust, and the American Trust for the British Library. The symposium is free and open to the public and will take place from 1:30 to 6:00 pm on Friday, Sept. 28, 2007, in McCormick Hall.

For further information, consult the symposium website (<http://tang.princeton.edu/dh/dunhuang-home.html>) or send email to jyyu@princeton.edu.

CONFERENCE ON ART AND BUDDHISM IN TIBET, MARCH 7-9, 2008

A public conference on Tibetan art, with a keynote address by a leading international scholar and presentations by Ph.D. students from North America, will take place at Princeton from March 7 through March 9, 2008.

Deborah Klimburg-Salter, Professor of Himalayan art at the University of Vienna, will present the keynote address at 4:30 pm on Friday, March 7. The twelve graduate student participants in the Tibet Site Seminar will present papers on the following two days (Saturday and Sunday). Respondents include other senior scholars in the field: Janet Gyatso (Hershey Professor of Buddhist Studies, Harvard Divinity School), Marilyn M. Rhie (Jessie Wells Post Professor of Art, Smith College), and Gene Smith (Director, Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center).

The Tibet Site Seminar is a multi-year project geared toward a one-month intensive seminar in central and western Tibet, conducted during the summer of 2007. Students were selected from among Ph.D. students enrolled in U.S. and Canadian universities in the fields of art history, Buddhist studies, and Tibetology. The seminar was directed by Stephen F. Teiser (Princeton University). The other faculty members were David Germano (University of Virginia), HO Puay-Peng (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Robert Linrothe (Skidmore College), Christian Luczanits, (Free University, Berlin), Jeff Watt (Rubin Museum of Art), XIA Wang (Tibet Museum, Lhasa), and XIONG Wenbin (China Tibetology Research Institute, Beijing).

The conference is co-sponsored by Princeton University's Center for the Study of Religion and Tang Center for East Asian Art, with additional support from the Henry Luce Foundation.

The conference, entitled "Art History, Buddhist Studies, Tibet: New Perspectives," will be held in McCormick 101, from Friday, March 7, 2008 at 4:30 until Sunday, March 9, 2008, at 12:00 noon. Attendance is free, but advance registration (via the conference website: <https://www.princeton.edu/TibetSem/program-conference.htm>) is required.

UPCOMING LECTURES

THE P.Y. AND KINMAY W. TANG CENTER FOR EAST ASIAN ART

(SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2007

Dunhuang Manuscripts and Paintings: An International Symposium Honoring James and Lucy Lo

McCormick Hall

website: <http://tang.princeton.edu/dh/dunhuang-home.html>

Jerome Silbergeld, Princeton

Body Talk in Two Chinese Films by Director Jiang Wen

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2007

TBA

4:30 p.m.

101 or 106 McCormick Hall

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2007

TBA

4:30 p.m.

101 or 106 McCormick Hall

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2007

Cary Y. Liu, Princeton

TBA

4:30 p.m.

106 McCormick Hall

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2007

Craig Clunas, Oxford

TBA

4:30 p.m.

106 McCormick Hall

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2008

GRADUATE STUDENT SYMPOSIUM IN EASTERN ART

The Art of Opposition

Keynote speaker: Richard Kraus, University of Oregon

9 a -5 p

101 McCormick Hall

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2008

Joseph Earle, Japan Society

TBA

4:30 p.m.

106 McCormick Hall

TIBET SITE SEMINAR

FRIDAY MARCH 7 - SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 2008

Art History, Buddhist Studies, Tibet: New Perspectives

Keynote speaker: Deborah Klimburg-Salter, University of Vienna

Papers by 12 graduate students from the Tibet Site Seminar

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 2008

Annette Juliano

TBA

4:30 p.m.

106 McCormick Hall

WORKSHOP IN CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGY

FRIDAY APRIL 25 - SATURDAY APRIL 26, 2008

9:30 a - 5:00 p

Venue to be determined

THE F. W. MOTE AND MARIUS B. JANSEN MEMORIAL LECTURE SERIES

F. W. Mote Memorial Lectures



YING-SHIH YÜ delivered the Inaugural Mote Memorial Lecture on October 18, 2006 in Jones Hall 202 on the topic of **“Zhu Xi (1130-1200) and Song Political Culture.”**

For the 2007/08 year, Nicola DiCosmo of the Institute for Advanced Study will give two lectures for the series on October 23 and 24 at 4:30 p.m. in Jones Hall 202, as follows:

October 23, 2007

Writing Alien History : “Barbarian” Historiography in Ancient China

China’s standard histories are the main repository of the history of non-Chinese peoples within the bounds of continental East Asia. The genesis of this genre, which can be traced back to Sima Qian’s *Records of the Grand Historian*, shows interesting parallels with the writing of “barbarian” histories in Western Greek, Roman, and Late Antique historiography. The study of alien histories in Chinese historiography can also shed light on foreign peoples’ relationship to and uses of these written accounts, through instances of appropriation and identification.



October 24, 2007

Before the Manchu Conquest of China: the Great Enterprise Reconsidered

The Manchu conquest of China of 1644 is arguably the greatest historical event of the 17th century, both for the changes it engendered within Asia and for its far-reaching implications in world history. Yet if we take even the simple phrase “Manchu conquest of China of 1644” we would have to argue whether the conquerors were really “Manchu,” whether it was an actual “conquest,” and what exactly was the “China” that was “conquered,” in addition to a complicated chronological explanation that might have to include a period from 1616 to 1661. Arguments could reasonably be made against the concept that the Qing state can be identified with a single ethnicity; that the Qing rulers occupied China much less as an act of willful conquest than as the result of China’s own collapse; and finally that China under the Ming was a different China than that ruled by the Qing from the very beginning, and becoming increasingly more different over time. Aiming to provide a deeper background to what happened in 1644, this talk focuses on often underrated aspects of the process of formation of Manchu power in northeast Asia, and on interlocking local, regional, and even global dimensions of the rise of the Manchus.



Marius B. Jansen Memorial Lectures

In 2006, Roger Goodman of Oxford delivered the Jansen Memorial lectures on March 27 and 28, 2007 on the topics of **“The State and Child Protection in Japan,”** and **“Is Japanese Higher Education Really in Crisis?”**

The speaker for the 2007/08 Jansen Memorial Lecture will be announced later in the year.

FACULTY RESEARCH

CHIH-PING CHOU (EAST ASIAN STUDIES) has completed an English book manuscript with Susan Chan Egan entitled *A Pragmatist and His Free Spirit: The Half-Century Romance of Hu Shi and Edith Clifford Williams* that has been accepted for publication by the Chinese University of Hong Kong (expected 2007). A pamphlet of his three lectures on modern Chinese intellectual history delivered at Cheng-chi University in honor of Professor Wang Mengou (王梦鸥教授学术讲座集) has been published by Cheng-chi University Press, Taipei, Taiwan, 2006. *Anything Goes: An Advanced Reader of Modern Chinese* (with Hua-hui Wei, Kun An, and Wei Wang), Princeton University Press, 2006.

Professor Chou has also published the following research articles in the past two years: “Duoshao Zhenjiang jiushi—Hu Shi yu Luo Weizi guanxi suoyin” 多少贞江旧事—胡适与罗维兹关系索引 (The Relationship between Hu Shi and Roberta Lowitz), *Wanxiang* 万象 (Panorama), (July, August and September, 2005) pp. 90-101; 146-156; 54-71 (Beijing). “Hanzi shi wugude” 汉字是无辜的 (The Chinese Characters Are Innocent), *Wanxiang* (April, 2006), pp. 144-149. “Guanyu Hu Shi xuwei de jijian xin cailiao” 关于胡适学位的几件新材料 (New Materials on Hu Shi’s PH.D. Degree), *Wanxiang* (July, 2006), pp. 89-93. “Hu Shi de liluan sui Yue” 胡适的离乱岁月 (The Turbulent Years in Hu Shi’s Life), *Zhongguo wenhua* (Journal of Chinese Culture) (May, 2006), pp.163-174. “Zai geming yu huaijiu zhijian—Lin Yutang de sixiang yu fengge” 在革命与怀旧之间—林语堂的思想与风格 (Between Revolution and Nostalgia—On Lin Yutang’s Thought and Style), *Wanxiang* (October and November, 2006) pp. 1-19; 136-147. Chou is continuing his research and writing on the project “The Rise of Interest in Late Ming Literature in the Early Twentieth Century China.” In the past several months, he has finished writing three chapters on “Lin Yutang’s Philosophy of Living,” “Lin Yutang’s Promotion of Familiar Essays in the 1930’s,” and “The Debate Between Lin Yutang and Lu Xun.” Currently, he is working on a chapter entitled “Lin Yutang During the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945).”

Professor Chou and his colleagues have completed a Chinese language textbook manuscripts: *The Silhouette of China*, *The Studies of Contemporary Chinese Films* (coauthored with Wei Wang and Joanne Chiang), accepted for publication by Princeton University Press, expected 2007.

AMY BOROVOY (EAST ASIAN STUDIES) During 2006-2007 Amy Borovoy was on leave at the Institute for Advanced Study as a member of the School of Social Sciences. Her central focus has been developing a book manuscript, *The Question of Community: Japan in Anthropology and American Social Thought*. The book explores the role of Japan studies in the U.S. as a critical reflecting glass for American liberal individualism. It begins with the early postwar ethnography of Japan, Ruth Benedict’s *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, as a text that allowed Americans to “re-imagine” Japan from fascist state to a culture which could be admired for its sense of duty, dignity, and sensitivity to others. The book then weaves back to intellectual writings in prewar and postwar Japan, exploring how Japanese intellectuals themselves wrestled with the question of “representing” Japan to the West—in a climate in which modernity itself was defined chiefly through Western cultural and historical particularities. These internal representations came to inform the work of later American anthropologists and other theorists, who looked to Japan to develop critiques of American capitalism and liberal individualism in the

1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Japan studies offered a powerful critique of individualism and classical liberal notions of selfhood in the U.S. during these decades—with mass media attention trained on Japanese education, pedagogy, labor unions, and families. At the same time, anthropologists and others had to wrestle with the tensions within the model of “community” that Japan offered: the suppression of individual merit and ability, the separation of gender roles, the intrusions of the state into individual values and beliefs. The study of modern Japan is thus bound up with tensions between “liberalism” and “communitarianism.” The complexities of this tension are highlighted through an excavation of the history of this discourse.

During her leave, Professor Borovoy had the opportunity to present her current research to colleagues at a number of institutions, including the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies (CJS), the Donald Keene Center for Japan Studies at Columbia University, and the faculty seminar for East Asian Studies at the Five College Consortium in Massachusetts. In October 2006, faculty at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign sponsored a symposium focused on her book *The Too-Good Wife*, published in 2005 (University of California Press). Anthropologists David Plath (Urbana) and Elise Butler (Butler U.) offered comments.

Professor Borovoy addressed the delegates at the annual meetings for the American Council of Learned Societies in Montreal in May, as a representative of the ACLS Charles Ryskamp Fellows. Her comments, “Emerging Themes in the Humanities: Back to Culture!” focused on the need for coming to terms with “radical otherness” (anthropology’s traditional strength) in the wake of post area studies paradigms of globalization and post-modernism.

JOHN IKENBERRY (POLITICS//WWS)

John Ikenberry’s recent writings on East Asia include:

-“American Strategy in the New Asia,” *The American Interest*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (September/October 2006), pp. 89-94.

-*The United States and Northeast Asia: Debates, Issues, and New Order*, edited with Chung-in Moon (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2008). He is co-author of the introduction and author of the first chapter, “The Political Foundations of American Relations with East Asia.”

-*The Uses of Institutions: U.S., Japan, and the Governance of East Asia*, edited with Takashi Inoguchi (New York: Palgrave, 2006). He is author of the introduction.

SHELDON GARON (JAPANESE HISTORY) recently won a grant from the Smith Richardson Foundation supporting the completion of his book, *‘Keep on Saving’: How Other Nations Forged Cultures of Thrift When America Didn’t*.

MARTIN KERN (EAST ASIAN STUDIES)

Martin Kern’s sabbatical year 2006-07 was supported by an ACLS/SSRC/NEH International and Area Studies Fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies and by a Scholar Grant from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation. During his leave, he worked primarily on his current book project *Poetry, Performance, and Cultural Memory in Early China*. He is currently completing the manuscript.

In addition, he has written or completed a number of book chapters and

articles over the past academic year, including “Han shi zhi shi: Shiji, Hanshu xushi zhong de shige hanyi” 漢史之詩：《史記》、《漢書》敘事中的詩歌含義 (“The Poetry of Han Historiography: The Use of Song in Shiji and Hanshu”) forthcoming in *Zhongguo dianji yu wenhua* 中國典籍與文化 (*Chinese Classics and Culture*) 2007; “Excavated Manuscripts and Their Socratic Pleasures: Newly Discovered Challenges in Reading the ‘Airs of the States’,” forthcoming in *Études Asiatiques/Asiatische Studien* 2007; “Beyond the Mao Odes: Shijing Reception in Early Medieval China” (under review); “Offices of Writing and Reading in the Zhouli,” forthcoming in *The Rituals of Zhou in Chinese and East Asian History*; “Cong chutu wenxian tan ‘Guofeng’ de quanshi wenti: yi ‘Guanju’ wei li” 從出土文獻談《國風》的詮釋問題：以《關雎》為例 (“Hermeneutic Issues Regarding the ‘Airs of the States’ as Seen from Excavated Manuscripts: The Case of ‘Guanju’”), forthcoming in *Zhonghua wenshi luncong* 中華文史論叢 (*Journal of Chinese Literature and History*) 2007; “Imperial Tours and Mountain Inscriptions,” forthcoming in *The First Emperor: China’s Terracotta Army*, 2007; and a chapter for the *Cambridge History of Chinese Literature*.

Kern delivered papers at Columbia University’s Early China Seminar (September 2006), a conference on Chinese Ancient Documents and Literature (Peking University, November 2006), a conference on the *Rituals of Zhou* at Princeton University (December 2006), a conference on Chinese religion at École Pratique des Hautes Études (Paris, December 2006), and at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies (Boston, March 2007). In April and June 2007, Kern gave a series of eleven Chinese lectures at Peking University, Nanjing University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Academia Sinica, National Taiwan University, and Yuanzhi University.

Martin Kern’s principal current project is the completion of his new book *Poetry, Performance, and Cultural Memory in Early China* on which he has worked during his sabbatical year 2006-07. The book draws on, and rethinks, a series of individual studies that he has published over the past decade. Much of this work on early poetry, questions of writing and orality, rhetoric, and the formation of the Confucian canon has emerged from research on recently excavated manuscripts.

A second project is a Chinese collection of fifteen of his essays. At present, Kern is overseeing the translation, editing, and updating of these writings. The resulting book is scheduled for publication by Joint Publishing (Sanlian), Beijing, in 2008.

A third project currently underway is the co-editing, with Benjamin A. Elman, of a volume *The Rituals of Zhou in Chinese and East Asian History*. This volume incorporates studies on the *Rituals of Zhou* (*Zhouli*) that have emerged from a series of workshops, capped by a final conference, that were held over the last four years. The book has been contracted with E.J. Brill.

Finally, Kern is currently completing a chapter “Bronze inscriptions, the *Shangshu*, and the *Shijing*: The Evolution of the Ancestor Cult” for *Rituals, Pantheons and Techniques: A History of Chinese Religion before the Tang*, edited by John Lagerwey and contracted with E.J. Brill.

STEPHEN KOTKIN (HISTORY) This past summer, Stephen Kotkin published an extended article in the journal *Kritika* (8/3: 487-531) entitled “Mongol Commonwealth? Exchange and Governance across the post-Mongol Space.” It explores the ways that the suddenly ubiquitous new term “Eurasia” is being used and abused, and it sets forth a way to conceive of the history and politics of the lands between Germany and Japan.

SEIICHI MAKINO (EAST ASIAN STUDIES) Seiichi Makino’s recent research focuses on cognitive linguistic reinterpretation of spatial notion of Japanese culture and language, reassessment of the so-called the arbitrary connection between sound and meaning, deep conceptual metaphors, among others. His recent publications in 2007 include “Will cognitive change cause GA to O change?” in *Paris Lectures in Japanese Linguistics*, (ed. by Andre Wldarczyk), Tokyo, Kurosio, 79-94; “An argument for non-arbitrary relationship between sound and meaning in Japanese grammar” in *Japanese Linguistics: European Chapter*, (ed. by Yoshihiko Ikegami, Victoria Eschbach-Szabo & Andre Wlodarczyk), Tokyo: Kurosio, 239-250; “The Japanese Pluralizer – tachi as a window into the cognitive world” in *Aspects of Linguistics* (ed. by Susumu Kuno, Seiichi Makino & Susan Struss), Tokyo: Kurosio, 109-130. Two books are forthcoming: the first is *A Dictionary of Advanced Japanese Grammar* (with Michio Tsutusi), and the second is *A Dictionary of Metaphors Common to English and Japanese* (with Mayumi Oka), both from the *Japan Times*.

GILBERT ROZMAN (SOCIOLOGY) has started two new projects. One is a monograph on Chinese strategic thought toward Asia. This will be the final volume in a series on strategic thought toward Asia, covering the 1980s to the present. The other is a monograph and a series of articles on national identities and bilateral relations in Northeast Asia. “Since I started teaching a course on National Identities and Great Powers, I have recognized the need for new approaches and have been planning this new project.”

JACQUELINE STONE (RELIGION) is currently researching and writing a study of Buddhist deathbed practices in premodern Japan, focusing on the late tenth through early fourteenth centuries. The project investigates the ramifications of the widely held idea that proper concentration on the Buddha at the moment of death could in effect negate the effect of one’s past sinful deeds and enable one’s rebirth in a pure land. Drawing on a range of sources, it analyzes the interplay between formal doctrine and on-the-ground practice in the preparations for death conducted by both monastics and lay devotees.

STEPHEN F. TEISER (RELIGION) Stephen Teiser, D.T. Suzuki Professor in Buddhist Studies and Professor of Religion, was awarded the Prix Stanislas Julien by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (Institut de France) for his 2006 book, *Reinventing the Wheel: Paintings of Rebirth in Medieval Buddhist Temples* (University of Washington Press). The Stanislas Julien Prize, awarded by France’s most distinguished academy, recognizes Western-language scholarship on the Asian Humanities.

Reinventing the Wheel is concerned with Buddhist understandings of the afterlife and their expression in art and ritual life. The book focuses on the image of the wheel, long used in Buddhist cultures to describe the circular nature of the process of rebirth. Teiser argues that the depiction of the various forms of life in the wheel (as god, human, animal, hell-being, etc.) served im-

portant philosophical and didactic purposes in premodern Buddhism. Ranging widely across the Asian continent, including India, the Silk Road, China, Tibet, and Japan, the book combines textual analysis with the interpretation of paintings and the architecture of Buddhist temples. The prize is named after the second holder of the chair in Chinese studies at the Collège de France, Stanislas Julien (1797-1873), who translated the classics of Confucianism and Taoism into Latin and French, and who wrote on the silk industry, porcelain, Chinese Buddhist pilgrims to India, the grammar and phonology of Sanskrit and Chinese, and other topics on the interaction between China and the west. Previous winners of the prize have included Édouard Chavannes, Francis Woodman Cleaves, Mark Elvin, Jacques Gernet, Herbert A. Giles, JAO Tsung-i, and David Nivison. Teiser's research for the book began in 1996 in Paris, when he was a visiting professor in History and Philology at the École pratique des Hautes Études.

Further information about *Reinventing the Wheel: Paintings of Rebirth in Medieval Buddhist Temples* can be found on the website of the University of Washington Press: <http://www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/TEIREC.html>.

ATSUKO UEDA (EAST ASIAN STUDIES)

Atsuko Ueda's current project is on the linguistic reform movements of the Meiji period (1868-1912), crucial in understanding the production of Japanese literature. Many aspects of the linguistic reforms of the early Meiji era are still an uncharted territory. Ueda is seeking to unravel the multifaceted views of language that shape the early Meiji period by examining, for example, claims for different orthography: some advocated complete abolition of Chinese characters, such as Maejima Hisoka's "Kanji on haishi no gi" ("On the Abolition of Chinese Characters," 1866) retaining only the indigenous syllabic scripts. Usami Saburo's "Hiragana no setsu" ("On Phonetic Scripts," 1874) further promoted extensive use of syllabic scripts indigenous to Japan (kana). Others such as Nishi Amane's "Yōji o motte kokuji o shosuru no ron" ("Writing Japanese with the Western Alphabet," 1873) argued for the use of romanized scripts in rendering Japanese words and phrases. Some even contemplated adopting English as the national language of Japan: Mori Arinori, the first Minister of Education, argued for adopting English in his *Education in Japan* (1872), as did Takada Sanae in a column he published in the inaugural issue of *Chūō gakujutsu zasshi* (1885). Ueda further inquires into the many literary histories that began to be compiled in 1890s as they were often used as textbooks for language learning. In order to explore the basic paradigm upon which Japanese literature is founded, she believes it is crucial to understand the complex discursive site of linguistic reforms of the early Meiji period.

LYNN WHITE (POLITICS) has finished a book about *Economic Booms and Money Politics in Taiwan, East China, Thailand, and the Philippines*.

He finds in these four Asian places varying amounts of anti-democratic violence and purchases of power (buying elections where they are held, and buying bureaucrats in both democratic and authoritarian polities), especially where globalist marketing has led to quick economic booms. "In Taiwan, this process has mostly run its course, and the two main political coalitions now compete procedurally, although both are dominated by parties of business rather than labor (and the ethnic political cleavage on that island has obscured the importance of business politics there). In both Sunan and Zhejiang, money dominates local politics despite differences between those two

East China areas. Thailand's king and some other Thai elites rue the same phenomenon, which brought a coup in that country after it became clear that a dictator could buy any election. In the Philippines, where no boom has occurred because local leaders prevent rivals from founding enterprises on their traditional turfs, high-turnout competitive elections, held for most of a century under a regime of free speech, has promoted scant service to the people. Liberal theorists should pay far more attention to nonstate local power networks, and they should less often imagine that politics is just a matter of voting. “

White's coverage of these four places (not just 'cases' —the aim is not to prove any general 'law' about politics) looks at cultural/institutional factors as well as contextual/unintended factors. Above all, it shows that neither the genesis nor the results of economic booms or economic stagnancy in the Philippines can be explained without attention to local political networks—especially the question of whether they allow or discourage small and medium entrepreneurs.

FACULTY ON LEAVE, 2007/08

BENJAMIN ELMAN (CHINESE HISTORY)

During his sabbatical leave, Ben Elman will be working on a new project called “Late Imperial Chinese Classicism, Medicine, and Science in Tokugawa Japan: Reconsidering Sino-Japanese Cultural History, 1700-1850.” For the 2007-08 academic year, he'll be carrying out research in Taiwan, China, Korea, and Japan with support from Princeton and the American Council of Learned Societies. He'll also be teaching an intensive course for graduate students in Chinese history at Cheng-chih University in Taiwan in spring 2008, and will serve as visiting scholar for one month at the Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies at Fudan University in Shanghai.

DAVID HOWELL (JAPANESE HISTORY)

David Howell is working on a book about disorder and the fear of violence in nineteenth-century Japan. He will explore how the peculiar contours of the landscape of power in early modern Japan shaped reactions to disorder, real and imagined, during the tumultuous decades leading up to the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

PERRY LINK (CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

Perry Link will be staying in Princeton during his leave, working on a book on rhythm, metaphor, and political flavoring in contemporary Chinese language. “In a sense the project is an unplanned child. I did not envision it when I first began, about twenty years ago, to keep some files on disparate tidbits about the Chinese language that I found interesting. Eventually those files, silent as silkworms, grew rich and fat. Then they seemed to mock me, as if saying, ‘We can just lie here, as long as you like, and be lazy. You, though, should not be. Study!’ Digging into them, and trying to interpret them responsibly, has involved me in a number of fields—prosody, cognitive science, philosophy of mind, comparative politics, even music theory—that are largely new to me, but wonderful to explore. Life is good.”

LIFE OF THE MIND

INESCAPABLE SOLUTIONS AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON EAST ASIA

David Leheny

David Leheny recently joined the faculty as the Henry Wendt III '55 Professor of East Asian Studies, a new position designed for the study of contemporary East Asia. In this essay, he connects his most recent research project to his previous books and to the interdisciplinary environment of Princeton's Department of East Asian Studies.

THE CENTRAL QUESTION driving much of the research on Japan's overseas assistance has been how it differs from the established norms of Western aid donors. As a secondary matter, scholars have also examined whether Japanese aid seems more or less effective in fostering international development than the efforts of other major powers. At a certain level, the matter is settled; whatever the merits or problems of Japanese-style international assistance, the Japanese government has deliberately and openly sought in recent years to shift its manner of aid to match the policies of the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, Germany, France, and other governments, in addition to those of international institutions like the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). But much of this action has taken place as other observers have become sharply critical of an international aid "industry" that often is less effective in reducing poverty and saving lives than it is in maintaining budgets and professional staff.

In a project sponsored by the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership (CGP) and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), I have been working with Kay Warren, the Tillinghast Professor of International Studies and a Professor of Anthropology at Brown University (who earned her PhD in cultural anthropology at Princeton in 1974 and later served on the Princeton faculty from 1982-1998) to examine the consequences of Japan's aid policy shifts. Our premise is that aid always has consequences, but that these consequences may differ dramatically from what is idealized in a given policy's goals; a change in aid policies therefore will likely have profound consequences for aid recipients and, less obviously, for the donor as well. In particular, we have been interested in the transformation of Japan's official development assistance (ODA) policies from an emphasis on growth-oriented aid that aligns public funding for infrastructure (roads, ports, telecommunications) with investment plans of key private actors, and toward a stance that prioritizes "human security," a key term shaping much of the international aid debate. Indeed, since 2003, the president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Dr. Sadako Ogata, had previously served as the co-chair of the United Nations Committee on Human Security, a position for which her previous work as UN High Commissioner for Refugees made her especially qualified. Her ascension to the head of Japan's aid policies reflects a larger political decision to connect Japanese ODA with global efforts to deal with those transnational challenges that pose direct threats to people's lives and safety. These problems for human security — including disease, ethnic conflict, gender inequality, and environmental degradation — would previously have been considered at best secondary or tertiary concerns for Japanese growth-oriented assistance.

For the project, we assembled a group of a dozen authors, including university researchers and aid professionals from Japan, the United States, and Canada. Rather than demanding that the authors apply a specific framework to analyze the consequences of Japanese aid policy, we instead chose writers whose diverse perspectives and experiences could illuminate the problems and pressures facing aid actors both in negotiations at home as well as their efforts in the field. The results have surprised us. We had expected to see some productive disagreement among our authors on benefits to Japan of maintaining

Our premise is that aid always has consequences, but that these consequences may differ dramatically from what is idealized in a given policy's goals; a change in aid policies therefore will likely have profound consequences for aid recipients and, less obviously, for the donor as well.

Among the most exciting elements of our discussions was the discovery of how far apart the goals and perspectives of aid practitioners with significant time in the field can be from expectations of top officials and most academic observers, even as these expectations shape the goals and activities of the practitioners themselves.

a specific aid identity (usually premised on infrastructure and economic development as necessary precursors to any other goals) or of moving toward an emphasis on human security; our contributors indeed make strong, competing cases for how Japan ought to engage the world's poor. And by including three papers on how specific transnational, human security problems (including refugees, human trafficking, and terrorism) end up challenging Japan as well, we had intended to turn the analytical lens back on Japan. But the project's papers also point subtly to the ways in which a focus on human security may be altering power dynamics by strengthening previously peripheral actors, like Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These organizations are crucial elements of a changing left-right divide in Japanese politics, and their ability to access new resources and to engage new challenges may have important consequences for the type of political system being fitfully constructed in post-Bubble Japan.

This observation was made possible not only by putting together the arguments of an extraordinary group of contributors but also by their willingness to think both about the "high politics" of aid decisions as well as the often unexpected consequences of aid in the field. Indeed, their papers and presentations made our two workshops remarkably memorable. One of our Japanese authors has been in and out of Afghanistan for much of the past five years since the American invasion, and his descriptions of education assistance are alternately encouraging, troubling, and terrifying, particularly with regard to efforts to permit the education of girls in locations that still bear the imprint of brutal Taliban suppression of women's rights. Another Japanese author has herself been a key figure in efforts to "mainstream" gender as a component of Japanese aid policies; she too has been especially focused on women's rights in Afghanistan, where Japanese efforts sit uneasily alongside national fears of a potential Taliban resurgence. In these cases — as in our other chapters about anti-trafficking assistance, infrastructural development, environmental aid, and anti-HIV programs — the moral and political implications are complex, making them open both to interpretation and to exploitation. Among the most exciting elements of our discussions and seminars at the project's two workshops was the discovery of how far apart the goals and perspectives of aid practitioners with significant time in the field can be from expectations of top officials and most academic observers, even as these expectations shape the goals and activities of the practitioners themselves.

Indeed, while much of the conventional wisdom in studies of Japanese aid has been that it is somehow more instrumental and less appropriate, ethical, and effective than that from other donors, our contributors collectively emphasize the partial and contested nature of ODA and its consequences. Our project, as a result, does not evaluate Japanese aid as good or bad, effective or ineffective, generous or stingy. We instead hope to uncover how "solutions" to global problems, constructed at the level of the aid donor community and adopted in a competitive and democratic Japanese political environment, are designed to shape lives and opportunities but are compelled to engage diverse locales that never match policymakers' expectations. And we have learned that "no one gets away clean;" aid policies can have crucial and determining effects even for the donors, not just for the recipients.

This question — how global norms, often understood as collectively defined "solutions" to problems — has been at the core of my research since my Ph.D. dissertation. In that thesis (which served as the foundation for my first book, *The Rules of Play: National Identity and the Shaping of Japanese Leisure* [Cornell University Press, 2003]), I examined how the Japanese government's unusually active leisure policies were based in part on expectations of how "normal" people in advanced industrial policies would want to have fun. For Japanese policymakers of the 1970s and 1980s, a diplomatically nettlesome trade surplus and concerns about lagging domestic consumptions together inspired official programs to learn how Americans and West Europeans spent their leisure time — and then to encourage Japanese to behave similarly. Japan is a democracy, of course, and the Japanese government cannot simply tell citizens how to enjoy themselves (it tried, mostly unsuccessfully); it could, however, use industrial policy tools to encourage investment in golf resorts, theme parks, and other leisure environments, contributing in many cases to the disastrous property bubbles of the late 1980s — a far cry from what the government had hoped to achieve. And in my second book, *Think Global, Fear Local: Sex, Violence, and Anxiety in Contemporary Japan* (Cornell University Press, 2006), I looked at how international pressure on Japan to sign on to international agreements against transnational crime (specifically, child prostitution/pornography and terrorism) ended up encouraging wider and more expansive coercive authority for the Japanese state.

[M]y experience has convinced me that scholars can ask better and more probing questions when we cut across the boundaries that often divide intellectual communities. We can also improve our answers by seeking methodological guidance from scholars with long experience in tackling issues of culture, politics, identity, language, and gender with tools that evolved in different theoretical traditions.

Although I was trained as a political scientist, I have always tried to draw from insights across disciplines, and I learned a great deal from comparative literature and film studies while researching *Think Global, Fear Local*. But my edited manuscript with Professor Warren, *Inescapable Solutions: Japanese Aid and the Construction of Global Development*, has allowed me to do more of this than in the past, working with economists, policymakers, ethnographers, environmentalists, and educators. My hope is that our book will make a distinctive contribution to debates about international assistance as well as to the contemporary politics of Japan, and particularly to its relationships with other Asian nations. In critically engaging aid policy, we do not aim to launch familiar critiques of Japanese ODA; similarly, we do not join the voices of those who wish to limit or curtail aid itself. Instead, we hope to bring a new perspective to bear on the politics of global development, and to think as well about how Japan sits in an international community built on complex and constraining expectations as well as on the ubiquitous drive for power, security, and status. This would simply have been impossible without reaching across disciplines to find new ways of interrogating commonly known empirical material. It is largely for this reason that I am thrilled to be joining Princeton's Department of East Asian Studies. For any researcher and teacher with an interest in East Asia, Princeton is simply a one-of-a-kind environment. It offers unique opportunities to work with a dedicated group of some of the most knowledgeable and talented experts in the world, as well as to hold classes with an extraordinary collection of undergraduate and graduate students. But the department's interdisciplinary orientation makes it especially attractive for me. As a political scientist, I still plan to focus on creating testable and defensible explanations for political action, but my experience over the past decade has convinced me that scholars can ask better and more probing questions when we cut across the boundaries that often divide intellectual communities. We can also improve our answers by seeking methodological guidance from scholars with long experience in tackling issues of culture, politics, identity, language, and gender with tools that evolved in different theoretical traditions.

My hope, then, is that I can contribute to this remarkable academic community by taking advantage of and building upon the university's vaunted intellectual eclecticism and openness. Long understood as a region of unparalleled dynamism, East Asia also displays in intense form the problems of rapid transformation: human dislocation, profound inequality, political and diplomatic uncertainty, and — of course — questions about how to understand the past both as explanation for the present and as a guide to the future. The growing student interest in East Asia therefore poses new opportunities and challenges to teach and think about the contemporary Pacific Rim: its politics, economic development, security relations, social transformation, art, religions, and pop culture, among other themes. Learning from other fields has not made me a sociologist, a literary theorist, a religion scholar, an anthropologist, or a historian. It has, I think, made me a better observer of politics than I otherwise would have been, largely by encouraging me to ask different types of questions and to build sometimes counterintuitive arguments. Princeton students and faculty working on East Asia have long had this opportunity, given the university's historic and cross-disciplinary strength in Asian studies. In teaching Japanese politics and contemporary East Asian relations here, I hope to add another dimension to this coverage, while also to improve my own contributions to the literature by learning from my new colleagues and students.

NEWS FROM THE EAST ASIAN LIBRARY

Ta-Loi Ma, Director

With holdings of 680,000 volumes, the Gest East Asian Library book collection is among the top 10 largest academic libraries in the country. The Chinese collection is the second largest not only in grand totals but also in rare books. The Japanese collection ranks 8th, and the Korean collection 12th. We expect rapid improvement in the Korean collection after the hiring of our first Korean Studies Librarian in the coming year.

We continue our efforts to improve our electronic resources through purchases/subscriptions and by creating our own. We participate in a major 3-year 4-library Digitization Project of Chinese Rare Books funded by the Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange. Two of our staff members spent a week at Academia Sinica in Taipei in July 2007 at a workshop for this purpose. Princeton University Library is a partner in the Google Books Library Project, and out-of-copyrighted East Asian titles will be digitized in this project.

On a smaller scale, we digitized a collection of 30 broadsides published during the 1911 Chinese Revolution. They were published in Shanghai when news of the uprising in Wuhan was telegraphed to print agencies there. These ephemeral, and hence rare, block prints fall into several categories: some are color prints with a minimum of text, others are black and white illustrated sheets with sometimes current news, or at other times more general content. The collection was given to Princeton in 1937 by Donald Roberts, a Princeton graduate and Episcopalian minister who taught history at St. John's University in Shanghai from 1915 to 1950.

We have expanded access to Taiwanese materials, both indexes and full-text. We expect to have access to a general Chinese periodical index going back to 1857, and a much enlarged China Academic Journal database with full-text coverage of more than two thousand titles going back to the first issues.

When electronic versions are not available, we acquire books or microforms. The North American Coordinating Council for Coordination Japanese Library Resources provided substantial funding to acquire the archives of *Shinazu Fief* and *Tsushima Fief*, two enormous resources covering from the Heian period to the Edo period. In addition, we also acquired several newspapers of the Meiji and Taisho periods, including *Miyako Shinbun* and *Mainichi Shinbun*. Gaps in our holdings of important journals and yearbooks are filled, including that of *Nihon Bijutsu Nenkan* between 1910 and 1946. The Japan Correspondence of the British Foreign Office microfilm sets are now almost complete. Major additions to the Chinese collection were large series of illustrated and ephemeral periodicals from the Republican Period, responding to demands for more popular and visual historical materials, including the *Min-guo zhen xi duan kan duan kan* and the *Minguo hua bao hui kan*.

We provide excellent bibliographical access to our collection. Cataloging is current and our historical backlog of about 4,600 items compares favorably with our peers whose backlogs range from 10,000 to 30,000 items. With the exception of a very small number of Chinese titles cataloged manually before 1984, our holdings are practically fully represented in the online library catalog. Table of contents information is added to more titles. Not counting titles we lent to other Ivy League members through the Borrow Direct program, we provided 1,326 items to other libraries through traditional interlibrary loan programs in 2005/2006. The East Asian Library has been one of the leading libraries in this country to lend East Asian titles.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT MAJORS, 2007

Samantha Cai

“Class and Inequality in China”

Cindy Chou

“Female Education in Rural China and Taiwan”

Ami Connolly

“Breaking through the Bamboo Ceiling: The New Generation of Female Executives in Japan”

Casey Gallagher

“State Control of Chinese Securities Firms”

Irwin Hall

“From the Mainstream to the Margin: Jazz in Japanese Society”

Brendon Pritchard

“The Image of the Divine Boy in Modern Japanese Videogames”

Christopher Sedgwick

“Ecology, Mechanics, and the Director: The Films of Miyazaki Hayao”

Emily Smith

“‘The Strength of a Nation Derives from the Integrity of the Home’: Womens’ Education in China’s Changing Confucian Tradition”

Julian Ulmer

“Changing of the Guard in Japanese Politics: From Koizumi to Abe”

Teresa Velez

“The SCO and China: A Study of the Developing Functions, Contributions, and Objectives of the People’s Republic of China in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization”

DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATE STUDENTS, 2007

Chinese Language and Cultures Certificate Students

Michael Collins, Woodrow Wilson School

Dustin Kahler, Woodrow Wilson School

Carol Wang, Woodrow Wilson School

Derek Whitworth, Art and Archaeology

James Williamson, Politics

Lia Yu, Politics

Japanese Language and Cultures Certificate Students

Raj Hathiramani, ORFE

Irene Ma, Psychology

Maya Yamato, EEB

Korean Language and Culture Certificate Students

Grace Kim, Sociology

EAST ASIAN STUDIES PROGRAM CERTIFICATE STUDENTS

Christopher Berg, Politics
Julianne Bruno, Woodrow Wilson School
Belda Chan, History
Nelson Chiu, Woodrow Wilson School
Cassandra DeBenedetto, Religion
Grace Huang, Politics
Meghan Farrell, Psychology
Yiting Christine Jin, Economics
Christine Kan, Economics
Erika Kaneko, Woodrow Wilson School
Binna Lieh, Anthropology
Sydnie Reed, Economics
Monica Saumoy, Chemistry
Erika Sloan, Psychology
Ngai (Nini) Suet, Economics
Charm Tang, Molecular Biology
Richard Truex, Politics
Ira Zaka, Woodrow Wilson School

THESIS PRIZES

Leigh Buchanan Bienen and Henry Bienen Senior Thesis Prize Winners:

The prize of \$1,000 is awarded to the senior who has written the most outstanding thesis on an East Asian topic. The senior thesis must be based on extensive and appropriate sources in Chinese, Japanese, or Korean as well as Western language materials.

2006:

Serene Hung, WWS: "China in ASEAN-Led Multilateral Forums" (Tom Christensen)

2007:

Grace Kim, Sociology: "Thou Shalt Show Me the Money: Tithing Practices and the 'Prosperity Gospel' in Korean and Korean-American Megachurches" (Viviana Zelizer)

The Marjory Chadwick Buchanan Senior Thesis Prize Winners:

This prize, originally established by the Class of '44 and now provided through the Marjory Chadwick Buchanan fund is awarded to the senior in the Department of East Asian Studies who, in the opinion of the department, submits the best thesis based, at least in part, on source materials in an Asian language.

2006:

Robert Kennelly: "Tongzhi Tropes in a Dystopic World: The Visuality of Human Isolation, Connection, and Queer Identity in the Films of Tsai Ming-Liang" (Jerome Silbergeld)

2007:

Christopher Sedgwick, "Ecology, Mechanics, and the Director: The Films of Miyazaki Hayao" (Richard Okada)

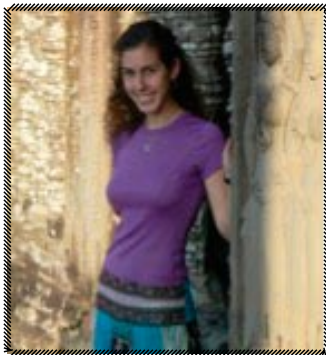
PRINCETON-IN-ASIA

PiA's mission is "to promote good will and understanding and to facilitate in every way the free interchange of the best ideals in the civilizations of both East and West." Since the 1890s, Princeton-in-Asia (PiA) has provided transformative, service-oriented experiences for talented graduates and serves the needs of Asia as determined by our Asian partners. Over the last century, the organization has achieved this goal by providing talented young people with various opportunities to live and work in Asia. PiA has placed fellows in fourteen countries, including China, East Timor, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. Currently the program offers 60 teaching fellowships with 30 additional fellowships in the fields of journalism, international development, and business.

PiA's Home Office is located on the Princeton University campus, and is supported in part by the East Asian Studies Program. Princeton-in-Asia is a private, independent, non-profit organization 501(c)(3) affiliated with Princeton University. The following profiles were written by Anastasia Vrachnos, Director of PiA.



AMY SENNET, '06, a Woodrow Wilson School graduate whose thesis was recognized by the *Princeton Weekly Bulletin* for its innovative approach to gender roles in work-family conflict particularly in New York law firms, by-passed the corporate ladder to serve as a PiA fellow teaching at China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing. Amy managed to study Mandarin while carrying a full-time course-load and placing in the top ten in a Beijing marathon (her lungs, as well as her language skills deserve to be lauded!). Amy says that her study of Mandarin was critical in forging stronger relationships at work and crossing cultural divides on her trips across the country. She describes some of her language improvements: "I have already noted a significant improvement in my pronunciation, listening and communication abilities. The tutoring has helped me to better understand the grammatical and syntactical construction of the language and reinforced those points that I was only cursorily taught in previous settings. My ultimate language goal is to hold a future meeting or dinner conversation entirely in Chinese. With my budding Chinese I am starting to have deeper, more meaningful conversations with the familiar faces in my community: the man who runs the school copy room, the vendor at our campus fruit stand and the fitness instructor at my local gym."



MORGAN GALLAND, '06, was an Ecology and Evolutionary Biology major at Princeton. She accepted a PiA NGO post working with the World Conservation Union in Laos and has extended her tenure in Vientiane an additional year. She writes that her language study has been the most essential link to her community, highlighting some of the new skills she's acquired thanks to an ability to get by in Lao: "Thanks to my Lao, I have all sorts of resume-building skills these days, such as:

- Making my colleagues laugh every time I say "I'm going to lunch with my pig" instead of "I'm going to lunch with my friend"
- Walking into a market and getting charged 7000 kip for a dragonfruit instead of 27,000
- Learning that electricity in Lao literally translates to "fire sky"
- Being able to bargain down the bribe for the policeman that pulled me over for no reason at all and to escape his subsequent dinner invitations.

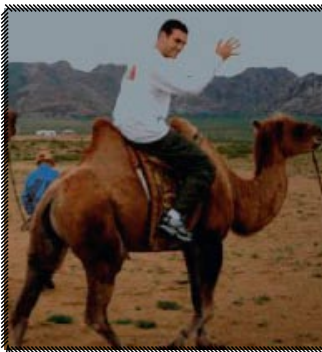


ALI SMITH, '06, was a Religion major at Princeton, originally from Montana, and was selected to work with ABS-CBN Broadcasting, the largest broadcaster in the Philippines. Ali, who started as a broadcast neophyte, now anchors a Manila news program twice a week. Needless to say, she is reluctant to pass up her celebrity status and has extended her PiA tenure an additional year. Ali credits her language study with helping create the essential links she feels with the Filipino community.

"Knowing the language not only allows me to feel more a part of Filipino culture amongst friends and co-workers, but it also allows me to communicate with those who do not speak English, namely those in the more poor, depressed areas. I often go to these areas on reporting assignments for work and on my own time to volunteer, and it's great to be able to communicate with people from all walks of life. Also, with the level of speaking I have achieved thus far, I can see that it really means a lot to Filipinos when a 'foreigner' goes the extra mile to invest the time and effort to learn their language."



BRIAN COCHRAN, '06, an anthropology major from Princeton is now teaching English in the tsunami-ravaged community of Phang Nga, Thailand. Always bringing a smile to those around him, Brian has been instrumental in helping rebuild the spirit of his students after the tsunami. With his growing grasp of Thai, he feels that his experience keeps improving in turn. His steadily deepening understanding of Thai culture is a primary motivation for opting to stay a second year in his PIA post. He reflects on his progress: "Learning to understand the language has been critical to my newly 'Thai-dyed' and swelling sense of self. Here I've found that which is most poetic to be the least translatable, unearthed significance that cannot truly be captured by foreign sounds. As meanings deciphered and communications increased, previously incomprehensible scenes connected like dots, doors and the people who owned them opened up, while little parts of me got tied down to the points of things in this world. Even though it didn't always feel like I was making progress, every few weeks it would strike me that I had reached a new plateau in my language learning, and I could look back and down on where I'd been and how little I'd known. It still hasn't stopped happening, that sensation of eclipsing my own confidence, coloring in the lines with new certainties, and I doubt it will in the time I'm here."



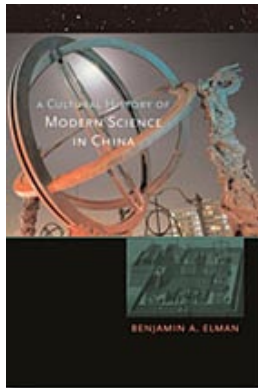
BEN SHELL, '06, was a Princeton University philosophy major who spent his first year on PiA serving as an English lecturer at Khon Kaen University in Thailand. He chose to spend a second year as a PiA fellow working with XacBank, a micro-finance lending institution in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. While Ben's competence in horseback and camel riding has improved measurably, he credits his EAS/PiA language grant (and the frigid Mongolian winters) with furthering his course of study in Mongolian. He writes of his progress below after a trip to visit with nomadic families in the Gobi desert. "My Mongolian improved exponentially from zero to a bit more, but with much more confidence. It was beautiful and a real cultural experience like I've never had before. The families we stayed with would painstakingly converse with us for hours and fed us so well that my appetite for dairy and fried bread is sated for now."



ANDREW MATTHEWS, '06, graduated from Princeton with a degree in Philosophy and a taste for adventure. He taught English at the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang, Malaysia where he took advantage of an EAS/PiA language grant to study Malay. He describes the opportunities the grant has afforded him: "I have been able to do a myriad of other things given the financial help of my language grant. I currently attend a Bahasa Malayu (Malay language) class and am planning on continuing my studies next semester. Though Penang mostly uses English for social and business purposes, the other peninsular states of Malaysia demand a conversational ability with the language and I am very glad mine is developing enough to communicate well with people here."

FACULTY BOOKSHELF

2006



BENJAMIN ELMAN
A CULTURAL HISTORY OF MODERN SCIENCE IN CHINA
(HARVARD, 2006)

Historians of science and Sinologists have long needed a unified narrative to describe the Chinese development of modern science, medicine, and technology since 1600. They welcomed the appearance in 2005 of Benjamin Elman's masterwork, *On Their Own Terms*. Now Elman has retold the story of the Jesuit impact on late imperial China, circa 1600-1800, and the Protestant era in early modern China from the 1840s to 1900 in a concise and accessible form ideal for the classroom. This coherent account of the emergence of modern science in China places that emergence in historical context for both general students of modern science and specialists of China.



SHELDON GARON, WITH PATRICIA MACLACHLAN
THE AMBIVALENT CONSUMER: QUESTIONING CONSUMPTION IN EAST ASIA AND THE WEST
(CORNELL, 2006)

In *The Ambivalent Consumer*, Sheldon Garon and Patricia L. Maclachlan bring together an array of scholars who explore the ambivalence provoked, especially in East and Southeast Asia, by the global spread of "American" consumer culture. As the world's second-largest economy, Japan has long engaged in a vibrant consumerism tempered by deeply held beliefs about morality, thrift, community, and national identity. Its neighbors in East and Southeast Asia—South Korea, China, Malaysia, and Singapore—have likewise anxiously balanced consumption and saving. The first comparative volume to examine global phenomena of consumer culture from the perspective of East Asia, this book analyzes not only the attractions of mass consumption but also the many discontents and dilemmas that arise from consumerism, and finds that European countries more closely resemble Japan than they do the United States in their saving rates, consumption levels, environmental concerns, and discomfort with consumer credit.

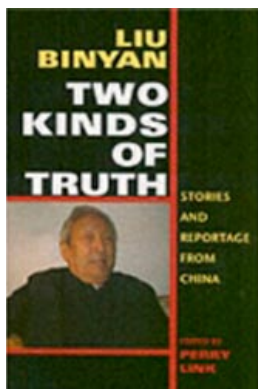


JOHN IKENBERRY
THE USES OF INSTITUTIONS: THE U.S., JAPAN, AND GOVERNANCE IN EAST ASIA
(Co-edited with Takashi Inoguchi)
(PALGRAVE, 2007)

This book explores the ways that institutions play a role—or fail to—in Japanese and American approaches to regional governance in East Asia. It uses recent studies on the logic and dynamics of institutions to determine the logic of order within the East Asia region. The central focus is on bilateral and multilateral regional institutions, how Japan and the U.S. use these institutions, and what we can learn about the future direction of institutions of governance within the East Asia region.

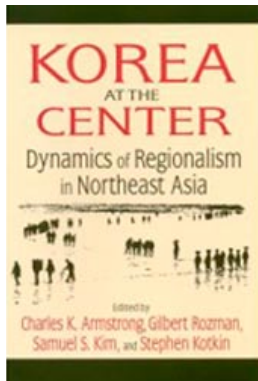
"A group of distinguished experts on the U.S. and Asia focus on multilateral institutions in a new and refreshing way. They wisely avoid the one-sided approaches of neo-liberal interdependence or the extreme cynicisms about cooperation of the realists. Instead they see institutions as the tools of states, tools that not only constrain but also provide opportunities for states to exploit, enhance, or manipulate bilateral relations and establish boundaries to achieve their goals. This is a truly realistic view of East Asian relations that transcends the previous clichés and moves the field in new and welcome directions."

-Ellis Krauss, Professor, Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California, San Diego



LIU BINYAN, EDITED BY PERRY LINK
TWO KINDS OF TRUTH: STORIES AND REPORTAGE FROM CHINA
(INDIANA, 2006)

The most distinguished Chinese journalist of the past fifty years, Liu Binyan has earned the sobriquet "China's conscience." Between 1956 and 1987, there were nine years during which the Communist Party of China allowed Liu to write the truth as he saw it. Expelled from the Party in 1957, later re-admitted and expelled again, he has lived in exile since 1988. He has continued indefatigably to read, think, and write about his beloved China: the saga of its modern history, the moral wasteland of its present condition, and its place in the global order. In *Two Kinds of Truth*, Liu reflects on these issues and turns his incisive intellect to such topics as the unseen consequences of the Cold War, the roots of global terrorism, and whether "socialism with a human face" is possible. This volume reprints the 1983 collection *People or Monsters?* and offers four new essays and a lengthy interview with Perry Link.

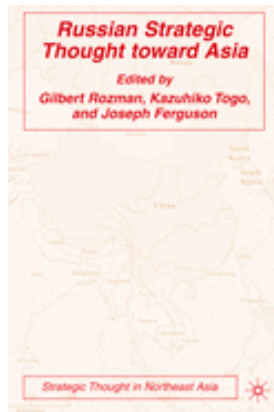


GILBERT ROZMAN

KOREA AT THE CENTER: DYNAMICS OF REGIONALISM IN NORTHEAST ASIA
Co-edited with Charles Armstrong, Samuel Kim, and Stephen Kotkin
(M.E. SHARPE, 2006)

The common images of Korea view the peninsula as a long-standing battleground for outside powers and the Cold War's last divided state. But Korea's location at the very center of Northeast Asia gives it a pivotal role in the economic integration of the region and the dynamic development of its more powerful neighbors. A great wave of economic expansion, driven first by the Japanese miracle and then by the ascent of China, has made South Korea--an economic powerhouse in its own right--the hub of the region once again, a natural corridor for railroads and energy pipelines linking Asiatic Russia to China and Japan. And over the horizon, an opening of North Korea, with multilateral support, would add another major push toward regional integration.

Illuminating the role of the Korean peninsula in three modern historical periods, the eminent international contributors to this volume offer a fresh and stimulating appraisal of Korea as the key to the coalescence of a broad, open Northeast Asian regionalism in the twenty-first century.



GILBERT ROZMAN

RUSSIAN STRATEGIC THOUGHT TOWARD ASIA
Co-edited with Kazuhiko Togo and Joseph Ferguson
(PALGRAVE, 2006)

This volume on Russia is the first in a series on strategic thinking in Asia. It examines four periods since the 1980s and covers views of China, Japan, the Korean peninsula, Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, and regionalism. With an emphasis on Northeast Asia the geographical chapters provide an in-depth look at how foreign policy toward separate areas was guided. The overview compares how strategic thinking evolved, while reflecting on factors that shaped it. The book explains the Putin era's ambivalent approach to Asia and finds lessons from earlier approaches worthy of further attention.

"*Russian Strategic Thought toward Asia* is 'must reading' for those interested in Russian foreign policy and the international relations of Asia. This volume provides comprehensive and insightful perspectives on a region of growing importance for Russia. The editors have collected strong and well-translated essays from Russia's leading thinkers on Asia and international relations."

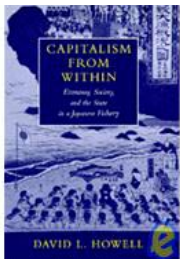
--Andrew Kuchins, Director and Senior Associate, Russian and Eurasian Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington D.C.



JEROME SILBERGELD, WITH DORA C.Y. CHING

PERSISTENCE/TRANSFORMATION: TEXT AS IMAGE IN THE ART OF XU BING
(PRINCETON, 2006)

The calligrapher and book artist Xu Bing has been called the most innovative Chinese artist of our time. As a citizen of both China and the United States and the first Asian-American artist to win the prestigious MacArthur Foundation "genius award," Xu Bing has fascinated and challenged audiences around the world with his imaginative textual art. From his 4,000 unreadable Chinese-looking characters, which unite Asian and Western audiences alike in an egalitarianism of induced illiteracy, to his invention of a "square words" language that makes "Chinese" readable by anyone at all, Xu Bing's use of language is at once artistically brilliant, highly entertaining, and profoundly subversive--a sharp-witted, masterly word-play that, in his own words, "strikes at the very essence of culture."



2007

DAVID HOWELL

NISHIN NO KINDAISHI
(IWATA SHOIN, TOKYO, 2007)

Translated into Japanese by Kawanishi Hidemichi from the original *Capitalism from Within: Economy, Society, and the State in a Japanese Fishery* (UC Press, 1995)

Japan's stunning metamorphosis from an isolated feudal regime to a major industrial power over the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has long fascinated and vexed historians. In this study, David L. Howell looks beyond the institutional and technological changes that followed Japan's reopening to the West to probe the indigenous origins of Japanese capitalism.

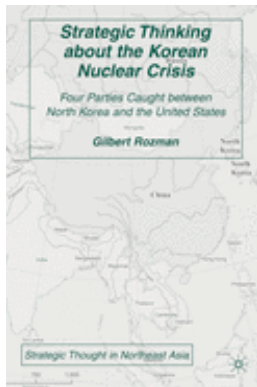


GILBERT ROZMAN
JAPANESE STRATEGIC THOUGHT TOWARD ASIA
Co-edited with Kazuhiko Togo and Joseph Ferguson
(PALGRAVE, 2007)

Japanese leaders and often the media too have substituted symbols for strategy in dealing with Asia. This comprehensive review of four periods over twenty years exposes the strategic gap in viewing individually and collectively China, Taiwan, the Korean peninsula, Russia, Central Asia, and regionalism.

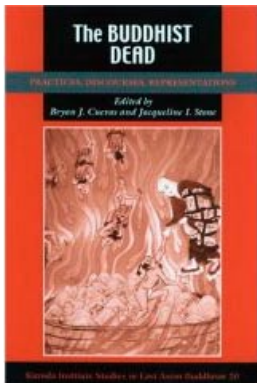
“Twenty five years ago, Japan’s major foreign policy challenge seemed to be how to recycle its massive current account surplus. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the stagnation of the domestic economy, the nuclearization of North Korea and the rise of China, the world looks very different today than Japanese strategic planners anticipated. In Japanese Strategic Thought toward Asia, Rozman, Togo and Ferguson have assembled a top-rate team of scholars to assess how these three turbulent decades have shaped Japanese thinking about Northeast Asia and what coordinates might guide Japan’s foreign policy under a new generation of more assertive leaders.”

-Michael Green, Associate Professor, Georgetown University Edmond A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, and former Senior Director for Asian Affairs, the National Security Council



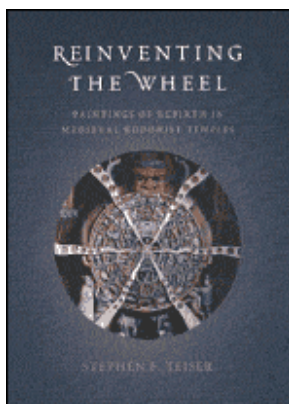
GILBERT ROZMAN
STRATEGIC THINKING ABOUT THE KOREAN NUCLEAR CRISIS: FOUR PARTIES CAUGHT BETWEEN NORTH KOREA AND THE UNITED STATES
(PALGRAVE, 2007)

Often lost in the discussion about the nuclear crisis are its regional dynamics. From 2002 China, Japan, Russia, and South Korea struggled to navigate between the unsettling belligerence of North Korea and the unilateral insistence of the United States. This book focuses on their strategic thinking over four stages of the crisis. Drawing on sources from each of the countries, it examines how the four perceived their role in the Six-Party Talks and the regional context, as they eyed each other. The book emphasizes the significance of these talks for the emerging security framework and great power cooperation in Northeast Asia.



JACQUELINE I. STONE
THE BUDDHIST DEAD: PRACTICES, DISCOURSES, REPRESENTATIONS
KURODA INSTITUTE SERIES IN EAST ASIAN BUDDHISM 20
Co-edited with Bryan J. Cuevas
(HONOLULU: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII PRESS, 2007)

In its teachings, practices, and institutions, Buddhism in its varied Asian forms has been--and continues to be--centrally concerned with death and the dead. Yet surprisingly “death in Buddhism” has received little sustained scholarly attention. The Buddhist Dead offers the first comparative investigation of this topic across the major Buddhist cultures of India, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, Tibet, and Burma. Its individual essays, representing a range of methods, shed light on a rich array of traditional Buddhist practices for the dead and dying; the sophisticated but often paradoxical discourses about death and the dead in Buddhist texts; and the varied representations of the dead and the afterlife found in Buddhist funerary art and popular literature.



STEPHEN TEISER
REINVENTING THE WHEEL: PAINTINGS OF REBIRTH IN MEDIEVAL BUDDHIST TEMPLES
(UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, 2007)

The Wheel of Rebirth is one of the most basic and popular images in Buddhist visual culture. For nearly two thousand years, artists have painted it onto the porches of Buddhist temples; preachers have used it to explain karmic retribution; and philosophers have invoked it to illuminate the contrast between ignorance and nirvana. In *Reinventing the Wheel*, noted scholar Stephen F. Teiser explores the history and varied interpretations of the Wheel of Rebirth, a circle divided into sections depicting the Buddhist cycle of transmigration.

Combining visual evidence with textual sources, *Reinventing the Wheel* shows how the metaphor of the wheel has been interpreted in divergent local traditions, from India to Tibet, Central Asia, and China. Teiser deftly shows how written and painted renditions of the wheel have animated local architectural sites and religious rituals, informing concepts of time and reincarnation and acting as an organizing principle in the cosmology and daily life of practicing Buddhists.

Engaging and accessible, this uniquely pan-Buddhist tour will appeal to anyone interested in Buddhist culture, as well as to scholars of religious studies, art history, architecture, philosophy, and textual studies.



ATSUKO UEDA

CONCEALMENT OF POLITICS, POLITICS OF CONCEALMENT: THE PRODUCTION OF "LITERATURE" IN MEIJI JAPAN
(STANFORD, 2007)

Concealment of Politics, Politics of Concealment explores the complex historical process through which "literature" emerged in 1880s Japan. Ueda argues that literature emerged by concealing the political, as the modern novel moved toward psychological realism, shifting the focus to interiority and the individual self and away from the political struggle played out by the Meiji government and the Freedom and People's Rights Movement. The book situates the development of literature amidst the wide array of political and intellectual currents of the time, rigorously challenging conventional reading that overemphasizes the role of Tsubouchi Shōyō's *Shōsetsu shinzui* (*The Essence of the Novel*, 1885-6), a text considered to be the manifesto of modern Japanese literature that established the boundaries of literature by defining what *shōsetsu* (the novel) should be. Ueda shows that *The Essence of the Novel* is not a chronological beginning of modern Japanese literature, but an ideological origin that has been responsible for restricting literary and scholarly practices within the confines of what it defines as literature. *Concealment of Politics, Politics of Concealment* frees *The Essence of the Novel* from its ideological position and recasts it in the political and intellectual domains of 1880s Japan, and offers itself as a rigorous critique of our own approaches to the history of modern Japanese literature.

UNDERGRADUATE ALUMNI NOTES

1960s

FRED DONNER, '68, concentrated on Arabic/Islamic topics as an undergraduate before entering the US army, serving in Germany, and staying a year to study at the University of Erlangen (Orientalische Philologie). He returned to Princeton (NES) to earn his PhD between 1971-75. After teaching at Yale (History) for 7 years, he moved to the University of Chicago (Oriental Institute and Dept. of Near Eastern Languages) where he is now Professor of Near Eastern History, specializing on the rise of Islam and the transition from late antique to early Islamic Near East.

CARL TAEUSCH, '68, writes: "Chizuko and I are still in Tokyo and working for Johnson & Johnson advocating healthcare policy reform. My Kyogen performance this year will be as the boatman (gondolier?) in *Funa watashi muko* at the Kokuritsu Nohgaku Do on December 23. This will be the 20th anniversary performance of my club, Yutonokai. For physical exercise, among other more mundane activities, I'm still rowing from time to time in an 8-oared shell with the Mitsubishi Boat Club at Toda and on the Tsurumi River in Yokohama. Any rowers in the neighborhood?"

1970s

AGNETA RIBER, '70, has been living in Japan since 1982. She is currently teaching at Tokyo Seitoku University which she joined after 14 years at Meiji Gakuin University.

MARGARET CANNELLA, '73, writes, "I am delighted to be acting as Chairman of the Board of Princeton-in-Asia, now 109 years old and still growing! We hope to create a Senior Fellows program which would enable EAS grads to enjoy Asia student-style even in their older age!"

JEFF MUIR, '73, moved to Hong Kong in 1975. Over the last 30 years, China has been the focus of his work, which has mainly involved journalism, publishing, and public affairs. "During this time, I have had the pleasure of working with fellow EAS alumni, John Kamm and Tom Gorman..."

I am currently the CEO of The Edgar M. Bronfman Citrus Company. The company is cooperating with the Chongqing government to develop a modern orange juice processing industry in Zhong Xian, which is a poor resettlement county in the Three Gorges Reservoir Region. The project is bringing stable income to more than 40,000 farming families.

EVANS REVERE, '76, (also WWS '94) is currently President of The Korea Society in New York City. The Korea Society is the leading non-profit, non-partisan, private organization in the United States dedicated to enhancing understanding between Americans and Koreans and strengthening

ties between the United States and both parts of the Korean Peninsula. Evans took over the reins of the Society in January 2007 after retiring from the State Department, where he had a long and successful career as a senior U.S. diplomat and one of the U.S. government's leading Asia experts. His service as a diplomat took him to China, Japan, North and South Korea, New Zealand, Taiwan, and a number of other assignments.

DOUG LORENTZ, '76, is working in Tokyo for MasterCard, managing the business in north Asia. In various stints in consulting and banking in addition to MasterCard, he's lived in various countries in Asia -- Korea, Japan, Thailand, and Taiwan -- since 1982. Doug writes, "I regularly draw on advice received at Princeton from Marius Jansen and Fritz Mote, and am pleased to assist the EAS department, or anyone associated with it past or present, in any way I can. My eldest daughter, Alissa, '09, is studying Chinese, and while her major is still undecided, she is planning to work toward an EAS program certificate."

HARRY LIGHTSEY, '78, is now the senior vice president-legislative and external affairs for at&t for the southern region of the United States (NC, SC, GA, FL, KY, TN, AL, MS, LA, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). "Everything else stays the same."

1980s

ALICE HERZOG GORDENKER, '80, lives in Tokyo and is a columnist for *The Japan Times*. She also works on NHK's popular-English-learning and entertainment show, "Eigo de Shaberanaito."

MARAM EPSTEIN, '83 (graduate '92), is Associate Professor of East Asian Languages and Literatures at the University of Oregon in Eugene and very happily adjusted to life on the West coast. "I am using my two years off of teaching/service to work on filial piety in 18th-century China, prove to myself that 40-something isn't too late to run a marathon, and enjoy watching my partners sons grow up."

Upon graduating from Princeton, **ROBERTA CONNOR SPRAY**, '86, spent two years in Tokyo and Sendai studying on a Rotary Scholarship and interning at Mitsubishi Trading Company in Sendai. She took to the road and traveled around the world, landing back in New York City working for a small Japanese trading firm (replacing another Princetonian) where she set up a Japanese corporation summer internship program for American college students. Her next job was with a CT venture capital firm partnered with Mitsui pairing American startups with Japanese partners. Roberta's husband was subsequently transferred to Lehman Brothers Tokyo and she found a job with Stryker (Matsumoto), Japan, a medical instrument company run by a Princeton EAS graduate. "My two children were born in Tokyo, but

we have lived in New Jersey for ten years. The only things the kids remember about Japan are sushi and onsen, so I look forward to reintroducing them to their "first" culture on our 2007 summer trip. I am thankful for my Japanese language studies as they have helped me succeed in my recent Spanish language classes: Spanish has similar pronunciation- and is sooo much easier without all that kanji!"

CATHY PAULEY JOHNSTON, '87 is in Washington working for the USG on national security issues in Asia.

KATIE CUSACK, '88, moved to Credit Suisse in February to become the COO of the Energy Group in investment banking.

After 4 years in Japan running Cendant Japan and then running marketing for AIG's Japan and Korea businesses, **CRAIG SHERMAN**, '89, headed back to the US and into the SF Bay Area internet start-up world. He had five good years at MyFamily.com (ancestry.com) inc., and recently jumped on board as CEO of Gaiaonline.com. Gaia is an anime-influenced online hang out for teens. "Over two million US teens spend over an hour a day on the site and we've quadrupled in size in the last year - all through word of mouth. It's the most fun job I've ever had - working with wonderful artists and developers all who have a terrific passion for Japan. Would never have had the chance to join Gaia if it weren't for my focus on Japan early in life. Have Princeton in part to thank for that! Always looking for great people to join Gaia's team - and just to connect with people from Princeton, so if you are in the bay area contact me: craig@gaiaonline.com"

1990s

THOMAS MCDEVITT, '94, is a Director at Merrill Lynch Japan Securities in Tokyo. "I am currently an institutional equities broker concentrating on the Japanese stock market. I have been located in Tokyo since 1995 and have no plans to leave any time soon."

LAURA FRIED, '96, lives with her daughter, Maya, in Stowe, Vermont, where she runs Green Mountain Music Together and is an active board member of the Japan America Society of Vermont. Laura and Maya take a Taiko drumming class together every week and get to keep their Japanese polished!

Last July, **MATT EAGAR**, '98, I left McMaster-Carr, his employer for the last eight years, to join a small startup company called Fusion Optix (www.fusionoptix.com). Fusion Optix manufactures optical films for use in LCD and LED displays, and Matt is opening their Taiwan sales office. In August Matt moved to Taipei with wife, Chia-Huei Chang, and three children, Meredith (6), Garrett (4), and Haley (2); (they are expecting our fourth child this coming March.) "This is a unique career opportunity for me, and I am excited to be able to spend a little time in East Asia again. In addition to Taiwan, work will take me Japan, and to a lesser extent South Korea and the PRC...Chia-Huei is originally

is a good opportunity for us to move closer to family. Our two oldest children will be attending public schools, where we hope they will learn Mandarin a little better than they did while they were in the US. We encourage any friends from EAS who might be in town to drop us a line - our door is always open."

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jiannaeagar@gmail.com

in the fall **JENN LEE**, '99, will be starting her second year in the MBA program at NYU's Stern School of Business. There she spends some of her free time teaching classmates beginner's Japanese and lecturing about different aspects of contemporary Japan - everything from technology in commerce to ramen slurping techniques.

ROBIN MATROSS HELMS, '97, is currently living in St. Paul, Minnesota, with husband Tom ('96) and 7-month old daughter Helena. During the 10 years since she graduated, Robin has lived in China and Japan, and has worked for a number of international education organizations. She received an MBA and a PhD in higher education administration from Boston College in 2005, and is currently working at the University of Minnesota.

In August 2007, **SARAH TEASLEY**, '96, currently Assistant Professor Art History at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, will become an Assistant Professor in the Department of Art History at Northwestern University in August 2007. Sarah will spend the fall on leave in Tokyo, and move to the Chicago area in January 2008.

BRETT DAKIN, '98 lives with his wife Abby Durden in Brooklyn, New York, and works as an associate at the law firm of Cleary Gottlieb. He recently completed a five-month stint at Lawyers Alliance for New York, the leading provider of business and transactional legal services for nonprofit organizations in New York City. He's been back to Princeton and Jones Hall frequently for meetings of the EAS Advisory Council and to conduct interviews for PIA.

DAVID MITCHELL, '99 is currently Director of International Business Operations at Kronos, a large enterprise software company. In this role, David oversees operations across Europe, South America, India, and the Asia-Pacific, traveling near constantly to far-flung offices around the world. David writes, "The education I received as an EAS major is something I turn to nearly every day, whether it be communicating with customers and colleagues (Japanese and Chinese) or thinking through a new business strategy. I couldn't be more thankful for the education I received through Princeton and the EAS department."

GRADUATE ALUMNI NOTES

MICAH BURCH, '95, is Acting Assistant Professor of Law at NYU School of Law. He uses his Japanese occasionally, but not as much as at his last job: General Counsel for Vertical, Inc., a book publisher that translates and publishes the best Japanese pop fiction (and other contemporary stuff).

2000s

ALEX GREEN, '00, is living with his wife, Sarah Tani Green '00, in Manhattan. After nearly 4 years as an associate at Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP, at the end of this month he will be taking a new position as Vice President-Legal at Aircastle, an aircraft leasing company based in Stamford, Connecticut.

BRADLEY WOOD, '03, is currently living in Yardley, PA and working in Princeton at a market research and consulting firm named Clear Horizons, where he has worked since graduation. "Although I'm not actively using Japanese in my day to day work, my Japanese language skills as well as knowledge of Japanese history and business culture have proven invaluable in our work with Japanese companies (like Panasonic) and work with American companies interested in expanding their product lines into the Japanese market. I am hoping to become even more involved with Japanese companies in my future endeavors."

ELI SCHER, '02, is currently living in Shanghai and working for Roosevelt China Investments, a China-focused investment management company founded with the support of the Roosevelt family. He is married to Jessica Jaffy Scher (U. Penn '02), and they are in regular contact with Eli's fellow EAS major Luis A. Tapia in Shanghai.

VIRGINIA (GINGER) MITCHELL, '04, is currently living in Los Angeles, and working for Symantec software in their internal research lab. "I'm getting into the Southern California lifestyle with surfing and rock climbing on the weekends."

LESLIE HOOK, '06 is living in Hong Kong and working at the Wall Street Journal Asia as editorial page writer.

DAVID WILLARD, '06, is currently living in London working as an analyst in the Investment Banking Division of Goldman Sachs International, and is heading the Young Princeton Alumni Board in London. "It has been a great experience thus far."

1960s

HOK-LAM CHAN, '67, first entered Princeton in '63 in the then Department of Oriental Studies, and graduated in January '67 ("would have graduated in 1966 if the thesis submission had not missed the deadline by two weeks") from the History department, where he took courses from Cyril Black, James Billington, Lawrence Stone and Marius Jansen. He wrote a thesis on Liu Ji (1311-75) under the supervision of Professor Fritz Mote (being Mote's first Ph.D student). Chan retired in 2003 after thirty years of teaching at the University of Washington, Seattle, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong, but has since remained an affiliate professor in both institutions. He has been busy lately attending international conferences, writing book chapters, and scholarly essays for various festschrifts. He maintains a permanent home in Lake City, Seattle, WA. since retirement (hoklam22@u.washington.edu).

1970s

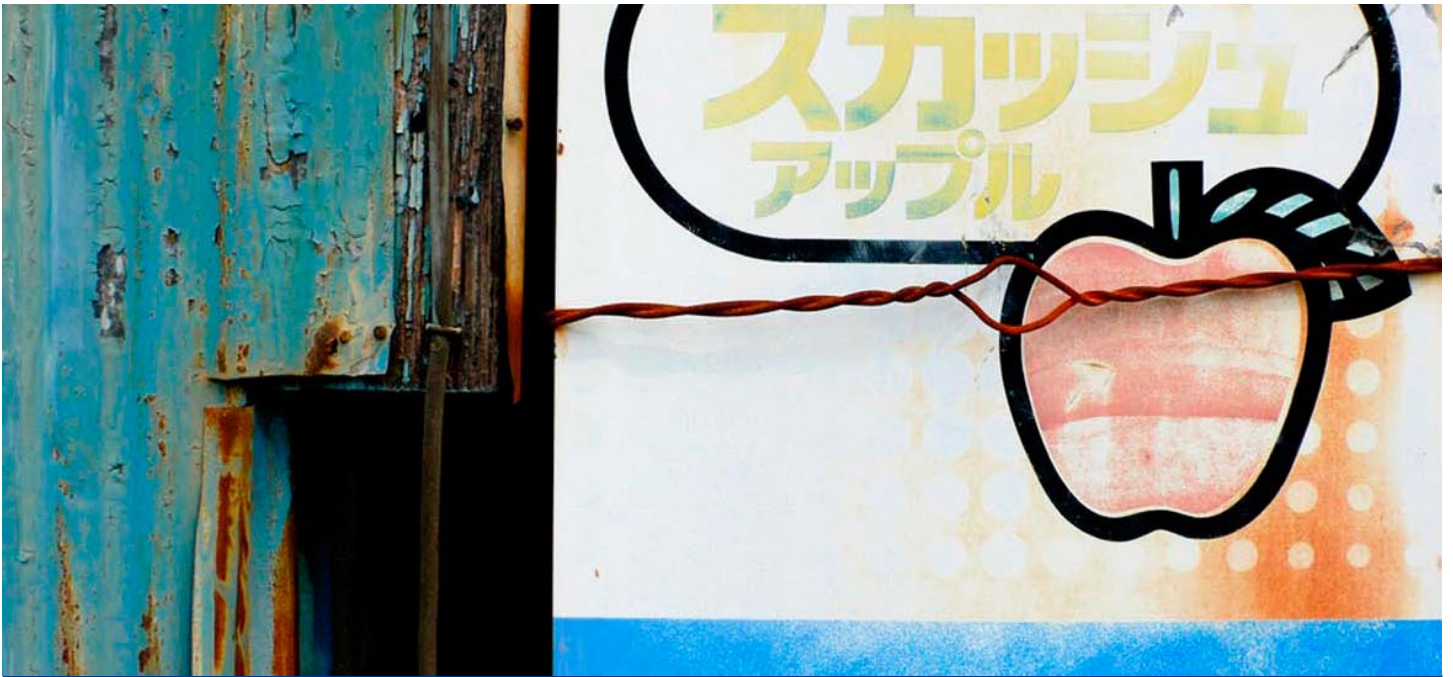
BEVERLY BOSSLER, '79, is currently Professor of (Chinese) History at University of California, Davis. Her current research examines changing gender roles from the late Tang through the Yuan.

1980s

25 years after opening a bank office in Beijing, **PETER LIGHTE**, '81, will be returning to become president of J.P. Morgan/China. He commuted between London and Beijing prior to the whole family's move to Beijing in the summer of 2007.

2000s

MORGAN PITELKA, '01, received tenure and a promotion to Associate Professor at Occidental College this year. He also won an NEH Fellowship for 07-08 to work on his next book, *Shogun, Deity, National Hero: Tokugawa Ieyasu and Japanese Material Culture*.



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