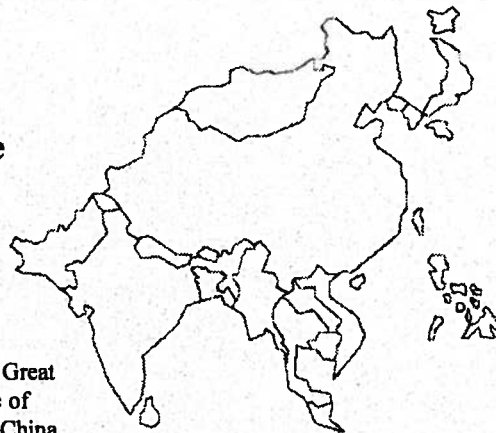


# Asia Notes

Newsletter from the  
**Department of Asian Languages and Literature**  
at the University of Washington

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Autumn, 1997



## **Reflections Upon Retirement**

by Frederick Brandauer

*On June 1, 1997, the Department of Asian Languages and Literature held a retirement dinner at the Four Seas Restaurant for Professor Frederick P. Brandauer. Asked to compose for this publication an overview of his career, Professor Brandauer graciously gave us the following "memoir."*

**A**t a reception held this Spring for University retirees, President Richard McCormick said that instead of talking about "retirement," which tends to be misleading for most of us, we ought rather to speak in terms of "freedom" and "renewal." My marriage partner, Marie, and I both retired from our teaching positions in June and President McCormick's words seem wonderfully appropriate for us. In the sense of withdrawal from regular professional college and university responsibilities, yes, we are retiring. This is not to be understood, however, as a movement away from those areas of involvement which have been central to us for many years. Rather, retirement offers an opportunity now for both of us to move into new areas of activity connected, in Marie's case, with counseling and, in my case, with Chinese studies. Hopefully, we can even combine the two and work together as a team, something not possible when both of us held full-time jobs.

**C**hina has always been a central part of my life and I cannot conceive of a time when this will not continue to be so. I am often introduced as someone who was born in China. This is really not true, although I long ago stopped correcting people on this point. I was actually born in New York City to a couple that was already at that time preparing to go to China as missionar-

ies. These were the years of the Great Depression and due to a shortage of Mission Board funds, the trip to China had to be postponed until 1935, when I was one and a half years old. I suppose I could say that had it not been for the Depression I would most likely have been born in China.

**W**ith the exception of several years during World War II when I lived with relatives in Philadelphia, I spent most of my boyhood years in China, returning to the United States at the time of the Communist "liberation" in 1949, when I was fifteen. All of my early memories are of China. As was the custom in those days, my parents hired a Chinese "amah" (nanny) to take care of me, and my mother later often reminded me that my first language really was Chinese. While Mother and Dad were learning Mandarin at the language school in Beijing, I was learning it from my "amah" and my Chinese playmates. Later when we moved to Hunan in central China, the process continued and I can honestly say that China has always felt like home to me.

**I** value this early intimate connection with China. China is simply a part of me. It is in my blood and bones and always will be. It was therefore natural for me to maintain the Chinese connection all through my life, first by working in Hongkong throughout the decade of the '60s, and then by immersing myself in academia in the '70s, '80s, and '90s.

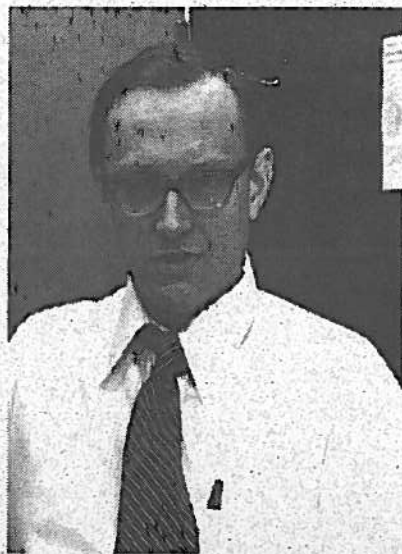
**T**he University of Washington and in particular its Department of Asian Languages and Literature have played a very important part in my life and I am deeply grateful for the privilege I have had to serve on the faculty here. I want to take this opportunity to express my profound thanks to all who have made

this possible. My twenty-four years in this institution have been immensely satisfying and rewarding. What a joy it has been for me to be able to work with colleagues and students who have shared my deep interest in and love for China and its people. What a wonderful opportunity for a person, with my unusual background, to be able to spend the best part of my life reading, studying, discussing, and writing about Chinese literature with those of similar interests.

**O**f course, I have been able to make good use of my background in my work. At a very practical level I have been able, perhaps more easily than some, to establish my credentials with students, particularly undergraduate Chinese Americans, who have wondered what this Caucasian male with a distinctly German name could possibly know about China. I confess that occasionally I have deliberately resorted to the technique of making reference in class to something in my background (such as life in Beijing in the 1930s) to gain the upper hand in a classroom situation. Over the years I have assembled a whole bag full of stories from my past, and on occasion I have drawn on these for various purposes in class.

**A**t a deeper and more profound level, however, my past has given me a gut-level feeling for China and its people, and this has helped me greatly in my work. I believe that my experiences have made possible a personal perspective on China, and particularly on its history in the 20th century, which goes beyond book-learning and academia.

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David R. Knechtges, Chairman

### From the Chairman

Just at the time that the British transferred control of Hong Kong to China, Michael Shapiro transmitted the chairmanship of this Department to me. Although we did not have a formal hand-over ceremony, the transfer of the authority is now complete. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mike for the splendid job he did running the Department during the past five years. One of Mike's foremost achievements was the improvement of the undergraduate Program. He was able to develop a series of lower-division courses that are intended to introduce Chinese, Japanese, and South Asian literature to non-specialists. We expect enrollment in these courses to increase over the next five years as demand for general education courses grows. Mike Shapiro also should be lauded for his success in adding staff in Korean. Largely thanks to his efforts, the Department has both a tenure-track position (filled very ably by Professor Ann Lee) and a full-time lecturer. It is never easy to add positions, and Mike should be given full credit for using his considerable powers of persuasion with the University administration on behalf of the Korean program. During his tenure, Mike played a leading role in gaining University support for the widely acclaimed Buddhist texts project undertaken by Richard Salomon and Collett Cox. Mike also worked hard on establishing the Andrew Markus

Endowment, named after the late Professor Andrew Markus who passed away suddenly two years ago. Funds will be used to support an annual lecture by a distinguished scholar in Asian Languages and Literature. I want to thank Mike for his dedicated service over the past five years. His will be a difficult act to follow, but fortunately Mike has put the foundation of the Department on such a firm basis, my job will be much easier. □

"Reflections," continued from page 1.

I saw what China was like during the '30s and '40s. To be sure, this was seen through the eyes of a boy, but the impressions nevertheless were real, and powerful, and I believe accurate. I saw the poverty and suffering of the Chinese both during the Japanese war and later during the Communist-Nationalist civil war. I saw the sick, the lame, the wounded, and the poor begging for food or any kind of help at bus stops and train stations. I saw refugees fleeing from the ravages of war and from unbelievable destruction. I am sure that it made little difference to most common people what kind of uniforms were worn by those responsible for all the cruelties. Later, in the '60s, I was in Hongkong when masses of starving refugees poured in from the famine-stricken mainland.

My mother used to tell people that while we were in Changsha, in one three-year period from 1937 to 1940, we experienced sixty-seven actual Japanese bombings. Some of my earliest memories are of waking up in a bomb shelter in my mother's arms to the sound of the droning and whining of Japanese bombers flying overhead. To this day any sound that resembles a World War II air raid siren triggers an uncontrollable and powerful response of fear in me. For years after I suffered nightmares connected with these bombings.

I have often told students about the great Changsha fire of 1938 and the terrible suffering and destruction this caused. The Japanese were threatening the city but Chiang Kai-shek's general

got the message wrong: the Japanese it was said were only 30 li (it should have been 300 li) from the city. And so Chiang's scorched earth policy was put into effect and the entire city, with its millions of people, was set on fire by the Nationalist soldiers. The day is still remembered every year by the people of Changsha as an example of the many stupid and terrible things done by the Nationalists. In one day the whole population of a huge city was made homeless and forced to flee and this in the context of an intense and threatening war-time situation. As an American missionary family, we lived in a huge compound full of Western-style buildings in the center of the city. What were we to do at a time like this? We knew we had to get out of the city, and indeed, as it turned out, most of our mission compound was destroyed in the fire. We did what most other Westerners did at that time in similar situations. We sought the protection of the military—not the Chinese military, but our own Western military. At that time there was a British gunboat anchored in the middle of the Xiang River presumably watching out for the interests of the Western community, and it is to this gunboat that we and the other Westerners in the city fled. I was only five years old at the time, but to this day I can still remember what we saw from the decks of that British gunboat—a panoramic view of the entire city of Changsha going up in flames. Later my father and the other missionary men returned to the city to rebuild the burnt out compound and to set up rice gruel kitchens for the starving and the homeless. In later years my father would sometimes show with great pride the decoration he received from the Nationalist government for his efforts to help the needy in Changsha.

During the civil war period when we lived in Yuanling in the mountains of Western Hunan, on several occasions I saw the dead bodies of men and women butchered by the Nationalists as Communists or as Communist sympathizers. These corpses were simply left in the streets, sometimes for days, as examples of what would happen to those whose loyalties were found to be on the wrong side. And when traveling

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### Notes from Our Language Programs

Congratulations to Professor William G. Boltz, recently promoted to full professor.

On September 15, 1997, Professor Jerry Norman took part in the inaugural ceremonies for the new Inter-University Program Chinese language center at Tsing Hua University in Beijing. This new language center is the successor to the older IUP (popularly known as the Stanford Center) which was located on the campus of Taiwan University for more than thirty years. The new IUP will be administered by a board with representatives from fifteen American Universities under the chairmanship of Professor Stephen West at Berkeley. For the next several years the on-site director of the Tsing Hua Center will be Dr. Vivian Ling, former director of the center in Taipei. Present at the inaugural ceremony were several high ranking officials of Tsing Hua University and representatives from the American Embassy in Beijing. The American Board of Directors was represented by Professor Norman and Professor Stephen West. There are twenty-five students in the first class at Tsing Hua, hailing from a wide range of North American and European universities and from various academic disciplines. Information on attending the Center may be obtained from Professor Norman, Department of Asian Languages and Literature, or from the Office of International Programs and Exchanges, 516 Schmitz, oipe@u.washington.edu.

A cooperative project has been arranged between the University of Washington and the Oriental and India Office Collections of the British Library to study and publish the library's unique collection of fragments of Buddhist scrolls written on birch bark in the Kharosthi script and the Gandhari Prakrit language. These twenty-nine fragments, acquired by the library in 1994, probably date from the early first century A.D., which makes them the oldest surviving Buddhist documents. The project is being led by Professors Richard Salomon and Collett Cox;

other participants are Tim Lenz, Jason Neelis, and other graduate students, as well as Dr. Mark Allon (*Additions to the Faculty*, page 6), who has recently joined our department as a post-doctoral fellow to work with the project team. The first volume of a projected series of publications, presenting a survey and preliminary evaluation of the manuscripts, has just been completed by Prof. Salomon and will be jointly published by the British Library and the UW Press next year. Subsequent publications will consist of detailed studies of individual scrolls from the collection. Tim Lenz's study of a fragment of the Dharmapada and a collection of avadana texts, and Professor Salomon's edition of the "Rhinoceros" Horn Sutra" scroll are already in progress and scheduled for completion next year. Editions of other texts are also being planned by Prof. Cox and Dr. Allon.

The 1997 Inaugural Conference in Textual Studies was held on the UW campus between October 29 and November 1. The theme was "Voice, Text and Hypertext at the Millennium." The conference considered the state of textual studies at the millennium, offering international and interdisciplinary perspectives on texts in various modes, genres and periods. Topics included writing systems and other means of inscription and coding; the composition, transmission, and reception of texts in various media; the history of book culture; and the several theories of textuality—historical, cultural, postmodernist—that underwrite these critical operations. Prof. Michael Shapiro chaired "Textual Studies Around the World: Session II" on October 31; after a Conference Banquet at the Faculty Club, Prof. Richard Salomon and Prof. Collett Cox spoke on "Recovering a Lost Canon: Editing and Interpreting the Newly Discovered Gandharan Buddhist Manuscripts of the First Century."

Dr. Naseem Hines (Ph.D., Asian Languages & Literature, Spring, 1997) presented a paper, "Striking a Balance: The Home Coming Episode in Maulana Daud's Indo-Sufi masnavi *Candayan*," at the Seventh International Conference on Early Literature in New Indo-Aryan Languages in the first week of August, 1997. The *Candayan* of

Maulana Daud (d. 1395) was completed in 1379. "So far," Dr. Hines says, "it is the earliest Indo-Sufi masnavi we have." Dr. Hines' paper traces the spiritual journey of Lorik, the hero, with particular emphasis to the last chapter (available) of the story and how Mulla Daud utilizes the medium of the masnavi to send a message of striking a balance in the worldly and spiritual aspects of a sufi's life.

*Writing Ground Zero*, Prof. John Treat's latest published book, received the 1997 John Hall Prize for the Best Book in Japanese and Korean Studies. The prize is awarded annually by the Association for Asian Studies in honor of John Hall, Professor Emeritus of Japanese History at Yale University.

New courses in the Japanese program, along with new texts in the First- and Second- Year levels of the language are part of the evolving depth and breadth of the major. After much thought, the text "*Nakama, Volume I*" by Seiichi Makino, Yukiko Hatasa, and Kazumi Hatasa was adopted beginning in the Fall of 1996; this year, *Volume II* of *Nakama* is being implemented in the Second-Year level. The main change that these texts bring is their inclusion of a more communicative approach, where reading/writing/speaking/listening skills are taught using topics relevant to students' daily lives. The curriculum also better accommodates learners with various sorts of language backgrounds. A series of Fourth-Year language courses, begun last year, continues, renamed "Fourth Year Japanese for Academic and Professional Purposes" (Japan 421, 422, 423). Fourth-year students now have three language-learning options: the series just mentioned, the ever-popular "Modern Readings" year-long series, and Classical Japanese. Another addition to the program is the new grammar course taught at the Third-Year level, "Advanced Japanese Grammar" (Japan 306), a one-quarter course designed for students desiring to sharpen and advance their grammar skills.

The Japanese undergraduate major has always involved two tracks, one

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## Cap & Gown

The Spring, 1997 Reception for Graduates and Awards Ceremony took place in a beautifully refurbished Parrington Hall. Professor Michael Shapiro, Chairman of the Department, welcomed students and faculty warmly, and offered the floor to Professor Jerry Norman for convocation remarks.

The mastery of a foreign language, even in the incipient stages of such mastery (Professor Norman admits that after forty years study of Chinese he still feels as though he has scarcely begun) is a truly transforming experience, greatly transcending pragmatic considerations. In an attempt to elaborate some of the complexity of language transmittal, Professor Norman sketched the broad outline of the cultural impact of the migration of language from one setting to another: In the Third Century A.D. two great civilizations met when Indian Buddhism was introduced to China. Over the centuries an enormous quantity of Buddhist scriptures were translated into Chinese, an undertaking which presented unprecedented difficulties. Not only did the Chinese have to absorb a vastly different way of thinking about the world, they also had to wrestle with the problem of language itself. Sanskrit with its incredibly difficult phonology, morphology and



Dr. Mark Asselin, Dr. James Dorsey.

syntax confronted in Chinese a language that for all intents and purposes lacked any morphology and whose phonological system differed in almost every respect from that of Sanskrit. Something quite similar occurred when Asia came into intimate contact with a technically superior European civilization. The linguistic problems were enormous. All Asian languages were confronted with the problem of developing new means of expression in which the important scientific and philosophical ideas of the West could be made meaningful. The resulting westernized

form of Chinese is what we learn in our modern language classes. Students are amazed by the differences between Modern Chinese and the Classical literary language.

Once a person has become immersed in another language and culture, Professor Norman pointed out, he or she begins to see his own culture in a different light. It is an experience which should be an integral part of everyone's education.

Bachelor of Arts degrees earned in the Department of Asian Languages and Literature are as follows: In Chinese: Mr. Nickolus Chau, Ms. Hannah Chi, Mr. Charles Cox, Mr. Chee Lee Fu, Ms. Scheherazade Lam, Mr. Daniel Malsom, Ms. Jac Won Lee Min, Ms. Jen Ching Sou, Ms. Vicki Tobias, Ms. Sue Gee Yang. In Japanese: Ms. Megan Barrett, Mr. Quinn Bracken, Mr. Roy Burkholder, Mr. Mark Daniels, Ms. Tania Heikkinen, Mr. Ronald Hicken, Mr. Yoon Ho Kim, Ms. Emiko Knowlton, Ms. Kay Krumenacker, Mr. Richard Kubota, Ms. Pei Chao Lin, Ms. Linda Mende, Mr. Jeffrey Mielke, Ms. Rebecca Morley, Mr. Ryan Morris, Mr. Kent Otaki, Mr. Deron Reynolds, Mr. Joseph Rollin, Mr. Remy Sherman. In Thai: Ms. Alisa Ledbetter.

Masters of Arts, Doctoral Candidates, and Doctors of Philosophy were introduced and congratulated by the Department's Graduate Program Coordinator, Professor William Boltz. Masters of Arts graduates include: Mr. Paul Anderson, Chinese, Mr. Kurt Beidler, Chinese, Mr. Christopher Dakin, Chinese, Mr. Paul Davidson, Japanese, Ms. Mary Hirsch, Chinese, Mr. Stephen Snyder, Japanese, Ms. Newell Ann Van Auken, Chinese, Mr. David Williams, Chinese, Mr. Yeow-Chong Wu, Chinese. Two students achieved the status

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M.A. awardees Mr. Yeow-Chong Wu, Ms. Newell Ann Van Auken, Mr. Paul Anderson.

## "Innocents Abroad" and Other Student Activities

Ms. Lanita Grice, graduate student in Chinese, is adapting to life in China this year. Ms. Grice was offered a position teaching English for one year at a business college in Beijing (Beijing Delta), and jumped at the chance to improve her spoken Chinese and to buy books for her library. She writes us a lively account of her experiences to date, and graciously gives her permission for its inclusion in our 1997/98 newsletter.

Ms. Grice writes, "I finally made it to Beijing after nearly six weeks of waiting for a visa. The school where I will be teaching English is a joint venture between a Canadian company that runs a large number of language schools in Canada [Delta Business Institute] and the Electric Power College of Beijing in the university district of Haidian. We are on the campus of the University but have a separate administration, staff and faculty. I live in the Haidian district just north of the Beijing Zoo and northwest of Xizhimen on Gaoliangqiao Boulevard. It is only a five minute walk from a huge market that rivals the Pike Place Market in size and in the numbers of people that shop there. But the average shopper at the local market here is not a tourist, but a local resident. So my light brown hair and my height are something of a novelty. I am already known as "congrou" (onion) because of a rather loud and hilarious conversation I had Monday with a vendor of that fragrant orb. Tuesday, when I walked down that aisle, all the vendors shouted "Congrou, congrou!" I have also learned how to ask for a length of fabric to make a pair of the pajama-like pants that so many women wear here. After considerable discussion about which color would be suitable, it was decided that I would require an extra third of a meter in order to make them long enough. As I left, the woman who sold me the fabric called out, "Man zou!" (literally, "Walk slowly!" i.e., "Take care!")

Anyway, I am having a great time. My students think it is a great joke that I can speak Chinese. So far, nobody

seems to find my Chinese to be incomprehensible--unfortunately, I cannot say the same for my own comprehension of everything I hear. But this is only my fifth day and I am becoming more confident every day and can hardly wait to get up and get out on the street each morning to spend a few hours in China before I come back to my Canadian school to speak English.

I am about to take my 9:00 p.m. lab (this school stays open until 10:00 p.m.! and there is a teacher in the lab at all times except an hour each for lunch and dinner.)"

Ms. Grice includes her address and email for any who would like to communicate with her throughout the year: delter@public3.bta.net.cn (always include her name in the subject box); Lanita Grice, c/o Delter Business Institute, 44 Gaoliangqiao Xiejie, Haidian, Beijing, China 100044.

Way to go, Lanita!

Mr. Stephen Snyder, graduate student in Japanese, has been studying at Hokkaido University in Sapporo on a Monbusho Scholarship since autumn, 1996. Mr. Snyder is researching a modernist writer of the '20s and '30s, Yokomitsu Riichi, and studying (with Professor Kideo Kamei) the different writing styles of the late 19th century and their relationship to kanbun writing, and the later transformation to the modern colloquial style found at the beginning of the 20th century. Mr. Snyder will return to the University in the Spring of 1998.

Among the steadily increasing numbers of undergraduates studying in Asia this past year (both majors and non-majors) were: Mr. William Rollins (B.A., Japanese, August, 1997), studying at Aoyama Gakuin; Mr. Rainier Trinidad, Japanese major, at Keio University; Mr. Ryan Morris, Japanese major, at Osaka; Mr. Cameron Crump, Chinese major, Central University for Nationalities (through the Oregon State System of Higher Education--OSSHE); Mr. Larry Xethakis, Chinese major, at Central University of Nationalities; Ms. Sarah Kahl, Chinese major, at the Inter-University Program in Taipei.

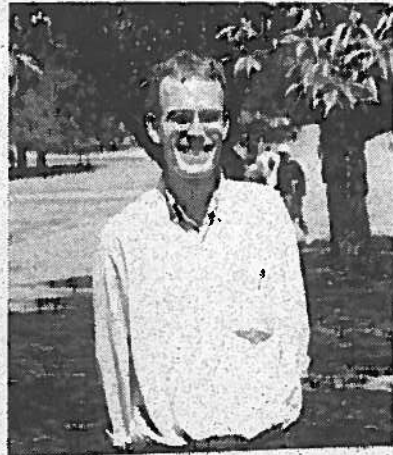
Ms. Valerie Ritter, graduate student in South Asian languages and literatures (Hindi) will spend the upcoming year in India. Ms. Ritter is the recipient of a Fulbright, and of a pre-dissertation grant from the Social Science Research Council.

GPSS representatives for 1997/98 are Ms. Lanita Grice and Mr. Jason Neelis; Department Representatives, Mr. Matthew Carter and Mr. Timothy Miller.

Mr. Russell Wasden, graduate student in Japanese, has two translations to his credit, the first of Banana Yoshimoto's *Amrita*, published June 1, 1997, simultaneously by Grove Press in the United States and Canada, Faber & Faber in England, and Fukutake Shoten in Japan; and the second of *Parasite Eve*, the latest horror novel of Hideaki Sena, the publication rights of which have been sold, but a publisher not yet chosen. This past summer Russell taught a survey course in modern Japanese children's literature at Middlebury College.

In June, 1997, Ms. Mary Hirsch, graduate student in Chinese, took hundreds of slides of the almost unknown collection of shadow puppet figures from Beijing that have been sitting quietly for many years in the vaults of the Avery Brundage Collection in the De Young Museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. With the help of the curator, Michael Knight, whose art history courses at the UW provided the impetus for her desire to discover the identities of Chinese shadow puppet figures, Ms. Hirsch received partial funding for the project. In October, Mary presented a paper (with slides) at the Western Conference of the Association of Asian Studies about Chinese shadow puppetry and the playscripts that are part of her thesis. Shortly after that, she began a study of shadow puppets at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, in an effort to help identify many of the figures, collected nearly one hundred years ago by Berthold Laufer. At some point Mary hopes to connect

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Asst. Professor Ulrich Pagel

### The Department Welcomes New Faculty

The Department welcomes to its ranks new faculty in the South Asian, Chinese, and Japanese programs this year.

Assistant Professor Ulrich Pagel is teaching courses in Tibetan language and Tibetan Buddhism. He received his Ph.D. in Indo-Tibetan Buddhism from the Department of the Study of Religions at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, in 1992 (dissertation: "The Bodhisattvapitaka: Its Doctrines, Practices and their Position in Mahayana Literature"). After a brief spell as co-editor of *Buddhica Britannica* and *The Buddhist Forum* (SOAS), he took up the position of Curator of the Tibetan Collections in the British Library, working towards the first descriptive catalogue of the entire British Library Tibetan. His research interests include Mahayana Buddhism, Kanjur Research, and the Bodhisattva Ideal in the Indo-Tibetan Tradition and the Central Asian Buddhist cultures. He is also engaged in a number of high-profile projects, including the Lhasa Archives Project and the Tibetan Database Initiative.

Assistant Professor Andrew Jones, teaching courses in modern Chinese literature and culture, received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in the Spring of 1997 (dissertation: "Popular Music and Colonial Modernity in China, 1927-1949"). He received his A.B. from Harvard in 1991, and his M.A. from UC Berkeley in 1993. Jones is the author of two books: *Yu Hua, "The Past and the Punishments"*, 1996, and *Like a Knife: Ideology and Genre in Contemporary Chinese Popular Music*, 1992.

New to the Japanese language program this year are Lecturer Yuki Matsuda (Ph.D., Linguistics, University of Southern California, LA, 1997) and Teaching Associate Sachiko Itoh (M.A., Japanese Language Pedagogy, University of Oregon, 1997). Ms. Matsuda is teaching a new course this year, Japan 306, Advanced Japanese Grammar, and Third-Year Japanese; Ms. Itoh is teaching First-Year Japanese.

Postdoctoral Research Associate Mark Allon (Ph.D., University of Cambridge, St. John's College, Cambridge, England) is a new member of the "Buddhist scrolls" team working with Professor Richard Salomon on the publication of the Buddhist texts belonging to the British Museum (story, page 3).

The Chinese language program welcomes the return of Affiliate Professor Taiping Chang, who is teaching Third-Year Chinese. Dr. Chang received her Ph.D. from the University of Washington in 1981, having studied under emeritus Professors Paul L-M Serruys and Frederick Brandauer, and Dr. Isabella Yen. Dr. Chang has taught at the University of Puget Sound, Pacific Lutheran University, and Tunghai University, as well as at the

University of Washington's Asian Languages and Literature Department (1984-86). Dr. Chang founded and published the *Asia Pacific Business Journal* between 1988-1993.

Last year *Asia Notes* included in *Additions to the Faculty* Visiting Assistant Professor Heidi Nika Maria Pauwels. Beginning this autumn, Professor Pauwels joins the permanent faculty, teaching a graduate course in Medieval Braj Literature, and in Hinduism (in JSIS/Comparative Religion).

The Department welcomes Visiting Professor Ken-Ichi Takashima from the Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia. Professor Takashima (Ph.D., UW, 1973) is teaching Chin 540, Seminar on Chinese Linguistics; and Visiting Lecturer Martin Kern (Ph.D., Cologne University, Department of Philosophy), who taught Chin 461, History of Chinese Literature, Autumn quarter. □



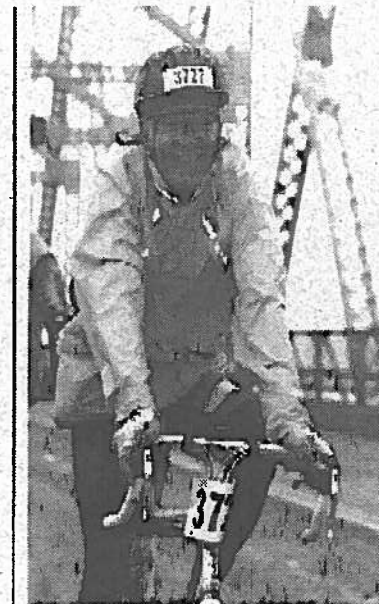
Asst. Professor Andrew Jones

"Reflections," continued from page 2.

on the Yangtze River once during those years I remember the horror of seeing boatloads of dead and dying Nationalist soldiers, casualties, all of them, of the great Communist "liberation" movement.

These were very difficult years for China and the Chinese people. Later, while at Yale University, I remember witnessing the enthusiasm of Chinese caught up in the idealism of the Communist movement. Friends of mine willingly and enthusiastically returned to China to throw themselves into the great task of building a new and just China based on Maoist principles of egalitarianism and altruism. How sad that the idealism was so short-lived and that by the end of the '50s China had once again entered a period of intense turmoil and suffering, brought about in succession by the anti-rightist movement, the famine connected with the Great Leap Forward, and then the ill-conceived and disastrous Cultural Revolution.

My experience of growing up in a Western missionary family has helped me better to understand why the Chinese revolutions of the twentieth century somehow seemed necessary. When the Communists talk about Western imperialism and Western semi-colonialism, I do not dismiss these terms as merely more examples of misguided Marxist jargon. I myself am to some extent a product of this imperialism and semi-colonialism. As a missionary family, whether we liked it or not, we were part of the second of the three "M's," which have characterized the Western impact on China in the last 400 years (merchants, missionaries, and the military). Unfortunately, with few exceptions, the Western attitude toward China was one of superiority and condescension. We felt that somehow we were superior to the Chinese in culture, politics, and religion. Very few Westerners, including missionaries, sought to learn in depth what China was like, or to assimilate themselves into the life of the Chinese. I have often speculated with students on how different our history with China would have been had Westerners (including missionaries) adopted the policies of acceptance, respect, and accommodation



Professor Frederick P. Brandauer

practiced by the 16th and 17th century Jesuits, most famous of whom was the pioneer scholar-priest Matteo Ricci.

As a boy I was waited on by Chinese servants, lived in huge Western-style houses, and attended an American school where very little attention was given to China or the Chinese. All my life I have had to deal with the contradictions and ambivalence generated by this past. The best example of this came most recently in my reactions to the return by the British of Hongkong to the Chinese. On the one hand, I rejoiced with my Chinese



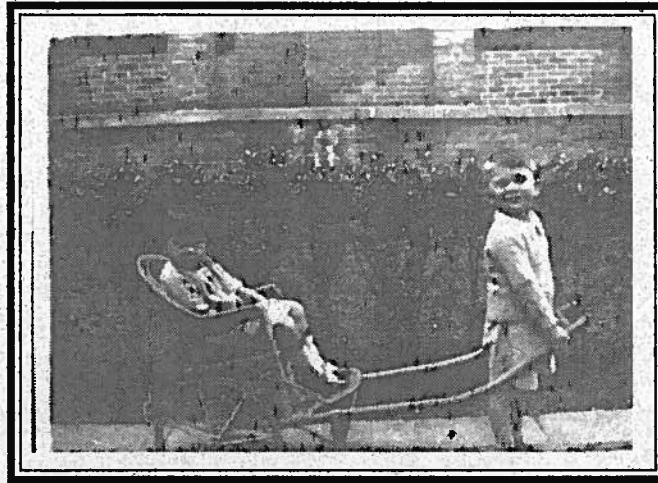
Beijing, 1936: Brandauer & Nanny

friends at the final rectification of the horrible injustice of British colonialism. During my years in Hongkong I frequently found myself angry at the impact of the pervading colonial double standards on the Chinese. Yet, on the other hand, Hongkong as a colony also became a part of me early on in my life. I went to high school there and later worked there for eight years, and in some strange way, at a very deep level in my inner being, I was sad to see the British leave. The reason for this surely is that I have lived in both worlds, the Chinese and the Western, and all my life have claimed both as equally my own. The unavoidable consequences have been feelings of ambivalence, and experiences of contradiction and paradox.

I shall never forget the experience of going back to the mainland for the first time after 1949. This was with a group of faculty from the University of Washington led by the then provost, Irving Shain. Shain had a keen interest in China and arranged for us to visit the PRC in January and February of 1977. This was only four months after Mao Zedong died, the Gang of Four was overthrown, and the Cultural Revolution came to an end. How surprised I was to find that this time I met a different kind of Chinese. These were not the Chinese of my boyhood years. These were not the products of the semi-colonialism which I knew as a boy. These Chinese now had self-respect (what the Chinese call *zizunxin*). They could look me straight in the eye, and for the first time I felt that I was able to relate to them as equals. From this time on I realized that it is impossible to understand the 20th century revolutions in China or to comprehend the reasons why these were necessary without an adequate sense of the humiliation and injustice of the earlier pre-revolutionary period.

I mentioned that all my life I have been straddling two worlds. This has clearly offered benefits in the teaching of Chinese literature. Because I have felt so much a part of both worlds I believe I have been able, at times, to respond at a deep level to materials I have encountered in the literature commonly read with students. I give just one example here. In my modern

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Changsha, ca. 1939: Brandauer with his own little rickshaw.

"Reflections," continued from page 7.

Chinese literature classes I have, over the years, often read the Chinese novel *Rickshaw*. This is Jean James' translation of Lao She's famous work *Luotuo Xiangzi* (Camel Xiangzi). In this novel, which was originally published serially during 1936-37, Lao She tells the tragic story of a rickshaw puller in Beijing named Xiangzi. The story begins around 1934 and much of the novel has to do with rickshaws, and the sub-culture surrounding the life of rickshaw pullers. Although most Americans today have a hard time even imagining what a rickshaw really was like, these were very much a part of my life as a boy. During the years we lived in Changsha, it was common when traveling around the city for my mother and me to ride in a rickshaw together. My father either rode in a second rickshaw or he walked along beside us. We rode rickshaws all year round and in all kinds of weather. For me rickshaws were classified in terms of quality; the worst were the ones with the metal banded wooden spokes and wheels (you never wanted to ride in this kind), and the best were the ones with shiny metal spokes and real pneumatic rubber tires. Occasionally we would see a really fancy rickshaw, probably owned by a wealthy Chinese businessman, with its shiny fenders, its kerosene lamps, its "ding-dong" pedal operated bell. Its puller would be running straight and tall and would be wearing leggings, and a neatly pressed white and black shirt and pants outfit. As a boy I really admired these rickshaw pullers. They were strong and muscular, marvelous

specimens of young manhood, and I would often think how wonderful it would be if I could someday grow up and pull a rickshaw like they did. Imagine how overwhelmed and elated I was when one day I came home and found there a special gift from my parents—my own little wickerwork rickshaw. Made of tough rattan, it was a fully functional miniature rickshaw and during our remaining years in Changsha, I and my Chinese playmates spent many happy hours pulling each other around in the *Dongpailou* compound. When I read Lao She's novel I can appreciate the description of the young and handsome Xiangzi, I can understand his obsession to own and pull his own rickshaw, and I can experience at a very deep and gut level the tragedy of his downfall. After all, I was a rickshaw puller once myself.

Marie and I have retired and have given up our professional responsibilities, but for me this does not mean leaving the University nor does it mean dropping out of my involvement with China. Marie and I will continue to live here in Seattle within walking distance of the campus and in fifteen or twenty years from now, when we no longer have the strength or inclination to keep up our home, we will move into University House. This is a retirement home in Wallingford, run

by the University of Washington Retirement Association, and we have already paid our deposit and placed our names on the list for future occupancy. The University, in response to the generous recommendation of our Department, has granted me professor emeritus status. For this honor I am deeply grateful. I want to continue to feel connected with this Department and this great University in the future.

It is clear that China will always be a very important part of my life. When my father died in 1986 our family set up a non-profit corporation called China Friendship in his honor and memory. The corporation owns the house (Grace House) next to our own house (Maria House) on N.E. 55th St. and for the last eleven years we have provided low-cost housing and friendship to approximately 150 Chinese visiting scholars and graduate students. At present there are ten Chinese living with us, although in the past we have had as many as fourteen. Of course, through all of this, we now have a very large network of friends and contacts in China. We will most likely return to China again sometime within the next year and although it is not clear in just exactly what directions our lives will move in the future, we will probably seek to develop new programs for China Friendship, to continue our contacts with many friends on the mainland and expand our involvement with various Church and educational organizations in China. We believe very much in the future of China and the Chinese people and want to do what we can to promote understanding, friendship, and goodwill. □

"Programs" continued from page 3.

literary, the other linguistic. Approved changes to the major place greater emphasis on the tracks by adding 5 credits to each, and requiring prospective majors to choose one or the other early on in their study. New and recent courses for the linguistics track include "The Japanese Language" (Japan 342), "Japanese Language in Society" (Japan 343), "Introduction to Japanese Linguistics" (Japan 440),

Continued on page 9.

"Innocents," continued from page 5.

the anonymous players with the plays that were once so extremely popular, but are now all but gone from both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China.

In June, (1996), Mr. Jeffrey Crosland, graduate student in Chinese, presented a paper, "Question patterns in Southern Min," and was honored as one of three finalists for the Young Scholar Award (open competition for scholars aged 35 and younger) at the Fifth International Conference on Chinese Linguistics in Taiwan—the other two finalists are both assistant professors and ethnic Chinese. Mr. Crosland also received a scholarship to participate in the first GUAVA (Group of Universities for the Advancement of Vietnamese Abroad) language program in Hanoi, Vietnam, in the summer of 1996.

Mr. Keith Dede, graduate student in Chinese, back from a year of field work in the Xining area of Qinghai province, was the only graduate student admitted to present a paper ("An ablative postposition in the Xining dialect") at the Fourth Symposium of the Chao Yuen Ren Center for Chinese Linguistics convened at the City University of Hong Kong, in March, 1997. He also presented a paper ("Disyllabic tone sandhi in the Xining dialect") at the Yuen Ren Society Meeting in Seattle in March and was invited to give a paper ("The Amdo dialect of Labrang") at the First International Conference on Amdo Tibet at Harvard University in May.

Ms. Andrea Lingenfelter, graduate student in Chinese, has provided subtitles for *Temptress Moon* (directed by Chen Kaige—*Yellow Earth, Farewell My Concubine*), which showed at the Seattle International Film Festival in May.

Recent graduate (Ph.D., Chinese, Spring, 1997) Mark Asselin has an article in the July-September, 1997 issue of *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, titled "The Lu School Reading of 'Guanju' as Preserved in an Eastern Han Fu." Dr. Asselin is

Visiting Asst. Professor of Chinese this year in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. David Branner (Ph.D., Chinese, Summer, 1997) organized a set of panels on the history of Sinology at the Annual Meeting of the Western Branch of the American Oriental Society, October, 1996; in April of this year he and Dr. Richard Simmons (Asian L&L Ph.D., 1992) participated in a multidisciplinary conference on the local languages and local cultures of China at the University of Pennsylvania, and hope to continue the discussions in future meetings. Dr. Branner will teach classical Chinese and introductory Chinese linguistics and literature during the upcoming year at the University of Minnesota, the Institute of Linguistics and Asian and Slavic Languages and Literatures.

On April 19, 1997, the graduate students conducted their annual Graduate Student Colloquium, keynote speaker Professor Frederick Brandauer, who spoke on "Personal Reflections on Academia, Chinese Fiction, and Transcendence." Participants included Ms. Mary Hirsch, "Chinese Shadow Puppetry Seen from Both Sides of the Curtain," Ms. Virginia Vandyke (Political Science) "Competing Constructions of Women Within Hindutva," Ms. Rachel DiNitto, "Changing Genres or Just Changing Jobs? Kanagaki Robun and Literature in Early Meiji," Mr. Tim Lenz, "Monks, Manuscripts and a Tea Party with the Buddha," Mr. Jason Neelis, "Kharosthi and Brahmi Inscriptions from Hunza," Ms. Melek Ortabasi (Comparative Literature), Japanese Literature and Modernity: Narrative Strategy in Yanagita Kunio's *T no monogatari*, and Ms. Newell Ann Van Auken, "Some Negatives in Warring States Texts." Copies of these papers, and of previous editions of the Colloquia, may be found in the main office of the Department.

"Programs," continued from page 8.

"Morphology and Syntax of Japanese" (Japan 442), and "Japanese Sociolinguistics" (Japan 443). The first two of these courses are open to students with any level of Japanese background, providing opportunity for students at lower levels of language proficiency to learn more about the Japanese language and culture. A new course in literature drawing considerable interest from students is "Topics in Japanese Popular Culture & Literature" (Japan 460).

This past year the Japanese language program was selected to participate in the Language Mission Project (involving faculty, teaching assistants and over one hundred students), which surveyed a sample of languages taught on the UW campus to see how language courses fit student language learning goals and expectations. The results showed a good match at all levels of the program, from first through fourth-year levels. □

## New Graduate Students for 1997/98

Five new students have joined the ranks of the Department's graduate program for 1997/98:

Mr. Travis Conley, Chinese  
Mr. Travis graduated with a B.A. from Stanford University, California, in 1996.

Mr. Andrew Glass, South Asian (Buddhist Studies concentration)  
Mr. Glass graduated with a B.A. from the University of London, UK, in 1996.

Ms. Lily Kun, Chinese  
Ms. Kun graduated with a B.A. from the University of Washington, in 1997.

Mr. Christian Ratcliff, Japanese  
Mr. Ratcliff graduated with a B.A. from the University of Washington, in 1992.

Ms. Yoko Uchida, Japanese  
Ms. Uchida graduated with a B.A. from Osaka City University in 1985, and an M.A. from the University of Oregon, in 1997.

## Donors 1996/97

The Department of Asian Languages and Literature gratefully acknowledges the generosity of its donors over the past year:

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- **Friends of Asian Languages and Literature Fund:** used for discretionary purposes to support ongoing cultural programs and activities, some general services to the Department and other special events which require the use of non-University funds.
- **Henry S. Tatsumi Endowed Scholarship Fund:** honors the late Professor Tatsumi and rewards excellence by students in the study of the Japanese language at the University of Washington.
- **Yen Fu Endowed Scholarship Fund:** honors the great Chinese translator Yen Fu and provides assistance to students who have demonstrated a knowledge of or interest in the Chinese language and culture.
- **Turrell V. Wylie Endowment Fund:** honors former Chairman and Professor of Tibetan Turrell V. Wylie and provides scholarships to graduates or undergraduates in the Department.
- **Andrew L. Markus Memorial Endowment Fund:** honors the late Professor Markus and is used to support library acquisitions in the area of Classical Japanese.



Prof. Michael Shapiro congratulates Departmental Book Award recipient, David Smith.

Cap & Gown, continued from page 4.

of Doctoral Candidate, both in Chinese: Mr. Ramiro Casañas, Ms. Xiaorong Zheng. Doctors of Philosophy include: Mr. Mark Asselin, "A Significant Season," Literature in a Time of Endings: Cai Yong and a Few Contemporaries," Mr. David Prager Branner, "Wann'an Dialects of Longyan County, Fukien and Their Place Within the Miin Branch of Chinese," Mr. James Dorsey, "Kobayashi Hideo and a Modern Japanese Critical Discourse," Ms. Nascem Hines, "The Sufi Elements in the Indo-Sufi masnavi, with specific reference to Maulana Daud's *Candayan*," Mr. Woo-Kwang Jung, "A Study of *The Han Garden Collection: New Approaches to Modern Chinese Poetry 1930-1934*," Mr. Douglas Slaymaker, "Existentialism in Postwar Japan: Noma Hiroshi, Oe Kenzaburo, and Yukio Mishima."

Each year, the Department of Asian Languages and Literature grants awards to students whose achievement in language acquisition attests to more than ordinary effort and success. This year's awardees are: Mr. David Smith, South Asian languages (Hindi and Sanskrit), the Departmental Book Award; Mr. Jonathan Perkins (first-year graduate student in the Jackson School of International Studies/Japan Studies), Mr. Ryan Morris (B.A.,

Department of Asian Languages and Literature, recently admitted to the graduate program in the Jackson School of International Studies), and Ms. Heeson Pyon (undergraduate major in Japanese language and literature and in Business Administration), the Henry P. Tatsumi Award; Ms. Rachel DiNitto (graduate student in the Department of Asian Languages and Literature/Japanese), the Turrell V. Wylie Memorial Scholarship Award. Congratulations to each of these outstanding scholars! □

In April, our new secretary, Ms. Bridget A. D. Warbington, arrived in Seattle-- amidst a downpour of cherry blossoms and rain--leaving behind the University of Colorado at Boulder where she received her B.A. in English Literature. Ms. Warbington, her husband, and their kitty, Calliope, live in the University District. The Department welcomes her many skills and unflagging smile!



Ms. Rachel DiNitto, recipient of the Turrell V. Wylie Memorial Scholarship Award.



Tatsumi awardees: Ms. Heeson Pyon, Mr. Jonathan Perkins, Mr. Ryan Morris.

**Asia Notes** 1997/98

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