
EASC Newsletter: January 2005

FROM THE DIRECTOR...

Dear Colleagues,

Well, as some of you know, it is that time again – time to apply for National Resource Center status under the Title VI program. For those of you who don't know about it, this involves gathering as much information as we can about all things East Asia-related going on at I.U., from class enrollments, to faculty and graduate student publications, to course development initiatives, to outreach activities, to guest lecturers, to student organizations. This means that members of the Center's staff may well be contacting you soon, just to find out as much as possible about what you have been up to lately, and I would be very grateful if you would respond to their queries as quickly as possible.

The proposal-creation process is a complicated one (to say the least) and the competition is always fierce (as there are more good East Asian Studies programs out there than can be funded). Still, the stakes are high enough to make it well worth competing, as Title VI money can fund many good activities and NRC status confers a good deal of prestige. In addition, in the past, the competition took place every three years, but starting now funding will be given in four-year increments, so the stakes this time are 33% greater! We go into the process feeling that East Asian studies at I.U. is on a roll, thanks to both the increasingly robust array of outreach activities in which we are involved and the series of excellent hires that have been made in different departments. Nevertheless, we will need all the help we can get if we are to make our proposal as competitive as it needs to be.

Best wishes for the New Year that has just come (according to the standard Western calendar) and is about to arrive (according to East Asian ones).

Jeffrey Wasserstrom, Director

SPOTLIGHT ON...

Hot Topics in East Asia...

In this issue, we would like to introduce the National Clearinghouse for US-Japan Studies *Japan Digest*. The Clearinghouse has been publishing the *Japan Digest* series since the early 1990s. Created to provide educators who teach about Japan with background information on a wide variety of topics related to Japan and U.S.-Japan relations, the series has covered such topics as haiku, kabuki, rice, Japanese education, economics, and Japanese-American internment. Some *Japan Digests* serve as teaching guides for educators, others are suitable for students to read on their own prior to classroom discussion. Below is the most recent *Japan Digest* published in June of 2004. You can see more *Digest* articles at www.indiana.edu/~japan/Digests/index.htm.

The Japanese Koto

by Anne Prescott

The *koto* is one of the most popular traditional instruments in Japan and one of the best known outside of that country. Although many people think of it as an ancient instrument whose music has not changed for generations, in fact it is a vibrant, living tradition. The *koto* repertoire has a wealth of compositions from 17th-century classics to innovative contemporary works. This *Digest* introduces the instrument, its history and music.

Physical description of the *koto*

The standard *koto* is a zither (an instrument with strings stretched the length of the sound box) with 13 strings. It is about 6 feet long, 10 inches wide and 2 inches thick. When the player sits on the floor in the traditional manner the playing end is slightly elevated by a short stand (about 4-6 inches high) or by attaching two short feet. Today performers often sit on chairs, and then the *koto* rests on a stand called a *rissōdai*.

The *koto* is constructed of two pieces: a hollowed-out top piece, which often has an intricate pattern carved on the underside for a better tone quality, and a flat bottom piece. There is a sound hole on the underside of the playing end and another hole for the strings to pass through on the opposite end. The *koto* is made from paulownia (*kiri* in Japanese) wood, which is very common in Asia but not indigenous to the United States. This wood is naturally very light brown in color, but to bring out the beauty of the wood grain, the *koto* maker scorches the surface with a hot iron. The wood grain pattern (tightness and uniformity of the rings, direction of the wood grain pattern) helps the buyer of a new *koto* know if it will have a good sound or not. The carving on

the underside of the top piece and how the two pieces are attached to each other also help to determine if it is a good instrument.

The strings of the *koto* are all the same thickness, although individual players may use slightly different thicknesses. Originally, *koto* strings were made of silk, but silk breaks easily, and most performers today use synthetic strings. A few professional *koto* players still use silk strings, particularly when they perform the traditional (pre-20th century) repertoire. Silk strings have a slightly softer, subtler sound than synthetic strings, and this sound is preferred for the older repertoire.

Under each string there is a moveable bridge which is used to tune the instrument. These bridges were originally ivory or wood tipped with ivory, but today nearly all players use plastic bridges. (Professional performers still use ivory bridges in performances.) The bridges are moved to tune the *koto* to one of a number of named pentatonic tunings.

Koto strings are strung very tightly, and when the bridges are removed to store or transport the *koto*, the strings lay flat along the surface of the instrument. Strings most often break near the playing end, so the extra length of string, which is coiled at the opposite end, is pulled down and the string is retied. Although advanced *koto* players can do this, they prefer to leave it to a professional *koto* shop technician, who routinely changes and tightens *koto* strings and is used to stretching them to the right tension quickly and easily.

Koto strings are plucked with plectra (picks) on the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand. The plectra are made of ivory or plastic and are attached to the fingers with leather or paper bands. There are two types of picks: *Ikuta-ryû* (school) picks, which are square, and *Yamada-ryû* picks, which are rounded (fingernail shaped).

History of the *koto*

Chinese musicians brought the *koto* to Japan from China in the Nara Period (710-794) as one instrument of the *gagaku* (court music) ensemble. By the mid-17th century the *koto* was more commonly used outside of the *gagaku* ensemble as a solo instrument to accompany songs. Until the 20th century, nearly all music for the *koto* was vocal music sung and accompanied by a single performer. The lyrics are from a variety of sources, including classic literature and poetry, and many famous tales are recounted in *koto* music.

The *koto* music performed today can be traced back to the mid-17th century and to Yatsunashi Kengyô (?-1685), the father of modern *koto* music. *Kengyô* is an honorific title given to blind male *koto* masters, who were the professional teachers and performers in the Edo period (1600-1867). The majority of the students, however, were young middle- or upper-class women, because learning to play the *koto* was considered to be good training for becoming a proper wife.

The oldest *koto* piece known today is *Rokudan no Shirabe* (usually known simply as *Rokudan*), but it is not typical of *koto* pieces prior to the 20th century because it is for solo *koto* with no vocal part. *Rokudan*, like many other *koto* works, can be played in various forms: solo *koto* (the melody written by Yatsushashi Kengyô), *koto* duet, *koto* and *shamisen* duet, *koto* and *shakuhachi* duet, or rarely, trio for *koto*, *shakuhachi*, or *shamisen*. One of the interesting things about this is that each part was usually written by a different composer, often at a different time. Even today, composers are writing new melodies for *koto* and other instruments to be played with Yatsushashi Kengyô's original solo version of *Rokudan*.

A *koto* master named Ikuta Kengyô (1656-1715) started his own school (style) of *koto* playing called the Ikuta-ryû. Yamada Kengyô (1757-1817) developed a flashier style of *koto* playing, and this is known as the Yamada-ryû. Each school developed its own repertoire, and even today Ikuta school and Yamada school players rarely learn repertoire from the other school. As mentioned above, the two schools use picks of different shapes, which influences how some musical patterns are played.

Traditional Forms

There are three forms used in traditional *koto* compositions. The *danmono* form consists of a number of sections (*dan*) and each *dan* usually has 104 beats. Because each *dan* has the same number of beats, different *dan* can be played simultaneously in a form known as *dan-awase*. The *kumiuta* form is a collection of songs. *Tegotomono* are vocal works consisting of a vocal section followed by an instrumental interlude (*tegoto*) and concluding with another vocal section. The *tegoto* itself may be in the *danmono* form. In both the *kumiuta* and *tegotomono* forms, the lyrics for the vocal sections may be by different authors or from different literary works, but they are always on related themes. Prior to the 20th century very few *koto* works are in other forms, and even today composers sometimes utilize these traditional forms.

Modern *koto* playing

Japan was isolated from much of the outside world from the beginning of the Edo period (1603) until the Meiji Restoration of 1868. During this time, most Japanese people did not have the opportunity to hear new music from China or other countries. In addition, the musical culture encouraged imitation rather than innovation, so their music did not change much. Therefore, most *koto* music from this time sounds alike, with only subtle differences.

The end of the 19th century was a time of great modernization (Westernization) in Japan, and one of the changes was the introduction of Western music into the school curriculum. This had a great impact on *koto* music. By the 1920s people began to prefer the music they learned at school and fewer people listened to and learned traditional music.

With the decline in the number of people interested in traditional instruments in the 20th century,

composers for those instruments tried to change the music to make it more attractive to the average person. The most influential of those composers was Michio Miyagi (1894-1956). Miyagi composed more than 500 pieces in his lifetime, and his works incorporate new playing techniques, musical forms, and new instruments. Many of his new ideas came from Western music, and this made his compositions more accessible to ordinary Japanese. One of Miyagi's most visible changes to *koto* music was his invention of the 17-string bass *koto* called the *jûshichigen*. He also composed many works for children to attract them to playing the *koto*. Miyagi's *Haru no Umi* (Spring Sea), for *koto* and *shakuhachi* (1929) has become synonymous with the New Year's holiday in Japan, and during that time it is commonly heard on television, radio and as background music. It is heard around the world in its original version as well as in transcriptions for violin, piano, orchestra, Chinese *erhu* (a 2-string bowed fiddle), Korean *kayagum* (a 12-string zither), and other instruments.

Since the end of World War II there have been many radical changes to *koto* music. Composers from within the traditional Japanese music world (such as Shin'ichi Yuize, Tadao Sawai, Hozan Yamamoto, Shuretsu Miyashita, Shin Miyashita, Seiho Kineya and Kin'ichi Nakanoshima, Minoru Miki and Yutaka Makino) have created a great body of contemporary literature for the *koto*.

Tadao Sawai (1937-1997) was one of the most prolific, innovative, influential and best-known composers in the late 20th century. He composed works for both *koto* and *shamisen* in traditional forms as well as avant-garde works using new playing techniques and manipulating the *koto* in new ways. He also wrote many works for beginning and intermediate players, and his compositions are popular among young *koto* players.

Nihon Ongaku Shudan (Pro Musica Nipponia) was founded in 1964 by a group of performers and composers for traditional instruments. This large-group ensemble broke with tradition by performing works for non-traditional combinations of instruments, including large ensemble works using many different instruments. In 1969 Pro Musica Nipponia members, composer Minoru Miki and *koto* master Keiko Nosaka, invented the *nijûgen*, a 20-string *koto* which has the same range as the 13-string *koto*. Pro Musica Nipponia often tours outside of Japan.

How to Listen to Koto Music

Listeners of Western music listen for vertical alignments, such as chords, or for interactions between musical lines. Late 20th-century *koto* compositions usually require Western listening strategies, but listeners of traditional *koto* music must ignore vertical alignments and listen to each line individually. In Western music, if two or more notes are played together, we hear the harmony produced, and we focus our attention on that harmonic movement. However, in traditional Japanese music when two or more notes are sounded at the same time, they are not meant to be heard as belonging together. Trained Japanese listeners perceive each musical line as a linear flow which is harmonically unrelated to the other musical lines occurring at the same

time. Developing new listening strategies is important to appreciating *koto* music.

Anne Prescott is an outreach coordinator at the East Asian Studies Center at Indiana University. Before coming to I.U., she taught koto, East Asian music and Japanese culture at Augustana College in Illinois. She received her Ph.D. in ethnomusicology from Kent State University.

The National Clearinghouse for U.S.-Japan Studies is made possible through the generous support of the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership.

Available online at www.indiana.edu/~japan/digests/koto.html.

EASC EVENTS

Committee on Asian Security Hosts Nuclear Proliferation Symposium

The I.U. Committee on Asian Security, jointly sponsored by the East Asian Studies Center and the *India Studies Program*, presented its inaugural event on November 18, 2004 on the Bloomington campus. Students, faculty, and other interested individuals participated in a symposium on “Nuclear Proliferation in Asia.” Bill Finan, ditor of *Current History*, opened the program with an overview of nuclear proliferation in Asia. He urged the international community to take steps to make the nonproliferation regime both relevant and persuasive. These steps include strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation treaty (NPT), using inspections, and creating a regional arms control mechanism in Asia.

Two panels of experts then examined first the historical roots of the nuclear problem in the region and then the future prospect for stability in a nuclear-armed Asia. Panelists discussed conditions in North Korea, India, Pakistan, and China while also considering the intentions of Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. Peter Scoblic, Executive Editor of *The New Republic*, concluded the symposium with a call for governments to make nuclear nonproliferation a foreign policy priority. Recognizing that the global community cannot solve this problem immediately, he suggested that the United States Government needed to take a pragmatic approach to nonproliferation.

The Office of the Vice President for Research, the Office of International Programs, the Center for the Study of Global Change, and the College of Arts and Sciences also provided generous support for this event. Audio files from the symposium are available on the EASC website.

“Globalizing East Asian Studies” Workshop to be Held at I.U.B. in April

A workshop that focuses on classroom strategies for linking East Asian studies with international

and global studies will be held from 12:00 to 3:45 p.m. on April 4th in the Oak Room of the Memorial Union on the I.U. Bloomington campus. The main activities will be a series of presentations and roundtable discussions that will include participation by local faculty and several invited speakers, such as Kären Wigen and Martin Lewis of Stanford, the co-authors of an influential book on *The Myth of Continents*, Rana Mitter of Oxford University, who has written on Chinese responses to Japanese imperialism, and Adam McKeown of Columbia University, who works on the history of migration and immigration, with particular emphasis on overseas Chinese communities in North and South America. These events will be open to the public, but those who would like to be included in the luncheon that will begin the workshop (12-1 in the Oak Room) should e-mail Melissa Gross (meagross@indiana.edu) by March 30th. In the workshop, a variety of issues will be discussed, ranging from new ways of using maps in the classroom, to the way that growing interest in world history might affect teaching and research within East Asian studies, to the need to develop novel methods for bringing East Asian case studies into general disciplinary classes such as “Food and Culture” or “Social Stratification.”

SFOKS Supports Many Campus Programs

The Society of Friends of Korean Studies at Indiana University (SFOKS) was started in 1982 and has been contributing to Korean studies at I.U. every since. “The Society of Friends of Korean Studies was begun at I.U. in the early '80s to capture the energy and interest of a number of Korean-Americans living in Indiana as well as some of the many Korean graduates of I.U.

SFOKS wanted to do something to promote Korean Studies at IU, and the new East Asian Studies Center (founded 1979, when the first Title VI Center grant came in) was most happy to help them,” explains former EASC Director George Wilson. SFOKS funds have been used to fund the acquisition of Korean books at the library, conferences on Korean studies, and overseas study. SFOKS also helps pay AI salaries, sponsor film series and special lectures, and to provide graduate fellowships and undergraduate awards. Wilson continues, “EASC and Indiana University are enormously grateful for the 20-plus years of support from the Korean community and the Korean alumni of I.U. SFOKS is a valuable partner in promoting the cause of Korean studies on the Bloomington campus, and its influence is felt throughout the university. China and Japan are larger and there are more faculty and students who specialize in them at I.U.; SFOKS is therefore invaluable as a source of expanding the interest and study of Korea.”

The SFOKS Graduate Fellowship application deadline is March 15, 2005. This fellowship is awarded to students who have excellent academic records and who are pursuing the study of Korean language and culture. To learn more about how to apply for a SFOKS Graduate Fellowship, go to www.indiana.edu/~easc/fellowships/index.htm.

EASC Brings *Kamishibai* to Life

The East Asian Studies Center recently purchased a *kamishibai* stage and a set of wooden clappers to enhance its storytelling program. Sessions using this form of Japanese “paper drama,”

have proven very popular with children, as well as their teachers. They made their debut at a holiday party for the Richard Bean Blossom Community at the Eagle's Landing in Ellettsville, Indiana where they were well-received. Although EASC presentations are not done from the back of bicycles, which was the traditional way that these tales were shared and enjoyed in Japan, students nevertheless enjoy these illustrated tales. By introducing the story with the startling loud sound of the clappers, storytellers are able to captivate the attention of the students from start to finish. With the stage and wooden clappers the EASC *kamishibai* collection is nearly complete and children in Bloomington benefit, by being entertained and taught. To see and hear some traditional *kamishibai* stories, visit Kids Web Japan at <http://web-japan.org/kidsweb/folk.html> and be amused.

Two EASC-sponsored Student Groups Prepare to Go to East Asia

During the Spring semester, EASC is sponsoring two courses which have an overseas component to them. The first is a continuation of the combined East Asian Languages and Cultures and Kelley School of Business class "Foreign Study in Business," which has taken students to Japan for spring break the past two years. This year, approximately thirty students will travel to China with Professor Rick Harbaugh and Travis Selmier, a grad student in Political Science, co-teachers of the course. Marc Dollinger, Kelley School of Business undergraduate Dean and former instructor in the course, will also participate in the trip.

A second group of students will travel to China and Japan in May as a part of a class called "Educational Reform in Japan and China," which is co-taught by Professor Richard Rubinger (EALC) and Professor Heidi Ross (Education). This course and study tour is designed to introduce educational reform in China and Japan, from a comparative perspective. One of the important themes throughout the semester will be considering similarities and differences between the two educational systems. *Part I* will focus on pre-modern cultural and educational legacies in China and Japan. *Part II* will explore the experiences of China and Japan in confronting and adapting/resisting to "the West" and to the pressures of modern society in the nineteenth century. *Part III* will focus on the core material for the course, contemporary educational reform in China and Japan. As students study important cultural and educational issues, they will be able to draw explicit comparisons between the educational practices, achievements, and problems of these two great East Asian societies. There are 15 students in the course selected from a strong applicant pool based on past experiences and demonstrated academic strengths. Approximately half of the students major in EALC and half in Education. Professors Rubinger and Ross believe that these two different groups of students will bring together two strengths, knowledge of East Asia and knowledge of educational/school processes and contexts.

Look for more about these two study tours in future issues of the EASC newsletter!

Ji-li Jiang Visits Bloomington and Indianapolis

Ji-li Jiang, author of *Red Scarf Girl*, visited Bloomington and Indianapolis Nov. 19-20, 2004. *Red Scarf Girl* is Ms. Jiang's memoir of her life as a young girl in Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution. Becky Boyle, who is a teacher at Batchelor Middle School in Bloomington and a 2001 Teaching about Asia and 2004 China Study tour participant, contacted Ms. Jiang before last summer's study tour to ask for more information about the places mentioned in *Red Scarf Girl*. Becky hoped to photograph Ms. Jiang's home, school and neighborhood so that Batchelor Middle School students, who read *Red Scarf Girl* each year, would have a better understanding of the story. Becky then asked EASC to help sponsor Ms. Jiang's visit to Bloomington in the fall.

Ms. Jiang did two presentations at Batchelor Middle School and a presentation at the Asian Culture Center (co-sponsored by the ACC) on Nov. 19. On Nov. 20 she was the featured guest at the Bloomington Young Author's Conference which was attended by nearly 200 young people. Later she traveled to Indianapolis for presentation for Teaching about Asia alums and an appearance at the NCTA reception at the National Council of Teachers of English conference.

NCTA Seminars Begin

The beginning of the year is a busy time for the National Consortium for Teaching about Asia (NCTA) programs as we begin a new round of seminars for teachers. This spring's sites, instructors, and start dates are:

Chicago, Chicago Public Schools, Charles Hayford (Northwestern University), January 11

West Lafayette, Purdue University, Sally Hastings (Purdue), January 11

Bloomington, Illinois, Illinois State University, Richard Pearce (Illinois State), January 12

Indianapolis, Park Tudor School, Jeffrey Johnson (Park Tudor), January 13

East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, Marilyn McCullough (MSU), February 2

Our partner site, the Ohio State University, will be running 2 seminars:

Cleveland, Cleveland State University, Lee Makela (CSU), January 26

Toledo, University of Toledo, William Hoover (U of Toledo), February 2

In addition, our partner site at the University of Kentucky completed a seminar in December, instructor Kristin Stapleton (UKY), and will be running one at Western Kentucky University, instructor Robert Antony (WKU), January 13.

These seminars are professional development opportunities for middle and high schools teachers. For more information about the seminars, please visit www.indiana.edu/~easc/taa_seminar/.

EASC to Welcome Visiting Scholar

Professor Sung Bin Ko, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Cheju National University in Jeju City, South Korea, will be a Visiting Scholar at I.U. from February of 2005 until February of 2006. His visit is sponsored by EASC. Professor Ko will be accompanied by his wife Seong Hee Kim, and their daughter Joo Yeon Ko. While at I.U., he will be researching Northeast Asian security issues. Look for a profile of Professor Ko in future issues of this newsletter.

EASC Contributes to the Year of Languages

Under the guidance of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages and its affiliated organizations, elementary, middle and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities will observe *2005: The Year of Languages* with special cultural and literary events, competitions and distribution of informational materials promoting the value of language education. EASC will participate in this nationwide observance, which was established by a resolution before the U.S. Senate, by developing materials that will support Chinese language education. While high school French, Spanish and German teachers have access to a wide range of teaching supplies that can be used to elicit student enthusiasm, such materials are not available to teachers of Chinese. By creating resources such as special grade stamps and hall pass cards, EASC hopes to give teachers the resources necessary to spread knowledge about the Chinese languages and draw the interest of teachers, students and parents who have had little exposure to Chinese. Teachers will eventually be able to access and download the materials from the EASC website.

Talks on East Asia to be Held on the Campus of I.U.B.

Professor Harold Bolitho of Harvard University will give a talk called "Leviathans of the Floating World: Sumo Wrestlers and the Japanese Print" on Friday, March 4, 2005 at 3 p.m. During the Tokugawa period, Japanese popular culture produced its share of celebrities. Many of them, particularly the actors and the courtesans, are known to us from the woodblock prints of the time, the ukiyo-e, or "pictures of the floating world." But another group, no less well-known in their generation than their counterparts from the stage or the pleasure quarter, has been virtually ignored. These are the popular sporting heroes of the day, the sumo wrestlers. In studies of the Japanese print these figures have been marginalized, consigned to the category of the curious and the eccentric. It is not difficult to see why. In the West we have always tended to privilege the delicate, the diminutive, and the understated in Japanese culture, an aesthetic that leaves little room for representations of big, fat, strong, sweaty men. This neglect is undeserved. Sumo wrestling is just as typical of traditional Japan as the more elegant pastimes of the tea ceremony, haiku and flower arrangement. These prints are well worth our attention, for despite wrestling's

thematic limitations, the artists' desire to emphasize the bulk and might of their subjects prompted the development of new techniques. The resulting icons of power are unique in the otherwise sedate and tasteful world of the woodblock print. Professor Bolitho will discuss masterworks of Katsukawa Shun ei(1762-1819), Utagawa Toyokuni (1769-1825), Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1864), and Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1797-1861).

Also on March 4th, Joseph Tobin, co-author *Preschool in Three Cultures* and professor in the College of Education at Arizona State University, will be presenting a talk on his field research and videography associated with the updating of his classic book. The talk is scheduled for 2 p. m., and the location is to be announced. This talk is sponsored by the Discipline Based Scholarship in Education initiative.

On April 7th, the Institute for Advanced Study Seminar on Translation will be hosting a talk by Professor Howard Hibbett (Harvard University) at the Lilly Library. Professor Hibbett's talk "Translation Purple: Contemporary Japanese Literary into English" will be held in the Lilly Library Lounge from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.

China House Becomes a Recognized Organization

Several years ago, Indiana University began to formulate several residential living-learning communities for students interested in East Asian languages and culture, and as a result, three 'houses' focused upon China, Korea, and Japan were developed. Though interest in these houses waned over the years, a good deal of effort of several unwavering I.U. undergraduates helped keep China House alive. These students refused to let the Chinese community die. The sparks initiated by China House's forefathers and foremothers have now blossomed into this year's Chinese Language and Culture Club (CLCC), Indiana University's premiere student organization for everyone interested in all aspects of Chinese life and culture. Unlike the Chinese Student and Scholar Association or the Taiwanese Student Association, the paramount purpose of the Chinese Language and Culture Club is to bring together all students and community members interested in building upon their knowledge of Chinese language and culture, regardless of nationality or heritage. CCLC is a hub that develops its programs based upon the direct interests of its diverse members, many of them not of Chinese or even of Asian heritage. This past fall, the CCLC hosted "An Evening of Calligraphy," during which a visiting artist from Taiwan gave a professional demonstration of the art of Chinese calligraphy. During the past semester, several Cinema Nights were also held, during which popcorn and refreshments were served up alongside authentic Chinese movies. Capping off the semester was "Fun with Fondue." During this fun-filled evening, the history of Hot Pot, a popular Chinese dish, was presented. Following the presentation, attendees were given the opportunity to try their hand at cooking and eating the dish. Planning is underway by CCLC executives to host a plethora of new events for spring semester.

New Publications from the National Clearinghouse for U.S.-Japan Studies Available

The National Clearinghouse for U.S.-Japan Studies offers a variety of free publications for K-12 teachers who wish to learn more about Japan, Japanese culture, and U.S.-Japan relations. Here are the new publications for 2004:

Japan Digests: Anne Prescott's *Koto Music* brings to life the vibrant, living tradition of one of the most recognizably "Japanese" musical instruments and musical forms. Anne E. Imamura's *The Japanese Family Faces 21st Century Challenges* describes the family-related issues that are at the forefront of social challenges facing Japan. Lucien Ellington significantly updated his *Japan Digest on Learning from the Japanese Economy*.

Internet Guides: Using Literature to Teach Japan offers resources related to Patience Berkman's *Japan Digest* of the same name. It presents brief descriptions and links to 22 web sites. *Regions of Japan* offers descriptions and links to 29 sites that reveal some of the beauty, diverse geography, and uniqueness of Japan. *Traditional Japanese Music* presents links to sites that describe the varieties and forms of traditional Japanese music. *Japanese-Style Gardens* offers sites that explain the fundamental principles of Japanese-style gardens and shows how K-12 educators have incorporated those design principles into a variety of lesson plans and activities for their students.

The 2004 edition of the Clearinghouse's annual Newsletter, *Shinbun*, is available online (www.indiana.edu/~japan/Newsletters/index.html).

All new and existing *Japan Digests* and *Internet Guides* are available full text in a variety of formats at the Clearinghouse's Web site, www.indiana.edu/~japan/. Or, contact the Clearinghouse by telephone (toll free at ☐ 1-800-441-3272) or email (japan@indiana.edu) to ask for free print copies of the Clearinghouse's publications.

Aside from providing publications such as those listed above, the Clearinghouse maintains a bibliographic database of over 2500 educational and general interest print materials, videos, artifact kits, and software that can assist in the development of curricula and lessons on Japan, including full-text lesson plans. The Clearinghouse also participates in professional development workshops, attends national and regional conferences, and distributes complimentary copies of the *Teaching about Japan Information Packet* also available online).

Spring Film Series Under Way

The spring East Asian Film Series began on January 15. The schedule of films to be shown is below. All films are free and open to the public, though most are not suitable for children. For further information contact Jeremy Mixell at jmixell@indiana.edu. You can learn about past and future series at the East Asian Film Series website at: www.indiana.edu/~easc/filmseries.

February 12: The Funeral 7:30 pm, Woodburn 101

Japan, 1987. Directed by Juzo Itami. There are times when death is appropriate and hilarious material for comedy. In this film, Itami shows a family trying to struggle through an appropriate funeral for the deceased father. They rent videos on appropriate greetings and responses, they hire experts to tell them what direction the coffin should face, and how many sticks of incense to light. While rough in nature, Itami manages to artfully wrap various elements together, without stating the message directly. In Japanese with English subtitles.

February 26: The Story of the Weeping Camel 7:30 pm, Woodburn 101

Mongolia, 2003. Directed by Byambasuren Davaa and Luigi Faloni, 87 min. This story follows the adventures of a family of herders in Mongolia's Gobi desert who face a crisis when a mother camel rejects her newborn calf after a difficult birth. In accordance with an ancient tradition, a musician, is summoned to perform a ceremony to coax the mother into nursing the baby. Exploring a distant and exotic culture in which tradition, myth, and family unite (both human and animal), offering us a window into a different way of life and the universal terrain of the heart. In Mongolian with English subtitles.

March 26: The Happiness of Katakuris 7:30 pm, Woodburn 101

Japan, 2001. Directed by Takashi Miike, 90 min. This film is a remake of the Korean film "Choyonghan Kajok," and tells the story of a family who opens a bad-luck inn, where all the guests keep passing away, whether by suicide or accident. Stylistically, the film follows no conventions, and slips into claymation at whim. In Japanese with English subtitles.

April 2: Yellow Earth 7:30 pm, Woodburn 101

Chinese, 1984. Directed by Kaige Chen, 89 min. This film focuses on the story of a Communist soldier who is sent to the countryside to collect folk songs for the Communist Revolution. There he stays with a peasant family and learns that the happy songs he was sent to collect do not exist; the songs he finds are about hardship and suffering. He returns to the army, but promises to come back for the young girl, Cuiqiao, who has been spellbound by his talk of the freedom women have under Communist rule and who wants to join the Communist Army. In Mandarin with English subtitles.

April 16: Barking Dogs Never Bite 7:30 pm, Woodburn 101

Korea, 2000. Directed by Joon-ho Bong, 106 min. This film tells the tale of a would-be professor, currently laid off until he can bribe his way into a permanent appointment. He then grows increasingly fed up with the yippy dogs downstairs in his rather down-scale apartment. He decides to do something about the noise, and this is what leads to a chain of increasingly disastrous events. The direction and cinematography are as superb as the comic acting, story, and dialog. Surprisingly, the film ends on a morally uplifting note, as forgiveness is delivered with a lost shoe. In Korean with English subtitles.

Spring Colloquium Series Kicks Off

After a very successful Fall series, the EASC Spring Colloquium series will begin with a lecture

by I.U. Bloomington professor, Susan Nelson. The spring line-up is listed below. For information on the time and location of the EASC Spring Colloquium series lectures, go to www.indiana.edu/~easc/eaq/index.htm.

Feb. 4 (Fri) - Susan Nelson (Fine Arts and EALC, I.U.)
“One Portrait, Many Faces: Liang Kai’s *Tao Qian*”

Feb. 25 (Fri) - George Wilson (History and EALC, I.U., Emeriti Professor)
Gregory Kasza (Political Science and EALC, I.U.)
Scott O’Bryan (History and EALC, I.U.)
“Japan and World War II: The Legacy Six Decades Later”

Mar. 25 (Fri) - Aaron Stalnaker (Religious Studies, I.U.)
“Ritual and the ‘Mode of Subjection’ in Xunzi, with Comparative Observations”

Apr. 15 (Fri) - Lin Zou (EALC, I.U.)
“Drinking Games, Transcendence, and the Performance of Mundane Details”

WHAT TO READ...

By I.U. Faculty

The Business of Lobbying in China
Scott Kennedy
(Harvard University Press, 2005)

I.U. Bloomington Professor Scott Kennedy’s new book *The Business of Lobbying in China* is due to hit bookshelves at the end of February. Below is the publishers review of this work. Look for an in-depth student review in the April issue.

In this timely work, Scott Kennedy documents the rising influence of business, both Chinese and foreign, on national public policy in China.

China’s shift to a market economy has made businesses more sensitive to their bottom line and has seen the passage of thousands of laws and regulations that directly affect firms’ success. Companies have become involved in a tug of war with the government and with each other to gain national policy advantages, often setting the agenda, providing alternative options, and pressing for a favored outcome.

Kennedy’s comparison of lobbying in the steel, consumer electronics, and software industries

shows that although companies operate in a common political system, economic circumstances shape the nature and outcome of lobbying. Factors such as private or state ownership, size, industry concentration, and technological sophistication all affect industry activism.

Based on over 300 in-depth interviews with company executives, business association representatives, and government officials, this study identifies a wide range of national economic policies influenced by lobbying, including taxes, technical standards, and intellectual property rights. These findings have significant implications for how we think about Chinese politics and economics, as well as government-business relations in general.

For more information on this book, please go to www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog/KENBUS.html

Time Temporality and Imperial Transition: East Asian from Ming to Qing

Lynn Struve

(University of Hawai'i Press, 2005)

The Qing Formation in World-Historical Time

Lynn Struve

(Harvard University Press, 2004)

Another new book, *Time Temporality and Imperial Transition: East Asian from Ming to Qing*, edited by Professor Lynn Struve, is due out this month. This book is a companion volume to her other recent publication *The Qing Formation in World-Historical Time*, which was published in July of 2004. Below, you will find the publisher's reviews of both works. Professor Struve is currently running a graduate seminar on these books.

Time Temporality and Imperial Transition: East Asian from Ming to Qing

Time is basic to human consciousness and action, yet paradoxically historians rarely ask how it is understood, manipulated, recorded, or lived. Cataclysmic events in particular disrupt and realign the dynamics of temporality among people. For historians, the temporal effects of such events on large polities such as empires—the power projections of which always involve the dictation of time—are especially significant. This important and intriguing volume is an investigation of precisely such temporal effects, focusing on the northern and eastern regions of the Asian subcontinent in the seventeenth century, when the polity at the core of East Asian civilization, Ming dynasty China, collapsed and was replaced by the Manchu-ruled Qing dynasty. For more information on this book, go to www.uhpress.hawaii.edu.

The Qing Formation in World-Historical Time

For many years, the Ming and Qing dynasties have been grouped as “late imperial China,” a temporal framework that allows scholars to identify and evaluate indigenous patterns of social, economic, and cultural change initiated in the last century of Ming rule that imparted a particular character to state and society throughout the Qing and into the twentieth century. This paradigm

asserts the autonomous character of social change in China and has allowed historians to create a “China-centered history.” Recently, however, many scholars have begun emphasizing the singular qualities of the Qing. Among the eight contributors to this volume on the formation of the Qing, those who emphasize the Manchu ethos of the Qing tend to see it as part of an early modernity and stress parallel and sometimes mutually reinforcing patterns of political consolidation and cultural integration across Eurasia. Other contributors who examine the Qing formation from the perspective of those who lived through the dynastic transition see the advent of Qing rule as prompting attempts by the Chinese subjects of the new empire to make sense of what they perceived as a historical disjuncture and to rework these understandings into an accommodation to foreign rule. In contrast to the late imperial paradigm, the new ways of configuring the Qing in historical time in both groups of essays assert the singular qualities of the Qing formation. This review and others can be found at www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog/STRQIN.html

PROFILE

Indirect Paths

Though Liora Sarfati, the 2004 – 2005 SOFOKS Graduate Fellowship recipient, would argue that she has taken an indirect path to her position as a dual Ph.D. student in the East Asian Languages and Cultures and Folklore Departments, she is anything but off track. After serving in the Israeli army for two years as a soldier-teacher, Sarfati, whose parents immigrated to Israel from Chile before she was born, traveled throughout Africa, India and Nepal before deciding to pursue her M.A. degree in sociology and anthropology with a focus on Japan. “My interest in East Asia started when I was in the fifth grade and had to do a project on Japan. That eventually led to several years of Aikido and Judo training, three months of traveling in Japan in 1996 and an interest in Haiku poetry and Zen art,” she explains. As she worked on her Master’s degree her interests turned to shamanism, and it didn’t take her long to realize that the vibrant folk culture surrounding Korean shamanism captured her imagination more than the Japanese folk culture she had been studying. “The only problem with that,” Sarfati explains, “is that there was no professor working on Korean Culture in Israel.” As a result, Sarfati continued to study and teach about Japan until coming to Bloomington in 2002.

Sarfati describes how she decided to come to I.U.: “Because there was no way to pursue my study of Korea while living in Israel, I began to look for universities in the U.S. with strong Korea-related programs. In the process of e-mailing faculty members at several different universities, I contacted Professor Janelli and knew immediately that he would be fascinating to work with! The Folklore Department seemed like a perfect fit for my interdisciplinary background and interests.” In order to gain the historical understanding and linguistic skills necessary for her research, Sarfati decided to pursue a Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and

Cultures as well.

Her hard work seems to be paying off. Professor Janelli says, “Liora is intellectually gifted, theoretically sophisticated, highly articulate, and indefatigable. Over the past few years she has developed impressively her knowledge and understanding of Korea and its vernacular culture, and she promises to become one of the leading folklorists and Koreanists of the next generation.” Liora is currently finishing her coursework and starting work on her dissertation which will focus on the folk art that is related to shamanic rituals in Korea. “I am very influenced by the work of my teacher, the folklorist Professor Henry Glassie, who has done work on folk art elsewhere. I intend to travel to Korea this summer for the first time, and I am very excited!” she says.

After finishing her degrees at I.U., Sarfati plans to return to Israel, where she will be one of the very few scholars doing work on Korea, and resume her teaching career. For a country that only recently resumed diplomatic relationships with Korea, Sarfati sees Israel as fertile ground for her as a teacher. “The fact that there is such a great need for scholarship on Korea makes teaching Korea in Israel a very exciting prospect for me,” says Sarfati.

As a mother of three small children, Sarfati is especially grateful for the SOFOKS Fellowship, which allows her to focus on her studies and her family. Sarafati concludes, “I would also like to thank Professor Robinson and Professor Janelli who have been such intriguing teachers on East Asia and especially Korea.”

FACULTY NOTES

Christopher I. Beckwith (CEUS) gave a paper entitled “Comparative Morphology and Japanese-Koguryoic History: Toward an Ethnolinguistic Solution of the Altaic Problem” at the Altaistic Conference of Japan, held at Daito Bunka University, Tokyo, November 27, 2004. He also chaired the panel “Field Research and Xinjiang History” at the International Workshop on Xinjiang Historical Sources, December 12-14, Hakone, Japan. He attended two other international conferences, namely Diversity in Data and Description: Problems and Progress in the Study of Peripheral Eurasian Languages, at the University of Tokyo, November 26-27, 2004, and The New Horizon of Historical Studies on Central Eurasia, at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, November 17, 2004. In 2004, Professor Beckwith published one research book, *Koguryo, the Language of Japan’s Continental Relatives: An Introduction to the Historical-Comparative Study of the Japanese-Koguryoic Languages, with a Preliminary Description of Archaic Northeastern Middle Chinese* (Leiden: Brill, 2004) and one research article, “Old Chinese,” in: Philipp Strazny, ed., *Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (London: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2004). Professor Beckwith is currently in Tokyo on a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Fellowship.

Sheena Choi (EDUC, IPFW) presented at two international conferences in 2004. In September, Choi presented “Marketization or Globalization?: Foreign School Dilemmas in South Korea” at the International Conference on *Making Educational Reform Happen: Learning from the Asian Experience and Comparative Perspectives* which was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The trip was supported by the Purdue University International Travel Fund. Choi was also invited to present her ongoing research “Citizenship, Education, Identity, and Cultural Sustainment: A Study of Ethnic Koreans in China” at the *International Conference on Cultural Education and Cultural Sustainment* hosted by Hebrew University in Jerusalem in December. Her research was supported by the Ford Foundation, Beijing and her trip to Israel was supported by Hebrew Studies Center, Hebrew University.

Choi published two book chapters and a referred journal article: “International Schools in Korea: Globalization or Marketization? Vacillating Between the Two” in *Sekai no Gaikokujin-gakkou* (International/Foreign Schools in the World) edited by Shunichi Nishimura which was published by the Center for Research in International Education, Gakugei University Press. The updated version “International Schools in South Korea” in *International /Foreign schools in the World* edited by Seiji Fukuda and Dr. Mitsuko Suefuji is to be published by Toshindo. Her article “Citizenship, Education, and Identity: A Comparative Study of Ethnic Chinese in Korea and Ethnic Koreans in China” was published in the summer 2004 issue of *International Journal of Education Reform* 13(3):253-266.

Sumie Jones (EALC & CMCL) published *Edo Bunika to Sabu-karucha (Edo Culture and Subculture)* as well as a special issue (January 2005) of *Kokubungaku: Kaishaku to Kansho* which features a panel discussion (zadankai) of Sumie Jones, Haruko Iwasaki (UC Santa Barbara), and Adam Kern (Harvard University), entitled, *Edo no Gesaku to America (America and Gesaku Literature of the Edo Period)*.

Heejoon Kang (BUS) taught the seven-week course Economic Analysis at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul, Korea from late August to the end of October. Sungkyunkwan University has established a new, two-year, SKK-MIT MBA program. Instruction is all in English and students will spend a semester at MIT.

Yoshihisa Kitagawa (Linguistics) published a book entitled *Seese-bunpoo-no Kangae-kata* ‘Ways of Thinking in Generative Grammar’ (co-authored by Ayumi Ueyama) through Kenkyusha in Japan. He was also invited to organize a symposium entitled “Prosody and Syntax” and make a keynote presentation at the Twenty-second Conference of the English Linguistic Society of Japan in November. His research paper entitled “Wh-scope Puzzles” was selected for presentation at the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the North-Eastern Linguistic Society in October. Kitagawa was invited to provide a lecture series (“Extra-syntactic Factors in the Formal Study of Syntax” and “Parasitic Wh-phrases”) at Seoul National University in November. And he was invited to give talks entitled “PF-LF Synchronization” and “Redoing Syntax without Syntax,” at *Generative Grammar Circle* and *Korean Language and Information Society*, respectively, both in Seoul, Korea in November.

Ann Mongoven (Religious Studies) is in Japan this academic year as an Abe Fellow of the Center for Global Partnership, Japan Foundation. Professor Mongoven is researching comparative American-Japanese conversations on bioethics, especially regarding organ donation and transplantation. She is working with the University of Tokyo's 21st Century COE Project on the Construction of Life and Death Studies.

Jan Nattier (Religious Studies) is on leave for the 2004 calendar year, funded by grants from the ACLS (January - June) and NEH (July - December). In 2004, she presented several papers: "The Proto-History of the *Avatamsaka-sūtra*: New Light from Chinese Sources," International Conference on Huayan Thought, Budapest, Hungary, May 2004, "Bodhisattvas and the Pure Land: A New Look at the Early Mahāyāna in India," Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan, July 2004, "Bodhisattvas and the Pure Land: A New Look at the Early Mahāyāna in India," Otani University, Kyoto, Japan, October 2004, and "Beyond Translation and Transliteration: A New Look at Chinese Buddhist Terms," American Oriental Society/Western Branch, Portland, Oregon, October 2004. Papers published in 2004 include: "The Twelve Divisions of Scriptures in the Earliest Chinese Buddhist Translations." *Annual Report of The International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University for the Academic Year 2003 [ARIRIAB]*, vol. 7, pp. 167-196, "The Indian Roots of Pure Land Buddhism: Insights from the Oldest Chinese Versions of the Larger *Sukhāvāṭīvyūha*." *Pacific World* [memorial volume for Prof. Masatoshi Nagatomi of Harvard University], 3rd series, no. 5, pp. 179-201, and "Monks in the Mahāyāna," in Donald S. Lopez, Jr., ed., *Buddhist Scriptures* (New York: Penguin, 2004), pp. 269-277. Nattier also participated in weekly research seminars on Chinese Buddhist texts at the International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology (Hachioji) and at Tokyo University.

Anne Prescott (EASC) wrote an article called *Japan Digest: Koto*, published by the National Clearinghouse for US-Japan Studies, June 2004, available online at www.indiana.edu/~japan/Digests/koto.html. Her article "The Donkey's Ears Go Flop, Flop: Miyagi Michio's Koto Works for Children," was published in *Asian Music*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Fall/Winter 2004/2005).

Lynn Struve (History & EALC) had two publications appear in December. First, a special issue of *History and Memory* that she edited, on the theme "Traumatic Memory in Chinese History," includes her own article, "Confucian PTSD: Reading Trauma in a Chinese Youngster's Memoir of 1653," as well as her "Brief Historical Introduction" to the special issue. Second, *Late Imperial China* published her article "Ruling from Sedan Chair: Wei Yijie (1616-1686) and the Civil Examination Reforms of the 'Oboi' Regency." This article challenges the thirty-year-old paradigm for interpreting the Oboi Regency, as described in a book by Robert Oxnam titled *Ruling from Horseback*.

Natsuko Tsujimura (Linguistics & EALC) was invited to Western Washington University to give two lectures in October of 2004. The lectures were "Issues in Lexical Semantics" and "Another Look at Unconventional Word Class." In November Tsujimura presented her paper

“Multiple Stages in the Acquisition of Mimetics in Japanese” at the Sixth High Desert Linguistics Conference held at the University of New Mexico. A shorter version of this paper was given at the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, held in Oakland, CA on January 6-9, 2005.

Jeffrey Wasserstrom (History & EALC) has recently published essays in general interest magazines with an Asian focus: his commentary “Shanghai Pride” appeared in the November-December issue of *China Business Review*, while “Beijing’s New Legitimacy Crisis” appeared in the inaugural (December) issue of the reformatted *Far Eastern Economic Review*, which is now a monthly as opposed to a weekly and runs more scholarly articles than it did in the past. In late October and early November, he was in Taiwan taking part in the “Distinguished Scholar” program run by National Chengchi University, and while there he gave talks at Academia Sinica and National Chungyang University and participated in an international conference on contemporary Chinese politics.

Yasuko Ito Watt (EALC) received the 2004 Collegiate Teacher of the Year Award at the luncheon at the annual Indiana Foreign Language Teachers Association (IFLTA) Conference on November 6, 2004 in Indianapolis. This award was given “in recognition of outstanding instruction and professional service in the state of Indiana.”

STUDENT & ALUMNI NOTES

Alex Eble (EALC, senior) has been accepted to read for a master’s degree in “Development Studies” at the London School of Economics beginning October 1st, 2005.

David Nelson (History, Ph.D. candidate) presented a paper related to his dissertation research to the Rikkyo University Institute for Japanese Studies 20th Meeting, on January 14, 2005. The title of the paper was “Admonitions for Town Magistrates: Sengoku Sources of Justification for Early Modern Samurai Rule in Kanazawa.” This paper will be published in their journal in March.

Patsy Rahn (EALC, M.A. student) will be presenting a paper in Tokyo this March at the World Congress of the International Association for the History of Religion. She will participate in the panel: “Proselytization Revisited: Rights Talk, Free Markets, and Culture Wars,” and her paper is titled: “China: Crisis, Identity, and Proselytization.”

Jeeyoung Shin (CMCL, Ph.D. candidate, minor EALC) presented a paper “Globalization and New Korean Cinema” at the colloquium at the Department of Communication and Culture, Oct 15, 2004.

Michael Stanley-Baker will be presenting a talk about the Daoist use of herbs in early medieval

China at the University of Pittsburgh's Asian Studies Center of on the 10th. He is an associate at the Asian Studies Center for this academic year.

Last updated: 01/31/2005

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