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contents
contributing writers are listed in italics

4 President Mote Visits Brazil and Argentina

6 Japanese Ambassador Speaks
on 150 Years of U.S.-Japan Relations

8 Smith School Launches New Programs in China
Jeff Heebner, Robert H. Smith School of Business

9 Education Professor Receives Japanese
Order of the Rising Sun

10 President Mote Testifies on Visa Policy
Before Senate Foreign Relations Committee

12 Education Professor Receives
Grant for U.S.-Brazil Consortia

13 Center for Teaching Excellence Fellow
Conducts Workshops in South Africa

14 Calligraphy Education Book Published

15 International Film Series Continues in Spring

photo credits/notes (by page)
front Christine Moritz, OIP
2, 16 Saúl Sosnowski, OIP

FRONT COVER A shrine on the grounds of Kiyomizu Temple, Kyoto, Japan
OPPOSITE AND BACK COVER Former Jewish neighborhood in Shanghai
President Mote (right) with Cicero Mauro Fialho Rodrigues, rector of Fluminense Federal University (UFF)

Candido Mendes de Almeida, president of Candido Mendes University, with President Mote
President Mote Visits Brazil and Argentina

In July, University of Maryland President C.D. Mote, Jr. visited Brazil and Argentina, meeting with a number of university and government officials and touring technology-related sites. He was accompanied by Saül Sosnowski, Director of the Office of International Programs.

President Mote’s stay in Brazil began in the state of Rio de Janeiro. At Fluminense Federal University (UFF), located in Niterói across the bay from the city of Rio de Janeiro, he signed an agreement with the university’s rector, Cicero Mauro Fialho Rodrigues. The following day, he returned to the city of Rio and visited COPPE (the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute – Graduate School and Research in Engineering), one of the four units comprising the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro’s Technology Center. There he met with COPPE’s president, Angela Uller, and its Vice Director of Academic Affairs, Luis Fernando Rochinha.

Mote also signed an agreement of cooperation with Candido Mendes de Almeida, president of Candido Mendes University. They were joined by José Raimundo Romeo, the former president of UFF and its current Pro Rector for International Affairs; and the presidents of other Rio-based universities.

Before leaving for São Paulo the next day, Mote visited the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and attended a lunch in his honor hosted by the Brazilian Academy of Sciences.

That evening, Mote met with José Teixeira Coelho Netto, chair of Cultural Policy and Action at the University of São Paulo’s School of Communications and Arts and a 2002-2003 Post-Doctoral Fellowship recipient at the University of Maryland’s Latin American Studies Center; Alfons Martinell, Director General of Cultural and Scientific Relations at Spain’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mónica Allende Serra, the president of the Latin American cultural association Art Without Borders.

The following day, Mote met with José Goldenberg, Secretary of the Environment for the state of São Paulo and former rector of the University of São Paulo; Francisco E.B. Nigro, director of the state of São Paulo’s Institute for Technological Research; and Geraldo Di Giovanni, advisor to the president of the State of São Paulo Foundation for the Support of Research (FAPESP).

From São Paulo, Mote went to Buenos Aires, Argentina. On a daylong tour of the National University of San Martín, Mote was accompanied by Marcelo Cavarozzi, dean of the university’s School of Politics and Government, and Roberto Patricio Korzeniewicz, Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Director of Latin American Studies at the University of Maryland. (Korzeniewicz, a native of Argentina, was a Senior Fulbright Scholar at the National University of San Martin in 2000, and has taught winterterm courses there for University of Maryland students.) Mote’s itinerary at the university included the Institute of Biotechnological Research, the Jorge Sabato Institute of Technology, the School of Science and Technology, and the Technology Park. Later, he met with Daniel Malcolm, rector of the University.

Following a meeting with Juan Carlos Pugliese, secretary for university policies at Argentina’s Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, Mote attended an event hosted by New Leadership for a Democratic Culture. This program is a collaborative effort of four Argentine nongovernmental organizations, the University of Maryland, two Argentine universities (the University of Belgrano and Torcuato Di Tella University), and the Institute for the Development of Argentine Businesses.

The next day, Mote signed an agreement with Daniel Scioli, Argentina’s vice president and the president of its senate. He then visited the University of San Andrés, meeting with its rector, Eduardo Zimmerman, and several of its leading faculty and deans. That afternoon, Mote attended a gathering of University of Maryland alumni in Buenos Aires.

The Buenos Aires stay concluded with a lunch in honor of President and Mrs. Mote, hosted by Silvia Uranga, president of CONCIENCIA, one of the four NGOs involved in the New Leadership for a Democratic Culture program.
Japanese Ambassador Speaks on 150 Years of U.S.-Japan Relations
As part of the Office of International Programs’ Ambassadorial Lecture Series, His Excellency Ryozo Kato, Ambassador of Japan to the United States, spoke on campus in September.

President Mote introduced the ambassador. Describing the Ambassadorial Lecture Series as having a very important focus given the nature of our global society, Mote highlighted the University of Maryland’s strategic location near Washington, D.C. and its community of international diplomats. He noted that more than 10% of UM students are international students, including over 70 students from Japan, and that the university is extending its study-abroad programs to Japan by launching a language and culture program in Kyoto.

Mote said that the University of Maryland is proud of its ties with Japan, particularly the fact that McKeldin Library is home to the Prange Collection, the most comprehensive collection in existence of publications printed in Japan from 1854 to 1949. He also mentioned that Dr. Barbara Finkelstein of the Department of Education Policy and Leadership recently received Japan’s Order of the Rising Sun (see story, page 9), and that last year, Dr. James Yorke, Distinguished University Professor of Mathematics and Physics, won the Japan Prize for his work in the mathematical study of nonlinear dynamic systems (a field for which Yorke coined the use of the term “chaos” in 1975).

Ambassador Kato, who has served in his current position since 2001, began his speech by reflecting that at the time of the 1854 treaty between the U.S. and Japan, the two countries must have seemed very different to one another, but now, “our two worlds have merged into one.” Noting that with the exception of World War II, the 150-year period had been a time of peace between the two countries, Kato said, “Never has the relationship been stronger, and never has it been required to be so strong.”

Addressing the issue of economic relations between the U.S. and Japan, Kato recalled that ten years ago there had been considerable tension, with American companies feeling that Japanese companies were deliberately keeping markets closed. Kato said that in contrast, there are now “American stores everywhere,” Ford owns Matsuda (Mazda), and there has been an increase in foreign investment.

Citing examples of cultural intermingling ranging from sports to food, Kato observed, “Japan has always been fascinated with things American.” He also praised the success of exchange programs like the Mansfield Program, which brings U.S. federal employees to Japanese government ministries, and the JET Program, which brings recent graduates from the U.S. and other countries to Japan to teach in secondary schools and to work for local governments.

Kato said that Japan “is evolving from a more introverted country into a more international one,” mentioning that Japanese troops have served as peacekeepers on UN missions and in other international relief operations. He drew a parallel between post-WWII Asia and the Middle East today, expressing hope that democracy could take root in the latter as it had in the former. He mentioned that Japan supported the war in Afghanistan, and that the country had provided economic assistance to Middle Eastern countries, including $5 billion toward reconstruction in Iraq. Despite recent threats to Japanese hostages, Kato said, “Japan will not walk away from Iraq and leave America there alone.”

Discussing North Korea, Kato described the country as a “serious threat,” noting that North Korea had fired a missile at Japan in 1998. He characterized the North Korean government as a regime of repression and secrecy. Kato said that Japan will normalize relations with North Korea only when issues related to nuclear security and to the North Korean abduction of Japanese citizens are resolved.

Kato concluded his speech by saying that Japan is proud to be America’s friend and ally. He then answered questions from the audience on subjects including nuclear weapons, Japanese–North Korean relations, Japan’s lack of a permanent position on the UN Security Council, the U.S.–Japan relationship, Japanese–Chinese relations, and the growing prominence of the Pacific Rim.

Launched in 2001, the Ambassadorial Lecture Series has brought to campus the ambassadors of China, Bangladesh, Brazil, Argentina, Denmark, Afghanistan, Israel, Egypt, Turkey, France, South Africa, Japan, and Mexico. For more information on the series, see www.intprog.umd.edu/amb.html.
Smith School Launches New Programs in China

In October, the University of Maryland’s Robert H. Smith School of Business announced its intent to expand its Executive MBA (EMBA) program in China to include Shanghai beginning in November 2005. The school also announced that it has reached an agreement to deliver a custom MBA program for Otis Elevator China, one of China’s fastest-growing multinational corporations. The announcements were made in Shanghai, where Howard Frank, Dean of the Smith School, was participating in an Asian economic development mission led by Maryland’s Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.

The planned Shanghai EMBA program follows Smith’s successful launch of an EMBA program in Beijing in January 2003. Like the Beijing program, the Shanghai EMBA will be taught by Smith School faculty. The 18-month program is designed specifically for mid- to senior-level executives.

Announcing the Shanghai program, Frank said, “The launch of the Smith School’s Beijing EMBA program was an exciting milestone for Smith, as it marked our entry into the China market. The success of that program has given the Smith School a great deal of momentum to expand our offerings in China, and we intend to make Shanghai a major base of operation for our continued expansion.”

Similar to the Smith School’s EMBA programs in the United States, the EMBA in Shanghai will consist of three integrated modules: foundation, mastery, and experiential learning. The foundation module consists of the Smith School’s core MBA program. The mastery track, dealing with aspects such as communications, innovation, leadership, negotiations, and ethics, builds on this foundation and provides students with the skills required to be successful leaders in the 21st-century global economy. The experiential learning module integrates the foundation and mastery components.
Education Professor Receives Japanese Order of the Rising Sun

In June, Dr. Barbara Finkelstein, professor in the College of Education’s Department of Education Policy and Leadership, received the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Rosette award at a ceremony at the residence of Japan’s ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Ryozo Kato.

Finkelstein is the Founding Director of the International Center for Transcultural Education (ICTE) and the Director of ICTE’s Mid-Atlantic Region Japan in the Schools (MARJiS) Program. An initiative of the Department of Education Policy and Leadership, ICTE began a quarter-century ago as the International Center for the Study of Education Policy and Human Values. MARJiS, its flagship program, was established in 1985. Through its research partnerships, leadership programs, publications, and professional development initiatives, MARJiS prepares regional and national leaders in the U.S. and Japan to integrate transcultural dimensions into primary and secondary education programs.

On behalf of Japan’s Emperor Akihito, Ambassador Kato presented Finkelstein with the award in honor of her efforts to foster cultural exchange between Japan and the U.S. The Order of the Rising Sun was the first order established in Japan. Beginning in 1981, foreign nationals have received this award for their contributions to promoting relations between Japan and other countries.

For more on MARJiS, see www.intleducenter.umd.edu/japan/marjis.
On October 6, University of Maryland President C.D. Mote, Jr. testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as part of the hearing “Addressing the New Reality of Current Visa Policy on International Students and Researchers.”

Others who testified at the hearing included the presidents of Purdue University and Indiana University; the director of Duke University’s International Office; and leaders from the Institute of International Education (the higher education and professional exchange agency that administers the Fulbright Program), NAFSA: Association of International Educators, and AMIDEAST (America-Mideast Educational and Training Services).

President Mote expressed the University of Maryland’s belief that complying with security measures and administering education and research programs should not be “mutually exclusive mandates.” He credited the presence of foreign students as having contributed to the U.S.’s current world dominance in fields such as engineering, biosciences, and computer and natural sciences. Mote cautioned: “The consequences of undue restrictions that hinder our ability to recruit outstanding talent from other nations will degrade the technical strength of the U.S. substantially.”

Noting that the University of Maryland’s experience reflects that of other major universities, Mote said that in the past two years the university has seen a 36% drop in applications from prospective international graduate students, as well as a drop in enrollment of those accepted. He attributed the decline to three factors: “greatly increased problems with getting visa approval from the United States,” competition from other countries seeking to attract foreign students, and efforts by the student-exporting countries to encourage their students to pursue graduate study at home.

President Mote provided a number of examples where students admitted to the University of Maryland and scholars invited by the university (as well as participants in training programs such as IGCA’s Executive Development Program) have had difficulty receiving visas from their consulates on a timely basis. In addition to general cases where consulates failed to issue visas within the expected timeframe, he cited instances specific to the “Visa Mantis” process, under which visa applications from students and scholars in potentially sensitive fields receive extra scrutiny. Moreover, he noted that the Visa Mantis system affects students already in the U.S. in addition to those seeking initial entrance; the clear-
ance process may be required of those returning here after a trip home.

Expressing his concern that the current implementation of post-9/11 visa policies and practices harms the country at large, not just foreign students and the institutions who wish to host them, Mote remarked, “The students we intentionally keep out or scare away today could well be the world’s leading scientists, engineers, and doctors of tomorrow who might have chosen in past years to make the United States their home, to our lasting benefit.”

He also emphasized the ideological and practical value of educating foreign students who return to their home countries, saying that the current situation threatens the loss of “an entire cohort of students whose education in America could produce future friends and allies in the spread of democracy,” and that the U.S. “cannot afford to project an image that alienates international students who will be leaders in fields we need.”

Mote proposed a number of measures to remedy the current problems. He reiterated a summer 2003 recommendation he had made to the members of the American Association of Universities that they develop a system to rate U.S. consulates that handle visa applications, in order to “identify consulates that consistently use unreasonable delaying tactics and arbitrary determinations” with regard to students and scholars.

In addition to this ratings system, Mote made a number of recommendations for policy changes. With regard to the Visa Mantis process, he said that the “category of visas requiring [this] clearance must be better defined,” as it is currently includes a “large and unfocused number of academic areas.” He urged that the clearance process be “timely and predictable,” noting that in the University of Maryland’s experience, it often takes much longer than the one-month period within which 95% of clearances are said to be processed. He also recommended that the clearance—currently valid only for one year—last instead for the duration of a student or scholar’s academic program.

Mote warned that current immigration policies are endangering U.S. preeminence in science and technology. He noted that the situation is especially critical because fewer Americans are pursuing science careers, and that practices that substantially decrease the number of foreign students at U.S. universities are therefore “restrictions that [would] kill our economic future.”

Mote also cautioned that current policies could endanger the long-term prospects for American research universities themselves, as they rely in part on a flow of international graduate students who go on to become faculty in the U.S. He noted that of the tenure-track faculty in the University of Maryland’s A.J. Clark School of Engineering, more than half are foreign-born, and a majority of those did their graduate work in the U.S. Similarly, three University of Maryland deans—those of the Clark School of Engineering; the College of Computer, Mathematical, and Physical Sciences; and the College of Life Sciences—are foreign-born and U.S.-educated. Mote characterized this picture as representative of research universities across the country, and warned of the “enormous negative impact unreasonable visa restrictions can have on the nation’s entire research and technology enterprise.”

Emphasizing the global interconnectedness of today’s world, Mote said, “[L]ike businesses, top universities are

“To remain competitive in the coming decades, we must continue to embrace the most capable students and scholars of other countries. Our security and quality of life depend on it.”

President C.D. Mote, Jr.
October 6, 2004
(continued from page 11)

global in scope, responsibility and competitiveness.” He stressed that for American universities to maintain their position in a global playing field, they must be able to draw from a global pool of students.

Mote concluded his testimony by pronouncing, “To remain competitive in the coming decades, we must continue to embrace the most capable students and scholars of other countries. Our security and quality of life depend on it.”

In a November 8 follow-up roundtable event, Valerie Woolston, Director of International Education Services, spoke before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Other panelists represented Indiana University, Purdue University, Duke University, Georgetown University, and various educational associations.

Woolston made a number of recommendations: increasing consular staff to keep up with visa demand, developing strategies to counter negative perceptions of U.S. consulates and the visa-granting process, and changing visa law to ease approval for frequent visitors and also to allow short-term study without a student visa.

To read the complete testimony of President Mote and the other panelists from the October 6 hearing, see http://foreign.senate.gov/hearings/2004/hrg041006a.html.

Education Professor Receives Grant for U.S.-Brazil Consortia

Dr. Ellen S. Fabian, Director of the Rehabilitation Counseling Program and Associate Professor in the Department of Counseling and Personnel Services in the College of Education, was recently awarded a $208,000 grant by the U.S. Department of Education’s Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE). The program, “Consortia for Future Leadership: U.S.-Brazil Special Projects,” will last through 2008.

The Consortium is composed of four universities: the University of Maryland; the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; Federal Fluminense University (UFF), located in Niterói in the state of Rio de Janeiro; and the University of São Paulo. The Consortium also has affiliated partners, among them the Brazilian Academy of Sciences and the American Institutes for Research.

The Consortium was formed to address the common challenges the U.S. and Brazil face in the areas of policy and program development for people with disabilities, and to help prepare future leaders. Fabian’s grant proposal noted that since the 1981 UN declaration of the International Year of the Disabled, there has been growing international awareness of the need to improve rehabilitation programs for a diverse global population. Over 400 million people with disabilities live in poverty, without access to the training necessary to become economically self-sufficient. As a result, they are marginalized across a range of settings, from household to nation.

The Consortium will establish a student exchange project between the U.S. and Brazil to provide opportunities for comparative study and post-secondary training in disability policies, program administration, and program evaluation. Through research and teaching activities, the Consortium will explore the changing relationships among the public, private, and nonprofit sectors; engage the sectors’ current and future leaders; encourage effective cross-sector collaborations within each country and between the two; and improve each sector’s capacity to serve citizens with disabilities.

Fabian’s research interests center on psychiatric rehabilitation and career development and rehabilitation. This is her third grant from the U.S. Department of Education, following a $279,000 grant on long-term training for rehabilitation counseling (2001-2005) and a $2.5 million grant for a continuing education program for community rehabilitation providers in five states and the District of Columbia (2000-2005).

For more on Ellen Fabian, see www.education.umd.edu/EDCP/facultystaff/Fabian.
Center for Teaching Excellence
Fellow Conducts Workshops in South Africa

Dr. James Greenberg, faculty fellow at the University of Maryland’s Center for Teaching Excellence and director of CTE’s international programs, recently returned from a six-week visit to South Africa. This visit was made possible by a Fulbright Senior Specialists grant in Education.

Greenberg conducted consultations, workshops, and meetings at five institutions in South Africa’s Eastern Cape province: Border Technikon, Eastern Cape Technikon, Fort Hare University, the University of Transkei (also known as UNITRA), and Rhodes University. Three of these—Border Technikon, Eastern Cape Technikon, and the University of Transkei—are in the process of merging to become Walter Sisulu University.

Now being renamed “universities of technology,” technikons in South Africa are career-focused institutions of higher education with programs covering specialized occupations in applied engineering; biological, chemical, and physical sciences; applied commercial sciences; the humanities; the arts; and education.

The institutions Greenberg visited—some with multiple campuses—are located in five different cities in the province, necessitating a tight timetable for the visit.

At Border Technikon, Eastern Cape Technikon, and UNITRA, Greenberg held workshops on the basics of teaching and learning, and on assessment for learning. He also held joint workshops for faculty from Border and Eastern Cape on cognitive development and learning, and on problem-based learning and group learning. In addition, he met individually with leaders from the three institutions to discuss student development and professional development in the context of their merger as Walter Sisulu University.

Greenberg led an additional workshop-discussion section at UNITRA focusing on creating a vibrant learning environment. At Border Technikon, he conducted a consultation on needs assessment and curriculum development for a new initiative in the school’s art and fashion design programs.

At Rhodes University, Greenberg led workshops on professional development and on the growing issues of dealing with large classes, diversity of the student body, and active learning. At Fort Hare University, he led workshops at the school’s Alice and East London campuses on diversity and active learning, and in East London gave a keynote address to two groups of student leaders and graduates of that campus’s outreach professional development programs.

The Fulbright Senior Specialists Program offers two- to six-week grants to leading U.S. academics and professionals to support curricular and faculty development and institutional planning at academic institutions in 140 countries around the world. By offering this short-term option in addition to the traditional Fulbright Scholar Program, whose grants range from two months to one year, the Senior Specialists Program aims at increasing the number of scholars who have the opportunity to go abroad on a Fulbright. The Fulbright Program as a whole is sponsored by the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and managed by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars.
The University Press of Maryland recently published the reference book *East Asian Calligraphy Education*, co-edited by Dr. Tsung Chin, Associate Professor in the Chinese language program in the University of Maryland’s Department of Asian and East European Languages and Cultures. Publication was supported by the Office of International Programs, as well as the Calligraphy Education Group and the Boardman Family Foundation.

Edited by Chin with Dr. Wendan Li of the University of North Carolina, *East Asian Calligraphy Education* consists of a total of 46 articles in nine categories, six general and three country-specific: the intersections of calligraphy with art and culture respectively; the definition of Chinese calligraphy; teaching methods; programs of calligraphy education; calligraphic scripts; and calligraphy in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan.

Three of the authors have University of Maryland affiliations. Chin contributed “The Story of Zi [Chinese characters].” Dr. Jason Kuo, Associate Professor of Art History, is represented with “Modern Chinese Calligraphy and Its Traditions.” James R. Lilley, the author of “Calligraphy and Overseas Chinese: My Experience with the Chinese Culture,” was Founding Director of the Institute for Global Chinese Affairs. (Lilley, a former U.S. ambassador to China and Korea, is currently a Senior Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. He spoke at a February 2002 IGCA forum examining U.S.-China relations in the early 1970s, and most recently at a September 2004 IGCA event focusing on his recently published book *China Hands: Nine Decades of Adventure, Espionage, and Diplomacy in Asia.*)

Articles in *East Asian Calligraphy Education* come primarily from the First International Conference on East Asian Calligraphy Education, organized by Chin and held at the University of Maryland in April 1998 with the support of the Office of International Programs. Attended by over 200 participants from Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and the U.S., the conference was a program of the Calligraphy Education Group, founded by Chin in 1991 as a special-interest group of the Chinese Language Teachers Association.

For inquiries about *East Asian Calligraphy Education* or to purchase a copy, please contact Tsung Chin at Chintsung5@aol.com.
THE CITY IN FILM
FREE
EVERY FIRST WEDNESDAY AT 7 PM
THE HOFF THEATER

The 2004-05 International Film Series is co-sponsored by the School of Languages, Literatures, and Cultures, the College of Arts and Humanities, the Office of International Programs, and the Hoff Theater.

During the fall and spring semesters, films are shown on the first Wednesday of every month at the Hoff Theater in the Stamp Student Union. Each film begins at 7 pm with a brief introduction by a University of Maryland faculty member. All films are FREE and are subtitled in English, and are shown in 35mm.

2004-2005 INTERNATIONAL FILM SERIES
www.intprog.umd.edu/film.html

Man with a Movie Camera (Chelovek s kino-apparatom)

Introduction by John Fuegi, Department of Comparative Literature

This exhilarating romp through urban Soviet life in the late 1920s shows a heroic cameraman who will do anything—climb under trains, jump onto ambulances, dodge factory machinery—to get the right shot. The film is simultaneously a documentary of a day in Soviet life, a documentary of its own filming, and a depiction of an audience watching it. (Silent with Russian and English titles. Dir. Dziga Vertov, USSR, 1929, 80 min.)

High and Low (Tengoku to jigoku)

Introduction by Gretchen Jones, Department of Asian and East European Languages and Cultures

In postwar Tokyo, an executive learns that his son has been kidnapped. Preparing to pay the ransom using money he had raised for a critical business deal, he learns that it is actually his chauffeur’s son who has been abducted, not his own. While he weighs the ethics of the situation, the police department works to solve the crime. (In Japanese with English subtitles. Dir. Akira Kurosawa, Japan, 1963, 142 min.)

Cyclo (Xich lo)

Introduction by Eric Zakim, Department of Asian and East European Languages and Cultures

In this film by the director of The Scent of the Green Papaya, a young man who ekes out a living with his bicycle taxi in Ho Chi Minh City (the former Saigon) is introduced to the world of organized crime. (In Vietnamese and Italian with English subtitles. Dir. Anh Hung Tran, Vietnam/France, 1995, 120 min.)

Rosenstrasse

Introduction by Peter Beicken, Department of Germanic Studies

Based on a true story, this drama focuses on the Aryan German women who quietly but insistently protested the detention of their Jewish husbands during World War II. (In English and German with English subtitles. Dir. Margarethe von Trotta, Germany/Netherlands, 2003, 136 min.)

February 2, 2005
AN EVENING OF SILENT FILM
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENT

March 2, 2005
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