BRIDGES TO EAST ASIA
Developing possibilities around the world

THE IU COMMUNITY ABROAD
Delegation connects with international students

“JOE” XU AND CITIZEN DIPLOMACY
Promoting Chinese culture in Indiana

TREASURES OF SYRIAN ARCHITECTURE
Threatened heritage in the Middle East

In the next issue:

A portrait of Jeffrey Gould, winner of the John W. Ryan Award for International Programs, and his work in Latin America.
In May 2013 an IU presidential delegation conferred with educational leaders, government officials, and alumni in East Asia. Successful exchange agreements were renewed and new ones begun. The delegation returned with a fuller understanding of mutual possibilities for interaction now and in the future.

**KOREA**

**Ewha Womans University** is one of the largest universities for women in the world. It opened in 1886 as a mission school for girls, attained university status in 1945, and now has a student body nearing 20,000. IU graduate Youngsoo Kim, Ph.D.’83, is a professor of educational technology and senior administrator at Ewha. She has recently become a member of the advisory committee to the office of the president of Korea on matters of education, science, and culture. In 2008 nearly 40 Ewha students came to the Jacobs School of Music for an intensive summer workshop. The IU Maurer School of Law has attracted exchange students from Ewha's law school for many years and keeps close ties with its alumnae. During this visit the presidents of the institutions signed a renewal of the universities’ cooperative agreement in law, which will continue to bring Ewha students to Bloomington to complete LL.M. degrees. In discussion, the delegation discovered unexpected areas of mutual interest. Both universities developed programs in gender and women’s studies and have explored ways to attract women to science and technology fields. Laurie Burns McRobbie mentioned her interest in women’s philanthropy. President Kim was intrigued by the possibility of developing a program in philanthropy at Ewha. It would be a first for Korea.
Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU) is an ancient institution with a leading-edge mission. Established in 1398 to study and honor the works of Confucius, it has set the goal of becoming a “global leading university” by 2020. The IU presidential delegation visited this campus in 2008; the vice president for international affairs has been on the SKKU campus twice for meetings, and several other faculty and senior officials have had working visits there. The result has been one of IU’s most active partnerships. The IU Kelley School of Business has a dual degree program at the undergraduate and M.B.A. levels with the SKK Graduate School of Business and would like to expand that effort with the online Kelley Direct program. A dual J.D./M.B.A. program has given Maurer School of Law students opportunities to study and work in Korea. IU International Affairs will inaugurate a graduate student exchange program, and SKKU is consulting with IU Informatics on establishing a similar school.

A thousand Korean students enroll at IU each year. IU students in journalism and business travel to Korea each year to learn about cutting-edge technologies and the culture that produced them. In the fall of 2012, the Korea Foundation together with Korean IU alumni made a $1.5 million gift that will establish IU’s first faculty chair in Korean Studies. The IU delegation briefed foundation officials on the progress of the university’s search for the right individual to teach Korean culture and to direct the new Institute for Korean Studies, part of the School for Global and International Studies.

From top to bottom:
The SKKU campus combines traditional elements of Korean culture with a determination to be at the cutting edge of global education.

Sungkyunkwan University President Jun Young Kim and IU President McRobbie celebrated five years of successful cooperative efforts and discussed new initiatives.

President McRobbie met with Dr. Du Hyeon Cha, executive vice president of the Korea Foundation, to discuss ways to enhance the study of Korea at IU.
Imagine a university where you need not apply unless you have perfect scores on the SAT and where only a fraction of those who do apply are accepted. **Peking University** is China’s equivalent of such an institution. The campus is located in a western suburb of Beijing and for more than a hundred years has pioneered academic support of China’s modernization. Peking University and IU have worked together on the fledgling discipline of philanthropy studies and are considering a joint project with the Red Cross Society of China. Other areas of potential mutual effort include technology transfer, entrepreneurship, international studies, joint musical performances and arts management, medical informatics, and medical humanities. IU International Affairs has established a new graduate student exchange for advanced study and research, and the two universities renewed a graduate school administrative staff agreement. IU President Michael A. McRobbie and Peking University President Wang Enge signed renewal agreements to assure a continuation of this level of cooperation.

**Above:**
Peking University’s campus, on the western edge of Beijing near the Summer Palace and the Yuanmingyuan Garden, is known as “Yan Yuan” (the garden of Yan).

**Right:**
President McRobbie and Peking University President Wang Enge discussed the renewal of an agreement of friendship and cooperation. Cooperative efforts have begun or are in planning for at least five separate academic areas.

**Below:**
While in Beijing, President McRobbie spoke with reporters from two of China’s major news publications, the China Daily, and CBN Weekly. Jia Chen (left) included portions of this interview in her article, “US Schools Vie for Partners in China” (China Daily, May 24, 2013).
Tsinghua University began as a preparatory school for Chinese students wishing to study in the United States. It became a university in 1928 with schools of liberal arts, law, sciences, and engineering. In 1952 it became a polytechnic institute with a strong focus on engineering. In 1978 Tsinghua’s mission as a broad research university returned and today, the university has 14 schools and 56 departments serving more than 40,000 students a year. In 2000 the university established a Science Park (TusPark), a research incubator that provides resources to accelerate the application of research to the development of high-tech enterprises. The IU delegation visited TusPark and explored options for establishing an IU gateway there, similar to IU Gateway–India recently opened in Gurgaon near Delhi.

Of special interest to the IU delegation was CERNET, which Tsinghua hosts and maintains. CERNET provides a network backbone for Chinese universities nationwide (see map above) and links to IU and to universities around the world through Internet2. The director of CERNET, Dr. Wu Jianping, has taken an interest in the IU connection. IU provides similar services as a network operations center for Internet2 and university links to the Pacific and Europe.
Sun Yat-sen University (SYSU) enrolls more than 80,000 students a year on four campuses in two South China cities, Guangzhou and Zhuhai. It combines a major medical school with a comprehensive multidisciplinary university and for almost a hundred years has fostered progressive research in support of China’s development along with a commitment to service to society and inherited cultural traditions. As a major urban center of medicine and general education, its profile and mission match those of IUPUI. The two universities have established dual undergraduate degree programs in business, computer science, mechanical and electrical engineering, public affairs, and mathematics, and are considering new joint programs in philanthropy, nursing, and education. The IU delegation briefed senior SYSU administrators about the new IUPUI School of Philanthropy and offered assistance as SYSU builds its own program in philanthropic studies. The delegation also toured SYSU’s extensive medical treatment and research facilities. Noting five years of medical and faculty exchanges with the IU School of Medicine, officials discussed joint training efforts in radiation oncology. As a way to manage and expand the broad cooperation between SYSU and IUPUI, the universities have agreed to form a joint cooperative development committee.
The University of Hong Kong (HKU) was founded in 1911 at the western end of Hong Kong Island. It is the oldest university in Hong Kong, and its campus retains some of the finest British colonial architecture in the region. In its early days, HKU emphasized technical and professional subjects. It has expanded to ten faculties and a graduate school and has consistently ranked among the top universities in Asia. The IU Maurer School of Law has had a successful student exchange with HKU for several years. President McRobbie and HKU Vice-Chancellor and President Lap-Chee Tsui met to sign a new primary agreement that will assure the continuation of the law exchange and provide opportunities for exchanges in other disciplines. David Reingold, associate dean of the IU School of Public and Environmental Affairs, joined HKU officials to sign a dual degree Master of Public Affairs. The IU delegation then traveled across Hong Kong to the region’s newest campus, overlooking Port Shelter harbor and the South China Sea. Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) began in 1991 with a mission to support advanced research and study in science, technology, engineering, and business. Since then it has attracted major funding, high rankings, and many faculty awards. The Kelley School of Business has had a student exchange program with HKUST, and with the encouragement of Hong Kong faculty, the two universities signed an agreement for undergraduate exchanges that will benefit students in the IU Bloomington College of Arts and Sciences. HKUST courses are taught in English, and this exchange program will provide an opportunity for science majors to pursue their degree work at an internationally recognized science institution. The University of Hong Kong (HKU) was founded in 1911 at the western end of Hong Kong Island. It is the oldest university in Hong Kong, and its campus retains some of the finest British colonial architecture in the region. In its early days, HKU emphasized technical and professional subjects. It has expanded to ten faculties and a graduate school and has consistently ranked among the top universities in Asia. The IU Maurer School of Law has had a successful student exchange with HKU for several years. President McRobbie and HKU Vice-Chancellor and President Lap-Chee Tsui met to sign a new primary agreement that will assure the continuation of the law exchange and provide opportunities for exchanges in other disciplines. David Reingold, associate dean of the IU School of Public and Environmental Affairs, joined HKU officials to sign a dual degree Master of Public Affairs. The IU delegation then traveled across Hong Kong to the region’s newest campus, overlooking Port Shelter harbor and the South China Sea. Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) began in 1991 with a mission to support advanced research and study in science, technology, engineering, and business. Since then it has attracted major funding, high rankings, and many faculty awards. The Kelley School of Business has had a student exchange program with HKUST, and with the encouragement of Hong Kong faculty, the two universities signed an agreement for undergraduate exchanges that will benefit students in the IU Bloomington College of Arts and Sciences. HKUST courses are taught in English, and this exchange program will provide an opportunity for science majors to pursue their degree work at an internationally recognized science institution.
IU Bloomington Law School Dean Alfred Aman, in his efforts to establish a more global legal perspective in the 1990s, inaugurated an informal arrangement with the National University of Taiwan (NTU). That relationship has continued and was formalized this year by the presidents of the universities in a meeting on the main campus in Taipei. NTU prides itself as a center for scholarly research in basic theory and for establishing a free atmosphere of academic thought. It offers a full range of academic subjects at the undergraduate and graduate levels. During this visit, NTU and IU signed an exchange agreement for faculty and students in law. IU School of Nursing Dean Marion Broome participated in the meeting and also visited with her counterparts at NTU to discuss potential collaboration.

Employing 450 staff members in the main Taipei office, the American Institute in Taiwan is the conduit for U.S.–Taiwan relations and provides the most expert resources regarding the interaction of the two countries. The IU delegation was briefed by Director Christopher J. Marut on issues of student recruitment and other educational opportunities in Taiwan. The IU delegation also met with the political deputy minister of education, Dr. Pi-Twan Huang, and the president of Taiwan, Ma Ying-jeou, to discuss the expansion of Taiwanese studies at IU.

“We live in an increasingly global society where forces that originate beyond our borders affect virtually all aspects of our lives. If IU is to effectively prepare its students to succeed in such a society, we must continue to build bridges around the world.”

—IU President Michael A. McRobbie
The final institutional visit for the delegation was the Shanghai Conservatory of Music. Established in 1927, the conservatory provided China’s link to Western music. It has attracted musicians from around the world. Today, it is China’s leading training ground for music and a center for research, performance, and music publishing. The music educational mission has expanded from university level to include primary and high school training.

The IU Jacobs School of Music has established a variety of connections with the Shanghai conservatory; the closest has been through pianist Menahem Pressler and his student Juen Xiao. The IU delegation met with Shanghai Conservatory President Xu Shuya and Chen Xiaoyi, director of the conservatory’s foreign affairs office, to discuss the possibility of more formal connections, short-term performance opportunities, master classes, and joint productions.

“We go abroad in order to provide more opportunities for faculty and students to move back and forth between different universities and to find new opportunities for collaboration with regard to faculty, research, and teaching.”
—IU Vice President for International Affairs David Zaret
An important part of IU presidential visits abroad has always been the opportunity to renew connections with former IU students. During the spring 2013 visit, the president met not only with IU alumni, but also with rising freshmen and with current IU students studying abroad.

In every city, the presidential delegation devoted time to IU alumni, many in key positions in business or government. Senior IU officials met with alumni in small groups ten times during the visits. Major alumni receptions were held in Seoul, Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Taipei. President McRobbie and Vice President David Zaret spoke to audiences eager to hear the latest university news and to talk informally with the IU visitors.

Meeting New Students

In two cities—Seoul and Beijing—receptions included not only the university’s long-standing friends, but also those who may well become such friends. Students accepted for fall 2013 admission—and their parents—were brought together for an information session. IU Associate Vice President for International Services Christopher Viers welcomed the new students. Matthew Beatty, director of international admissions, along with current IU students in business, addressed some of the nuts and

From left to right:

Matt Beatty talked with Beijing students coming to IU in the fall of 2013.

When students go abroad to study, it is often the parents who have the most questions. They, along with their students, heard from another IU parent, Laurie Burns McRobbie, on what their children can expect when they come to Indiana.

The Pearl River at night.

Indianapolis study abroad students conversed with IU officials in preparation for the Pearl River tour.
bolts of coming to IU. Zaret spoke about IU’s international mission and the students’ role in that mission. Laurie Burns McRobbie offered her own perspective as a parent of IU students. All were available for individual conversations and for answering questions to ease the transition for students and parents.

**Study Abroad in China**

Current students were not ignored either. Seventeen students, most from IUPUI, were studying Chinese language and culture at Sun Yat-sen University in a program organized by the Confucius Institute at IUPUI. They joined the IU group for a tour on the Pearl River, following its flow through the modern development of Guangzhou to the South China Sea.

**Awards**

Ali Tuet majored in business management at IU from 1969 to 1972. He is now chairman of ESG Holdings Ltd., a service industry with offices across China. ESG is known for its ecological interests and its efforts to support its employees’ needs. Tuet has been active on Hong Kong councils charged with improving sustainability. Training for business may have been his objective in coming to IU, but one of Tuet’s fondest memories of his Bloomington days is being part of the Singing Hoosiers; he remains a loyal fan. He has provided financial support for the group over the years and in 2011 played an important role in making the Singing Hoosiers’ tour of China possible. He has also served on the International Committee of the IU Foundation.

“One student came in shouting ‘Go, Hoosiers!’ He could name every player on the IU basketball team. Another student during the question and answer session asked, ‘As the Kelley School’s annual report says on page 11 there is a high percentage of students who take postgrad employment options in Chicago. Why is that?’ She had clearly done her homework. We can underestimate how engaged our rising freshmen can be, and it was easy to see how much they appreciated the chance to talk about all their preparation with people who knew the campus.” —Matthew Beatty, director of international admissions
Ali Tuet, business management graduate and former member of the Singing Hoosiers, stands between David Zaret and Michael McRobbie after receiving the IU Distinguished International Service Award.

Spencer Yang received the Distinguished International Service Award from David Zaret.

For a distinguished legal career and long service to IU, Tong Kui Ju was awarded the Thomas Hart Benton Medallion by President McRobbie.
In recognition of Tuet’s outstanding and continuing service to the university, President McRobbie presented him with the IU Distinguished International Service Award at the IU Alumni Reception in Hong Kong.

Spencer Yang’s doctoral dissertation in political science at IU won a national award. He developed a close working relationship with the Ostrom Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, and was instrumental in bringing Elinor Ostrom, the late IU distinguished professor and Nobel Prize winner, to Taiwan to deliver the keynote address at the International Forum on the Global Solutions for Climate Change. As a professor of political science at the Chinese Cultural University in Taiwan, Yang is regularly consulted by the media on political issues. He is currently the president of the Taiwan Chapter of the IU Alumni Association. At the Taipei reception, David Zaret presented Yang with the Distinguished International Service Award for his outstanding contributions to advance the academic mission of Indiana University.

Adapted from President McRobbie’s remarks at the gathering of the Shanghai chapter of the IU Alumni Association:

Tong Kui Ju left a China in turmoil in 1948 to study law at IU Bloomington. He graduated from what is now the Maurer School of Law the next year and returned to a new world, the People’s Republic of China. He was eager to help build a more egalitarian society through his practice of the law, and later, through his service as a judge in the Shanghai District Court. Like so many others in China, he endured difficult and trying times during the dark and grim years of the 60s and 70s.

When China opened again to the world in 1978, Mr. Ju was one of the few lawyers who could speak fluent English and who had knowledge of foreign law. During the next 20 years, he worked on some of the largest joint venture and private direct investment activities in China in his capacity as a senior attorney there, helping to build the new China.

His service to the legal profession is also reflected in his work at the Research Institute of Legal Science at the Shanghai Academy of Social Science, where he served as a visiting researcher.

During the past 30 years Mr. Ju has fostered close ties to Indiana University and the Maurer School of Law. He offered to host students under the alumni shadow program, and also offered to connect students with other IU alumni and lawyers in Shanghai.

“To celebrate a graduate, whose professional accomplishments over half a century, whose generosity with his time, service, and leadership have made a great difference to Indiana University,” President McRobbie presented Tong Kui Ju with the Thomas Hart Benton Medallion, which was first awarded in 1986 and which honors the aspirations and ideals that are the foundation of the search for knowledge.
Science Diplomacy at 100,000,000,000 Bits a Second

The world is ever more connected. At IU that point is driven home at GlobalNOC—the Global Network Operations Center with sites on the Bloomington and Indianapolis campuses. GlobalNOC is responsible for the constant monitoring of university researchers’ and teachers’ data traffic on a network of fiber optic cables that reach under the oceans and around the world. Specific responsibilities include TransPAC3 and ACE. TransPAC3 is a network that will eventually offer researchers data transmission at 100Gbps between the United States and sites in Pakistan, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, and Tokyo. ACE provides similar conductivity to Europe.

James Williams, who has been involved in networking at IU for 30 years, most recently as IU’s director of international networking, explained that the center has developed sophisticated tools over several years to make it possible to watch and direct network traffic—to make sure that cars on

James Williams at the podium of a meeting to celebrate the completion of the engineering phase of linkages of three networks (GlobalNOC, CERNET, and Internet2) that established for the first time a high-speed connection between the United States and China for university scientific research. “Our challenge now is to make those collaborations happen,” said Williams.
the information highway move fast and seldom break down. The goal is something that works so well that users hardly notice it is there. “Scientists do not want to fiddle around with the network. They want to do their science. That’s a completely reasonable expectation. Our objective is to make the network and the software that surrounds it—and in some cases the computing and storage—as invisible to the scientist as it can possibly be.”

Williams sees the technology moving into a new phase. “Putting in place the infrastructure, the cabling, buying access and getting the network up, is now relatively easy (though still expensive). The systems are working and will continue to require close attention. But there has been a shift from establishing infrastructure to supporting more fully the research and education that the infrastructure uses.” Central to that support is the ever-increasing demand for capacity and speed. “From the researcher’s point of view, a very fast superhighway means little if the cars at each end have to travel on slow local roads with lots of stoplights. To take advantage of the available speed, we need to look at the ends, not just the middle, of the transmissions. Also, like having a carpooling lane on an interstate, there are times when research needs to take over a particular lane for a while; we need to improve these dynamic responses.”

When circuits cross oceans and continents, technical issues are compounded by cultural challenges. Experts around the world talk easily. “The network engineering community works well together.” The challenge in developing countries is finding enough experts. “The skills are valuable, and experts can earn more elsewhere.” Countries in Africa and South Asia have problems that don’t exist in Europe or the United States. “Connectivity is a different issue when you know that the power will go off for half the day. And some are seeing the profit to be made from the telcos that provide access; networks can be compromised by a monopoly that demands exorbitant fees. Further, international networking has been built on the principle of broad access, but there are governments that would limit that access for political reasons.”

Still, the pressure to be part of the connected world is inexorable. IU is currently exploring the possibility of extending TransPAC3’s connectivity to countries in Southeast Asia. Making a network that connects
an ever-increasing variety of cultures relies on the success of the community of engineers around the world to articulate to a global audience their own local needs and problems. Williams provided the example of the move to software defined networking (SDN). This open source system will make it possible to replace what was once done only at the local hardware level with software that could make these changes from a remote, central source. The project requires painstaking cooperation. “It’s important that SDN develop globally rather than in individual islands. For example, we are in regular discussion with our colleagues to be sure that we implement the capability for connecting an SDN network in Japan to SDN in the U.S.”

Science has a distinctive role in U.S. diplomatic missions. “Even in countries where the United States is not held in high regard, U.S. science is widely respected,” Williams said. “Science and scientific interactions provide a nonpolitical forum for personal interactions and a basis for collaboration.” High performance network connectivity is an important step in building this collaboration. “Immediately following the establishment of Pakistan connectivity, discussions of specific science collaborations began,” Williams said. “High-energy physics and access to genomic databases were high on the list. Medical training and educational resources using high-definition video conferencing were now possible. Pakistan, and other emerging nations that connect to these networks, gain a new level of involvement in the global community. Through that connectivity, new science is encouraged, and there is also the opportunity to begin to bridge deep political and religious divides.”

Big Science

Networks like TransPAC3 and ACE respond to big science—to the needs of scientists to work with ever-larger data sets and ever-more complex data analysis. Networks also make it possible to train experts around the world to participate in these new massive projects. One example that Williams likes to cite is the training potential of telemedicine in which the rapid transfer of data permits medical specialists in one part of the world to provide high-quality, real-time demonstrations of new techniques or to consult on complex diagnostic issues.

Undergraduate Kyle Kleinline was Williams’s intern on a project to identify some of the big science projects that demand the resources of high-powered networks. His complete list is available on the IU International Networking site, http://internationalnetworking.iu.edu/. A few of those projects are listed in the table to the right.
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<th>Project</th>
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| **Square Kilometre Array**  
A collection of radio telescopes that will make it possible to explore the beginnings of the universe more precisely. | **Locations:** Australia, South Africa, United Kingdom. **Other participants:** New Zealand, Canada, China, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, India, United States, Brazil, France, Japan, Korea, Poland, Portugal, Russia, and Spain. |
| **NEPTUNE Canada undersea observatory**  
A constellation of instruments collecting data from the sea floor of the Juan de Fuca plate. | Vancouver Island. |
| **1000 Genomes Project**  
Effort to sequence the genomes of a large number of people; seeking the most frequent genetic variants. | United States, Canada, European Union, China, Caribbean. |
| **National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON)**  
Site-based and remote-sensing data collected to measure the impact of climate change, land use, invasive species, and biodiversity. | Sixty sites across the United States. |
| **International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)**  
Experiment to produce commercial energy from fusion. | **Location:** main facility in France.  
**Participants:** European Union, India, Japan, China, Russia, South Korea, United States. |
Zao C. Xu, professor of anatomy and cell biology at the IU School of Medicine, received the 2013 Indiana University John W. Ryan Award for Distinguished Contributions to International Programs and Studies. He was recognized as founding director of the Confucius Institute at IUPUI, established in 2007 to promote Chinese language and culture.

In its six years, the Confucius Institute has offered credit courses in Chinese, assistance to the business community, and community outreach. As a result of these efforts on and off campus, enrollment and retention in Chinese language courses has improved, K–12 educators all over the Midwest have completed workshops in teaching Chinese, festivals and exhibitions have introduced many Hoosiers to Chinese culture, and three Confucius classrooms for China study have been set up in Brownsburg and Indianapolis. New efforts are explored every year. Next year the Confucius Institute will support a major exhibition at the Indianapolis Children’s Museum, “Take Me There: China,” which follows a similar effort that focused on Egypt. And the institute will have its own float in the Indy 500 parade.

The institute celebrates Chinese culture, but the ultimate goal is understanding. Xu himself lived through a period in China...
that few would wish to celebrate and that, for many years, the country did not want the world to know. Xu was a young child in Guangzhou, southern China’s largest city. His father was a civil engineer in charge of building roads and bridges. One of the boy’s early memories was the period 1958–61, dubbed the “Great Leap Forward” by the Maoist government. “Mao wanted to catch up with Britain and America,” Xu explained. “Everywhere people had to help produce steel—countryside, city, my backyard. There were furnaces everywhere; metal frames of doors and windows of our houses were melted down.

“Also Mao wanted to become the leader of the Third World. Our crops went to Africa, Albania, and even Russia. With few left to harvest and grain being sent abroad, in the countryside, there was no food, and 30 million people died of starvation. I was lucky. My father was a high-ranking engineer. The government gave him coupons, so that every week we could have one dish with some meat.”

Xu graduated from middle school in 1966, just as Mao’s Cultural Revolution was getting under way. In Mao’s topsy-turvy world, education was to be reserved for the favored classes. Children of his military, of farmers, and of poor laborers had the opportunity to study. Children of the unfavored classes, the intellectual elite, the professional, and the wealthy, were sent to the countryside. Instead of going on to high school, Xu was sent to the countryside to work on a farm.

“When I was in the countryside, I was a good boy and worked very hard. I was selected to be a teacher for the villagers’ kids. First I taught ninth-grade math, even though I had graduated only from ninth grade myself. I liked to do things with my hands. There was a power shortage in China during those days. In Da Tang Lang Village, electricity was shut down from time to time, so I built a power station for the village, using a gasoline motor to run the generator. It was not good enough for running machines, but it was good enough for lighting at night. I also played basketball, and our village team became the champion of the commune; our small village beat big towns. The village leader liked me.”

By 1972 the country’s economic objectives had changed, and cities needed workers for manufacturing, so officials went back to the countryside to retrieve a labor force. “With the help and urging of my village leader, I became
an electrician and moved back to the city. Farmers did not earn much. I got 17 cents for a whole day’s work, and 34 yuan (about $6) for a year. For electricians in the city, the salary was better.

“I had lots of energy. I found records of English language instruction, and just out of curiosity, I taught myself some English. I had no one around me who spoke English. My mom and grandmother told me not to study English; people will think I am a spy.”

The Guangzhou area, just northwest of Hong Kong, was the only place in China at the time that could engage in trade with the West. A semiannual fair brought English speakers to the city. One time when Xu was fixing streetlights, he came upon a man from Canada who had gotten lost. “I said, ‘Can I help you?’ and he was surprised to find someone who spoke English. I took him back to his hotel. I never talked to people in English, just listened to books and recordings, but he understood me and I understood him. I thought this was fun and I was proud that I could use what I learned.”

The Cultural Revolution ended in 1977. Xu said, “I went to medical school by accident. For the previous ten years, college admission was decided not by academic performance, but by your father’s occupation. I was
among the first group of students from the unfavored classes to apply to college after the Cultural Revolution. I wanted very badly to go to college. Because I had not been to high school, I had a lot to prepare. I studied the high school subjects intensively for a month before the entrance exams and did okay. I wanted to study electrical engineering, but didn’t get picked for that. I was assigned to Guangzhou Medical College because I knew English, and they thought that was an advantage because prescriptions were in English. My whole family were engineers. I never in my mind thought I would be a doctor, but any college was good.

“I was a good student and president of my class when I graduated in 1982. But I did not have connections. I wanted to be a surgeon, but if I followed that specialty, without connections, I would be sent to places a long way off. So I chose anatomy.”

Xu completed a master’s degree in neuroanatomy at Sun Yat-sen University in 1986. At that time, students were beginning to study abroad. Xu applied to continue his studies at a U.S. institution. He was offered scholarships from two of them. The University of Tennessee had a specialty in electrophysiology, and Xu chose that program. “I thought I could use my electrician experience.”

Xu finished his Ph.D. in four years, but about the time he was contemplating returning home, word of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of protesting students killed in Tiananmen Square reached him. Xu was president of the Chinese Student Association, but the news was shocking. “We all cried and paraded on the street to protest.”

He stayed in the United States, and his career eventually brought him to the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology at the IU School of Medicine. He became a full professor in 2004 and has published more than 70 articles and trained postdoctoral students who now hold positions on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. His laboratory studies the mechanisms that damage the brain after a stroke with the goal of identifying new and better interventions for stroke victims.

In 2006 IUPUI was investigating ways to expand its linkages with Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou. Because Xu was a graduate of that institution, he was invited into the discussions. The Chinese government had begun funding Confucius Institutes two years before. These supported the study of Chinese language and culture in university centers around the world. IUPUI was eager to bring the institute to Indianapolis, but it needed strong support from a Chinese university and the Chinese Ministry of Education.
As Xu was negotiating that arrangement, he was asked to direct the institute at IUPUI. Because of their focus on language and culture, most Confucius Institutes were headed by individuals whose background was language teaching. Xu’s background as a medical man has given a special stamp to the Indianapolis branch. “Because I am from the medical field, I have no boundaries. I do not have to focus on teaching Chinese, as most directors do. Because we are in a big city and near city and state government, I thought we should go outside the university. I am most proud of our success in community involvement. Not just language diplomacy, but citizen diplomacy.”

To generate interest in China through community outreach, Xu (“Joe” to his American friends) likes “to display the colorful things. American people are very open. What’s this? What’s that? So we don’t talk about the serious stuff. Just fun. Kung Fu. Lion dance. For the last six years, we have worked together with the mayor’s office and local communities to put on a Chinese festival in Indianapolis. We have Wednesday culture hours.” The institute offers Chinese instruction for those who want to learn enough to visit China. The program for IUPUI faculty meets on Monday at noon; there is a substantial waiting list. Another successful program has been the language camps for children. “The kids come, and then their parents join us. Now it’s not just curiosity that draws interest, but economics. Parents can be very practical; they are concerned about their children’s futures and know that it is a good idea to understand China better.”

Beyond the understanding of different times and different cultures, Xu offers one main insight. “When you first look, you see big differences, but the more you look, the more you see that we are not so different. Human nature everywhere is fundamentally the same.”

The Chinese Fair has been an annual event in Indianapolis since 2008. Among the events are competitions in “Article Recitation” and “Storytelling.”

In 2009 the Confucius Institute sponsored an exhibition of watercolors of buildings on the original campus of Sun Yat-sen University. The buildings were brought from the West after 1904 and to this day carry names of their U.S. benefactors. The watercolors were done by Szto Wai in the late 1930s.
Young people have good hearts and want to believe in their leaders; they want to do something for their country. Because my father was a professional and an intellectual, he was not part of the favored classes, so I could not join the Red Guard. But even so, my friends and I formed our organization, and mimicking the “Long March” of the Red Guard, we traveled around on foot telling farmers about the Cultural Revolution. The photo shows me during our “Long March” in 1967 with the Red Guard armband.

My father began his career before World War II; he built highways and bridges. During the war, he was an officer under Chiang Kai-shek. When Mao came to power, my father was associated with the old regime. During the Cultural Revolution, he was sent to the country and almost died. When he designed bridges, he had a lot of people under him working to build the bridge. During the Cultural Revolution, workers said, “You just draw pictures and do nothing. It’s the workers who do the real work.” They built a bridge without engineering help and it collapsed. My father was lucky not to be under it at the time. The photo shows him (at right) with two colleagues. Behind them is the Green Wave Bridge at the Conghua Hot Spring resort. It was designed by my father and built in 1960. Richard Nixon visited Conghua on a state visit in 1971.
“The thing we do the most is actually the aspect of medicine we get trained the least in—how to talk to someone, how to understand what is going on with them.”  
—Palmer MacKie

Worlds of Medicine

Integrative Pain Program, Wishard Hospital
Palmer MacKie, M.D.  
Cathy Scott, L.C.S.W.-Behavioral Medicine  
Cristy Coner, N.P.  
Judy Pyclik, R.N.  
Rev. Tanya Beck  
Susan Bass, O.T.  
Lori Thorpe, P.T.  
Peer Advocates

When the Confucius Institute began a series of lectures on Chinese medicine, it chose as its first expert speaker someone who had missed all his opportunities to go to China. IU Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine Palmer MacKie directs Wishard Hospital’s Integrative Pain Program, which brings promising therapies of medicine from around the world to the treatment of long-term pain—acupuncture from China, related therapies practiced in Asia and Africa, and relaxation techniques from India, as well as Western drug therapies, cognitive behavioral therapies, and hypnosis. The global approach to the treatment of pain has made the program a much-sought resource in Indianapolis. At one point last spring, it had to cap its waiting list at 300 to assure that it would be able to accommodate the needs of the Marion County populations it serves.

MacKie completed an advanced degree in applied molecular biology before pursuing his M.D.; his intention was to practice clinical medicine. Long before this medical training came a family tradition that encouraged the exploration of the unconventional. “All through my life, members of my family had belief systems that challenged the mainstream,” MacKie said. “I got my first acupuncture needles when I was seven. My aunt and uncle brought them back for me after a visit to Chinatown in New York.” When he undertook the study of Asian medicine at UCLA, MacKie had flashbacks to his childhood in southeast Idaho. “My cousin Charlie
had developed a philosophy. He would just spew this out, and I thought he was being a funny teenager, but almost every aspect of it was Asian medicine. He called it fundamental jammage, swee buildup. If you got frustrated if things didn’t go well, if you had a stomachache, he would talk about the bad flow. These Idahoisms had direct parallels to the flow of qi and the obstruction of qi flow causing symptoms.”

During his medical training, MacKie encountered good and bad models of patient care in Western medicine. “I saw some horrible examples of how you can break someone pretty easily by not communicating. The doctor is trained to come in, analyze things, and then issue. That issuing a lot of times is punitive. On the other hand, I watched a primary care physician whose compassion, words, and presence began to effect healing. It was very apparent that with him just sitting in the room was part of you getting better.” This too resonated with MacKie’s early experiences. “My father was a psychologist. He impressed upon me the power of words, of ideas, of presence. In medical terms, it represents the therapeutic encounter—how to talk to someone, how to understand what is going on with them. This thing that doctors do the most was actually the aspect of medicine we get trained the least in. I got more and more interested in those subtler forms of exchanges between people.”

The analytical methods of Western medicine are powerful and beneficial, but they don’t always provide the best answers. MacKie explains, “If you give an MRI to people over 50, none of whom has back pain, you will find, research has demonstrated, that 20 percent will have a herniated disc. Two to four percent will have spinal stenosis, 40 percent will have disc disease, and 40 to 50 percent will have arthritis. When someone comes in complaining of back pain, the doctor might well do an MRI and discover one of these conditions. That could lead to an operation that may or may not address the cause of the disease. Or the doctor might tell individuals that they have degenerative disc disease, which is inoperable, and it will likely get worse over the next 20 years. That is a self-fulfilling prophecy for pain.

“If you tell people they have a chronic condition that won’t get better, they do worse. What I tell them is that they have gray hair of the spine. They have normal aging changes. That information is internalized in a very different way. Pain is unavoidable. Suffering is what we can really modify. I address the individual’s ability to accept the pain and not really be bothered other than its causing pain. Ultimately, pain is a threat. It’s a threat against your well-being, against your sleep, against your relationships. The more you can turn down the stress associated with it, the better your oxygen flow, the more relaxed the muscle, the less discomfort you have. In my view, treatment is a much
more complicated milieu than going to a pain doctor and getting a shot, which doesn’t really address the problem.”

When doctors search globally to expand their toolbox of treatment methods, the relationship between doctor and patient changes, said MacKie. “You use modes of treatment that have to do with what the individual believes and can accept. To understand the context of the patient’s pain, our program gives us time. I’m given an hour with people. These days, that is unheard of. Just sitting there, people let their guard down. I learn things. They believe we’re invested, and they become more willing participants. When you have a relationship like this, you can craft something that is palatable and doable. For the noblest of reasons, Western doctors and technicians took the responsibility off the patient. Individuals were subjected to treatment rather than being participants in their care. In studying and applying therapies from around the world, we have learned the value of putting the control as much as possible back in the hands of the individual.”

It is tempting to consider the effects of non-Western medicine to be psychosomatic. Indeed, the acupuncturist is guided by systems and schemas—qi, the identification of biopsychosocial types—that may seem in the West more aspects of philosophy than of science. A major research initiative has undertaken the testing of non-Western therapeutics by the standards of Western science. Much remains to be done, but experiments have shown that the therapies have a measurable impact at the molecular level; they can be seen to affect the behavior of DNA and RNA. The Benson-Henry Institute for Mind Body Medicine, associated with Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard University, has been engaged in this research for 40 years.

“Interest in acupuncture and other non-Western medicines comes in waves,” MacKie said. “At the turn of the twentieth century, Chinese immigrants were building railroads and William Osler, one of the fathers of American medicine, advocated acupuncture as a treatment for back pain. The journalist James Reston had to have an appendectomy while visiting China in 1971. His article for the New York Times on the success of acupuncture in treating his postoperative pain led to new interest in the field.”

The branch of medicine represented by the pain program’s work is usually designated “complementary and alternative medicine,” but MacKie prefers the term “integrative.” Acupuncture, ayurvedic medicine, and other therapeutics from around the world are not other forms of medicine that can be used instead of Western medicine. Rather, they provide additional tools that can be used alongside the ones we already know and use. “Look at it like a buffet. Each dish is not going to appeal to everyone. You don’t use chemotherapy for someone who has a psychosomatic illness. And we kill people through unintentional overdose in our attempts to militate against their suffering. That thing that is so powerful is also so dangerous. If the process can be approached more safely, then we need to do that.”

As universities struggle to integrate global competency at every educational level, the progress of enhancing Western medicine with principles and practices from around the world is instructive. It begins with receptivity to unfamiliar ideas and recognition of differences among individuals, and ends with the testing and informed integration of those ideas with ones we already know. The result is a plan that embraces variety, one in which the international and global are embedded in a seamless whole with the national and familiar.
French doctor Paul Nogier wrote, “We found that when treating Algerians that many of them have a scar in a certain place on their ear. When we asked them why, the response was, ‘Everybody knows the way to treat back pain is to burn there.’” Nogier developed acupuncture of the ear in the 1950s. Members of the Chinese army carried the work back to their doctors, who produced highly detailed maps. Research in Germany and at UCLA has demonstrated positive results. The U.S. National Institutes of Health reports that research has confirmed “the efficacy of ear acupuncture for analgesia and anxiety-related disease.”

Classical Five Element Theory (Correspondences) has been used in traditional Chinese medicine since around 200 B.C. and is used in clinical practice today in China and all the regions of the world acupuncture has reached. A related offshoot of that, Five Element Acupuncture, originated in England and relies heavily on these correspondences. Doctors use a biopsychosocial analysis based on the theory to determine the best course of acupuncture for the patient.

Pulse taking is as important to Chinese medicine as it is in the West, but the pulse reveals more than just the heart rate. Traditional Chinese medicine divides the body torso into three chambers. The pulse reflects to the practitioner the energetic state of the organ systems in one of three chambers. The energy, primarily qi and blood, informs and directs the qualities of the pulse.
Since 1919 the Institute of International Education (IIE) has supported persecuted scholars from around the world. In 2001 IIE formalized these efforts with the Scholar Rescue Fund for scholars whose lives and work are threatened in their home countries. The fellowships provide temporary financial support at safe universities around the world so scholars can continue teaching and conducting their research. Institutions receiving these distinguished visitors provide matching support. This year, the Indiana University Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures is hosting Abdal-Razzaq Moaz, a distinguished authority on Syrian art and architecture.

Until January 2013 Moaz lived and worked in Damascus, lately as a professor and an administrator at Arab International University and previously as deputy minister of culture. Now he feels that he may never be able to go back.

Moaz began his university study in history at the University of Damascus. His father, Khaled Moaz, was a historian of Syrian architecture and a painter. His depictions of the Syrian world of the 1930s can be found in museums today. Abdal-Razzaq followed his father’s academic example, undertaking graduate study in France with experts on Syrian art at the University of Provence in Aix-en-Provence. Abdal-Razzaq Moaz’s
specialty was Middle East architecture and the way that architecture affected and was affected by society and community life. He taught at universities in Syria and France and has been a visiting scholar at universities all over the world, including five fellowships at Harvard. During the summer at IU, Moaz gave two talks. This fall, Moaz is teaching a course in the architecture of the Middle East and will give public lectures on his research into domestic architecture in Damascus and Cairo.

Syrian culture can be traced back to 10,000 B.C. Artifacts show that Damascus has been continuously occupied as a city since 2000 B.C. In his role as director general of antiquities and museums for Syria, Moaz had to be aware of all forms and ages of Syrian art and architecture—and all those studying it. “When I left my government post in 2007, there were 137 active excavation projects in my country.”

Today there are none. “The last two years have been very bad. It is too dangerous to do fieldwork.” A number of sites have been destroyed in military fighting, and others
remain unprotected from looters seeking to trade in stolen artifacts. Moaz tried to continue his teaching until September 2012, but delays of up to three hours at checkpoints and uncertainty about getting through at all compelled him to give up trying to get to campus. “I recently asked a colleague if he continued to teach at the university. He said there are not many classes and classes are small. Most of our students and professors have left the country, and for most it has meant the collapse of their careers. The campus itself has been in danger. At one time, we moved everyone from campus to a hotel, splitting large rooms into smaller classrooms, but even the hotel was bombed.”

By necessity, Moaz’s attention has turned from study and research to preservation. Former students have established Facebook pages to track events that have affected Syrian cultural heritage and to provide a forum...
for discussion of strategies to preserve that heritage. Moaz has made public statements on the need to stop bombing and looting. As deputy minister, he successfully lobbied UNESCO to add to its list of World Heritage Sites in Syria the Krak des Chevalliers and Citadel of Salah Ed-Din (Saladin), two castles of importance during and after the time of the Crusades. He has been part of a UNESCO committee that has drawn up a “red list” of the types of artifacts that customs officials should prevent being smuggled out of the country. Still, those wishing to protect Syrian cultural artifacts are frustrated by the inability to find effective solutions. “We have many committees,” Moaz said. “I was contacted recently by the curator of an important museum in Syria asking for yet another committee to stop the disastrous looting and destruction.”

Advocates for protection try to represent the effort as apolitical, but “official authorities declare that we really are making politics, that we are turning preservation into a political issue.” Moaz doesn’t know what would happen to him if he or his family returned to Syria; he continues to seek solutions from afar. “We are trying to get people from both sides, wherever they are, whatever side they are on, to recognize that what is being threatened is their heritage. It’s a heritage for all humanity.”
The inscription on the Omari Mosque in Daraa, a city in southern Syria, quotes from the Quran, honors Salah al-Din Yusuf, great-grandson of Saladin, and notes the date, 1256. The mosque (below), has roots back to the eighth century. It was completely destroyed in April 2013. Credit: Issam Hajjar

Bayt Nassan, a palatial residence in Old Damascus, decorated in Islamic style. Photo © 2013 Ziad Alset.
Abdal-Razzaq Moaz’s father, Khaled Moaz (on the left in the photo), was a leading twentieth-century historian of Syrian architecture and a colleague of the French art historian Jean Sauvaget (right). Moaz was also a painter, and his work, often reflecting his architectural interests, can be found in Syrian museums today. Top left is Moaz’s painting of the city of Hama and the Al-Kaylaniyya noria, a waterwheel used since Roman times to draw water from the Orontes River for deposit in aqueducts that once irrigated the fertile farm lands surrounding the city. Top center is a Damascus scene from the 1930s with the sixteenth-century Ottoman Mosque of Tekkiya in the background. Top right is the Great Umayyad Mosque of Damascus with an ancient caravanserai, Khan As’ad Pasha Al-’Azm, used as a stopping place along trade routes, in the foreground. Although Moaz painted a Syria very different from the present, these buildings survive and are among the cultural treasures that students and scholars would like to see protected.
In the spring of 2013 IU awarded the honorary doctorate of humane letters to Sombat Thamrongthanyawong, president of the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), in a ceremony at Hine Hall on the Indianapolis campus.

NIDA, a graduate-level-only institution, is responsible for producing many of Thailand’s government and business leaders. Sombat was the first graduate of NIDA’s School of Public Administration and joined its faculty in 1989. A productive scholar and prominent public figure, Sombat moved quickly through the academic and administrative ranks. He became NIDA president in 2007.

Sombat has led NIDA through an important period of growth, including several new additions to the campus and the establishment in the past three years of four new schools: the Schools of Law, of Tourism, and of Communications Art; and the International College, which hosts international students from all over the world.

Today, NIDA is a major presence in higher education in Thailand. Its graduates include governors of Thailand’s 72 provinces, top executives in the Thai government,
Sombat (second from left) showed the McRobbies new construction on the NIDA campus.

including a prime minister, and more than a thousand civil servants and diplomats.

Indiana University’s ties to NIDA go back to the 1950s when over a period of nine years a total of 45 IU faculty and senior administrators helped establish an advanced training ground for public service officials at Thammasat, Thailand’s second oldest university. The resulting Institute of Public Administration became the core of NIDA, founded in 1966 with an expanded mission to prepare all varieties of public leaders.

As president, Sombat has been a strong supporter of the historic relationship between his university and IU. He was in familiar territory because in the 1980s, he spent some “very good years” as an exchange student in Bloomington, living first in Eigenmann Hall and later with his family in graduate apartments, attending opera at the Musical Arts Center, and studying with some of the university’s preeminent international scholars. He returned in 1994 as a visiting scholar in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs on the IUPUI campus.

Sombat was the fourth child in a family of eleven. From the age of eight, he worked on the family’s vegetable plots in rural Phetchabun province, carrying many buckets of water each day before he went to school at 7 a.m. He initially studied science in high school, but his real interests were in political science and law. His university career carried him more deeply into those fields than he ever would have imagined.

In his fourth year of studies, Sombat was elected secretary general of the National Student Center of Thailand (NSCT). Since World War II, Thailand had been ruled primarily by military dictators. The NSCT was formed in 1972 to advocate for democratic reforms, but the government was very strong. The students decided that their protests would not succeed unless they had popular support.

“Student leaders from 11 universities had a meeting every month,” Sombat explains. “We discussed how to change the political system from dictatorship to democracy. All the leaders agreed that because the military was so strong, we would begin with academic and other issues to open up discussion. We decided to focus on the problem of Thailand’s trade deficit with Japan. The government didn’t know how to solve it, so we proposed a boycott of Japanese goods. We asked the Thai people not to buy
Japanese products, to use Thai products instead. All of the newspapers supported the student movement. That brought a lot more students out, so we became stronger and stronger.”

The student group escalated its activities to protest moves to constrain the justice system and in the fall of 1973 to push for early acceptance of a new constitution. The arrest of 11 students for passing out pamphlets in support of the new constitution led to a series of protests that climaxed with as many as 400,000 students marching and ultimately toppling a military dictatorship. A “government of professors” was installed, and Thailand saw the first possibility of democracy in a quarter century. For his leadership role, Sombat was declared a “national hero in Thailand” by *Time* magazine in July 1974 and was included as the youngest in *Time*’s list of 150 rising world leaders.

Sombat attributes the success of the student group to the character of the students who were involved in its leadership. “Before that time, student radicals did not have a good academic record and put their effort into protest activities. But my friends and I, most of us were good students. Many have become leaders in government, banking, and academic life.” After the successful overthrow of the dictatorship, the NSCT put its efforts into education “back to the countryside” to teach the principles of democratic society and to learn the problems of the rural poor. Student mediators were also instrumental in settling a hundred labor strikes that threatened the new government. “We are watchdogs of democracy,” Sombat told reporters at the time.

After graduation, Sombat formed a political party, the Thai Party, which got four members elected to a new parliament. Sombat was invited to join the cabinet, but at 23, he did not meet the age requirement in the new constitution.

Asked what his parents thought of his student political activity, Sombat said, “My parents were in the provinces. They didn’t know a lot about what we were doing.” Indeed, his reputation as a student activist followed him for many years. Thai politics remained contentious and while Sombat was studying at IU in the late 1980s, a change in leadership put him on a blacklist. “I couldn’t go back home. Fortunately, after about a year, the government announced an amnesty; otherwise, I might have had to stay in Indiana.”

Sombat was a thorn in the side of university administrators during his student days. Asked how, as university president, he would deal with such protests today, he has not forgotten his roots. “I would not expel dissident students. We have freedom of expression. Thailand is a democracy. Students can use their freedom like that.”
Sombat in conversation with David Zaret, vice president for international affairs, before the hooding ceremony.
The Mathers Museum celebrates half a century this year. It began informally in 1943 and was formally chartered in 1963, its exhibitions confined to a few rooms in Maxwell Hall. Two decades later, with assistance from the Mathers family, the museum moved to a new building attached to an old fraternity house on Indiana Avenue. The collection now includes 68,000 objects and photographic materials in regular use for research and teaching. In the spring 2013 semester and summer, 6,000 IU students were among the 22,000 who viewed the collections and participated in museum activities.

Jason Jackson, museum director and associate professor of folklore, explained that museums grow like people. They are born with a certain genetic code that constrains and focuses their activity, but grow in unpredictable ways. The Mathers genetic code was distinctive, Jackson said. “IU’s museum was global from the get-go.”

Its collections predate the museum by half a century and reflect the research and teaching interests of faculty members. IU history professor Logan Esarey saw the classroom teaching possibilities in the collection of Warder Stevens, a southern Indiana resident who was interested in the tools and household objects used by the early Hoosier settlers. Esarey convinced IU to purchase the collection in
1914. Anthropology professor Georg Neumann obtained 200 life-sized plaster busts from a collection gathering dust at the University of Chicago. Half of the busts were part of an effort to study the skull shape and features of populations in southern Mexico. The other half were created specifically to introduce American audiences to the peoples of the world.

The museum’s large ethnomusicology collection came from a variety of sources; it now has 2,000 items, including musical instruments from all continents. Its African collection includes materials collected since the 1920s and was promoted with the strong support of the IU African Studies Program. For example, Roy Sieber, one of the first professors in that program, often obtained materials from roving traders in Ghana. Nonacademic collectors have contributed as well. Madge and Sherman Minton donated a large collection of items acquired while they resided in Pakistan. John White was a missionary in what is now Congo-Kinshasa and spent as much time learning as preaching. In the 1980s he donated his collection of objects related to the Tetela people.

A century of work by internationalists, both professional researchers and amateur collectors, was recognized some years ago with a new name—the Mathers Museum of World Cultures. That global theme is reflected in many of its recent exhibits: “From the Big Bang to the World Wide Web: The Origins of Everything,” “Footsteps of a Stranger: Shoes from Cultures around the World,” “In the Kitchen around the World,” and “Photos in Black and White: Margaret Bourke-White and the Dawn of Apartheid in South Africa.”

The 50th anniversary was celebrated with a special exhibit, “Treasures of the Mathers Museum.” Jackson
asked staff to select their favorite pieces. At the opening, he noted, “The exhibition does not feature the 100 most valuable Mathers objects. Similarly, it does not feature the 100 oldest objects or the 100 rarest objects. We are an ethnographic museum. We treasure stories, particularly stories of human connection. We treasure historical and social context. We treasure human representativeness even as we treasure and celebrate the unique flash of human genius.” Assistant Director Judith Kirk chose a food storage jar made by the Acoma Pueblo tribe in central New Mexico. “It’s the piece I love above all, not just for the aesthetics, but also for the continuation and adaptation of tradition. I’ve met potters who continue this tradition, and I’ve come to know the process and the importance potters attach to it.”

Jackson explained the expansion of the international mission of the museum. “The museum’s anniversary year is also a time for taking stock of what we have achieved and setting goals for a new era in the university’s international efforts. The museum has adopted an ambitious strategic plan. While many activities will continue to be centered in the museum’s campus home, the museum will increase its presence around the world through the research of its curators, through the exhibitions that it is sending abroad, and through the collaborations that it is pursuing. This summer, we made progress on new projects in South Africa, Indonesia, Mexico, and China.”

Stacie King, faculty research curator, studies artifacts from Santa Ana Tavela in the province of Oaxaca in southern Mexico. She will develop a 3D collection and a
digital museum exhibit online in conjunction with a local effort to build a community museum. Alex Lichtenstein, IU associate professor of history, has worked with the museum to develop an exhibit of photos that Margaret Bourke-White took in the early days of apartheid in South Africa. The exhibit opened at the Mathers this fall and will move to museums in Johannesburg and Cape Town in 2014. The Mathers has been selected by the American Folklore Society as one of three U.S. museums to participate in the “China–US Folklore and Intangible Cultural Heritage Project” (which is being funded by the Luce Foundation). Over the next three years, IU museum staff will be working with three museums in China on a range of projects and initiatives, including hosting guests and delegations, participating in conferences and publications, and hosting an exhibition of Chinese quilts.

The Afghan jezail was generally handmade and highly decorated by its maker. Like the Kentucky rifle, the long barrel made the rifle accurate and dangerous in battle. This nineteenth-century example comes from Kabul.

Above: Margaret Bourke-White’s photos of apartheid in South Africa during the 1950s appeared on the cover of Life magazine and in publications around the world. Margaret Bourke-White, Time & Life Pictures, Getty Images.

Left: In Australian aboriginal culture, the Mimi were spirits that taught the first aborigines how to hunt, cook, and paint. This painting on eucalyptus bark from far north central Australia depicts Mimi Spirit Men dancing at a ceremony of the dead.
Above:
Jason Jackson became the third director of the museum in 2012. He stands here with a Cherokee basket that was part of his research in a project on Southeastern Native American objects.

A fantasy creature (alebrije) made by the Pedro Linares family from Mexico.

Above:
The museum’s earliest collections were acquired as teaching tools by IU professors. That function remains paramount. Here an IU class visits the storage area of the museum to examine beadwork in a discussion led by curator Ellen Sieber.
Below:
A current exhibit, “Thoughts, Things and Theories ... What Is Culture?” offers a view of everyday objects for each stage of life in cultures around the world. The stages here are work and marriage.

Left:
Part of the “Thoughts, Things and Theories” exhibit includes complete rooms of houses from the 1960s as they would have appeared in the United States and in a Hausa compound in Nigeria. “The schoolkids who visit are fascinated with the blue object on the desk. Most have no idea what it is,” said Judith Kirk. As novelist L.P. Hartley said, the past is also a foreign country.

Left:
Mask of Yama, a wrathful deity and defender of the faith in Tibetan Buddhism. The mask was worn during a dance, one of the highlights of the annual Great Prayer Festival in Tibet. It was acquired by the late Thubten Norbu, professor of Tibetan Studies at IU and founder of the Tibetan Cultural Center in Bloomington.

Below:
Alex Betts and Betsy Inlow, practicum students, work together to catalog a West African textile from the Mary Warren Collection. Mary Warren grew up in Ghana and married an anthropologist who earned his Ph.D. at IU. She acquired the 150 outfits in the collection to wear herself. They are now being preserved for future study.
Parting Shot: The Imani Workshops in Eldoret
by Ryan Piurek

The Imani Workshops in Eldoret, Kenya, generate income and provide job training for HIV patients and others in need. Founded in 2005, the group now employs more than a hundred workers and sells jewelry, bowls, stationery, bags, and other items with 100 percent of the income earned through the sales revenue reinvested in the workshops.