

stanford east asian studies ALUMNI NEWS

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SPRING, 1979

STANFORD IS FIRST TO HAVE EXCHANGE WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Last fall, Stanford became the first American university to have a reciprocal exchange program with the People's Republic of China. Six Chinese scholars arrived here on Nov. 11, and the first Stanford students left for Peking in late February.

The Chinese scholars, five men and one woman, are Yuan Chuan, 44, chemical engineering; Chou Ching-hua, 36, applied physics; Jen Shang-yuan, 38, applied physics; and Chu Nai-kang, 43, electrical engineering; Shih Tsan-hsing, 38, mechanical engineering; and Tung Yun-mei, 42, computer science.

They live in Escondido Village. All began their Stanford careers with several months of intensive English training, supplemented by informal speaking practice with students in Wilbur Hall, where they ate. Now they are taking advantage of classes and research laboratories in their own departments. The Chinese visitors expect to spend one or two years at Stanford, returning to their home institutions at the end of that time.

TWO STANFORD GRADUATE STUDENTS from the Department of Political Science are now studying in the People's Republic of China. Carl Walter, who plans to do research on the Bank of China, was selected in a national competition administered by the Committee for Scholarly Communication with the P.R.C. Frank Hawke, who is at the Peking Language Institute for intensive language training, is the first student to be sent through Stanford's own exchange program. Both men arrived in China in time to see the opening of the United States' new Embassy in Peking on March 1.

The Stanford exchange program initially has accepted applications from graduate students who have passed their doctoral examinations, have completed at least two years of Chinese language study, and have developed specific research plans that provide compelling reasons for undertaking study or research in China. It is felt that prior language training and several years of work in Chinese studies are needed to make the stay in China productive. A second group of Stanford students will be nominated for study in China this spring.

The exchange program is being implemented by Stanford's U.S.-China Relations Program, established early in 1975. Although the idea of student exchanges with the P.R.C. had been brewing on the back burner for several years, arrangements began to fall into place in 1978, culminating in the arrival of the first group of Chinese scholars in November.

IN MID-MARCH, 1978, a Stanford delegation led by then-Provost and Vice President William F. Miller presented a proposal for an exchange to Zhou Peiyuan, acting President of China's Scientific and Technical Association and President of Peking University. Coincidentally on the heels of Presidential Science Advisor Frank Press, another Stanford group led by John Lewis, Professor of Political Science, and Douglas Murray, Director of the U.S.-China Relations Program, visited the P.R.C. in early July. They were prepared to discuss scholarly exchanges at precisely the moment when government-to-government talks had removed some of the key obstacles. Chinese officials seemed eager to begin sending scholars to Stanford as soon as possible. At the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lewis and Murray returned to China in early September to make final arrangements.

They were followed to Peking in late October by Thomas Fingar, U.S.-China Relations Program Research Associate, and Gerry Bowman, administrative assistant, who arranged for a second group of Chinese scholars to come to Stanford in early 1979, and discussed procedures for handling subsequent requests. As a result, ten other scientists will arrive at Stanford in March for one to two year stays.

"THE STANFORD ADMINISTRATION made a major commitment to making the exchange program work," reported Fingar. "They have gone out of their way to be helpful."

A principal problem encountered in implementing the exchange program so far is lack of money at the U.S. end. "It is ironic that the Chinese can consider sending scores of students here, while we at Stanford are searching for funds to send a handful of graduate students to China," said Murray. "We might not be able to afford reciprocity."

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CHANGES ATTITUDES

OUTREACH WORKSHOP IMPRESSES UTAH TEACHERS

More than 150 persons attended a workshop in Utah sponsored by the Bay Area China Education Project and Teaching Japan in the Schools Project. Held at Westminster College in Salt Lake City, the five-day workshop in August provided participants with an opportunity to study modern Japanese and Chinese culture from a variety of vantage points.

Many of those who joined the workshop found their ideas of East Asia changed. One participant said, "It revolutionized my perspective of the Far East, especially of China. I had visualized China as a 'red menace' that the U.S. would eventually have to face in war. I now perceive it as a united country interested and ready to modernize and take a prominent place in the world of nations as Japan has already done."

Elementary, secondary and higher education teachers were particularly encouraged to take advantage of the workshop's three-pronged program: lectures by distinguished scholars, small group discussions on topics of special interest, and workshop demonstrations including classroom strategies and materials. Stanford guest speakers were: Peter Duus, Director of the Center for East Asian Studies and Professor of Modern Japanese History; Douglas Murray, Director of the U.S.-China Relations Program; and Makoto Ueda, Chairman of the Department of Asian Languages and Professor of Japanese Literature.

Lecture and discussion topics offered were "Art and Architecture in Japan and China", "China: A Century of Revolution", "Chinese Literature", "Communes", "Education in China", "Japan: A Century of Modernization", "Japanese and American Political Styles", "Japanese Literature and Music", "Misunderstanding Asia: Perceptions and Misperceptions", "Political Ideas in Contemporary China", "U.S.-China, U.S.-Japan Relations Today", and "Women in Japan and China."

Workshop demonstrations included "Acupuncture", "Asian Physical Exercises", "Bonsai", "Brush Painting", "Calligraphy", "China/Japan: Teaching Materials for the Elementary School", "China/Japan: Teaching Materials for the Secondary School", "Chinese and Japanese Cuisine", "Demystifying the Chinese Language", "Haiku", "Japanese Folk Dances", "Japanese Folk Tales", "Japanese Music", and "Origami."



NEW BROCHURE PUBLISHED

In early December a new brochure on "EAST ASIAN STUDIES AT STANFORD" was published. Featuring a Japanese Munakata print on the cover, the handsome brochure describes aspects of Stanford's wide-reaching program in East Asian Studies. Alumni interested in receiving a copy should write to the Center.

Participants rated the workshop very high. One said, "I feel that pulling in several authorities from several universities to discuss any particular subject is a great way to present a lot of information." Another rated it "Outstanding -- the presenters were well organized, and often brilliant. One of the best I have ever attended. I have had a great change of attitude toward Asia. I have also developed a new interest to further study this area."

JEFFREY RIEGEL JOINS DELEGATION TO CHINA

Jeffrey Riegel, 1978 Asian Languages Ph.D., spent five weeks touring China last fall as a member of the Han Studies Delegation sponsored by the Committee for Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. The delegation was made up of American scholars who study the history, literature, art, and archaeology of the Han period. The Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Social Science served as host.

The tour took the group to Peking, Loyang, Sian, Lanchow, Tunhuang, Changsha, Kunming, and Chengtu. In each city, the delegation visited major historical and archaeological sites, as well as museums and universities. They had opportunities to meet and talk with historians, archaeologists, and other leading Chinese authorities on ancient China.

The high point of the trip, according to Jeff, was the visit to Tunhuang. A forty-hour train ride paralleled the ancient Silk Road and took the delegation from Sian, through Lanchow and the Kansu corridor, and into the high desert plateaus of western Kansu province. The group got off the train at Liu-yuan and proceeded by minibus south to Tunhuang, where they spent two days touring the Mo-kaio Grottoes and the Han remains near the ancient oasis town.

In Changsha, the delegation toured the Ma-wang-tui site and the Hunan Provincial Museum. In Sian they saw the life-size clay replicas of the Ch'in military, the site of Han Ch'ang-an, and the Hsienyang City Museum, which had not been open to foreign visitors previously. They visited the Lungmen Grottoes and the remains of the Han city in Loyang. And in Chengtu and Kunming they studied Han artifacts stored in the Provincial Museums of Szechwan and Yunnan.

Jeff has shown some of the 1,000 slides he shot in China at the Center for East Asian Studies at Stanford and at the Chinese Culture Center of San Francisco. He is also using them in his work with the Stanford-Berkeley Joint Center's Chinese Archaeology Project.

FACULTY AND ALUMNI PRODUCTIVE LAST YEAR

Faculty and alumni publications last year ranged from biographies to trade statistics. Following is a partial list of books and articles.

Ming Chan, "A Tale of Two Cities: Canton and Hong Kong," in Dilip Basu, ed., Colonial Port Cities in Asia (Center for South Pacific Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz, 1978), and "The Chinese Labor Situation, 1928-1945: Some Contemporary Official and Semi-Official Publications," Chinese Librarians Association Newsletter, V.IV, No. 2 (1978).

Fu-mei Chang Chen, "Customary Law and the Economic Growth of China During the Ch'ing Period," in Ch'ing-shih wen-t'i, Vol. 3, No. 10, Dec. 1978 (with Ramon H. Myers).

Dennis L. Chinn, "Farmer Response to Foodgrain Controls in Developing Countries," Quarterly Journal of Economics, November, 1978, and "Income Distribution in a Chinese Commune," Journal of Comparative Economics 2, 1978.

Albert E. Dien, "First Report on the Exploratory Excavation of the Ch'in Pit of Pottery Figures at Lin-t'ung hsien," Chinese Sociology and Anthropology 10:2 (1977-78), and "The Bestowal of Surnames Under the Western Wei/Northern Chou: A Case of Counter-Acculturation," T'oung Pao 63 (1977).

Peter Duus, "Yoshino Sakuzō: The Christian as Political Critic," Journal of Japanese Studies, Vol. 4 No. 2, Summer 1978.

John K. Emmerson, The Japanese Thread: A Life in the U.S. Foreign Service (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, N.Y.) 1978, and "Concepts of Asia: From Tokyo to Washington," Asia Pacific Community, Tokyo, Fall, 1978.

Walter P. Falcon, "A Perspective on China's Food Policy," Food and Nutrition Bulletin, FAO, Rome (forthcoming), with C. Peter Timmer and G.C. Nelson.

Mark Fruin, "The Japanese Company Controversy: Ideology and Organization in a Historical Perspective," Journal of Japanese Studies, Vol. 4 No. 2, Summer 1978.

Nobutaka Ike, A Theory of Japanese Democracy, West View Press, 1978.

David M. Lampton, "Administration of the Pharmaceutical, Research, Public Health and Population Bureaucracies," The China Quarterly, June 1978, N.74.

Lawrence J. Lau, "The Pacific Basin in World Trade: Parts I, Current-price Trade Matrices, 1948-1975, II, Constant-Price Trade Matrices, 1955-1975, and III, An Analysis of Changing Trade Patterns, 1955-1975" with B.G. Hickman and Y. Kuroda.

Earl S. Martin, Reaching the Other Side, Crown Publishers, Inc., New York, 1978.

Susan Matisoff, The Legend of Semimaru, Blind Musician of Japan, Columbia University Press, 1978, and Kintōsho: Zeami's Song of Exile, Monumenta Nipponica, Vol. XXXII, No. 4, Winter, 1977.

Ramon Myers (editor), Two Chinese States: U.S. Foreign Policy and Interests (Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1978), and "Farm Production and Marketing in a Rural Economy of Surplus Land: Northeast China During the Republican Period," Conference on Modern Chinese Economic History (Taiwan: Academia Sinica, 1978), and "Scarcity and Ideology in Chinese Economic Development," Problems of Communism (March-April 1978).

Angus McDonald, The Urban Origins of Rural Revolution: Elites and the Masses in Hunan Province, China, 1911-1927 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978), and (translator and editor), The New Culture Movement Among Overseas Chinese in Singapore and Malaya, by Fang Xiu (Tokyo: Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies, 1978).

David Nivison, editor, The Stanford Chinese Concordance Series: five computer-based concordances of philosophical texts. They are Wang Yang-ming's Ch'uan Hsi Lu, Wang Yang-ming's Ta Hsueh Wen, Tao Te Ching, Tai Chen's Yuan Shan, Tai Chen's Meng Tzu Tzu-i Shu-cheng.

Robert C. North, The World That Could Be, W.W. Norton Co., New York, 1978.

Diana Paul, "The Concept of Tathagatarbha in the Srimaladevi-sutra (Shen-man ching)," Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 98, 1978.

Jay Sailey, The Master Who Embraces Simplicity: A Study of the Philosopher Ko Hung, A.D. 283-343 (San Francisco: Chinese Materials Center, Inc. 1978).

Robert B. Textor, "Ethnographic Futures Research and the Anticipation of Cultural Conflict in Southeast Asia," Proceedings of the Japanese Society for Asian Studies Annual Conference, February, 1978.

Makoto Ueda, "Nobel Prize-Winning Novelist: Kawabata Yasunari," Great Historical Figures of Japan, eds. Murakami Hyōe and Thomas J. Harper (Tokyo, 1978), and "Mienai aza ni norowarete: shōsetsu Senbazuru no ichi kaishaku," Kawabata Yasunari: gendai no biishiki, eds. Takeda Katsuhiko and Takahashi Shintaro (Tokyo, 1978).

Robert E. Ward, Japan's Political System, Second Edition (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1978).

Franklin Weinstein, editor, U.S.-Japan Relations and the Security of East Asia: The Next Decade, Westview Press, 1978.

CENTER HOLDS SUMMER COURSE FOR HIGHSCHOOLERS

In June 1978, the Palo Alto Unified School District Board made the decision not to hold summer school for its students, in view of the unclear financial situation created by the passage of Proposition 13. In response to community need, and to provide teaching opportunities to its graduate students, the Center for East Asian Studies offered a course in Far Eastern History to high school students. The Palo Alto school board agreed to give students credit for the course.

The class, which met for 70 instruction hours, was administered by Helen (Keller) Young, staff member of the Center and a credentialed high school teacher who had been employed by the district as both a substitute teacher and an Adult School teacher. The eleven high school students in the class ranged in age from 13 to 18, with widely varied backgrounds, interests and abilities. Two student teachers in Stanford's Secondary Teacher Education Program (STEP) were assigned to participate in the class, and 18 East Asian Studies graduate students earned both experience and remuneration from teaching one or more hours in their area of specialization. Peter Duus, Director of the Center, gave his slide show on "Castletowns and Samurai"-- and incidentally received the highest ratings in the student evaluations at the end of the course. The two outreach projects which the Center helps support, Bay Area China Education Project (BAYCEP) and Teaching Japan in the Schools (TJS), in turn gave support to the class in the form of teaching materials, time and instruction.

JAPANESE STUDIES NOTES

APPOINTMENTS: Alan Woodhull, Ph.D. Asian Languages, is now teaching Japanese language and literature at the University of Michigan; Liza Carihfield, Ph.D. Anthropology, is with the Committee on Human Development at the University of Chicago; Seiichiro Takagi, Ph.D. Political Science, is Assistant Professor at the Institute of Policy Studies at Saitama University in Japan.

FELLOWSHIPS: Lorraine Harrington, History, is in Japan on Japan Foundation and SSRC grants to do research on strategic outposts of Ashikaga rule; Ron Takemoto, Asian Languages, is in Kyoto on a Japan Foundation fellowship doing research on Senjusho; Christena Turner, Anthropology, is in Tokyo on a Fulbright grant to do fieldwork on Japanese workers' culture and consciousness of social inequality; Mark Jewel, Asian Languages, is in Tokyo working on a dissertation on the art of the Japanese short story.

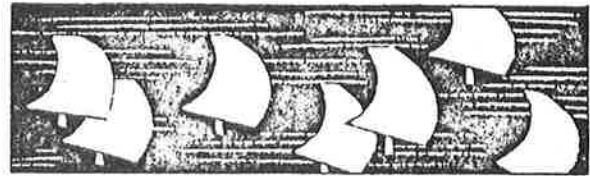
FACULTY ON LEAVE: Phillip Harries, Asian Languages, is in Tokyo on a Mellon grant doing research on late Heian diaries; Harumi Befu, Anthropology, is in the Osaka area on a Fulbright fellowship; Jeffrey Mass, History, was selected as a Guggenheim Fellow and did research in Tokyo.

In their evaluation of the course, the students were asked to write a short paragraph detailing what they felt was the basic purpose of the class. Here are two representative answers:

"I think that there were two purposes of this course. One was to help clear up any biases or misconceptions that we students may have had about Asia and the other was to make us students more aware of China and Japan, and to get us interested in China and Japan so we would want to learn more after the class was over."

"The purpose of the course was to make the student familiar with the two most powerful Asian countries. The course took stereotypes, both the students' and society's, and attempted to replace them with historical and present facts."

To demonstrate the students' continued interest in learning, they have already had a class reunion, concentrating on one very important aspect of Chinese culture--the reunion was held at the Six Happiness restaurant and consisted of eight courses.



LECTURES IN JAPANESE ART

Annenberg Auditorium, 8:00 p.m., Stanford University

Thursday, April 26

RICHARD STANLEY-BAKER, University of Victoria, British Columbia

"Ink Decor for Indolent Monks: Style and Its Function in Late 15th Century Monastic Residences"

Wednesday, May 2

RONALD HERMAN, University of California, Berkeley

"Gardens and Architecture of the Edo Period"

Thursday, May 10

JOHN ROSENFELD, Harvard University

"The Monk Chogen and the Rebuilding of Todaiji"

Thursday, May 17

YOSHIAKI SHIMIZU, University of California, Berkeley, and the Freer Gallery, Washington, D.C.

"Transmission and Transformation of Japanese Calligraphy"

Thursday, May 24

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Stanford University

"Meiji and Post-Meiji Art"

Thursday, May 31

ANN YONEMURA, Freer Gallery, Washington, D.C.

"Japanese Maki-e Lacquer"

The public is cordially invited to a reception after each lecture. Sponsored by: Center for East Asian Studies, Department of Art, the Japan Fund, the Takahashi Fund, School of Humanities and Sciences

TAIWAN TELEVISION PROGRAMS AVAILABLE FOR USE IN CHINESE LANGUAGE CLASSES

The Stanford-Berkeley Joint East Asia Language and Area Center is working on a project to make Chinese television programs available to intermediate and advanced language students.

Fifteen tapes with Chinese subtitles, all from Taiwan, are now ready for distribution. They are dramas, ranging from modern plays about life in Taipei ("Allergy to Love"), to slapstick comedy ("Soysauce Incident"), to swordfight stories ("Cyclone").

Three of these videotapes have been made into language lessons. They are accompanied by typed scripts in Chinese, extensive glossaries, and grammar exercises.

The other twelve videotapes are accompanied by synopses in English and Chinese, with lists of characters.

Since the program is supported by a grant from the Office of Education, and received extensive help from Taiwan Television Company, the videotapes and lessons will be distributed at cost. The tapes are

for educational use on videotape players only and may not be broadcast.

The programs were acquired with the help of the Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies in Taipei and its Director, William Speidel, and Administrative Officer last year, Thomas K.Y. Cheng.

Dorothy Shou and Cynthia Chennault of Stanford University worked out the basic format of the lessons. A summer workshop including Donald Chang of Columbia University, Hui-ch'iang Chou Chang of the IUP, George Chao of University of Chicago, Albert Dien, John Holden and Dorothy Shou, all of Stanford, produced pedagogical materials for the first three videotapes. John Jamieson and Li Lin Shih of Berkeley are compiling lessons materials for a fourth drama. Ernest and Connie Chin of Stanford edited videotapes and scripts, prepared lesson materials for distribution, and compiled English and Chinese synopses for the remainder of the programs.

Further information about the Chinese Videotape Project can be obtained from Professor Albert Dien, VIDEOTAPE PROJECT, Joint East Asia Language and Area Center, Room 200, Lou Henry Hoover Building, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Titles and short descriptions of the dramas are listed below.

"Allergy to Love", one 60 minute tape. A young woman seeking employment in Taipei is almost hit by the car of a rich young businessman, and the two become deeply and comically involved. This videotape is accompanied by three grammar lessons and sets of exercises, with audio on cassette tapes, a complete script and extensive glossary.

"The Soysauce Incident", one 30 minute tape. This is a slapstick comedy set in village Taiwan in which the fate of the People's Soysauce Company and Feng Hwang Village hinge on a bet. Accompanied by one grammar lesson and set of exercises, with audio on cassette tape, complete script, extensive glossary.

"Cyclone", one 60 minute tape. This is a murder mystery and swordfight drama full of suspense. Accompanied by two grammar lessons and sets of exercises, with audio on cassette tape, full script, and extensive glossary.

"Yue E", two 30 minute videotapes. A supernatural love story of a young scholar who falls in love with a mysterious young woman named Yue E. This is a traditional drama which ends with a modern twist.

"Fatherly Love", one 60 minute videotape. A doting peasant father is neglected by his two modern daughters, who finally show their love for him when they learn he is ill.

"My Heart Flies", one 60 minute tape. Modern drama of two teenagers' fight for independence and conflict between three generations in a family.

"Dusk", two 30 minute videotape cassettes. A retired man meets a younger businesswoman while walk-

ing in the park with his granddaughter, and they become poignantly involved.

"Spring Awakens and Deepens", one 60 minute videotape. A young artist visits family friends in the countryside and falls in love. There is a serious misunderstanding, and he leaves for Singapore thinking she will marry someone else.

"The Sun Is Too Bright", two 30 minute videotapes. The story of an overprotected seventeen year old and how he grows up.

"Untinted Love", one 60 minute videotape. A college student discovers and confronts his father's mistress.

"The Cutting Autumn Wind Blows Cold Blasts", one 60 minute tape. Two daughters abandoned by their mahjong-playing mother find her after fifteen years.

"Music of Love", one 60 minute tape. A father returns from studying abroad to find the seven-year-old son he has never seen is retarded.

"The Single Girl Across the Hall", two 30 minute cassettes. Under pressure to marry from her parents, a career girl arranges for the boy across the hall to pretend to be her boyfriend, and a comedy of errors results.

"Truth Will Out", one 60 minute videotape. A Kuomintang officer returns from the war to find his father dead, and hires a detective to find the criminal.

"Floating Love", one 60 minute cassette. A young actress objects to the marriage her father arranges, and leaves home to forge her own career.

TRANSLATION SERVICE CENTER ESTABLISHED IN TOKYO

The Asia Foundation is establishing a Translation Service Center in Tokyo that will translate works reflecting Japanese opinions on current issues and then place them in American magazines and newspapers.

Such a service will enable American businessmen, bankers, civic leaders, educators, government officials and the general public to have access to a full range of political, economic and intellectual opinion in Japan.

The Center will be binational in character, with general policy set jointly by an American Advisory Committee and a high-level Japanese Steering Committee.

The Asia Foundation will be executive agent, managing the Center and placing translated articles.

The Translation Service Center was made possible by funding from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission.



\$1000 FRIENDSHIP FUND PRIZE FOR TRANSLATIONS

An annual "Friendship Fund" prize of \$1,000 for the best book-length translation of a Japanese literary work into English by a first-time American translator will be awarded by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. A jury of editors, writers, and established translators will act as judges. Translators with book-length works published before January 1, 1978, will not be considered new translators, and will not be eligible for consideration. First translations published after January 1, 1978, or unpublished manuscripts of new translators may be considered. In the event the prize is awarded to an unpublished manuscript, the sponsors will attempt to assist as necessary in finding a publisher. For further details contact Peter Grilli, Japan Society, Inc., 333 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

"Sending students abroad could prove to be far more expensive than the Chinese had imagined," reported Murray. "They might well be having second thoughts about it," he added, "at least in terms of the numbers involved."

Although there is no formal program for Stanford East Asian Studies alumni and faculty to do research in China, Murray said that opportunities certainly do exist, and the U.S.-China Relations Program will try to be of help in arranging study and research opportunities. The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the P.R.C. does administer an exchange program for research scholars (recent Ph.D. recipients) and senior scholars. The address is 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.

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