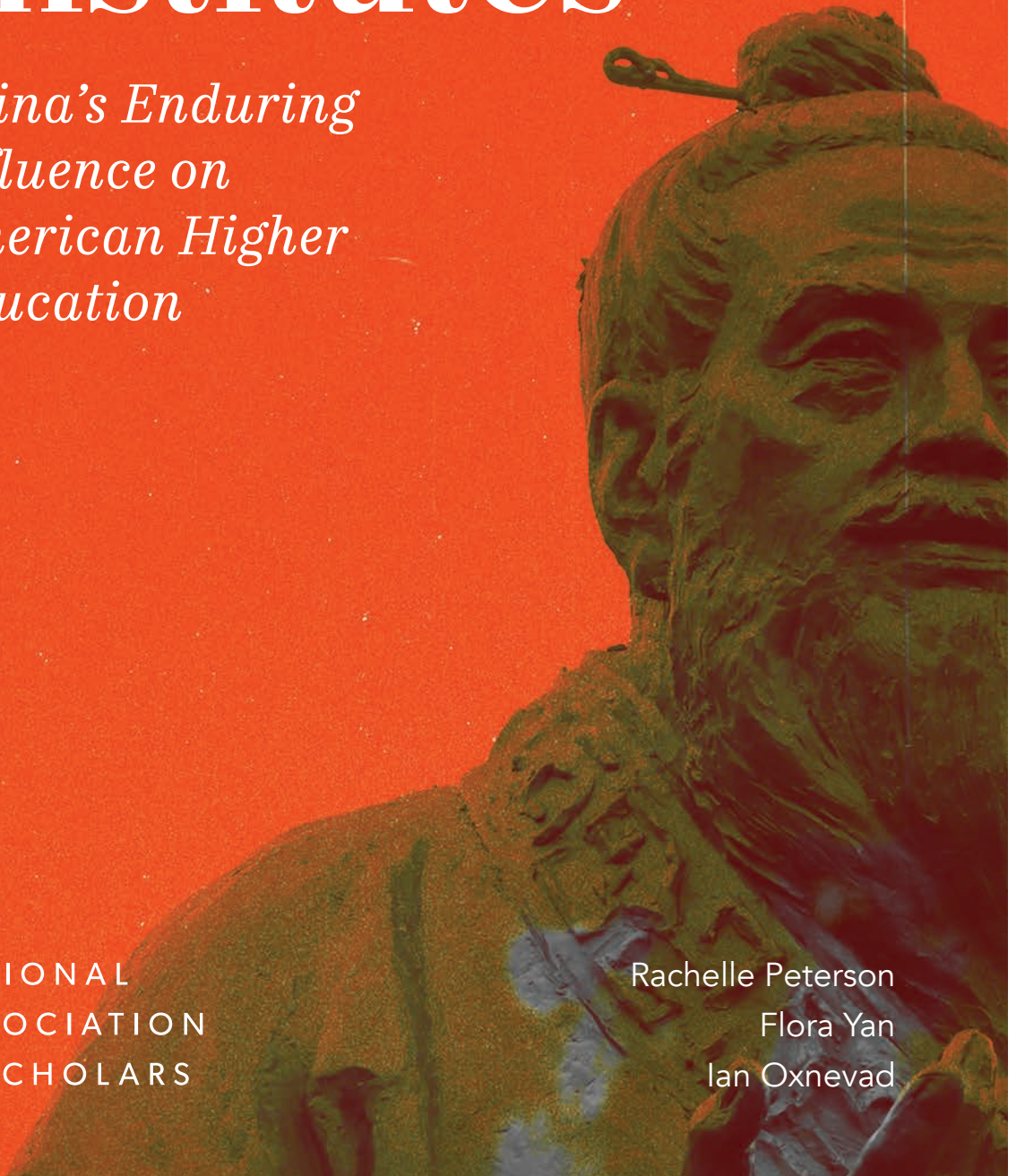


After Confucius Institutes

*China's Enduring
Influence on
American Higher
Education*

NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION
of SCHOLARS

Rachelle Peterson
Flora Yan
Ian Oxnevad



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American Higher Education*

A report by the

NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION
of SCHOLARS

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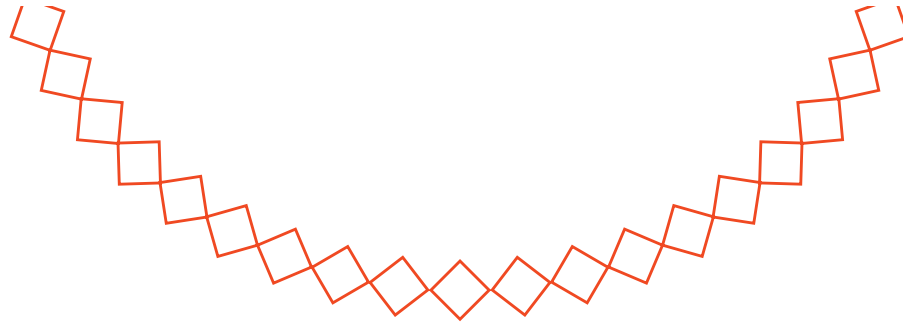
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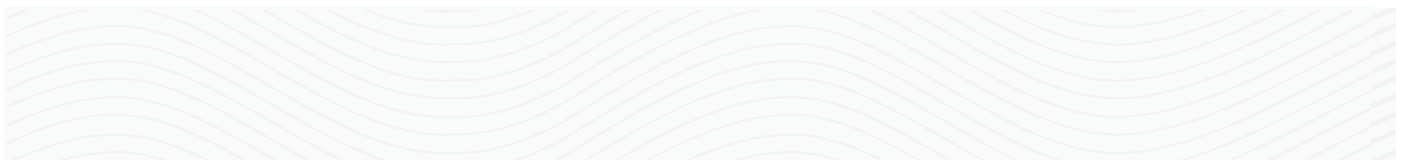
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Contents

Executive Summary	7
Acknowledgements	11
Introduction	12
What Are Confucius Institutes?	17
What Are Confucius Institutes?	18
Criticisms of Confucius Institutes	20
China's Defense and Rebranding of CIs	23
Charting Confucius Institutes by Year	30
When Confucius Institutes Close	34
Why Confucius Institutes Close	35
Response from China	48
What Happens After a CI Closure	58
Refunding China	65
What Happens to Confucius Institute Books and Supplies?	69
What Happens to Confucius Classrooms?	71
What Happens to Confucius Institute Staff?	73
Nonprofit Middlemen	75
Case Studies	80
University of Washington	81
Western Kentucky University	110
Arizona State University	127
Purdue University	142
Recommendations	150
Recommendations	151
Appendices	157

Executive Summary

In the last four years, Confucius Institutes have rapidly closed down across the United States. Amid pressure from the FBI, the Department of State, Congress, and state legislatures, colleges and universities have terminated their agreements for these Chinese language and culture centers sponsored by the Chinese government. Of 118 Confucius Institutes that once existed in the United States, 104 have closed or are in the process of doing so.

The demise of Confucius Institutes (CIs), one of China's most strategic beachheads in American higher education, has not deterred the Chinese government from seeking alternative means of influencing American colleges and universities. It has used an all-of-the-above approach to protecting its spheres of influence on American higher education, ranging from full-throated defenses of Confucius Institutes to threats. Among its most successful tactics, however, has been the effort to rebrand Confucius Institute-like programs under other names.

Many once-defunct Confucius Institutes have since reappeared in other forms.

- 28 institutions have replaced (and 12 have sought to replace) their closed Confucius Institute with a similar program.
- 58 have maintained (and 5 may have maintained) close relationships with their former CI partner.
- 5 have (and 3 may have) transferred their Confucius Institute to a new host, thereby keeping the CI alive.
- The single most popular reason institutions give when they close a CI is to replace it with a new Chinese partnership program.

Institutions have entered new sister university agreements with Chinese universities, established “new” centers closely modeled on defunct Confucius Institutes, and even

continued to receive funding from the same Chinese government agencies that funded the Confucius Institutes.

Such subterfuge matches the rebranding of the Hanban, the Chinese government agency that launched Confucius Institutes. Hanban has renamed itself the Ministry of Education Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation (CLEC) and spun off a separate organization, the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF), that now funds and oversees Confucius Institutes and many of their replacements.

This report documents what really happens when Confucius Institutes close. We find that:

- American universities are generally eager to replace their Confucius Institute with a similar program.
- The Chinese government initially responded to CI closures with shock and indignation, later with mere regret, and eventually by a template response letter that offers to support alternative programs.
- Many Confucius Classrooms (K-12 equivalents of CIs) have survived the closure of their sponsoring Confucius Institute.
- Many CI staff have migrated to CI-replacement programs at the same university. Some from a number of institutions have also congregated under the auspices of the Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky, hosted by Simpson County Schools after Western Kentucky University withdrew.
- Some CI textbooks and materials remain on the campuses of institutions that closed CIs.
- Many institutions, upon closing a CI, were forced to refund money to the Chinese government, sometimes in excess of \$1 million.
- A handful of American nonprofits have been influential in shepherding CI programs to new homes, in particular BG Education Management Solutions, run by Terrill Martin, the former CI director at Western Kentucky University.
- Institutions' foreign gift and contract disclosures under Section 117 of the Higher Education Act are spotty and unreliable. Some, including those for the University of Michigan and Arizona State University, have been retroactively edited to make continued Chinese funding anonymous.

We offer information on all 104 American institutions that have closed a Confucius Institute, as well as in-depth case studies of four: the University of Washington, Western Kentucky University, Arizona State University, and Purdue University.

Our case studies reveal the dynamics behind the Chinese government's overtures and American universities' eagerness to reciprocate. We recount the origin of the University of Washington's Confucius Institute in a meeting between then Washington Governor

Christine Gregoire and then Chinese President Hu Jintao at Bill Gates' house in 2006, and how the CI developed unusually close relationships with corporations including Microsoft. The Confucius Institute relied on a third-party "fiscal agent," shielding the University of Washington from federal transparency laws. The University of Washington, since severing ties with its Confucius Institute in order to maintain federal funding, not only transferred the Confucius Institute to Pacific Lutheran University but also sought legal loopholes that would permit it to re-establish ties with the Confucius Institute.

Western Kentucky University (WKU) installed as its founding Confucius Institute director Wei-Ping Pan, a leading expert in coal technology, at just the time the Chinese government was targeting coal technology for improper transfer to China. WKU parted with its CI by transferring it to a local school district, and immediately became embroiled in ongoing litigation over penalties regarding the Model Confucius Institute Building, constructed with a \$1.5 million investment from the Chinese government. WKU's former CI director, Terrill Martin, is now running both a nonprofit and a for-profit firm alongside Pan, focused on promoting engagement with China and salvaging Confucius Institute programs.

Arizona State University, when seeking to establish a Confucius Institute, first entered a "sister university" agreement with Sichuan University, a step it had been told would boost its application for a CI. That sister university relationship has survived the closure of the CI. In 2018, when Confucius Institutes were attracting national scrutiny, ASU Vice President of Governmental Affairs Matt Salmon traveled the nation praising Hanban. His comments at a National Press Club event, where he claimed (wrongly) that the Department of Defense had co-funded ASU's CI, prompted Congress to amend the National Defense Authorization Act to bar DoD funding to universities with CIs. Salmon, a former member of Congress, is no longer at ASU and is now running for Governor of Arizona.

Purdue University built a number of partnerships with Shanghai Jiaotong University, some of which have survived the closure of its Confucius Institute. In a move echoed at many other universities, Purdue also moved many of its CI programs into other units at the university, directed by the former CI director but less traceable by the public.

This report draws on correspondence obtained via open records requests, contracts, and agreements between American universities and their Chinese partners, interviews, and site visits.

Online, at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts, you may browse our archive of documents for more than 80 universities. In Appendix I, you may see our chart of the current status of Confucius Institutes in the United States. (This chart is also available online at www.nas.org/blogs/article/how_many_confucius_institutes_are_in_the_united_states, where it will continue to be updated.)

We recommend that all universities not only close their remaining Confucius Institutes, but also withdraw from CI-replacement programs, including sister university relationships with Chinese universities.

We recommend that the federal government should:

- **In the short-term, protect against post-CI influence campaigns**, such as by amending the National Defense Authorization Act to target CI-replacement programs, and instituting new limits on other sources of federal funding to institutions that maintain a CI or similar program.
- **In the long-term, protect against Chinese government influence operations**, by instituting a tax on funds institutions receive via Chinese gifts and contracts, capping the amount of Chinese funding a college or university may receive before jeopardizing eligibility for federal funding, and prohibiting funding to colleges and universities that enter research partnerships with Chinese universities involved in China's military-civil fusion.
- **Commission a study on Confucius Classrooms**, which are poorly understood but frequently survive the closure of their sponsoring CI. Meanwhile, the State Department should investigate potential visa abuse, as it did at CIs.
- **Strengthen transparency requirements in Section 117 of the Higher Education Act** by eliminating the disclosure threshold, requiring the name of the foreign donor, eliminating loopholes that permit foreign institutions to run gifts through foreign agents or university foundations, instituting stiff penalties, outlawing back-editing of data, and making disclosures user-friendly.

Because this report relied heavily on open records requests filed in 41 states, we also offer recommendations to streamline the FOIA process. Many states' laws are needlessly complex, archaic, and so ineptly carried out they would seem designed to prevent, rather than empower, the American public's access to public information. States' open records laws should prevent unreasonable fees, specify a response time, include correspondence, penalize willful withholding of documents, narrowly define exemptions, and mandate infrastructure that support system-wide email searches.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Diana Davis Spencer Foundation for providing support for this project. We also thank members of the National Association of Scholars and others who helped us collect information on the universities we studied.

Introduction

When the first Confucius Institutes opened in 2005, Dan Mote hoped these Chinese government-sponsored programs would “teach the language and culture of China.” Mote was then president of the University of Maryland, the host of the first Confucius Institute in the United States, and he had helped the Chinese government come up with the idea of a Confucius Institute. “In 2001, China’s in the WTO, and we’re trying to think of some program we could create where we could help people understand what China is about,” Mote told *People’s Daily*, a Chinese Communist Party newspaper, in a 2020 profile. “Culture was the right topic because it’s clear, it’s not controversial.”¹

Confucius Institutes did in fact adopt as their mission “enhancing the understanding of Chinese language and culture by people from all countries,” and repeated Mote’s hope that these centers would avoid controversy. They would “develop friendly relations between China and foreign countries, promote the development of the world’s multiculturalism, and build a harmonious world,” according to the Confucius Institute Constitution.²

The Chinese government set up the Confucius Institute Headquarters under the umbrella of the Hanban, an agency of the Chinese Ministry of Education, to oversee and fund Confucius Institutes. The Hanban would recruit foreign universities, pair them with a Chinese university, and select Chinese teachers, textbooks, and other supplies. Hanban would supply annual funding, which host universities were to match, usually by way of donated classrooms and office space.

Mote won the “Chinese Government Friendship Award” in 2014 in part for his efforts to launch the Confucius Institutes. For a time the Confucius Institute program far exceeded

1 “Episode 5: ‘“Standing on a Riverbank, Confucius Said,’ (Dr. Clayton Daniel Mote Jr.),” *People’s Daily Online*, January 20, 2020, <http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2020/0120/c1002-31557106.html>, accessed January 18, 2022.

2 “Confucius Institute Constitution,” Hanban, archived on Wayback Machine, February 2, 2019, https://web.archive.org/web/20140422233246/http://english.hanban.org/node_7880.htm#no3, accessed April 14, 2022.

his expectations. “The thinking was fifty in the world and ten in the United States,” he told *People’s Daily*. “It turned out to be much more attractive than we thought.”

In the United States alone, some 118 educational institutions have hosted a Confucius Institute. These include 110 colleges and universities, seven school districts, and one private educational organization, the China Institute. Around 500 American K-12 schools have hosted Confucius Classrooms, a smaller version of the Confucius Institute, aided in part by the Asia Society, an American nonprofit that runs a network of some 100 Confucius Classrooms.³ Others received individual Chinese teachers via the Chinese Guest Teacher Program operated until recently by the Hanban and the College Board, the nonprofit best-known for administering the SAT and Advanced Placement tests.

But even more swiftly than they appeared, Confucius Institutes have closed. At the end of 2021, 104 American institutions had closed their Confucius Institutes or were in the process of doing so. The University of Maryland, Dan Mote’s institution, shut its Confucius Institute in 2020.

Why did Confucius Institutes close? Chronologically, most closures followed a nationwide reckoning with the sheer scale of the Chinese Communist Party’s overseas influence campaign. Confucius Institutes, the Thousand Talents Program, the Chinese Students and Scholars Association—these and many other Chinese government-backed programs grew to such size that the United States started paying attention, and quickly realized that the Chinese government’s largesse came with strings attached.

The FBI began discussing higher education’s “naivete.”⁴ The State Department warned of “malign influence” via Confucius Institutes.⁵ The Department of Education and the Department of State issued notices to school districts with Confucius Classrooms.⁶ Members of Congress—both Republicans and Democrats—began writing their constituent universities and introducing bills to address Confucius Institutes. The National Defense Authorization Act was amended twice, in 2018 and again in 2020, to bar universities with Confucius Institutes from certain Department of Defense grants.

But wariness about China’s ulterior motives is not the reason most colleges and universities gave when they closed their Confucius Institutes. They generally expressed regret at

3 “Confucius Classrooms,” Asia Society, http://sites.asiasociety.org/confuciusclassroom/?page_id=3, accessed January 18, 2022.

4 Christopher Wray, testimony before the U.S. Senate Committee on Intelligence, Hearing on “Worldwide Threats,” February 13, 2018, <https://www.intelligence.senate.gov/hearings/open-hearing-worldwide-threats-0>, accessed January 18, 2022.

5 “Letter From Under Secretary Keith Krach to the Governing Boards of American Universities,” U.S. Department of State, August 18, 2020, <https://2017-2021.state.gov/letter-from-under-secretary-keith-krach-to-the-governing-boards-of-american-universities/index.html>, accessed January 18, 2022. See also Michael R. Pompeo, “Designation of the Confucius Institute U.S. Center as a Foreign Mission of the PRC,” U.S. Department of State, August 13, 2020, <https://2017-2021.state.gov/designation-of-the-confucius-institute-u-s-center-as-a-foreign-mission-of-the-prc/index.html>, accessed January 18, 2022.

6 Mike Pompeo and Betsy DeVos, “Joint Letter to Commissioners of Education About China’s Confucius Classrooms Program,” available at USC US-China Institute, October 14, 2020, <https://china.usc.edu/mike-pompeo-and-betsy-devos-joint-letter-commissioners-education-about-chinas-confucius-classrooms>, accessed January 18, 2022.

being “forced” to do so by federal policies. Several ran afoul of visa regulations and closed upon being audited by the State Department. Others claimed their students weren’t interested in learning Chinese.

Some gave excuses. University of California-Los Angeles spokesman Ricardo Vazquez told us UCLA closed its Confucius Institute in part because of “an urgency to focus the university’s resources and expertise on pressing world issues, such as the climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.”⁷

Several, including the University of Michigan, sought to retain Hanban funding even after the closure of the Confucius Institute.⁸ Federal disclosures show the university did in fact receive more than \$300,000 from Hanban in May and June 2019, just as the Confucius Institute was closing in June 2019 (though these disclosures have since been deleted from the Department of Education’s website).

Other universities worked to rehouse the Confucius Institute elsewhere, as the University of Washington did when it passed its CI to Pacific Lutheran University in 2019. Western Kentucky University, too, recruited a local school district, the Simpson County Public Schools, to take over its Confucius Institute in 2019, a transfer aided in large part by a consulting group run by Terrill Martin, former director of the Confucius Institute.

Many created something substantially similar to a Confucius Institute under a different name, as did Georgia State University, the College of William and Mary, Michigan State University, and Northern State University.

In some cases, the Chinese government appears to have anticipated the possibility of Confucius Institute closures. It encouraged universities to form official partnerships that existed outside the Confucius Institutes and therefore could survive a Confucius Institute closure. Arizona State University, one of our case study institutions, signed a “sister university” agreement with Sichuan University in 2006, at the same time it was negotiating a separate agreement for the Confucius Institute, also run in partnership with Sichuan University.

The Asia Society, the sponsor of the Confucius Classrooms Network, has gone a step further and simply renamed its program the “Chinese Language Partner Network.”⁹ The Asia Society evidently realized that the name “Confucius Institute” had become a major PR problem and decided to continue the program by camouflaging it.

Have Confucius Institutes really closed? Or have they just transformed into something allegedly new but substantially similar?

7 Email from Ricardo Vazquez to Flora Yan, NAS, subject “RE: Inquiry regarding Confucius Institute at UCLA,” February 2, 2021.

8 Debing Su, “U-M to End Agreement with Confucius Institute Next Year,” *The University Record*, December 10, 2018, <https://record.umich.edu/articles/u-m-end-agreement-confucius-institute-next-year/>, accessed January 18, 2022.

9 Yuichiro Kakutani, “China-Backed Confucius Institute Rebrands to Avoid Scrutiny,” *Washington Free Beacon*, March 17, 2021, <https://freebeacon.com/campus/china-backed-confucius-institute-rebrands-to-avoid-scrutiny/>, accessed January 18, 2022.

This report describes what happens when a Confucius Institute closes. We describe our findings at all 104 institutions that have closed or are in the process of closing a Confucius Institute, and we examine four universities in closer detail: the University of Washington, Western Kentucky University, Arizona State University, and Purdue University, .

We also offer, as an online database at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts, an archive of documents for over 80 universities. This archive is the result of more than 100 Freedom of Information requests that we filed, producing several thousand pages of documents. In the archive you can see original Confucius Institute contracts, correspondence with the Chinese government, financial records regarding the funding of Confucius Institutes and their replacement programs, and more.

In this report, we document the reasons institutions give for closing their Confucius Institutes, and describe what effect that decision had on the university. We ask what happened to the CI staff, the books the Hanban had donated, and the programs the Confucius Institute was running. We consider how the closure of the Confucius Institute affected the university's relationship with universities in China, especially the Chinese university that had been its CI partner.

We also describe three types of action taken after CI closure: replacing the CI, maintaining a partnership with the Chinese partner university, or transferring the CI to a new home.

Replacing the CI means the institution retained, on its own campus and as part of its own programming, substantial pieces of its Confucius Institute under a different name. This includes institutions that formed new replacement programs with the Chinese university that had partnered in the Confucius Institute. It also includes institutions that formed new China-focused centers that took on Confucius Institute staff, Confucius Institute programs, or funding from the Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation (CLEC) or the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF), the successors to Hanban.

Institutions that maintained partnerships with Chinese universities frequently kept or developed "sister university" relationships. Others separately entered research or exchange agreements.

By transferring the CI, the university found a new home for the Confucius Institute and its associated Confucius Classrooms. In some cases this meant recruiting another university to take over the Confucius Institute, so that the Institute itself never closed but merely changed hosts. In other cases, the university made arrangements for local K-12 Confucius Classrooms, which are frequently a core component of each Confucius Institute.

We expected to find at least some examples of a fourth type of closure, a full closure. A full closure, in our definition, means a university terminated all agreements with the Hanban; did not enter a new agreement with either of the Hanban's two successor organizations, CLEC or CIEF; did not enter into or retain an agreement with a Chinese partner

university that is substantially similar to the agreement that formed the Confucius Institute; did not retain a “sister university” relationship with a Chinese university; did not rehouse the Confucius Institute or any of its programs; did not retain Confucius Institute staff; and did not retain any Hanban-supplied textbooks or other materials.

In some cases, we have insufficient information to classify a university. But in no cases are we sufficiently confident to classify any university as having fully closed its Confucius Institute. All four of our case study institutions showed evidence of continued collaboration with the Chinese government. Of the additional 100 colleges and universities that have closed a CI, our research could not confirm a single complete closure of the Confucius Institute.

Overall we find that the Chinese government has carefully courted American colleges and universities, seeking to persuade them to keep their Confucius Institutes or, failing that, to reopen similar programs under other names. American colleges and universities, too, appear eager to replace their Confucius Institutes with other forms of engagement with China, frequently in ways that mimic the major problems with Confucius Institutes.

What Are Confucius Institutes?

What Are Confucius Institutes?

Before we describe the closure of Confucius Institutes and their replacement with similar programs, we should clearly define what a Confucius Institute is.

As we described in greater detail in our 2017 report, *Outsourced to China: Confucius Institutes and Soft Power in American Higher Education*, Confucius Institutes are centers that teach Chinese language and culture. They are almost always located on a college or university campus, though they may occasionally be located at a K-12 school district or nonprofit organization. Confucius Institutes are set up as partnerships between a host institution, a Chinese partner (usually a Chinese university), and a Chinese government agency.

Until recently, that Chinese government agency was the Hanban, also known as the Office of Chinese Language Council International and as the Confucius Institute Headquarters. As criticism of Confucius Institutes spread, the Chinese government reorganized and rebranded the Hanban as the Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation. This new organization, CLEC, has also spun off another new organization, the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF). Although CIEF is now in charge of Confucius Institutes, CLEC remains active in setting up and funding similar programs under a variety of names other than “Confucius Institute.”

The Chinese government undertook this reorganization in an attempt to salvage Confucius Institutes’ reputations, which we discuss further in the section “Rebranding Confucius Institutes.”

The Hanban funds each Confucius Institute, often around \$100,000 per year, and it asks host institutions to match those funds with their own contributions, usually classroom and office space. Sometimes the Hanban provides substantially more money. Stanford University

received \$4 million (which it matched) to endow a professorship. Western Kentucky University, one of our four case study institutions, received \$1.5 million, which it also matched, to construct a building for the Confucius Institute.¹⁰ When the university closed its Confucius Institute in 2019, it began a still-ongoing dispute with the Hanban as to how much money it owes Hanban as repayment.

In addition to providing funding, the Hanban sent free textbooks (the standard offer was 3,000) and provided teachers and a Chinese co-director. The teachers and co-director were usually from the Chinese partner university and came on two-year contracts. They were contracted with and paid by the Hanban, which usually also covered their living expenses while working at the Confucius Institute, airfare to and from China, and health insurance. The Chinese partner university worked with the Hanban to propose a slate of candidates, from which the host university was allowed to select. Universities frequently claimed “complete control” of the hiring process, but in reality they controlled only the final selection from among a limited number of pre-screened candidates put forward by the Hanban.

Confucius Institutes offered classes, usually on Chinese language, and frequently hosted cultural events, such as Chinese tea ceremonies, lunar new year celebrations, guest lectures, and musical performances. Sometimes these classes were offered for-credit, meaning that students paid regular tuition and received credits that counted toward their degrees. At least one university, Rutgers, previously permitted students to fulfill their general education distribution requirements by taking Confucius Institute courses. Often Confucius Institutes offered not-for-credit classes, open to both college students and members of the public.

The Hanban heavily encouraged the creation of Confucius Classrooms at K-12 schools as well, and many of these developed as offshoots of a Confucius Institute at a college or university. Confucius Classrooms operate as smaller-scale versions of Confucius Institutes, offering Chinese language courses to elementary and secondary schools. In some states, such as Utah, Confucius Classroom teachers have been assigned to teach in language immersion programs, through which they teach not only language, but also primary subjects, including some like history or economics that the Chinese government may have a special interest in.

While many Confucius Institutes have closed, our research suggests that many Confucius Classrooms remain open.

¹⁰ Letter from Timothy C. Caboni to “Colleagues,” published by WKU News, April 22, 2019, <https://www.wku.edu/news/articles/index.php?view=article&articleid=7628>, accessed January 18, 2022.

Criticisms of Confucius Institutes

Groups as diverse as the FBI, the American Association of University Professors, the Department of State, the Department of Education, as well as the National Association of Scholars, have criticized Confucius Institutes.

Marshall Sahlins, in a seminal 2013 piece for *The Nation*, described Confucius Institutes as propaganda programs that “routinely and assiduously... hold events and offer instruction under the aegis of host universities that put the PRC in a good light.”¹¹ Sahlins’ criticisms helped sway his institution, the University of Chicago, to cancel its Confucius Institute in 2014—the first major CI closure in the United States.¹² Sahlins’ subsequent book, *Confucius Institutes: Academic Malware*, chronicled incidents in which Confucius Institutes engaged in various abuses of higher education, such as pressing for disinvitations of the Dalai Lama or misleading students about the Tiananmen Square Massacre.

The American Association of University Professors, too, has called Confucius Institutes “partnerships that sacrificed the integrity of the university.” It recommended in 2014 that “universities cease their involvement in Confucius Institutes” unless they could demonstrate unilateral control over the Institute and full academic freedom for teachers.¹³

We, the National Association of Scholars, investigated twelve Confucius Institutes for a 2017 report, *Outsourced to China: Confucius Institutes and Soft Power in American Higher*

11 Marshall Sahlins, “China U.,” *The Nation*, October 30, 2013, <https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/china-u/>, accessed January 18, 2022.

12 Dickinson State University did cancel a Confucius Institute contract in 2012, two years before the University of Chicago closed its Confucius Institute. But Dickinson’s Confucius Institute had never gotten off the ground, and the cancellation forestalled the opening of a once-agreed-upon Confucius Institute.

13 Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, “On Partnerships with Foreign Governments: The Case of Confucius Institutes,” American Association of University Professors, June 2014, <https://www.aaup.org/report/confucius-institutes>, accessed January 18, 2022.

Education. That same year, Chinese-Canadian documentary journalist Doris Liu released *In the Name of Confucius*, looking at Confucius Institutes in Canada. NAS's report documented distorted or censored discussions of the Tiananmen Square Massacre, the status of Taiwan, and China's aggression toward Tibet. We also exposed secret contracts universities had signed with the Chinese government, granting the Hanban power to hire teachers, select curricula, and exercise veto power over all Confucius Institute programs and events.

FBI Director Chris Wray in 2018 testified that his agency took "investigative steps" at Confucius Institutes, because China uses "nontraditional collectors, especially in the academic setting" to engage in espionage.¹⁴

In 2019 two federal bodies issued reports on Confucius Institutes. The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations found that China spent \$158 million on U.S.-based Confucius Institutes, and at least \$2 billion worldwide since 2006. It described Confucius Institutes as "part of China's broader, long-term strategy" to develop soft power and "export China's censorship" to college campuses. It recommended that without full transparency regarding Confucius Institutes and reciprocity for American cultural outreach on Chinese campuses, "Confucius Institutes should not continue in the United States."¹⁵

The report from the Government Accountability Office downplayed concerns about Confucius Institutes, though in a manner that frequently stoked new concerns. Having documented that Confucius Institute teachers were selected from a pool of candidates put forward by Hanban, for instance, it reported that college and university officials "expressed no concerns about the process for hiring teachers," suggesting that universities were either unaware of or indifferent to China's stifling of their teachers' academic freedom.¹⁶

Then-U.S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo called Confucius Institutes "part of the Chinese Communist Party's global influence and propaganda apparatus" in a 2020 statement that officially designated the Confucius Institute U.S. Center as a foreign mission of the People's Republic of China.¹⁷ A few days later then-Undersecretary of State Keith Krach wrote to all college and university governing boards, warning that Confucius Institutes "exert malign influence on U.S. campuses and disseminate CCP propaganda."¹⁸

14 Christopher Wray, testimony before the U.S. Senate Committee on Intelligence, Hearing on "Worldwide Threats," February 13, 2018, <https://www.intelligence.senate.gov/hearings/open-hearing-worldwide-threats-0>, accessed January 18, 2022.

15 *China's Impact on the U.S. Education System*, Staff Report of the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 2019, <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/PSI%20Report%20China's%20Impact%20on%20the%20US%20Education%20System.pdf>, accessed January 18, 2022.

16 Jason Bair, Testimony Before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, February 28, 2019, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-19-401t.pdf>, accessed January 18, 2022.

17 Michael R. Pompeo, "Designation of the Confucius Institute U.S. Center as a Foreign Mission of the PRC," U.S. Department of State, August 13, 2020, <https://2017-2021.state.gov/designation-of-the-confucius-institute-u-s-center-as-a-foreign-mission-of-the-prc/index.html>, accessed January 28, 2022.

18 "Letter From Under Secretary Keith Krach to the Governing Boards of American Universities," U.S. Department of State, August 18, 2020, <https://2017-2021.state.gov/letter-from-under-secretary-keith-krach-to-the-governing-boards-of-american-universities/index.html>, accessed January 18, 2022. See also Pompeo, cited *supra*.

Education Secretary Betsy DeVos issued a joint letter with Pompeo in October 2020, warning state commissioners of education about “an authoritarian slant in curriculum and teaching” at Confucius Institutes and Confucius Classrooms.¹⁹

Students, too, have stepped forward with concerns about Confucius Institutes. Students like Rory O’Connor founded the nonprofit Athenai Institute in 2020 to push back against Chinese Communist Party influence on American colleges. In its first public act, Athenai issued a “Washington Appeal” outlining policies to protect American colleges, including “The immediate and permanent closure of all Confucius Institutes in the United States.”²⁰ The leadership of both the College Republican National Committee and the College Democrats of America, plus some two dozen activists and Chinese dissidents, signed the Appeal.

Such concerns abound in other nations, as well. The U.K. Conservative Party Human Rights Commission issued a 2019 report concluding that “Confucius Institutes as they are currently constituted threaten academic freedom and freedom of expression in universities around the world and represent an endeavour by the Chinese Communist Party to spread its propaganda and suppress its critics beyond its borders.”²¹ In April 2020, Sweden became the first European country to end all Confucius Institute partnerships.²²

In Japan, Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga has announced plans to launch a formal inquiry into Confucius Institutes.²³ In Scotland, members of the Educational Institute of Scotland, a teacher’s union have called for an investigation of Confucius Institutes.²⁴

19 Mike Pompeo and Betsy DeVos, “Joint Letter to Commissioners of Education About China’s Confucius Classrooms Program,” October 14, 2020, available at USC US-China Institute, <https://china.usc.edu/mike-pompeo-and-betsy-devos-joint-letter-commissioners-education-about-chinas-confucius-classrooms>, accessed January 18, 2022.

20 “Concerning the Threat of Authoritarian Influence and the Defense of Public Institutions,” Athenai Institute, May 13, 2022, https://ded2c2d3-2166-446c-a941-a2344cb88920.filesusr.com/ugd/d5a0ea_dbff4b7746544e3c87d17d426515c7b1.pdf, accessed January 18, 2022.

21 “China’s Confucius Institutes,” Conservative Party Human Rights Commission, February 2019, https://conservativeparty-humanrightscommission.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/CPHRC_Confucius_Institutes_report_FEBRUARY_2019-1.pdf, accessed January 18, 2022.

22 Oliver Moody, “Swedes Axe China-Backed Confucius School Scheme as Relations Sour,” *The Times*, April 21, 2020, <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/swedes-axe-china-backed-confucius-school-scheme-as-relations-sour-7n56ld2v3>, accessed April 18, 2022.

23 Walter Sim, “Japan to Probe China-Funded Confucius Institutes Amid Propaganda, Spy Threat,” *The Straits Time*, June 11, 2021, <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/east-asia/japan-to-probe-china-funded-confucius-institutes-amid-propaganda-spy-threat>, accessed February 22, 2022.

24 Mark McLoughlin, “Call for Investigation into Chinese Confucius Institutes in Schools,” *The Times*, June 12, 2021, <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/call-for-investigation-into-chinese-confucius-institutes-in-schools-5bkipznn9d>, accessed February 22, 2022.

China's Defense and Rebranding of CIs

The Chinese government has used an “all-of-the-above” approach to defending its Confucius Institutes. It has sought to persuade Americans that Confucius Institutes are innocuous, as with a 2018 National Press Club event sponsored by the Confucius Institute U.S. Center, where ASU’s Matt Salmon claimed the Confucius Institute was “a real, real blessing” co-funded by the Department of Defense. The Chinese government has also threatened the U.S. with hostility, as in July 2021, when Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xie Feng delivered a list of “wrongdoings” it demanded the U.S. correct, including assaults on Confucius Institutes.²⁵

For a time, Hanban sought to reassure its American partner universities of the value of a Confucius Institute, and to coach them in the art of defending their Confucius Institutes. Records requests reveal that Hanban mailed to many American hosts of Confucius Institutes a 2019 letter rebutting “recent groundless criticism” and seeking suggestions “on how to better develop our Confucius Institute under such circumstances.” The letter, signed by Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive of Confucius Institute Headquarters, proceeded to “clarify the mission of the Confucius Institutes,” provided a list of talking points, and urged “proactive” measures such as making Confucius Institute contracts public—the secrecy of which critics had frequently commented on.²⁶

Some Chinese universities, too, wrote to their American partners, urging them to maintain their Confucius Institutes despite recent counter-pressure. In April 2019, East China

25 Jenni Fink, “China Issues List of ‘Wrongdoings’ to U.S., Demands Behaviors Must Stop,” *Newsweek*, July 26, 2021, <https://www.newsweek.com/china-issues-list-wrongdoings-us-demand-behaviors-must-stop-1613074>, accessed February 22, 2022.

26 See, for example, letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Michael Schill, President of the University of Oregon, March 18, 2019.

Normal University President Qian Xuhong wrote to University of Oregon President Michael H. Schill, saying he had “learnt that the Confucius Institute is in face of some difficulties.” Xuhong assured Schill that East China Normal University, “in the name of Partner University, are more than willing to continuously join hands with you to find out suitable ways to settle the difficulties.”²⁷

In addition to defending Confucius Institutes outright, the Chinese government has also relied on the art of subterfuge, rebranding Confucius Institutes under different names and massaging their outlines to be less obvious to the public, and better camouflaged within the university. This has proven an effective strategy, and at least 38 universities that closed a Confucius Institute have replaced or sought to replace it with something similar.

The Chinese government knows the United States is well on its way to a post Confucius Institute world, and it is prepared.

Defending Confucius Institutes

The Chinese government has not shied away from full-throated defenses of its Confucius Institutes. Sometimes it does so in its own name. Often, it arranges for platforms and avenues from which American supporters of Confucius Institutes may speak.

The Confucius Institute U.S. Center (CIUSC) paid for fourteen national press releases via PRNewswire between 2018 and 2020,²⁸ including an “Open Letter to Editors Nationwide.”²⁹ In 2018 it broadcast on DirectTV and on YouTube a ten-episode TV series featuring presidents of American universities and corporations praising Confucius Institutes.³⁰

CIUSC went so far as to book the National Press Club for a panel discussion in 2018, moderated by John Holdren, CEO of the U.S.-China Strong Foundation. The event featured four top administrators at universities with Confucius Institutes, each speaking highly of the Chinese government’s generosity in educating American students.

Perhaps most enthusiastic among the panelists was Matt Salmon, a former member of Congress from Arizona and at that time vice president of government affairs at Arizona State University. (ASU is one of this report’s case study institutions, detailed later in this report.).

Salmon called the Confucius Institute “a real, real blessing.” Then, in the most-quoted words of that event, Salmon remarked, “The Department of Defense has invested at Arizona’s

27 Letter from Qian Xuhong, President, East China Normal University, to Michael H. Schill, President, University of Oregon, April 18, 2019.

28 “News from Confucius Institute U.S. Center,” *PR Newswire*, undated, <https://www.prnewswire.com/news/confucius-institute-u.s.-center/>, accessed February 22, 2022.

29 Confucius Institute U.S. Center, “Confucius Institute U.S. Center Open Letter to Editors Nationwide: Before you Publish Another CI Story, Read the GAO Report,” *PR Newswire*, July 26, 2020, <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/confucius-institute-us-center-open-letter-to-editors-nationwide-301094488.html>, accessed February 22, 2022.

30 “New TV Series on Building U.S.-China Education Bridges,” Confucius Institute U.S. Center, archived on WayBack Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20201001190559/https://www.ciuscenter.org/new-tv-series-on-building-u-s-china-education-bridges/>, accessed February 22, 2022.

Confucius program.” He continued, “I find it a little bit incredulous” that anyone considers Confucius Institutes “a security threat,” noting that “if the DoD had serious reservations that the CI was some kind of threat to national security, they wouldn’t have in their wildest dreams provided funding.”³¹

Salmon had actually overstated the cooperation between ASU’s Confucius Institute and its Department of Defense-funded Chinese Language Flagship Program, but the CCP mouth-piece *China Daily* immediately took Salmon’s words at face-value in a puff piece on Confucius Institutes.³² Shortly thereafter, Senator Ted Cruz added language to the National Defense Authorization Act barring the DoD from funding Confucius Institutes.³³

That law, and similar measures considered by state governments, has prompted additional supporters of Confucius Institutes to step forward. “The U.S. government should stop vilifying China’s Confucius Institutes,” former China correspondent Ian Johnson wrote for the *Times* in a March 2021 piece headlined, “Mr. Biden, Enough With the Tough Talk on China.” Johnson compared Confucius Institutes to the UK’s British Council—a comparison Hanban has long promoted—and advised that although CI courses should not grant college credit, they should “be able to function” off-campus.³⁴

A few weeks later Jamie P. Horsley worried about “the end of CIs after a 15-year, generally controversy-free record in the United States.” Horsley, who is a senior fellow at Paul Tsai China Center, a visiting lecturer in law at Yale Law School, and a visiting fellow in Foreign Policy at the John L. Thornton China Center of the Brookings Institution, called for “a new policy on Confucius Institutes,” which amounted to greater government funding for Chinese language instruction and an end to laws (like the NDAA) that Horsley sees as “forcing cash-strapped universities to choose between federal funding and properly managed CI programs.”³⁵

Some universities have also stepped forward to praise their Confucius Institutes. Some have since reneged, like UCLA. In 2018 UCLA spokesman Ricardo Vazquez told the student newspaper *The Daily Bruin* that despite FBI Director Chris Wray’s concerns about Confucius Institutes, UCLA considered its Confucius Institute “especially important in a city like Los Angeles.”³⁶ (Two years later the UCLA Confucius Institute did in fact close.)

31 Confucius Institute U.S. Center, “U.S. - China Educational Exchanges: 40 Years of Engagement in Higher Education,” YouTube, August 24, 2018, beginning at 12:28, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mY6i5Dqii4Y&t=1s>, accessed February 22, 2022.

32 Dong Leshuo, “US Educators Defend Confucius Institutes,” *China Daily*, April 28, 2018, <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201804/28/W55ae3ab6aa3105cddf651b0b6.html>, accessed February 22, 2022.

33 Josh Rogin, “Pentagon Barred from Funding Confucius Institutes on American Campuses,” *Washington Post*, August 14, 2018, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/josh-rogin/wp/2018/08/14/pentagon-barred-from-funding-confucius-institutes-on-american-campuses/>, accessed February 22, 2022.

34 Ian Johnson, “Mr. Biden, Enough With the Tough Talk on China,” *New York Times*, March 19, 2021, <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/19/opinion/us-china-biden.html>, accessed February 22, 2022.

35 Jamie P. Horsley, “It’s Time for a New Policy on Confucius Institutes,” *Lawfare*, April 1, 2021, <https://www.lawfareblog.com/its-time-new-policy-confucius-institutes>, accessed February 22, 2022.

36 Omar Said, “Despite Federal Concerns, UCLA Will not Close Confucius Institute,” *Daily Bruin*, February 15, 2018, <https://dailybruin.com/2018/02/15/despite-federal-concerns-ucla-will-not-close-confucius-institute>, accessed February 22, 2022.

But a number of Confucius Institutes remain open in the United States (see Appendix IV), and some are vocal. Troy University dispatched Chancellor Jack Hawkins to lobby against an Alabama bill that would have barred state universities from hosting Confucius Institutes.³⁷ Troy may have an ulterior motive to retain its Confucius Institute. Its most recent agreement with Hanban, signed in 2018 for a five-year term, permitted Hanban to cancel the agreement early, but would penalize Troy's early withdrawal. Troy would owe "all the damages incurred" to Hanban, including "all the investment made under this Agreement, the legal expense and the indemnity for defamation."³⁸

Most universities that favor Confucius Institutes, though, have chosen to quietly let them go, only to reopen a similar center under a new name.

Rebranding Confucius Institutes

The Hanban, the Chinese government agency whose name has become nearly synonymous with "Confucius Institute," in July 2020 renamed itself the Ministry of Education Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation, or CLEC. CLEC then spun off a new nonprofit organization, the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF), to run Confucius Institutes.

China's *Global Times* presented the rebranding as a way to "disperse the Western misinterpretation that the organization served as China's ideological marketing machine."³⁹ Hanban's transformation did, in fact, execute a plan the Chinese government had announced to "reform" the image of Confucius Institutes, retooling them to "better serve Chinese diplomacy."⁴⁰

As early as 2019, Hanban was preparing to modify Confucius Institutes to make them more palatable to the West. That year, Hanban staff led a session at the 2019 National Chinese Language Conference, an annual conference Hanban started in 2007 before stepping back as a behind-the-scenes funder, while the Asia Society and the College Board became the public organizers.⁴¹ Hanban gathered some 60 CI directors at the conference to discuss threats to the future of Confucius Institutes. One attendee, Aihua Liao, the assistant director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Washington, recalled that Ma Jianfei of Hanban told

37 Clint Reid, "The Chinese Communist Party's Influence in Alabama Education," *Yellow Hammer*, June 1, 2021, <https://yellowhammernews.com/guest-the-chinese-communist-partys-influence-in-alabama-education/>, February 22, 2022.

38 Renewal of Agreement Between Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and Troy University on Co-Development of Confucius Institute at Troy University, 2018.

39 Chen Xi, "New NGO to Operate China's Confucius Institutes, 'disperse misinterpretation'," *Global Times*, July 5, 2020, archived on Wayback Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20200706052229/https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1193584.shtml>, accessed February 23, 2022.

40 Yang Sheng, "Confucius Institutes to Better Serve Chinese Diplomacy," *Global Times*, January 24, 2018, archived at Wayback Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20180124201144/https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1086405.shtml>, accessed February 23, 2022.

41 Rachelle Peterson, *Corrupting the College Board: Confucius Institutes and K-12 Education*, National Association of Scholars, September 2020, <https://www.nas.org/reports/corrupting-the-college-board>, accessed January 22, 2022.

attendees “US CIs are now facing challenges and many are to be closed but Hanban sees it as an opportunity to restructure/remap the CIs across the world.” Ma also advised that, in Liao’s words, “Hanban will support whichever way that could help CI to relocate due to conflict with DoD funding or other federal policies.”⁴²

In 2020, the Hanban consulted with Nathaniel Ahrens, executive director of the American Mandarin Society, to help Hanban reshape the image of Confucius Institutes. Our FOIA requests show that in 2020, the Washington State China Relations Council prepared a webinar on Confucius Institutes, featuring Ahrens. An invitation to Jeffrey Riedinger, vice provost of the University of Washington, described Ahrens as having “worked on the issue with the Hanban” to “help them reorganize the concept” of Confucius Institutes to more closely match Germany’s better respected Goethe Institutes.⁴³ The webinar was notable not only for its emphasis on “reorganizing” Confucius Institutes to make them more appealing, but also because it sought to include the University of Washington, which had already closed its Confucius Institute but could, in theory, be persuaded back to participation.

Hanban’s reorganization changes little about the substance of Confucius Institutes. CIEF is technically a nongovernmental nonprofit, which defenders of Confucius Institutes say makes null past criticisms that Confucius Institutes are run by the Chinese government. In reality, the line between the Chinese government and its offshoot organizations is paper-thin. CIEF is under the supervision of the Chinese Ministry of Education and is funded by the Chinese government.

CLEC continues to handle most of the work the Hanban once did. Per China’s *Global Times*, it maintains responsibility to “coordinate Chinese language learning resources, make standards for teaching and support training for teachers and compilation of books.”⁴⁴ Some universities that kept their Confucius Institutes after CLEC and CIEF split signed new memoranda of understanding with both CLEC and CIEF, our records requests show.⁴⁵ At universities that closed their Confucius Institutes, CLEC offered to sponsor a new, similar center. Some, like Northern State University, took CLEC up on this offer.⁴⁶

Hanban’s reorganization has prompted a cascade of rebranding efforts at American universities. Many are eager to ditch the now-toxic name “Confucius Institute” but retain funding and close relationships with Chinese institutions. These institutions have sought to keep aspects of a Confucius Institute without using the name. They understand that the

42 Email from Aihua Liao to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “Re: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 28, 2019.

43 Email from Norwell Coquillard, Executive Director, Washington State China Relations Council, to Jeffrey Riedinger, University of Washington, subject “Webinar on Confucius Institutes with the Washington State China Relations Council,” September 14, 2020.

44 Chen Xi, “New NGO to Operate China’s Confucius Institutes, ‘disperse misinterpretation.’”

45 See for example, Supplemental Agreement for the Continued Operation of a Confucius Institute at the University at Buffalo, 2021.

46 Agreement on Provision of Chinese Language Teachers Between Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation, China, and Northern State University, USA, July 28, 2020.

brand “Confucius Institute” has become a political liability, yet they hope to maintain their previous engagement with the Chinese government.

And not just American universities: the Asia Society, too, has kept its Confucius Classroom open but renamed its network of Confucius Classrooms the “Chinese Language Partner Network,” evidently to deter criticism.⁴⁷

The scale of these rebranding efforts signals how thoroughly the political landscape has changed in the last few years. In our 2017 report, *Outsourced to China*, we expressed doubt that universities could extricate themselves from Confucius Institutes without jeopardizing other relationships in China. “Confucius Institutes have grown into a central node of US-Chinese academic exchanges, making it increasingly difficult for universities to withdraw from Confucius Institutes without jeopardizing other financial relationships,” we wrote. “Withdrawing from hosting a Confucius Institute is a difficult task.... The agreement may be cancelled before it comes up for its five-year renewal period, but only if there is ‘a national emergency, war, prohibitive government regulation or any other cause beyond the control of the parties.’”⁴⁸

Changes in federal policy have enabled many colleges and universities to terminate their Confucius Institute contracts using the force majeure clause we quoted in our 2017 report. However, increasingly the Chinese government has also welcomed the closures of Confucius Institutes in the United States as an opportunity to extend its influence in new ways.

The Chinese government’s acquiescence in the closure of Confucius Institutes suggests that even in their waning, Confucius Institutes have served the Communist Party well. A central goal in establishing Confucius Institutes, for the Chinese government, was to bring colleges and universities into closer relationships with Chinese institutions.

Confucius Institutes built those relationships and now fall away, unneeded, like a scaffold after the building is complete.

CLEC and CIEF: Hanban’s Successors

CLEC and CIEF, both successors to the Hanban, appear to duplicate each other in some ways. Both run overseas Chinese language and culture programs. When colleges and universities closed their Confucius Institutes, many wrote to both CLEC and CIEF, and sometimes received responses from both.

But overall we find that CLEC, which is the new name for the Hanban, is running overseas Chinese language programs that are not called Confucius Institutes. CIEF is running Confucius Institutes. Colleges and universities that continue to host Confucius Institutes are

47 Yuichiro Kakutani, “China-Backed Confucius Institute Rebrands to Avoid Scrutiny.”

48 Rachele Peterson, *Outsourced to China: Confucius Institutes and Soft Power in American Higher Education*, National Association of Scholars, April 2017, <https://www.nas.org/reports/outsourced-to-china>, accessed April 22, 2022.

doing so under the umbrella of CIEF. Colleges and universities that closed their Confucius Institutes but are operating other Chinese language programs are often doing so with support from either a Chinese university or from CLEC. However, at least one university, Wayne State University, was offered a non-Confucius Institute program, the “Chinese Language Center,” which would have been funded by CIEF.⁴⁹

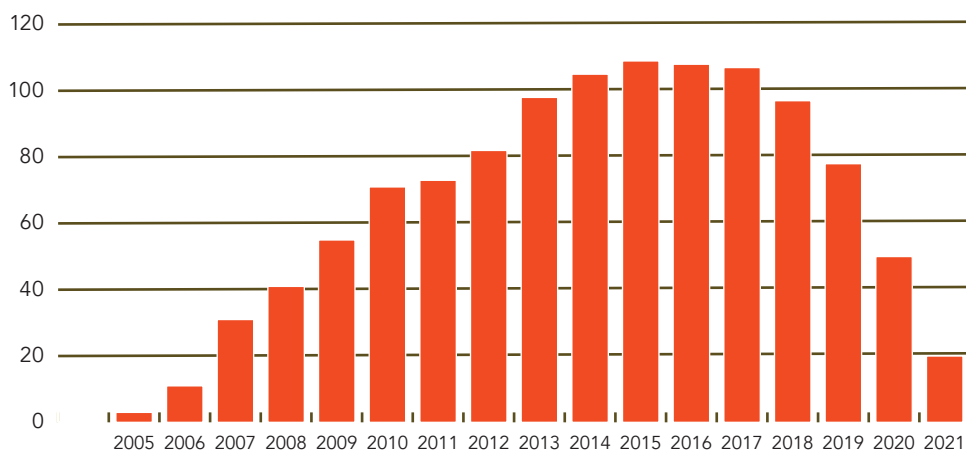
Any distinctions between the two organizations are technical. As far as we can tell, CLEC and CIEF run extremely similar programs whose primary difference seems to be in name only.

⁴⁹ Letter from Chen Jianguo, Vice President, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, to Ahmad M. Ezzeddine, Associate Vice President Educational Outreach and International Programs, Wayne State University, January 27, 2021.

Charting Confucius Institutes by Year

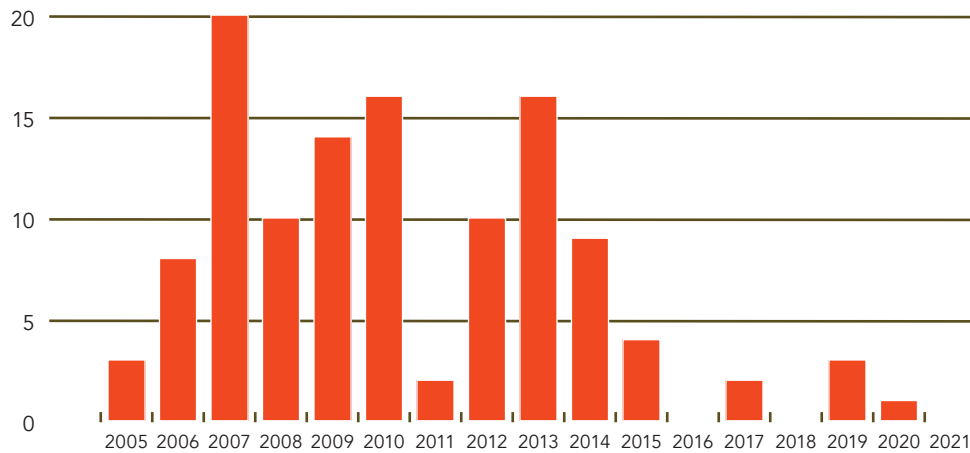
One hundred eighteen American institutions have hosted a Confucius Institute. Three opened in 2005: the University of Maryland (the first in the U.S.), Chicago Public Schools, and China Institute, a private educational nonprofit in New York City. One year later the number had jumped to eleven, and by 2007 to 31. The number of Confucius Institutes peaked in 2015, when there were 109.

Confucius Institutes by Year



The number of new Confucius Institutes opening per year in the United States has varied greatly. Notably, CIs have continued to open at new institutions even after the rise of concerns about Confucius Institutes' integrity and neutrality.

Confucius Institutes Opening Per Year



As recently as 2020, Pacific Lutheran University became the new host of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington, after the University of Washington transferred the program to PLU. In 2019, three new institutions opened a CI. Two of these had transferred from departing CI hosts: Simpson County Schools took on Western Kentucky University's CIs, and San Diego Global Knowledge University took San Diego State University's. One institution, Medgar Evers College, opened a new CI that had not previously existed elsewhere.

The first Confucius Institute to close was Dickinson State University, which canceled its Confucius Institute agreement in February 2012, less than a year after it had signed documents with the Hanban, and before the Confucius Institute had even officially opened. News of the Confucius Institute signing coincided with a public realization that the university had served as a diploma mill for foreign students seeking Western credentials. An audit found that 743 out of 816 students enrolled via partnerships with Chinese and Russian universities lacked English proficiency test scores, submitted fraudulent transcripts, or earned insufficient credits for the degrees they were awarded.⁵⁰ Dickinson's accreditor put the university "on notice,"⁵¹ and the Confucius Institute closed as well.

The second Confucius Institute to close was at the University of Chicago, in a major decision that made national news. The University announced its decision in September 2014,⁵² just five months after 108 faculty members signed an open letter denouncing the Confucius Institute⁵³ and three months after the American Association of University Professors came

50 Laura Donovan, "Violations Found in Dickinson State University's Foreign Student Program," *Bismarck Tribune*, February 11, 2012, https://bismarcktribune.com/news/state-and-regional/violations-found-in-dickinson-state-university-s-for-ign-student-program/article_2a062be0-5455-11e1-8f8c-0019bb2963f4.html, accessed February 23, 2022.

51 Elizabeth Redden, "No Shortcut," *Inside Higher Ed*, July 26, 2021, <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2012/07/26/evaluation-foreign-students-credentials-may-be-getting-short-shrift>, accessed February 23, 2022.

52 "Statement on the Confucius Institute at the University of Chicago," University of Chicago, September 25, 2014, <https://news.uchicago.edu/story/statement-confucius-institute-university-chicago>, accessed February 23, 2022.

53 Elizabeth Redden, "Rejecting Confucius Funding," *Inside Higher Ed*, April 29, 2014, <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2014/04/29/chicago-faculty-object-their-campus-confucius-institute#sthash.5p3FFj9V.dpbs>, accessed February 23, 2022.

out against Confucius Institutes.⁵⁴ Within days Pennsylvania State University, too, said it was closing its Confucius Institute.⁵⁵

The demise of the Confucius Institute at the University of Chicago was in part the result of sustained criticism from Marshall Sahlins, an emeritus professor of anthropology at the university. Sahlins had in 2013 written “China U.” for *The Nation*, the first long-form critique of Confucius Institutes. In that piece, Sahlins had not shied away from criticizing his own university, quoting a colleague, Ted Foss, the deputy director of Chicago’s Center for East Asian Studies, that “I can put up a picture of the Dalai Lama in this office. But on the fourth floor [at the Confucius Institute], we wouldn’t do that.”⁵⁶ Sahlins had been influential in the faculty petition against the Confucius Institute, which read, in part, “the University is participating in a worldwide, politico-pedagogical project that is contrary in many respects to its own academic values.”⁵⁷

But the Chinese government also had its own missteps to blame. Having learned about faculty opposition to the Confucius Institute, Hanban director-general Xu Lin reportedly contacted the university to convey that “Should your college decide to withdraw, I’ll agree” – a sentence the *New York Times* reported “in Chinese ... carries connotations of a challenge.” The *Jiefang Daily* enthusiastically declared that Xu’s “attitude made the other side anxious. The school quickly responded that it will continue to properly manage the Confucius Institute.”⁵⁸

When the University of Chicago announced its termination of the Confucius Institute, it cited “recently published comments about UChicago in an article about the director-general of Hanban,” which it took as “incompatible with a continued equal partnership.”⁵⁹

Penn State, for its part, said it terminated the Confucius Institute because some of the university’s “goals are not consistent” with those of the Hanban.⁶⁰

The action taken by the University of Chicago, despite its national attention, failed to spark a sustained movement. Besides Penn State, no other universities closed Confucius Institutes in 2014. Nor did any the following year. In 2016, Pfeiffer University did—by way of transferring its Confucius Institute to the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Only in 2017 did the sustained downward trajectory of Confucius Institutes begin.

54 Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, “On Partnerships with Foreign Governments: The Case of Confucius Institutes,” American Association of University Professors, June 2014, <https://www.aaup.org/report/confucius-institutes>, accessed February 23, 2022.

55 Elizabeth Redden, “Another Confucius Institute to Close,” *Inside Higher Ed*, October 1, 2014, <https://www.insidehighered.com/quicktakes/2014/10/01/another-confucius-institute-close>, accessed February 23, 2022.

56 Marshall Sahlins, “China U.”

57 Yali Amit, et al., “Petition to the Committee of the Council,” *Inside Higher Ed*, April 29, 2014, [https://www.insidehighered.com/sites/default/server_files/files/Chicago%20Petition%20re%20Confucius%20Institute%20\(2\).docx](https://www.insidehighered.com/sites/default/server_files/files/Chicago%20Petition%20re%20Confucius%20Institute%20(2).docx), accessed April 18, 2022.

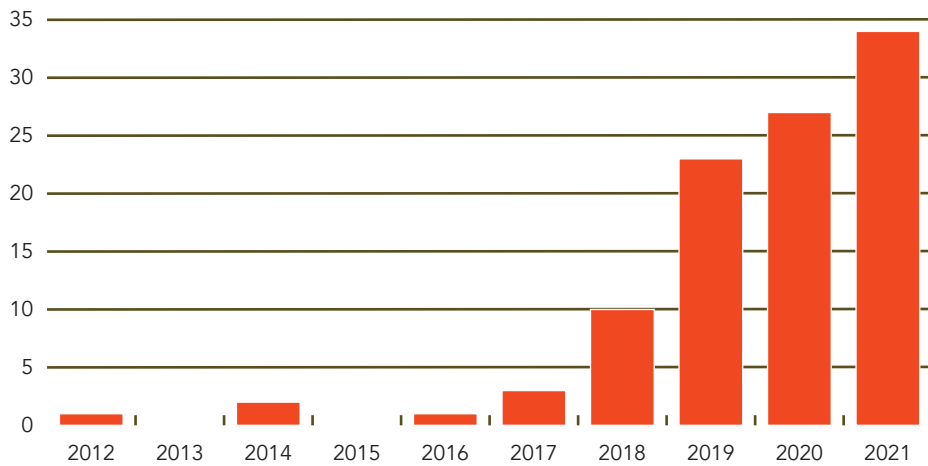
58 Didi Kirsten Tatlow, “University of Chicago’s Relations With Confucius Institute Sour,” *New York Times*, September 26, 2014, <https://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/09/26/university-of-chicagos-relations-with-confucius-institute-sour/?r=0>, accessed February 23, 2022.

59 “Statement on the Confucius Institute at the University of Chicago,” University of Chicago, September 25, 2014.

60 Elizabeth Redden, “Another Confucius Institute to Close.”

The following chart shows the number of Confucius Institutes that closed per year. In 2017, three closed, followed by ten in 2018, 23 in 2019, 27 in 2020, and 34 in 2021. Already in 2022, four more have closed or have announced they will close by the end of the year (Houston Independent School District, Southern Utah University, Valparaiso University, and University of Akron). Another two have announced their intention to close but have given no date (Alabama A&M University and Bryant University).

Confucius Institute Closures Per Year



**When
Confucius
Institutes
Close**

Why Confucius Institutes Close

Most of the criticisms surrounding Confucius Institutes involve threats to national security, infringements of academic freedom, and the problem of censorship. But these are rarely the reasons colleges and universities give when they announce plans to close a Confucius Institute. The most frequently cited reasons are the development of alternative partnerships in China, and changes in U.S. public policy.

Only five of 104 institutions cited concerns regarding the Chinese government's relationship to Confucius Institutes—and two of these five proclaimed that all national alarm was due to the mismanagement of Confucius Institutes by *other* universities.

We tracked the reasons colleges and universities have given for closing their Confucius Institutes. We drew primarily on four sources: letters the institutions sent to the Chinese government or their Chinese partner university; letters the institutions sent to a U.S. government body, often the Department of State; internal announcements to the staff, faculty, and campus community; and statements published on the institutions' own websites or published by the media. In a few cases where we could identify no stated reason, we contacted the institution and asked for a statement. By using both public and internal statements made by institutions, we put together the most complete explanation to date of the motivations behind Confucius Institute closures.

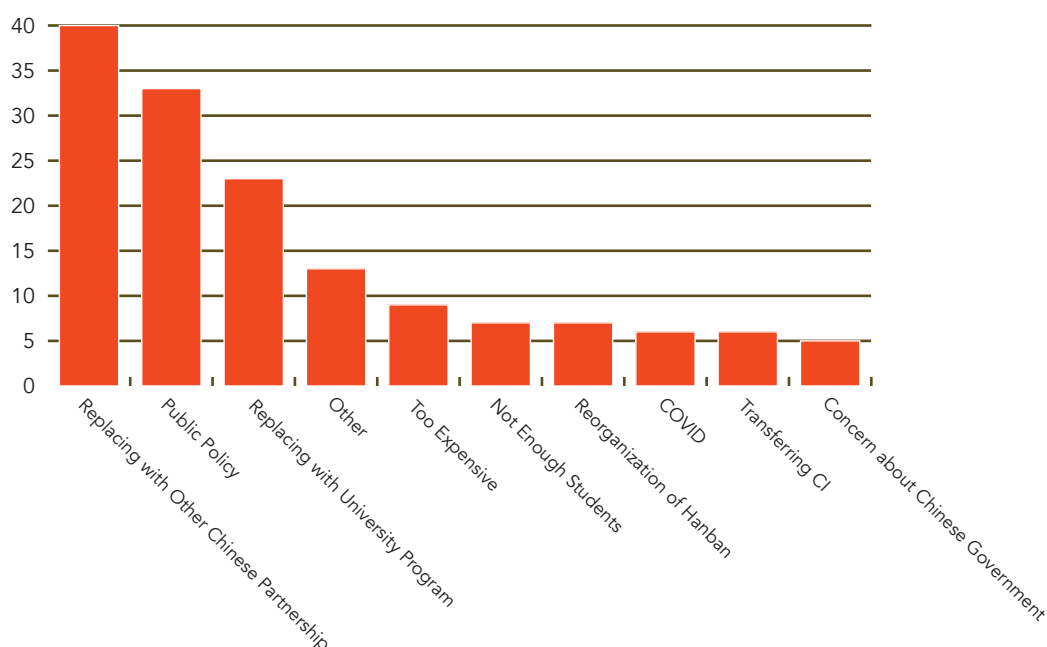
In our documents database online at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts, you may download and read these documents for yourself. In Appendix II, you may also see a chart offering quotes from the universities on why they closed their CI.

We organized these reasons into ten categories. They are, in order of popularity: replacing the Confucius Institute with a new Chinese partnership (40); U.S. public policy (33);

replacing with a university-run Chinese program (23); the expense of hosting a Confucius Institute (9); insufficient students (7); the reorganization of the Hanban (7); COVID-19 (6); transferring the CI to another institution (6); and concern about the Chinese government (5). Thirteen colleges or universities gave unique reasons we categorized as “other.” Seventeen gave no reason whatsoever.

Some institutions gave multiple reasons, and we counted them all. Rather than attempt to reduce each institution to a single reason (a process with a high degree of subjectivity), we permitted institutions unlimited reasons for the purpose of our study. Hence the total number of reasons cited (149) is larger than the number of institutions that closed a Confucius Institute (104).

Reasons for Closing Confucius Institutes



Replacing Confucius Institutes with New Partnerships in China

Setting up a new partnership with a Chinese institution is the single most frequently cited reason for closing a Confucius Institute. Forty of 104 institutions (38 percent) say they are replacing the Confucius Institute with a new partnership, often one that is quite similar to the Confucius Institute. Many others do in practice arrange for alternative engagement with China, even if they do not say this in the same statement in which they announce the closure of the Confucius Institute.

The University of Massachusetts Boston called for “a new model, a different arrangement,” in an announcement of Confucius Institute’s closure sent by Interim Chancellor Katherine Newman and Provost Emily McDermott to the “University of Massachusetts Boston Community.” Newman and McDermott added that they hoped to maintain pieces of the Confucius Institute under a new name: “We have been in conversations with Renmin University in Beijing about ways to continue some of the Confucius Institute’s activities through our standing university-to-university partnership with them.”⁶¹

The University of Michigan sought to develop new partnerships with Hanban. In a public statement, the university announced, “U-M is in communication with Hanban, exploring alternative ways to support the greater U-M community to continuously engage with Chinese artistic culture.”⁶² In a letter to Hanban, Vice Provost James Holloway pitched Hanban on the idea of “a new model for collaboration between the UM and Hanban,” and listed a number of programs and schools Hanban could “engage with.”⁶³ (For a more detailed profile of the University of Michigan, see “Replace the CI.”)

The University of Nebraska Lincoln hoped “that this is only a new phase in the partnership between UNL and XITU,” an acronym for Xi’an Jiaotong University, its Confucius Institute partner. This letter, from Chancellor Ronnie D. Green to Wang Shuguo, urged a new agreement in time to keep the Confucius Institute teachers on campus.⁶⁴

In a letter to Hanban, University of Oregon Dean Dennis Galvin described a “commitment, in a post Confucius Institute era, to maintain and indeed expand” partnerships with East China Normal University.⁶⁵

The University of Tennessee Knoxville lauded its CI for “laying the groundwork for a strong partnership with Southeast University” on which it intended to build further joint programs.⁶⁶

Central Connecticut State University President Zelma R. Toro hoped that “once conditions permit,” CCSU and Shandong Normal University would one day be able to “develop new collaborative programs.” In the meantime, she wrote to Shandong President Zeng Qingliang, “Please be assured that CCSU will continue to work bilaterally with Shandong Normal University... in accordance with our Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2007.”⁶⁷

61 Announcement from University of Massachusetts Boston Interim Chancellor Katherine Newman and Provost Emily McDermott to “University of Massachusetts Boston Community,” January 17, 2019.

62 Debing Su, “U-M to End Agreement with Confucius Institute Next Year,” *The University Record*, December 10, 2018, <https://record.umich.edu/articles/u-m-end-agreement-confucius-institute-next-year/>, accessed February 23, 2022.

63 Letter from James P. Holloway, Arthur F. Thurnau Professor, Vice Provost for Global Engagement and Interdisciplinary Academic Affairs, Professor of Nuclear Engineering & Radiological Sciences, University of Michigan, to “Madame Jing,” September 20, 2018.

64 Letter from University of Nebraska Lincoln Chancellor Ronnie D. Green to Wang Shuguo, Xi’an Jiaotong University, September 3, 2020.

65 Email from University of Oregon Dean and Vice Provost Dennis Galvan to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, and Qian Xuhong, East China Normal University, undated.

66 “UT Transitions Strategic Focus for its Global Engagement in Asia,” University of Tennessee Knoxville News, January 24, 2019, <https://news.utk.edu/2019/01/24/ut-transitions-strategic-focus-for-its-global-engagement-in-asia/>, accessed February 24, 2022.

67 Letter from Central Connecticut State University President Zelma R. Toro to Shandong Normal University President Zeng Qingliang, November 6, 2020.

The University of Wisconsin-Platteville (one of the few that also cited national security concerns) told CIEF and CLEC it intended to close the Confucius Institute “in an amicable and respectful manner so that our partnership can continue many other important programs, projects, and engagements.” Chancellor Dennis J. Shields specifically cited the Master of Science in Teaching English as a Second Language program as one he hoped to continue jointly with CIEF and CLEC, “as well as other programs and projects in the future.”⁶⁸

Some institutions apparently prepared in advance for their Confucius Institutes’ closure, having already begun negotiating replacement agreements to continue parts of the Confucius Institute program. Colorado State University stated that “A new agreement will be formalized with Hunan University to continue Chinese language and cultural exchange at CSU.”⁶⁹ Richard Benson, president of the University of Texas Dallas, wrote that “We will be arranging a new bilateral agreement with Southeast University to continue our mutually beneficial engagements.”⁷⁰ Benson went on to describe the “newly created UT Dallas Center for Chinese Studies” which would house many of the programs the Confucius Institute once ran. (Indeed, the former director of the Confucius Institute heads this new center.)

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and its Chinese partner university, Sun Yat-sen University had built a number of partnerships outside of the Confucius Institute—with “nearly every school at IUPUI collaborating with SYSU over the course of our affiliation,” IUPUI Chancellor Nasser H. Paydar wrote to Sun Yat-sen University President Jun Luo. Paydar assured Luo that the closure of the Confucius Institute “has no influence over IUPUI’s commitment to the strategic alliance between our institutions.” In the absence of the Confucius Institute, Paydar promised to work “with you and your colleagues at SYSU to explore opportunities to continue to advance the study of Chinese language and culture, building on the legacy of our valued partnership.”⁷¹

U.S. Public Policy

Thirty-three institutions blamed U.S. public policy for the closure of a Confucius Institute. In a 2020 letter to Hanban director general Ma Jianfei, University of North Carolina Charlotte’s Interim Chancellor Joan F. Lorden detailed the ways state and federal government officials can influence a university’s decision:

68 Letter from Dennis J. Shields, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, to Yang Wei, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 1, 2021.

69 Letter from Colorado State University Office of the General Counsel (name redacted) to Hunan University (name redacted), January 9, 2021.

70 Letter from University of Texas Dallas President Richard C. Benson to Ma Jianfei and Jing Wei, Hanban, and Wang Baoping, Southeast University, February 28, 2019.

71 Letter from Nasser H. Paydar, Chancellor, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis to Jun Luo, President, Sun Yat-sen University, April 5, 2019.

Over the last two years alone, countless hours have been spent responding to inquiries regarding the Institute, including inquiries from members of the local and national media, the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Global Human Rights, the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, and numerous concerned state and local legislators and citizens. As you are likely aware, there are also several legislative efforts that preclude UNC Charlotte from maintaining its Confucius Institute. Since 2019, the National Defense Authorization Act has prohibited UNC Charlotte from receiving language program funding from the U.S. Defense Department due to the presence of the Institute, and there is additional pending federal legislation that could result in substantial consequences for the university unless we terminate the Agreement. More recently, legislation was introduced in the North Carolina General Assembly that would prohibit any constituent institution of the University of North Carolina, including UNC Charlotte, from operating a Confucius Institute as soon as the start of this academic year, and render private colleges and universities with a Confucius Institute ineligible to receive scholarship funds from the State of North Carolina. UNC Charlotte must be as prepared as possible for the potential impact of this legislation.⁷²

Valparaiso University President José D. Padilla likewise spelled out the power of U.S. public policy in this public statement from 2021:

First, some members of Congress reached out to the University in 2020 and earlier in 2021, questioning the presence of CIVU [Confucius Institute at Valparaiso University]. A federal law, the National Defense Authorization Act, already prohibits the Defense Department (DOD) from funding research at any university with a Confucius Institute. DOD funding is not the only federal funding at risk, Department of Education (DOE) funding may also be. Just this past March, DOE funding and Confucius Institutes were intertwined in a bill, S.590, which the U.S. Senate passed by unanimous consent. (Unanimous consent means that no U.S. Senator objected to this bill.) This bill would impose tight restrictions on funding from DOE (other than student financial aid) to colleges hosting Confucius Institutes. A potential cut-off of DOE funding would be devastating to our financial position. This is not a risk we can take.⁷³

⁷² Letter from University of North Carolina Charlotte Interim Chancellor Joan F. Lorden to Ma Jianfei, July 1, 2020.

⁷³ Letter from José D. Padilla, President, Valparaiso University, to "Students, Faculty, Staff and Alumni," August 30, 2021, available in "Closing The Confucius Institute at Valparaiso University (CIVU)," Valparaiso University, August 30, 2021, <https://www.valpo.edu/news/2021/08/30/closing-the-confucius-institute-at-valparaiso-university-civu/>, accessed February 23, 2022.

Padilla went on, however, to insist that although his decision followed close on the heels of an investigation by Indiana Attorney General Todd Rokita, the “wave of closures [of other Confucius Institutes] and the other factors above are the reasons for my closing CIVU, not the Indiana Attorney General’s (AG) investigation into CIVU.”⁷⁴

Of the 33 colleges and universities that cite public policy as a reason for the Confucius Institute’s closure, 19 cite the potential loss of federal funds. Eleven specifically cite by name the National Defense Authorization Act, which barred certain grants from the Department of Defense to colleges and universities with Confucius Institutes.

“The passage of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 has adversely affected the University of Maryland’s ability to both host a Confucius Institute and receive certain federal funding,” University of Maryland President Wallace D. Loh wrote to Ma Jianfei, director general of CLEC, in 2020. “Our subsequent application for a waiver from the relevant terms of this legislation was not accepted. As such, we are unfortunately unable to continue hosting the Confucius Institute at the University of Maryland.”⁷⁵

San Francisco State University President Leslie E. Wong issued a statement that “The John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 specifies that Department of Defense (DoD) funds cannot be used to support a Chinese language program at an institution of higher education that hosts a Confucius Institute....San Francisco State is unable to operate both the Confucius Institute and the Chinese Flagship Program, and will close the Confucius Institute.”⁷⁶

The University of Washington, one of our case studies described in greater detail later in this report, told Hanban it was “very disappointed to be forced to choose between hosting CIWA and pursuing this new opportunity” to host a Department of Defense-funded Chinese Language Flagship Program.⁷⁷

Three universities cited warnings they received from the State Department. The University of New Hampshire mentioned “a series of probes/inquiries/investigations from the Justice, Education as well as the State Department.”⁷⁸ University of Oklahoma spokesperson Kesha Keith told *Grand Lakes News* that “the U. S. Department of State conducted an

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ Letter from University of Maryland President Wallace D. Loh to Ma Jianfei, CLEC, January 16, 2020.

⁷⁶ Statement from Leslie E. Wong, President, San Francisco State University in “San Francisco State University to close Confucius Institute,” *SF State News*, May 2, 2019, <https://news.sfsu.edu/announcements/san-francisco-state-university-close-confucius-institute>, accessed February 23, 2022.

⁷⁷ Letter from Jeffrey Riedinger, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, University of Washington, to Deputy Director Ma, September 9, 2019.

⁷⁸ Letter from University of New Hampshire President James W. Dean Jr. to Chinese International Education Foundation, January 22, 2021.

inquiry into the Confucius Institute housed at OU.”⁷⁹ The University of Missouri, which is reported to have violated visa rules,⁸⁰ discreetly cited “guidance from the State Department.”⁸¹

Interestingly, the University of Pittsburgh did not mention the State Department, but merely said “The CI-Pitt program has experienced increasing scrutiny by U.S. federal agencies.”⁸² In fact one year before the CI formally closed, the university had “suspended” the CI after the State Department found that all the CI teachers scheduled to arrive at the university failed to meet visa regulations.⁸³

Replacing Confucius Institutes with University Programs

Twenty-three universities said they would replace the Confucius Institute with their own, in-house programs. However, 13 of these 23 *also* said the CI would be replaced by a new partnership with a Chinese entity—suggesting that the university-run program they envisioned was actually one run in partnership with a Chinese institution, often their former CI partner.

Temple University, for example, announced it would “not receive any further direct funding from the Chinese government in connection with” the Confucius Institute, and would instead open a new Center for Chinese Language Instruction to be “funded, housed, and managed by Temple University’s Office of International Affairs.” However, in order to “offer these language courses, Temple and its College of Liberal Arts will partner with Zhejiang Normal University,” which had been Temple’s CI partner and the source of its CI teachers.⁸⁴

Many universities described their new program as the culmination of the Confucius Institute. “After ten years of grant-funded support for the Confucius Institute, UTSA is now ready to graduate its China-related language and culture programs into a more robust environment, UTSA East Asia Institute,” University of Texas San Antonio Vice Provost Lisa Montoya wrote to Wang Jiaqiong of the University of International Business and Economics.

79 Mike Brake, “Chinese Espionage at Oklahoma University? Sen. James Lankford Wants Transparency,” *Grand Lakes News*, June 23, 2020, archived at Wayback Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20200624071654/https://www.grandlakenews.com/news/20200623/chinese-espionage-at-oklahoma-university-sen-james-lankford-wants-transparency>, accessed February 23, 2022.

80 Elizabeth Redden, “Another Confucius Institute Closes,” *Inside Higher Ed*, January 21, 2020, <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2020/01/21/missouri-closes-confucius-institute-after-running-afoul-visa-rules>, accessed February 23, 2022.

81 Letter from University of Missouri Chancellor Alexander N. Cartwright to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, January 15, 2020.

82 “Confucius Institute,” University of Pittsburgh, available on Wayback Machine, archived July 9, 2020, <https://web.archive.org/web/20200709035229/https://www.ucis.pitt.edu/cipitt/>, accessed February 24, 2022.

83 Charlotte West, “Pitt Suspends CI Chinese Language Program,” *The PIE News*, September 17, 2019, <https://thepienews.com/news/pitt-suspends-ci-chinese-language-program/>, accessed February 24, 2022.

84 Statement from Temple University Spokesman Stephen Orbanck, cited in Linda Stein, “Temple Quietly Closes Communist China-Linked Program, as Criticism of CCP Rises,” *Delaware Valley Journal*, July 15, 2021, <https://delawarevalleyjournal.com/temple-quietly-closes-communist-china-linked-program-as-criticism-of-ccp-rises/>, accessed February 24, 2022.

Montoya added that “the Confucius Institute’s activities will transition to the East Asia Institute as of June 30, 2019.”⁸⁵

North Carolina State University promised to “provide our institutional funding to continue the CI’s planned academic, cultural and service programs,” using the “infrastructure and momentum” built through the Confucius Institute.⁸⁶

The University of Texas Dallas suggested to Hanban that the closure of the Confucius Institute was “in the spirit and stated intent of Article 7 [of the university’s agreement with Hanban] that the program ultimately become self-sustaining, independent of contributions from Confucius Institute Headquarters.”⁸⁷

Ten of the 23 institutions announced plans to develop their own replacement programs without announcing, at the same time, plans to develop new partnerships with Chinese institutions: Chicago Public Schools, Pace University, Purdue University, the University of Akron, the University of Idaho, the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, the University of North Carolina Charlotte, the University of Miami Ohio, and the University of Montana.

Yet, at least four of these (University of Idaho, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, University of Montana, and Purdue University) did in fact operate these programs in partnership with their former CI partner. (We offer further analysis in the section “What Happens After a CI Closure” as well as a chart in Appendix I.)

Expense

Nine colleges and universities said the Confucius Institute was too expensive—a reason that surprised us, given that the Chinese government typically funds most costs associated with a CI. The Chinese government typically asks host universities to cover fifty percent of the Confucius Institute’s operating expenses, but most do so by offering classroom and office space and other in-kind contributions.

“Due to the budget situation in Alaska,” University of Alaska Anchorage Chancellor Cathy Sandeen informed Hanban that it would close the Confucius Institute.⁸⁸ At the time, the university was preparing for a 41 percent budget cut precipitated by decreased state oil revenue.⁸⁹

85 Letter from University of Texas San Antonio Vice Provost Lisa Montoya to Wang Jiaqiong, University of International Business and Economics, February 25, 2019.

86 Letter from W. Randolph Woodson, Chancellor, North Carolina State University, to Confucius Institute Headquarters, October 22, 2018.

87 Letter from Richard C. Benson, President, University of Texas Dallas, to Ma Jianfei and Jing Wei, Hanban, and Wang Baoping, Southeast University, February 28, 2019.

88 Letter from Cathy Sandeen, Chancellor, University of Alaska Anchorage, to Mr. Jiangwei Liu, Hanban, July 10, 2019.

89 Josh Axelrod, “University Of Alaska Readies For Budget Slash: ‘We May Likely Never Recover,’” *NPR*, July 3, 2019, <https://www.npr.org/2019/07/03/738569508/university-of-alaska-readies-for-budget-slash-we-may-likely-never-recover>, accessed February 23, 2022.

University of Iowa President J. Bruce Harreld blamed “a twenty-year disinvestment in public higher education by the State of Iowa and back-to back budget cuts by the Iowa legislature.” In his letter to Hanban, President Harreld added, “If we could find a way without university funding to continue to provide the valuable outreach activities that our CI has undertaken over the past twelve years, we would do so.”⁹⁰

Too Few Students

Seven institutions said the Confucius Institute attracted too few students. “Goals were set at the beginning of the contract and, unfortunately, we have not met them through the CI partnership,” University of West Florida President Martha D. Saunders wrote to Jing Wei of Hanban in 2017. She said “very few UWF students” had participated in trips to China and there was “limited demand” for Confucius Institute classes.⁹¹

“Declining enrollment in the program has made it difficult to continue its support,” Miami Dade College Interim President Rolando Montoya wrote to Hanban in 2019.⁹² “We have seen a decline in student enrollment in Mandarin coursework,” University of South Florida System Vice President Roger Brindley wrote to Hanban in 2018.⁹³

Reorganization of Hanban

Seven institutions blamed the reorganization of Hanban, which renamed itself the Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation and split off a separate nonprofit, the Chinese International Education Foundation, to manage Confucius Institutes.

“The University of Southern Maine does not consent to this change and therefore declines to accept the transfer of the brands of Confucius Institute and Confucius Classroom to The Foundation,” President Glenn Cummings and Provost Jeannine Diddle wrote to Yang Wei of the Chinese International Education Foundation and Ma Jianfei of the Center for Language Education and Cooperation.⁹⁴

The Colorado State University Office of the General Counsel wrote to Hunan University that “Due to the deregistration of the organization, CSU has decided to terminate any agreements affiliated with the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China.”⁹⁵

⁹⁰ Letter from J. Bruce Harreld, President, University of Iowa to Jing Wei, Hanban, August 3, 2018.

⁹¹ Letter from Martha D. Saunders, President, University of West Florida to Jing Wei, Hanban, December 8, 2017.

⁹² Letter from Rolando Montoya, Interim President, Miami Dade College to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, October 2, 2019.

⁹³ Letter from Roger Brindley, Vice President, University of South Florida System to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, September 7, 2018.

⁹⁴ Letter from Glenn Cummings, President, University of Southern Maine, and Jeannine Diddle Uzzi, Provost and Executive Vice President, University of Southern Maine, to Yang Wei, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, March 12, 2021.

⁹⁵ Letter from (name redacted), Office of the General Counsel, Colorado State University, to (name redacted), Hunan University, January 9, 2021.

COVID-19

Six universities blamed the COVID-19 pandemic for precipitating the closure of a Confucius Institute.

“The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted Central Connecticut State University’s (CCSU) Confucius Institute’s (CI) ability to conduct its programming, much of which relies on international travel to and from the United States and China,” President Zulma Torro explained to Hao Pan of CLEC.⁹⁶

UCLA wrote in an email to NAS that “there was an urgency to focus the university’s resources and expertise on pressing world issues, such as the climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.”⁹⁷

Transferring the Confucius Institute

Six universities said they intended to find a new home for the CI by transferring it elsewhere: Pfeiffer University, San Diego State University, the University of Maryland, the University of Arizona, the University of Washington, and Western Kentucky University. It is unclear if the University of Maryland did find a new host for its CI, but the other four did, as described in the section “What Happens After a CI Closure.”

University of Washington Vice Provost Jeffrey Riedinger told Hanban that “I am personally leading efforts to identify an appropriate alternate host institution.”⁹⁸

“It was always our plan to find alternative solutions to keep the K-12 program alive,” Western Kentucky University President Timothy Caboi told the CI Headquarters. “We are pleased to inform you that the Simpson County Board of Education has agreed to be the new host site for the program.”⁹⁹

San Diego State University told Hanban its program was “sufficiently mature that it deserves continued development within the school system here in San Diego County.” President Adela de la Torre wrote, “We are delighted that you have accepted our recommendation to transfer our existing CI education initiatives and services to a local educational partner independent from SDSU.”¹⁰⁰

96 Letter from Zulma Torro, President, Central Connecticut State University to Hao Pan, CLEC, November 6, 2020.

97 Email from Ricardo Vazquez, director of media relations, UCLA, to Flora Yan, NAS, February 2, 2021.

98 Letter from Jeffrey Riedinger, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, University of Washington, to Deputy Director Ma, September 9, 2019.

99 Letter from Timothy C. Caboni, President, Western Kentucky University, to Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, June 14, 2019.

100 Letter from Adela de la Torre, President, San Diego State University, to Dr. Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive of Hanban, June 14, 2019.

Concern about the Chinese Government

Despite widespread public concern about the Chinese government's ulterior motives for supporting Confucius Institutes, only five universities referenced these concerns.

Two laid out possible problems with Chinese government interference, but concluded this had not been the case at their university.

University of Wisconsin-Platteville Chancellor Dennis J. Shields gave to CLEC and CIEF an overview of various concerns that have circulated:

Over the past two years, the United States of America and its Department of State have raised serious concerns as to the scope of the People's Republic of China and Beijing's influence over higher education institutions, both nationally and globally.... Unfortunately, due to these recent and continued concerns raised by the United States federal government and public officials as well as the recently enacted legislation, I have reached the difficult decision to end the UW-Platteville Confucius Institute.¹⁰¹

Shields was adamant, though, that the University of Wisconsin had good experiences with Hanban: "I stress that UW-Platteville's relationship with the Confucius Institute and SCUN has been positive, transparent, and engaging." Shields added that "My hope is that we can work together to make this change in an amicable and respectful manner so that our partnership can continue many other important programs, projects, and engagements."¹⁰²

University of South Florida System Vice President Roger Brindley wrote to Hanban that "USF is increasingly troubled by these concerning national reports." Brindley emphasized that "the USF CI has operated with a high degree of integrity and professionalism at all times," though "CI's at other universities in the United States have come under increased and persistent scrutiny by elected government officials."¹⁰³

Northwest Nazarene University, however, said with apparently genuine concern, "We made this decision because of broad national security concerns and legislation that was pending at that time."¹⁰⁴

Texas A&M and Prairie View A&M both closed their Confucius Institutes after a single decision by the Texas A&M System Chancellor John Sharp. Sharp gave a concise statement to *The Dallas News*, citing a letter Texas A&M received from two Texas Congressmen,

101 Letter from Dennis J. Shields, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin Platteville to Yang Wei, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 1, 2021.

102 *Ibid.*

103 Letter from Roger Brindley, Vice President, University of South Florida System to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, September 7, 2018.

104 Email from Mark Cork, Associate Vice President, Marketing & Communications, Northwest Nazarene University, to Rachelle Peterson, NAS, December 9, 2021.

Republican Michael McCaul and Democrat Henry Cuellar. “They have access to classified information we do not have. We are terminating the contract as they suggested,” Sharp said.¹⁰⁵

Despite Chancellor Sharp’s concerns, Texas A&M President Michael K. Young promptly wrote to A&M Chinese partner, Ocean University, assuring them that “I believe, and hope you will agree, that the partnership between our two great universities is broader and deeper than any one grant alone.” Young added that he was “committed” to “continued enhancements of our research collaborations” and that he believed “even more collaborations will be forged and our partnership will be stronger.”¹⁰⁶

Other Reasons

Thirteen universities gave reasons unique and therefore uncategorized—but most of them are extremely vague.

The University of North Florida issued a statement claiming that “After reviewing the classes, activities and events sponsored over the past four years and comparing them with the mission and goals of the University, it was determined that they weren’t aligned.”¹⁰⁷

Kennesaw State University, in an internal announcement, said it was “realigning its global focus to its current strategic priorities.”¹⁰⁸

A few, however, are notable. The University of Chicago closed its Confucius Institute in 2014, following a showdown with Hanban Director General Xu Lin, described in greater detail above. The university issued a public statement announcing the closure of the Confucius Institute, explaining that “Recently published comments about UChicago in an article about the director-general of Hanban are incompatible with a continued equal partnership.”¹⁰⁹

Kansas State University terminated its Confucius Institute in 2019 and promptly invited Hanban to renegotiate. “This termination shall become effective June 12, 2019,” Provost and Executive Vice President Charles S. Taber wrote to Hanban on December 11, 2018. But “if we can reach mutually acceptable terms,” Taber wrote, the university would “consider entering into separate, new agreements related to a Confucius Institute.” He invited Hanban to “Please contact Grant Chapman, Associate Provost for International Programs,” to discuss the possibilities.¹¹⁰ In fall 2019, Chapman did reach out to Hanban with a proposed revised

105 Jackie Wang, “Texas A&M System Cuts Ties with China’s Confucius Institute After Congressmen’s Concern Over Spying,” *Dallas Morning News*, April 5, 2018, <https://www.dallasnews.com/news/higher-education/2018/04/05/congressmen-urge-ut-dallas-texas-universities-cut-ties-chinas-confucius-institute>, accessed February 26, 2022.

106 Letter from Michael K. Young, President, Texas A&M University, to Yu Zhigang, President, Ocean University of China, April 13, 2018.

107 Elizabeth Redden, “North Florida Will Close Confucius Institute,” *Inside Higher Ed*, August 16, 2018, <https://www.inside-highered.com/quicktakes/2018/08/16/north-florida-will-close-confucius-institute>, accessed April 19, 2022.

108 Email from Ronald H. Matson, Senior Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, Kennesaw State University, to “DGA Colleagues,” July 29, 2019.

109 “Statement on the Confucius Institute at the University of Chicago,” UChicago News.

110 Letter from Charles S. Taber, Provost and Executive Vice President, Kansas State University, to Guo Jiaoyang, Division Director for Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Hanban, December 11, 2018.

contract for a Confucius Institute.¹¹¹ But in February 2020, Taber again wrote to Hanban, noting without explanation that “Kansas State University has decided not to continue to pursue new agreements related to a Confucius Institute at the University at this time.”¹¹²

Clark County School District, one of the few K-12 hosts of a Confucius Institute rather than a Confucius Classroom, told us by phone it had withdrawn unwillingly from the Confucius Institute, because “The main reason was we were not able to get licensable teachers to teach Chinese in Nevada.”¹¹³ At the time, Clark County hoped to resume bringing Hanban teachers from China, suggesting this Confucius Institute closure could have been temporary. In 2020, however, Chief Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment Officer Brenda Larsen-Mitchell wrote to Hanban that the school district “will be withdrawing from the Confucius Institute Program,” though she did not give a reason.¹¹⁴

111 Letter from Grant Chapman, Associate Provost for International Programs, Kansas State University, to Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters (HANBAN), September 12, 2019.

112 Letter from Charles S. Taber, Provost and Executive Vice President, Kansas State University, to Guo Jiaoyang, Division Director for Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Hanban, February 5, 2020.

113 Shannon La Neve, Director of Humanities, Curriculum and Instruction Division, Clark County School District, via phone to Flora Yan, NAS, January 27, 2021.

114 Letter from Brenda Larsen-Mitchell, Chief Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment Officer, Clark County School District, to Miao Jiefang, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Hanban/Confucius Institute Headquarters, June 9, 2020.

Response from China

We tracked the responses colleges and universities received from Chinese institutions reacting to news that the Confucius Institute would close. Of the 104 CIs that have closed, we were able to collect responses to 44. In 27 cases, Hanban/CLEC/CIEF responded; in 9 cases, Chinese universities responded. Both Hanban and a Chinese university responded in 8 instances.

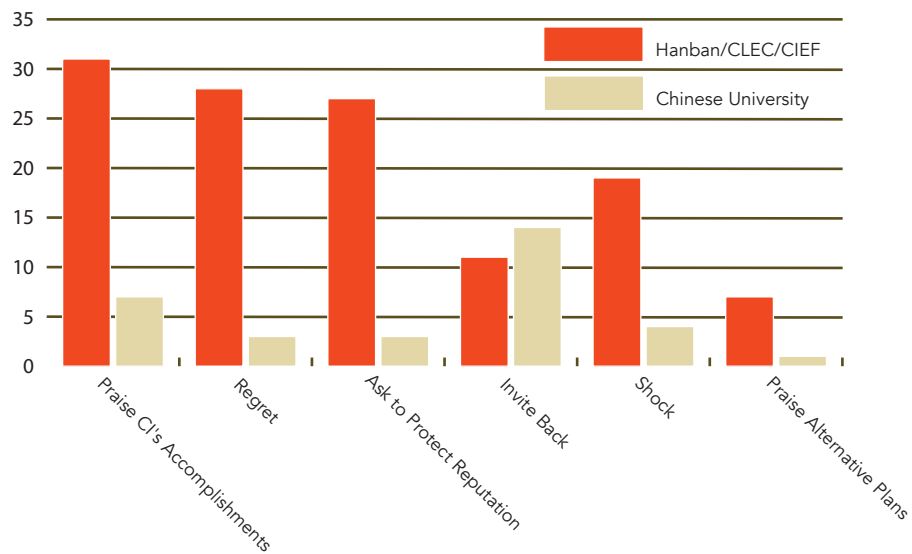
Some universities denied that Hanban or their Chinese partner university ever responded to the announcement that the CI would close. Others did not provide documents in time for publication. In Appendix III, we print excerpts from all the responses we know about. The original documents are available in our online database at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts.

We organized these responses into six categories: praising the CI's accomplishments (Hanban 31; Chinese university 8); expressing regret (Hanban 28; Chinese university 3); asking the university to protect the CI's reputation (Hanban 27; Chinese university 3); inviting the university back to CI or similar programs (Hanban 11; Chinese university 14); expressing shock (Hanban 19; Chinese university 4); and praising CI alternatives the university had mentioned (Hanban 7; Chinese university 1). (Most of the responses contain several of these seven elements; these have been counted more than once.)

The following chart shows the most common responses from Hanban/CLEC/CIEF and from Chinese universities.

What the chart cannot show, though, is the shift in the Chinese government's reaction over time. Responses from Hanban were initially characterized by shock and indignation, then by mere regret, and finally by well-coordinated efforts to woo colleges and universities into new partnerships. In the following section, we first examine this shift, and then turn to the remaining reactions from Chinese institutions.

Response to Confucius Institute Closures



Shock

Initially, the Chinese government reacted to the news of Confucius Institute closures with shock and indignation. We identified 19 Hanban responses and four Chinese university responses with these characterizations. In some cases, Hanban demeaned the university's decision and accused the university of caring too much about U.S. federal public policy. Some Chinese universities threatened to retaliate by severing all other ties outside the CI (and at least one did so).

"I am deeply shocked that you informed us of terminating our cooperation all of a sudden and decided to close the Confucius Institute at the University of Rhode Island due to the influence of John McCain National Defense Authorization Act," Hanban Deputy Director-General Ma Jianfei wrote to David M. Dooley, President of the University of Rhode Island, in January 2019.¹¹⁵

To Miami Dade College, Ma Jianfei wrote "with astonishment and disappointment" regarding the "unilateral announcement of the University to conclude the Confucius Institute." Ma inferred that the college had acted "due to the political pressure, for which we deeply regret because it is against our Agreements."¹¹⁶

The University of North Florida (UNF) received one of the most scathing responses. Ma Jianfei of Hanban wrote, "I am deeply shocked that you informed us of terminating our cooperation all of a sudden." Ma recounted how the "Confucius Institute Headquarters has attached great importance to and fully supported the development of" the UNF Confucius

¹¹⁵ Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to David M. Dooley, President, University of Rhode Island, January 18, 2019.

¹¹⁶ Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Rolando Montoya, Miami Dade College, September 6, 2019.

Institute, and emphasized that the Chinese teachers dispatched by Hanban “have paid tremendous efforts for this mission.” Ma concluded, “their achievements are worth respecting.”¹¹⁷

UNF received a second response, from Shaanxi Normal University (SNNU), its partner in the Confucius Institute, protesting that “We were very shocked when we got the Confucius Institute Termination Notice, which cannot be accepted.” SNNU President You Xuqun accused UNF of “such a disappointing decision” that “reflects that UNF didn’t value the relationship with SNNU.” Xuqun declared that SNNU would therefore terminate the “cooperative relationship” and all other partnerships the two universities had developed outside the Confucius Institute.¹¹⁸

UNF President David Szymanski wrote back, attempting to save the student exchange program between the two universities,¹¹⁹ but SNNU confirmed it would sever all ties.¹²⁰

Ocean University, likewise, threatened Texas A&M with the cessation of all other partnerships outside the Confucius Institute. President Yu Zhigang wrote “to express how shocked and confused I am” that Texas A&M would close its Confucius Institute. Yu warned that criticisms of Confucius Institutes could “impair the cooperation between our two universities that we have maintained for years, and even put into risk the long-term education exchange and cooperation between China and U.S.” Yu concluded with a hope that Texas A&M might “continue to support the development of Confucius Institute” and that Ocean University would be able to “work together with you to further our cooperation” on the CI.¹²¹

Hanban reproached the University of California Davis for closing its Confucius Institute after a Chinese university had donated personal protective equipment, “especially right after the outbreak of the COVID-19, as the Chinese partner of CI program, Jiangnan University has donated 2000 masks to UC Davis.” Hanban then insisted UC Davis had not followed the proper closure procedures by failing to give six months’ notice. “This action is undoubtedly with little respect to the Chinese partners and a violation of the contract,” Hanban wrote to Chancellor Gary S. May.¹²²

The University of Missouri, too, received an indignant response from Hanban. The University had been audited by the State Department, which found evidence of visa misuse, but Hanban claimed the closure of the Confucius Institute was “a step beyond our understanding.” Ma claimed the university “showed little respect to the Chinese partners” and

117 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to David Szymanski, President, University of North Florida, August 15, 2018.

118 Letter from You Xuqun, President, Shaanxi Normal University, to David Szymanski, President, University of North Florida, August 15, 2018.

119 Letter from David Szymanski, President, University of North Florida, to You Xuqun, President, Shaanxi Normal University, August 27, 2018.

120 Letter from You Xuqun, President, Shaanxi Normal University, to David Szymanski, President, University of North Florida, September 14, 2018.

121 Letter from Yu Zhigang, President, Ocean University, to Michael Young, President, Texas A&M University, April, 6, 2018.

122 Letter from (name redacted), Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Gary S. May, Chancellor, University of California Davis, April 30, 2020.

even “hurt the feelings of the Chinese teachers and volunteers.”¹²³ Of course, “hurting the feelings of the Chinese people” is a CCP catchphrase, meant to signify grave disapproval at an affront to the Chinese Communist Party.

A handful of early Confucius Institute closures, however, did not prompt scolding by Hanban. These were at colleges and universities that had taken care to protect the Confucius Institute in various ways. Western Kentucky University had arranged for Simpson County Public Schools to take over the Confucius Institute, such that the CI changed locations but did not close. To WKU, Hanban wrote, “we respect your decision with regard to closure of your Confucius Institute.”¹²⁴

Some universities, including the University of Texas San Antonio, the University of Texas Dallas, and the University of Massachusetts Boston, had pre-emptively told Hanban they intended to keep some portion of their Confucius Institute program alive. To these, Hanban wrote merely to express “regret” that the Confucius Institute would no longer officially operate.

Regret

In mid-2020, “regret” became the dominant response from the Chinese government, not only to those universities that appeared loath to close their CI, but to others as well.

We categorized 28 responses from Hanban/CLEC/CIEF and three from Chinese universities as expressing regret. Some indignant, shocked responses also used the word “regret.” Hence there is some overlap in the responses we categorized as “shocked” and “regretful.” Yet, by mid-2020 the shocked language began to disappear and was replaced almost entirely by language expressing sadness and regret.

Increasingly, these responses from the Chinese government relied on templates, as if the government had developed a form letter to send in response to CI closures. This change coincided with Hanban’s reorganization. Letters, usually now coming from the Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation, frequently declare that “as a partner, your university won’t be able to take the obligations of the Agreement any more due to the pressure of receiving the federal funding, for which we deeply regret.”¹²⁵

Hanban and CLEC frequently cited COVID-19 as well, implying that the Confucius Institute helped alleviate the pandemic in some way. “The raging COVID-19 pandemic is all the proof that human society should strengthen cooperation to fight against the virus,” one

123 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Alexander N. Cartwright, Chancellor, University of Missouri, January 19, 2020.

124 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Timothy C. Caboni, President and Deborah Wilkins, General Counsel, Western Kentucky University, June 12, 2019.

125 For example, Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Augustine Agho, Provost, Old Dominion University, March 16, 2020.

typical letter to Savannah State University reads. “It’s with regret and disappointment to learn about the University’s decision to close the Confucius Institute at the Savannah State University (CISSU) at this critical time.”¹²⁶

To the University of Idaho, CLEC Director General Ma Jianfei added, “the COVID-19 pandemic has further testified to the importance of international collaboration.” He claimed that “To end such an excellent and down-to-earth program would severely undermine the internationalization of the University.”¹²⁷

Sometimes, the Chinese International Education Foundation, rather than CLEC, responded. To Portland State University, CIEF President Yang Wei wrote, “It is to be regretted and lamented” that the Confucius Institute would close.¹²⁸

Seeking to Establish Alternative Ties

Hanban, CLEC, CIEF, and Chinese universities have all encouraged American universities to develop alternative partnerships: in 11 instances by Hanban/CLEC/CIEF, and in 14 cases by Chinese universities.

A handful of early CI closures prompted offers of new types of exchanges, especially from Chinese universities, but in 2021, CLEC began using a template response letter making a standard offer to every university that closed a Confucius Institute. For instance, in this letter to Stony Brook University, CLEC wrote that

Though your university gave up the Confucius Institute, we believe that your university will still value the relationship with Chinese institutions. We are supportive of your plan to explore a new structure of cooperation with Zhongnan University of Economics and Law to maintain and deepen the long-lasting partnership with Chinese institutions.¹²⁹

At times, Chinese institutions suggested that when the political winds change, American universities might choose to resume their Confucius Institute. CIEF wrote to Portland State University, “If condition permits in the future, PSU is welcome to come back to CI family.”¹³⁰

126 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Kimberly Ballard Washington, Interim President, Savannah State University, July 20, 2020.

127 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Scott Green, President, University of Idaho, May 26, 2021.

128 Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, February 5, 2021.

129 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Maurie McInnis, President, Stony Brook University, February 10, 2021.

130 Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, February 5, 2021.

Huazhong University of Science and Technology wrote to “propose the establishment of a Chinese Language Center at WSU [Wayne State University] between our two universities with the support of the Chinese International Education Foundation” Huazhong University included the caveat that “we understand that this may take some time, given current political considerations.”¹³¹

Chinese universities appeared consistently enthusiastic about promoting alternative arrangements, including CI-like arrangements funded by CIEF, as Huazhong University proposed to Wayne State University. Chinese universities have also proposed programs similar to Confucius Institutes but funded by the Chinese university itself. Jinlin Li, President of South-Central University for Nationalities, wrote to University of Wisconsin Platteville Chancellor Dennis J. Shields, suggesting that “we work together on a university level to continue to offer Chinese Language credit courses and Chinese Kungfu programs.” He added that “SCUN will gladly continue funding this operation.”¹³²

University of International Business and Economics President Wang Jiaqiong described the Confucius Institute “as a symbol of China’s unremitting efforts for world peace and international cooperation,” and proposed to the University of Texas San Antonio that “in the future our two universities can further deepen our cooperation and promote exchanges.” Jiaqiong offered to fly to San Antonio to “ensure the continued cooperation” and “make more efforts on the issues of the construction of CI by the two universities.”¹³³

Vice President of Renmin University, Du Peng, told the University of Massachusetts Boston, “I hope we can find other ways of cooperation in the near future....Once again, I hope to highlight our willingness to maintain, deepen and strengthen our continued partnership with UMass Boston. Please feel free to contact me or my colleagues about any future possibilities.”¹³⁴

Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, in a letter to Stony Brook University, wrote that “We share the same opinion with you on this point that the closure does not mean the end of our partnership. Instead we will strive to maintain and strengthen the tie between us.” The letter concluded optimistically, “We believe that a win-win situation will be ultimately achieved between Stony Brook University and ZUEL.”¹³⁵

131 Letter from Chen Jianguo, Vice President, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, to Ahmad M. Ezzeddine, Associate Vice President Educational Outreach and International Programs, Wayne State University, January 27, 2021.

132 Letter from Jinlin Li, President, South-Central University for Nationalities, to Dennis J. Shields, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin Platteville, February 23, 2021.

133 Letter from Wang Jiaqiong, President, University of International Business and Economics, to Taylor Eighmy, President, University of Texas San Antonio, February 25, 2019.

134 Letter from Du Peng Vice President, Renmin University, to Emily McDermott, Provost and Vice Chancellor, University of Massachusetts Boston, February 28, 2019.

135 Letter from Yang Canming, President, and Yao Li, Vice President, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, to Maurie Mcinnis, President, Stony Brook University, February 9, 2021.

Praising the CI's Accomplishments

Nearly every response from Hanban/CLEC/CIEF listed specific achievements of the CI: 31 of 36 responses (86%) did so.

For instance, Ma Jianfei, then Deputy Chief Executive of Confucius Institute Headquarters, wrote the University of Texas San Antonio:

It has made satisfactory achievements and won high recognition by providing impressive activities to the local community, such as the Confucius Wishing Lanterns on the Water, the Ford River Float Parade, NBA Spurs on-court performance, and the UTSA Confucius Institute China Immersion Program. These fantastic opportunities not only provide the U.S. people with Chinese experience, but also help more Chinese people have a better understanding of the charm of San Antonio, which of course contributed greatly to the promotion of educational and cultural cooperation and exchanges between the two countries.¹³⁶

Eight Chinese universities also responded by praising the CI. You Xuqun, President of Shaanxi Normal University, told University of North Florida President David Szymanski:

The Confucius Institute has made much contribution to UNF and to the community. ... All the faculty and students who participated these activities benefited a lot and many of them established a very good friendship. The Confucius Institute Board Meeting gave a high appraisal to the efforts and achievements and contributions made by Confucius Institute at UNF and appreciated what SNNU supported. It is obvious that Confucius Institute at UNF and SNNU played a very positive and irreplaceable role in the past years.¹³⁷

“Protect the Reputation”

One common line from Confucius Institute contracts—a command to avoid “tarnishing the reputation” of the Confucius Institute—has resurfaced in many of the letters Chinese institutions sent American universities that closed their Confucius Institutes. Nearly every letter from Hanban, CLEC, and CIEF (27 of 36), as well as three from Chinese universities, ask the American university to protect the reputation of the Confucius Institute even as it closed down.

¹³⁶ Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Taylor Eighmy, President, University of Texas San Antonio, March 5, 2019.

¹³⁷ Letter from You Xuqun, President, Shaanxi Normal University, to David Szymanski, President, University of North Florida, August 15, 2018.

In 2018, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine wrote to Augusta University, asking it to minimize publicity: “I sincerely hope that you and our faculty currently assigned to your CI can keep the disengagement courteous and low profile.”¹³⁸ True to its word, Augusta University never publicly announced the Confucius Institute closure. (We discovered its closure only in 2021, during a routine check of all Confucius Institutes.)

Many letters from Hanban read, as in this example to North Carolina State University, “As your partner, we cherish the bilateral cooperation and sincerely hope you and North Carolina State University will protect the Confucius Institute’s reputation.”¹³⁹ Some added the admonition to “appraise this cooperative program objectively and fairly, clarify the untrue criticism and statements about the Confucius Institute.”¹⁴⁰ Letters sent in 2021 by CLEC often asked the university “to justify for the Confucius Institute and protect its reputation.”¹⁴¹

In at least three letters, to Stony Brook University,¹⁴² Cleveland State University,¹⁴³ and the University of South Carolina,¹⁴⁴ CLEC Director General Ma Jianfei offered his opinion of recent criticism of Confucius Institutes:

The stigmatization of Confucius Institutes deviates from the real practices of our cooperation. It is groundless political bias. History will prove that such behaviors are absolutely wrong and short-sighted. We are hoping that you and your university will protect the Confucius Institute’s reputation as always, and facilitate the public understanding of a real Confucius Institute through various channels.¹⁴⁵

Hanban sent a to-do list for the University of Missouri, advising on how to handle publicity. Ma Jianfei asked the university to “work in concerted efforts with us” to “protect the CI’s reputation.” Ma suggested the university locate an earlier internal review that had upheld the CI’s value, and asked “that the Evaluation Report could soon be released on University website and through other influential media channels, so that the general public could have a rightful knowledge of the CI.”¹⁴⁶ (University of Missouri Chancellor Alexander N. Cartwright

138 Letter from Jianguang Xu, President, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, to Brooks A. Keel, President, Augusta University, October 27, 2018.

139 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to Randy Woodson, President, North Carolina State University, November 9, 2018.

140 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to David M. Dooley, President, University of Rhode Island, January 18, 2019.

141 See Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation to Samuel L. Stanley Jr., President, Michigan State University, April 16, 2021.

142 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Maurie McInnis, President, Stony Brook University, February 10, 2021.

143 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Harlan Sands, President, Cleveland State University, March 12, 2021.

144 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to William F. Tate IV, Executive Vice President and Provost, University of South Carolina, February 3, 2021.

145 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Maurie McInnis, President, Stony Brook University, February 10, 2021.

146 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Alexander N. Cartwright, Chancellor, University of Missouri, January 19, 2020.

wrote back that the report was already publicly available, and the university would not re-circulate it.¹⁴⁷)

Southeast University Vice President Wang Baoping suggested that he and University of Texas Dallas had a “consensus we have reached accordingly,” namely “toning down the closing event to the utmost of your power.”¹⁴⁸ Indeed, the University of Texas Dallas issued no announcement that it was closing its CI. Instead, it published on its website an article titled “University Establishes New Center for Asian Studies,” whose only hint that the CI had closed was a line stating that the new center would “expand” on some of “the University’s earlier initiatives, namely the Confucius Institute and the Asia Center.”¹⁴⁹

Praising Alternative Plans

Some American universities had announced replacements for the CI. Seven times Hanban/CLEC/CIEF responded approvingly, and once a Chinese university did so.

“Your recognition for CI, Soochow University and Director WANG Yu in the letter leaves me even more convinced of the value of CI and its bright future,” CIEF President Yang Wei wrote to Portland State University. “I trust that our cooperation in the CI program is the valuable asset to our all, and I sincerely wish that PSU and Soochow University can continue to cooperate in fields including the Chinese language teaching in the new mode.”¹⁵⁰

“I am more than happy to learn that you plan to strength [*sic*] the tie with Beijing Foreign Studies University,” CI Headquarters wrote to the University of Hawaii. “I hope your efforts will come to fruition.”¹⁵¹

Administrative Details

Responses from Hanban, CLEC, and CIEF frequently included a one-page addendum outlining practical tasks to complete the CI closure. Typically this involved calculating whether any funds remained that should be returned to China; identifying any textbooks, assets, or other equipment purchased by the Chinese government, which were then either shipped to China or donated to a Confucius Institute or Confucius Classroom still in operation; and taking down the official “Confucius Institute” plaque. Usually the American university was

147 Letter from Alexander N. Cartwright, Chancellor, University of Missouri, to Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, February 24, 2020.

148 Letter from Wang Baoping, Executive Vice President, Southeast University, to Richard C. Benson, President, University of Texas Dallas, March 15, 2019.

149 Philip Roth, “University Establishes New Center for Asian Studies,” The University of Texas at Dallas News Center, August 27, 2019, <https://news.utdallas.edu/campus-community/center-for-asian-studies-2019/>, accessed February 28, 2022.

150 Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, February 5, 2021.

151 Email from Zhou Zhichang, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Confucius Institute Headquarters to Laura E. Lyons, Associate Vice Chancellor, University of Hawaii Manoa, June 4, 2019.

also asked to put together a “complete” file of the Confucius Institute’s programs and events during the entirety of its existence.

Often, Hanban, CLEC, and CIEF asked the American university to buy flights to China for Confucius Institute staff, and to pay for their possible extra expenses, such as “penalties for breach of leasing contract and the unfunded tuition prepaid for their kids,” as this exhortation to the University of Texas Dallas reads.¹⁵²

We consider these issues in more detail below in the sections “Refunding China,” “What Happens to Confucius Institute Books and Supplies,” and “What Happens to Confucius Institute Staff.”

¹⁵² Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Richard Benson, President, University of Texas Dallas, March 14, 2019.

What Happens After a CI Closure

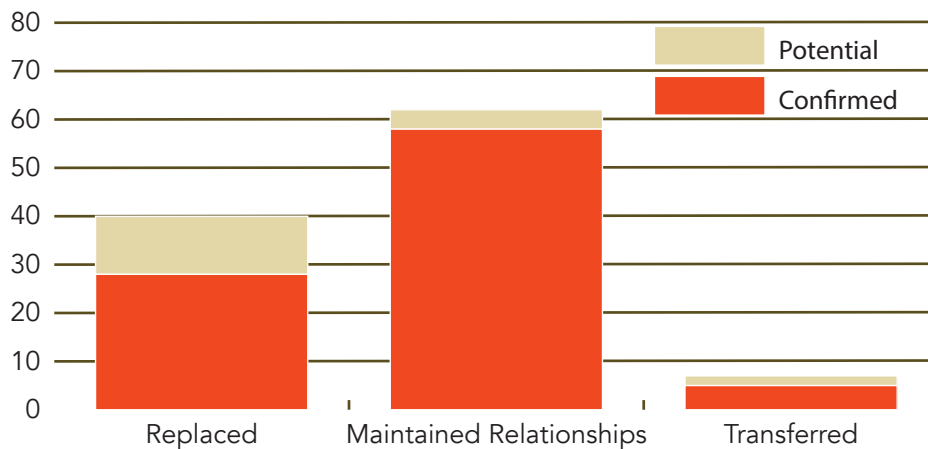
Upon closing a Confucius Institute, universities frequently replaced it with some other partnership with Chinese institutions or transferred the CI elsewhere.

Frequently the replacement is a “new” center operated in partnership with the same Chinese university, run by the same people who staffed the Confucius Institute, or funded by Hanban/CLEC/CIEF. Often, it looks like the CI under a new name.

Other times, universities developed new partnerships with their Chinese partner universities, or maintained pre-existing partnerships outside the CI. Others transferred the CI to another institution, ensuring that the Confucius Institute did not really close but changed locations. Some universities engaged in several of these strategies at once.

We were able to track information for 75 of the 104 CIs that have closed in the United States. Information on all 75 is available in Appendix I.

Actions Post-Confucius Institute Closure



Of these 75, 28 replaced the CI with a similar program, and another 12 sought to replace the CI (though we could not verify if the university had succeeded in doing so). Fifty-eight maintained relationships with their Chinese partner universities, and five more sought to do so. Five transferred the CI elsewhere, and three attempted to do so.

Replace the CI

At least 28 universities replaced their Confucius Institute with a similar program, and another 12 may have done so. Sometimes these replacement programs are so closely modeled on CIs that we are tempted to call them *renamed* Confucius Institutes.

Northern State University, one year after closing its CI in 2019, signed an agreement with the Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation, Hanban's new name. CLEC will "dispatch Chinese language teachers" and pay their salaries and travel costs, just as Hanban did for the CI. Northern State University is responsible for providing classroom space, offices, teachers' housing accommodations and health insurance, much as it did for the CI.¹⁵³

Georgia State University replaced its CI with the Chinese Language and Culture Program, which it runs with Beijing Language and Culture University, its former CI partner. The two universities signed an agreement establishing the new Center the same month the CI closed, in July 2020,¹⁵⁴ and then renewed the agreement in 2021.¹⁵⁵

In announcing the CI's closure, Georgia State University had said it would "support the study of Chinese language and culture through the Office of International Initiatives in cooperation with our valued partner, BLCU," and described the replacement program as an opportunity "to build on and expand the many achievements of the Georgia State CI." The university also planned that "The staff formerly affiliated with the CI will transfer to this new initiative" and run the new center.¹⁵⁶

The agreements Georgia State signed do include some improvements on the original CI agreements. They pledge better protections for intellectual freedom and promise that American law, not Chinese, will govern the program. Yet Beijing Language and Culture University will help staff the program, just as it did with the Confucius Institute, and much of the institutional structure is substantially similar.

¹⁵³ Agreement on Provision of Chinese Language Teachers Between Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation, China, and Northern State University, USA, July 28, 2020.

¹⁵⁴ Program Specific Agreement on Cooperation in Chinese Language and Culture Programming Between Beijing Language and Culture University, Beijing, People's Republic of China, and Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia by and on Behalf of Georgia State University Atlanta, United States of America, July 2020.

¹⁵⁵ Program Specific Agreement on Cooperation in Chinese Language and Culture Programming Between Beijing Language and Culture University, Beijing, People's Republic of China, and Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia by and on Behalf of Georgia State University Atlanta, United States of America, March 2021.

¹⁵⁶ Email from Wolfgang Schlör, Associate Provost for International Initiatives, Georgia State University, to undisclosed recipients, August 19, 2020.

The College of William and Mary, too, replaced its CI with the W&M-BNU Collaborative Partnership, run in partnership with Beijing Normal University, its former CI partner. One day after the CI closed on June 30, 2021, the two universities signed a new “sister university” agreement establishing the program. The Collaborative Partnership appears intended to extend the programs the CI offered, including also “joint research activities, publications, and library exchanges” and “exchanges of faculty members and students for study, teaching and research.”¹⁵⁷ William and Mary’s old Confucius Institute website now redirects to the new W&M-BNU Collaborative Partnership.

Western Michigan University (WMU) and its former CI partner, Beijing Language and Culture University (BLCU), signed an agreement “on cooperation of Chinese Language and Culture Programming” to go into effect on January 1, 2021, one day after the CI closed on December 31.¹⁵⁸ Just as with the CI, Beijing Language and Culture University is responsible “for appointing a Senior Visiting Scholar (similar to the CI’s Chinese co-director) and Chinese teachers, plus pay their salaries, travel costs, housing costs, and health insurance. WMU provides space, assists on visa applications, provides unspecified “fiscal support,” and arranges academic exchanges.

The agreement specifies that WMU’s Director of Asian Initiatives will direct this new program. Ying Zeng, who currently fills that position, was previously director of the Confucius Institute.¹⁵⁹ The agreement sets out a governing board whose membership matches the CI’s advisory board (three members from each university, including the president or provost from WMU and BLCU’s chairman).

Just as Hanban and BLCU did for the CI, so too BLCU is “responsible for providing curriculum” as well as handling “textbook selection.” The BLCU-appointed Senior Visiting Scholar is “responsible for overseeing and coordinating all BLCU provided teachers and staff,” just as the CI’s Chinese co-director had been.

Michigan State University “transferred” CI programs “to other offices engaged in similar, internationally focused education and work” within the university¹⁶⁰ and signed a new General Agreement with the Open University of China, its former CI partner.¹⁶¹ Temple University replaced the CI with the Center for Chinese Language Instruction, operated in partnership with Zhejiang Normal University, its CI partner.¹⁶² Binghamton University, whose

157 “W&M-BNU Collaborative Partnership,” College of William and Mary, <https://www.wm.edu/offices/revescenter/globalengagement/wmbnu/index.php>, accessed February 28, 2022.

158 Agreement on Cooperation of Chinese Language and Culture Programming between Beijing Language and Culture University and the Board of Trustees of Western Michigan University, January 2021.

159 “Ying Zeng,” Light Center for Chinese Studies, Western Michigan University, <https://wmich.edu/chinesestudiescenter/directory/zeng>, accessed February 28, 2022.

160 Letter from Samuel L. Stanley Jr., President, Michigan State University, to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation and Jianfei Ma, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 18, 2021.

161 General International Agreement for Cooperation Between Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA, and The Open University of China, Beijing China, 2021.

162 “Center for Chinese Language Instruction,” Temple University, <https://international.temple.edu/ccli>, accessed February 28, 2022.

CI had focused on Chinese theatre, opened the new Center for Theatre Arts Collaboration, in partnership with the National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts, Binghamton's former CI partner.¹⁶³ The University of Idaho opened the Idaho Asia Institute, operated in partnership with South China University of Technology, its CI partner.¹⁶⁴

The University of Massachusetts Boston said it was moving to “a new model” to “continue some of the Confucius Institute’s activities through our standing university-to-university partnership” with Renmin University, Boston’s CI partner.¹⁶⁵ The university did sign a new, broad Memorandum of Understanding with Renmin University in January 2019, the same month the Confucius Institute closed.¹⁶⁶

The University of Michigan announced publicly it was “in communication with Hanban, exploring alternative ways to support the greater U-M community,”¹⁶⁷ and indeed Vice Provost James P. Holloway wrote Hanban pitching “a new model for collaboration between the UM and Hanban.”¹⁶⁸ In October 2018, Holloway and other university colleagues arranged to meet in Beijing with Hanban. The meeting was to include Lester Monts, who at that time simultaneously “serves as a strategic advisor to both the University of Michigan and to the Hanban.”¹⁶⁹

Where other universities refunded money to Hanban upon closing a CI, the University of Michigan received more than \$300,000 from Hanban in May and June 2019, just as the CI was closing in June. As recently as 2020, the university’s foreign gift disclosures to the Department of Education displayed these transactions:

University of Michigan Section 117 Disclosures

Institution	State	Receipt Date	Amount	Category	Country	Name
University of Michigan - Ann Arbor	MI	5/10/2019	\$307,808.00	Monetary Gift	CHINA	Confucius Institute Headquarters
University of Michigan - Ann Arbor	MI	6/12/2019	\$6,852.00	Monetary Gift	CHINA	Confucius Institute Headquarters

163 “Center for Theatre Arts Collaboration,” Binghamton University, <https://www.binghamton.edu/centers/ctac/aboutus.html>, accessed February 28, 2022.

164 “Idaho Asia Institute,” University of Idaho, <https://www.uidaho.edu/class/iai>, accessed February 28, 2022.

165 Announcement from Katherine Newman, Interim Chancellor, University of Massachusetts Boston and Emily McDermott, Provost, University of Massachusetts Boston to “University of Massachusetts Boston Community” January 17, 2019.

166 Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, and Renmin University of China, Beijing, China, January 2019.

167 Statement from Vice Provost for Global Engagement and Interdisciplinary Academic Affairs James Holloway in Debing Su, “U-M to End Agreement with Confucius Institute Next Year.”

168 Letter from James P. Holloway, Arthur F. Thurnau Professor, Vice Provost for Global Engagement and Interdisciplinary Academic Affairs, Professor of Nuclear Engineering & Radiological Sciences, University of Michigan, to “Madame Jing,” September 20, 2018.

169 Letter from Martin A. Philbert, Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs, University of Michigan, to “Madame Jing,” Hanban, October 16, 2018.

Since then, the donor name, “Confucius Institute Headquarters,” has been deleted from the University of Michigan’s disclosures, making the gifts anonymous. The University of Michigan has reported to the Department of Education another \$13.8 million in anonymous Chinese funding since June 2019.¹⁷⁰

We filed an open records request with the University of Michigan, asking for old copies of its Section 117 disclosures, but Patricia J. Sellinger, the university’s Chief Freedom of Information Officer, told us the university destroys these disclosures upon submitting them to the Department of Education.

Maintain Relationships with CI Partners

At least 58 universities maintained a relationship with their former CI partner university, and another five tried to. Many did so in the context of setting up a new replacement program, as described in the previous section. But others did so in a way that is not quite a successor to the CI but more of a precursor.

The Chinese government often encouraged American universities, when they applied for a Confucius Institute, to first establish a sister university relationship with a Chinese university—or at least to sign a general MOU establishing a close relationship. Arizona State University, as described in its case study section at the end of this report, became sister universities with Sichuan University, having been led to believe that doing so would aid its bid to host a CI. (ASU did in fact establish a CI with Sichuan University, and the sister university relationship has survived the CI closure.)

San Francisco State University signed a general MOU with Beijing Normal University, its eventual CI partner, one year before the CI opened.¹⁷¹ It appears to have kept that MOU active. (Upon closing the CI, San Francisco State University also sought continued funding from Hanban to complete a textbook project begun by the Confucius Institute.¹⁷²)

Texas A&M University signed an April 2006 MOU establishing a broad relationship with Ocean University,¹⁷³ six months before the two jointly formed the Confucius Institute.¹⁷⁴ The University of Oklahoma in 2006 signed an agreement with Beijing Normal University that established not only the CI, but also a number of other partnerships that survive the CI.¹⁷⁵

170 “University of Michigan,” in the spreadsheet available for download at “College Foreign Gift and Contract Report,” College Foreign Gift Reporting, Department of Education, <https://sites.ed.gov/foreigngifts/>, accessed March 3, 2022.

171 Memorandum of Understanding between San Francisco State University, U.S.A., and Beijing Normal University, P.R. China, 2005.

172 Email from Jiaxin Xie, Division of International Education, San Francisco State University to Tian Laoshi, Hanban, July 23, 2019.

173 Memorandum of Agreement, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, China, and Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, United States of America, April 2006.

174 Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters and Texas A&M University, USA, for the Establishment of the Confucius Institute at Texas A&M University, October 2006.

175 Agreement for Educational and Scientific Cooperation between the University of Oklahoma and Beijing Normal University, August 23, 2006.

Sometimes CI contracts include clauses that further protect these other relationships in case of a CI closure. The University of Idaho's 2018 agreement with Hanban says:

In the event of termination, the Parties shall make every effort to effect the termination in such manner as to not affect other contracts or agreements that may exist between them, and shall ensure that programs of instruction and other activities are completed in a responsible manner that does not adversely affect students and other participants.¹⁷⁶

Other universities developed additional partnerships while the CI was still in operation, and kept these new partnerships alive even as the CI closed. The University of South Florida in 2017 signed a “university-wide general collaboration agreement” with Qingdao University, USF’s CI partner, an agreement that survived the CI’s closure.¹⁷⁷

The University of Wisconsin-Platteville continues to operate a Master of Science in Education degree for Chinese students in China, via a partnership with its former CI partner, South-Central University for Nationalities.¹⁷⁸ It also apparently developed a Master of Science in Teaching English as a Second Language in partnership with CIEF and CLEC. Writing to both organizations to alert them to the CI’s closure, Chancellor Dennis J. Shields wrote that “I look forward to our continued partnership in offering the Master of Science in Teaching English as a Second Language, as well as other programs and projects in the future.”¹⁷⁹

Transfer

Five universities transferred the CI to a new host, and another three may have done so.

Pfeiffer University sent its CI to the University of North Carolina at Charlotte; San Diego State University moved its CI to San Diego Global Knowledge University; the University of Washington spun its CI off to Pacific Lutheran University; and Western Kentucky University conveyed its CI to a local school district, Simpson County Schools. Kennesaw State University transferred its associated Confucius Classrooms and most of its CI supplies to Wesleyan College.

The closure process at both the University of Washington and Western Kentucky University are described in detail in the case studies section at the end of this report.

¹⁷⁶ Renewal of Agreement Between Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and University of Idaho in USA on Co-Development of Confucius Institute at University of Idaho, Article 11, signed 2018.

¹⁷⁷ General Agreement for Collaboration by and between Qingdao University and the University of South Florida, July 2017.

¹⁷⁸ “Master of Science in Education (Teaching),” University of Wisconsin Platteville, [Master of Science in Education < University of Wisconsin-Platteville \(uwplatt.edu\)](https://www.uwplatt.edu), accessed February 28, 2022.

¹⁷⁹ Letter from Dennis J. Shields, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, to Yang Wei, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 1, 2021.

The University of Maryland attempted to hand off its CI, though it is unclear if it did so. University President Wallace D. Loh attested to CLEC that

My staff has been in communication with your staff as we have sought alternative channels through which the Confucius Institute can continue to provide teachers to local schools and valuable educational programs to the public. We are working to help transition programs to a new local partner.¹⁸⁰

Miami Dade College, at Hanban's request, sent leftover CI funds to the Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance, discussed further below.¹⁸¹ The University of Arizona told Hanban it would "help identify other institutions or non-profits ... that might be interested in hosting a Confucius Institute,"¹⁸² and Hanban promised to "work closely with you to transfer the Confucius Institute to a new partner."¹⁸³

180 Letter from Wallace D. Loh, President, University of Maryland to Ma Jianfei, CLEC, January 16, 2020.

181 Email from 盛维国 (Sheng Weiguo) to Xuejun Yu, subject "Letter of Entrustment," January 21, 2020.

182 Letter from Liesl Folks, Provost, and Brent White, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, University of Arizona, to Wei Jing, Deputy Director-General, Hanban, January 31, 2020.

183 Letter from Wei Jing, Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to Liesl Folks, Provost, and Brent White, Vice Provost, University of Arizona, February 4, 2020.

Refunding China

Many colleges and universities refunded money to the Chinese government upon closing a Confucius Institute. Most were asked to return any unspent funds the Hanban (and later CLEC and CIEF) had provided. Those that had erected a Model Confucius Institute Building, funded by Hanban and intended for long-term use by the Confucius Institute, faced more serious penalties, often exceeding \$1 million.

The Hanban (and later CLEC and CIEF) generally asked former CI hosts to return all unused funds to China. A typical request was to “provide us with the CI’s final accounting statement,” and to return “the balance of the funding” along with “the equipment and assets purchased with the funding from the former Headquarters, the books and cultural appliances provided by the former Headquarters and CI’s plaque, etc.”¹⁸⁴ (The display of the plaque, which features the Confucius Institute logo, was required at all CIs.)

In many cases, Hanban accepted as the “final accounting statement” a report on the last year’s expenses and receipts. But sometimes Hanban demanded that CI hosts produce detailed financial statements showing every transaction since the opening of the CI, as in the case of Kennesaw State University in Georgia.¹⁸⁵ Kennesaw refunded at least \$31,000 to Hanban and was embroiled in a months-long dispute over whether it owed additional funds.¹⁸⁶

Email correspondence between Kennesaw and Hanban shows that Hanban repeatedly changed its formula for calculating the amount due. Hanban also insisted that Kennesaw repay the cost of stipends Hanban had paid directly to CI Chinese teachers. Kennesaw’s situation was complicated by its former CI director, Ken Jin, who emailed Hanban promising

¹⁸⁴ Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Harlan Sands, President, Cleveland State University, March 12, 2021.

¹⁸⁵ Email from Louise Deng, Hanban, to John Marshall, Kennesaw State University, subject “[EXTERNAL] Re: Follow up for CI closing process, about the bank account,” May 11, 2020.

¹⁸⁶ Email from Sheb True to Zhaoxi Meng, October 17, 2019.

payments the university had not authorized. In January 2020, after Hanban threatened to sue the university, Kennesaw proposed “settling our differences” by offering to refund an extra \$19,250.¹⁸⁷ It is unclear whether the dispute has been resolved.

Augusta University, on the other hand, found itself prepared to refund *more* money than Hanban wanted.¹⁸⁸ Augusta calculated that it owed Hanban \$117,183, but Hanban believed the university owed \$31,573 less, insisting that Augusta had miscalculated.¹⁸⁹ Augusta agreed to accept Hanban’s calculations. (Augusta may have earned favor with Hanban by working to close its CI in a manner that protected Hanban’s reputation. Augusta’s partner university, the Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, had specifically asked the university to “keep the disengagement courteous and low profile,”¹⁹⁰ and Augusta had complied, never publicly announcing its CI closure.)

In 2019, Hanban began routinely asking institutions not only to return unspent Hanban funds, but also to cover moving costs for CI teachers. For instance, Hanban asked Arizona State University to “take the responsibility to compensate all involved,” including paying for any penalties for broken leases, lost tuition payments for teachers’ children, and flights back to China.¹⁹¹

In one unusual case, Hanban asked Miami Dade College to send funds to a third party, the Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance, discussed further under “Nonprofit Middlemen.”¹⁹²

Penalties on Confucius Institute Buildings

Three institutions owed penalties for early withdrawal from their Model Confucius Institute contracts: the University of Maryland, the University of Hawaii Manoa, and Western Kentucky University. (A fourth, the University of Memphis, signed an agreement to build a Model Confucius Institute Building, but withdrew before the beginning of construction, returning Hanban’s entire \$900,000 investment, but owing no penalties.¹⁹³)

The University of Maryland, the first American university to open a Confucius Institute in 2005, had signed an additional agreement in 2015 committing Humphrey House at 8701

187 Letter from John D. Marshall, Jr. Associate Legal Counsel, Kennesaw State University, to Zhaoxi Meng, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Confucius Institute Headquarters, January 14, 2020.

188 Email from Bonnie Troiano to Jacqueline Stephens and Maggie Witherington, subject “CI Closeout Memo Revised 10.21.20,” October 21, 2020.

189 Memo from Brooks A. Keel, President, Augusta University, to Zhaoxi Meng, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Confucius Institute Headquarters, Subject “Augusta University (AU) Confucius Institute Account Balance,” October 22, 2020.

190 Letter from Jianguang Xu, President, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, to Brooks A. Keel, President, Augusta University, October 27, 2018.

191 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Mark Searle, Executive Vice President and Provost, Arizona State University, May 7, 2019.

192 Email from 盛维国 (Sheng Weiguo) to Xuejun Yu, subject “Letter of Entrustment,” January 21, 2020.

193 Letter from M. David Rudd, President, University of Memphis, to Xu Lin, Chief Executive of Confucius Headquarters & Director General of Hanban Confucius Institute Headquarters, Subject: Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute Termination Agreement, August 24, 2015.

Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, as the Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute.¹⁹⁴ Hanban provided \$900,000, which constituted 100% of the renovation budget. The agreement was to last ten years, though the agreement held that Hanban “anticipated that the Confucius Institute of Maryland would continue to use the Dedicated Site after the conclusion of the agreement.”¹⁹⁵

The agreement provided a formula to calculate penalties for early withdrawal (\$7,500 per month left unfulfilled in the 10-year commitment), but when in 2020 the University of Maryland severed ties with its Confucius Institute, Hanban asked for the entirety of its investment in the Model Confucius Institute to be returned.¹⁹⁶ The University of Maryland complied, sending back all \$900,000.¹⁹⁷

The University of Hawaii Manoa in 2015 signed an agreement with Hanban for the Dedicated Site for the Model Confucius Institute. The university agreed to set aside 6,000 square feet on the first floor of Moore Hall in the south makai wing, to be renovated and decorated with a budget of \$1.25 million. Hanban provided \$1 million; the University of Hawaii provided \$250,000. The Confucius Institute was to use the space for 30 years.¹⁹⁸

The agreement set forth withdrawal penalties per year, but when the University of Hawaii closed its Confucius Institute in 2019, it disagreed with Hanban about applying the formula. Hanban believed the promised 30-year period began upon completion of renovations (resulting in a refund of \$913,000), while the university suggested the timeline started with the signing of the agreement (for a refund of \$866,667).

Hanban reiterated its belief that its calculation was correct, but offered that “Out of our goodwill to maintain a good relationship... we intend to agree with your calculation.”¹⁹⁹ Hanban’s letter closed with an exhortation to “maintain” a relationship with Beijing Foreign Studies University (the University of Hawaii’s CI partner), as well as an invitation: “When the circumstances become more favorable in the future, we would be more than happy to support the UH to re-embrace the CI program.”²⁰⁰

Western Kentucky University (WKU) in 2014 signed an agreement with Hanban to construct a building for the Confucius Institute. The university set aside space on Normal Drive in Bowling Green. Hanban and WKU each contributed \$1.5 million. The Confucius Institute was to enjoy “exclusive right of its use on a permanent basis (or at least for 50 years).”²⁰¹

194 Agreement Between the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and the University of Maryland, College Park, on the Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute, 2015.

195 *Ibid.*

196 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Wallace D. Loh, President, University of Maryland, January 19, 2020.

197 Letter from Donna Wiseman, University of Maryland, to Guo Jiaoyang, Director, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Confucius Institute Headquarters, February 20, 2020.

198 Agreement Between the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, on the Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute, 2015.

199 Letter from Zhou Zhichang Program Officer, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Laura E. Lyons, Vice Chancellor, University of Hawaii, July 9, 2019.

200 *Ibid.*

201 Agreement Between the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and United States, Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky University on the Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute, 2014.

WKU's Model Confucius Institute Building sparked significant backlash on campus, described in more detail in our case study section below. WKU President Gary Ransdell had promised to fulfill half of WKU's funding obligation with money taken from the university's Institute for Combustion Science and Environmental Technology, a coal technology lab that was already closely entwined with the Confucius Institute at a time that the Chinese government was targeting clean coal technology.

In severing ties with Hanban in 2019, WKU argued it owed Hanban no penalty at all, because the agreement set forth penalties only in the event of a unilateral decision. WKU held that its decision fell into the category of "force majeure," because the National Defense Authorization Act barring Department of Defense funds to universities with Confucius Institutes "renders the performance...impossible."²⁰² Still, the university offered \$678,000 "as friendly negotiation," which it calculated as the penalty that would be owed in the case of a unilateral termination.²⁰³

Hanban rejected WKU's calculation. Instead it proposed (without explanation) that "the penalty calculated by our lawyers is \$1,883,300²⁰⁴—a sum larger than Hanban's original investment in the building. Three years later, Hanban and Western Kentucky University are still embroiled in litigation regarding the building."²⁰⁵

Fear of repaying the Chinese government is, we suspect, a major reason some institutions have retained their Confucius Institutes. Troy University in Alabama, for instance, also has a Model Confucius Institute Building, a \$14 million addition to Bibb Graves Hall, funded in part by an \$8 million gift from former Governor Bob Riley.²⁰⁶ When in 2020 the Alabama State House considered legislation to bar Confucius Institutes in the state, Troy's Chancellor Jack Hawkins personally intervened to oppose the bill.²⁰⁷

Troy's most recent agreement with Hanban, signed in 2018 for a five-year term, permits Hanban to cancel the agreement early, but would penalize Troy's early withdrawal. Troy would owe "all the damages incurred" to Hanban, including "all the investment made under this Agreement, the legal expense and the indemnity for defamation."²⁰⁸

202 Letter from Deborah T. Wilkins, General Counsel, Western Kentucky University, to Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, May 31, 2019.

203 *Ibid.*

204 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Timothy C. Caboni, President and Deborah Wilkins, General Counsel, Western Kentucky University, June 12, 2019.

205 Michael Crimmins, "WKU in Litigation Over Closure of Confucius Institute," *College Heights Herald*, February 11, 2022. <https://wkuherald.com/63777/news/wku-in-litigation-over-closure-of-confucius-institute/>. Accessed February 15, 2022.

206 Holli Keaton, "Confucius Institute Solidifies Partnership," *The Messenger*, November 23, 2008, <https://www.troymessenger.com/2008/11/23/confucius-institute-solidifies-partnership/>, accessed April 20, 2022.

207 Email from Jack Hawkins, Chancellor, Troy University, to Jim Purcell, Executive Director, Alabama Commission on Higher Education, subject "Confucius Institute," May 25, 2020.

208 Renewal of Agreement Between Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and Troy University on Co-Development of Confucius Institute at Troy University, 2018.

What Happens to Confucius Institute Books and Supplies?

Hanban (and later CLEC and CIEF) generally asked colleges and universities to choose between mailing books and supplies back to China, or giving them to another Confucius Institute or Confucius Classroom. But in some cases, when Hanban (and CLEC and CIEF) wrote to a college acknowledging a CI closure and giving final instructions, it made no comment on books and supplies. This is the case for some (though not all) institutions that maintained partnerships with Chinese universities or transferred CI programs in-house, such as the University of Texas Dallas, the University of Hawaii Manoa, and the University of Illinois Urbana Champaign.

The standard request regarding books and supplies is to prepare “the equipments [*sic*] and assets purchased with the funding from the Headquarters, the books and cultural appliances provided by the Headquarters and CI’s plate.”²⁰⁹ (The “plate” refers to a plaque with the CI logo.) Either “the Headquarters will collect” these appurtenances, or the institution may “transfer the above assets to a local partner institution under friendly discussion if necessary.”²¹⁰

Some universities that replaced the CI with a similar partnership program were given more discretion, suggesting that they may have kept the CI books and supplies. Binghamton University, whose CI had focused on Chinese music and theatre, replaced its CI with the Center for Theatre Arts Collaboration, operated with its former CI partner, the National

209 Letter from (name redacted), Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Gary S. May, Chancellor, University of California Davis, April 30, 2020.

210 *Ibid.*

Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts. Rather than give instructions, CIEF asked Binghamton to propose what it wished to do with its CI supplies. “Under the premise of ensuring that the relevant assets are still used in Chinese teaching programs, please determine the usage of the assets after discussing with NACTA, and inform CIEF of the results,” CIEF President Yang Wei wrote to Binghamton University President Harvey Stenger in 2021.²¹¹

Portland State University (PSU), too, was allowed to decide what to do with its CI books and supplies: “Please determine the usage of the assets after discussing with Soochow University, and inform CIEF of the results,” CIEF President Yang Wei wrote.²¹² Yang was responding to Portland State University’s notice of intent to close the CI, in which Portland State had avowed its desire to keep alive partnerships forged through the CI. “I want to strongly reiterate that our commitment to Soochow University as a highly valued and key strategic institutional partner remains unchanged,” PSU President Stephen Percy had written, adding that PSU was “even more committed to our partnership moving forward” and hoped to “deepen our relationship with Soochow.”²¹³

Kennesaw State University kept 22 boxes of CI books for use by its Foreign Language Department. It sent the remaining books to the CI at Wesleyan College and to nearby K-12 schools.²¹⁴

211 Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Harvey Stenger, President, Binghamton University, April 2, 2021.

212 Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, February 5, 2021.

213 Letter from Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation; Xiong Sidong, President, Soochow University; Zhang Xiaohong, Vice President, Soochow University; Chinese Consulate in SF; January 27, 2021.

214 “List for CI Closing Procedure_final_20190927.pdf,” attached to email from Binbin DeVillar to Sheb True, subject “Additional Response to Hanban,” October 10, 2019.

What Happens to Confucius Classrooms?

Confucius Classrooms are miniature versions of Confucius Institutes operating at K-12 schools. They are generally offshoots of a Confucius Institute at a local college or university, which handled paperwork and visas, and negotiated finances with Hanban on behalf of the school. The closure of a Confucius Institute therefore jeopardized the status of surrounding Confucius Classrooms.

A number of Confucius Classrooms, though, have survived the closure of their sponsoring Confucius Institute. It is unclear what percentage remain open, in part because there is no comprehensive list of Confucius Classrooms in the United States. But Hanban, CIEF, and CLEC have endeavored to keep Confucius Classrooms alive. Many colleges and universities, even as they close their CIs, have also worked to find ways for Confucius Classrooms to remain open.

Hanban generally asked colleges and universities that were closing a CI to look out for their associated Confucius Classrooms. In one typical letter, the CI Headquarters wrote, “You might be well aware, there are 26 Confucius Classrooms affiliated with the Confucius Institute at San Diego State University.” The letter continued, “We hope that we will further discuss the subsequent arrangement of these Confucius Classrooms and pursue proper solutions to address the current students’ needs of learning Chinese language and culture.”²¹⁵ San Diego State University did in fact transfer its entire CI operation, including sponsorship of Confucius Classrooms, to San Diego Global Knowledge University.²¹⁶

215 Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Adela de la Torre, President, San Diego State University, July 8, 2019.

216 “New Chinese, Global Education Center Launched at SDSU,” *News Center*, San Diego State University, August 7, 2019, https://newscenter.sdsu.edu/sdsu_newscenter/news_story.aspx?sid=77714, accessed February 17, 2022.

San Diego's arrangement is the simplest way for a Confucius Classroom to stay open – by transferring to another CI host. Sometimes this happened when a university transferred its entire CI operation to a new university, as with San Diego State University sending all programs to San Diego Global Knowledge University. The University of Washington, too, transferred its entire CI to Pacific Lutheran University. Western Kentucky University recruited a school district, the Simpson County Public Schools, to host the CI, including surrounding Confucius Classrooms, with the aid of former WKU CI director Terrill Martin and his consulting group, BG Education Management Solutions.

Sometimes, a university closed its Confucius Institute, but still transferred the Confucius Classrooms to another already-existing Confucius Institute. Kennesaw State, for instance, arranged for Wesleyan College to oversee the Confucius Classrooms that KSU had once sponsored.²¹⁷

The Chinese government also created new opportunities for Confucius Classrooms, overhauling its organizational structure to allow Confucius Classrooms to exist without a sponsoring CI. San Francisco State University forwarded a Hanban email to its Confucius Classrooms, offering three options for continuing operations after the university closed its CI. Hanban suggested the Confucius Classrooms should look for a new CI sponsor, but also offered two alternatives: negotiate directly with Hanban to run the Confucius Classroom without a CI intermediary; or band together into an Alliance of Confucius Classrooms.

SFSU told schools that Hanban recommended a minimum of eight schools to form an alliance, but would consider applications with as few as five.²¹⁸ A number of San Francisco-area schools prepared to apply to Hanban as the Northern California Confucius Classroom Consortium.²¹⁹

217 Email from Ken Jin to Ron Matson and Binbin DeVillar, subject "Fw: Chinese Language Programs at Confucius Institute at KSU," July 24, 2019.

218 Email from Jiaxin Xie to derrick.wong@cornerstone-academy.net et al., subject "FW: about CCs and TSs," May 15, 2019.

219 Email from Jiaxin Xie to Yenbo Wu, subject "FW: 孔院项目经费退款 [Refund of Confucius Institute Project Funding]," August 19, 2019.

What Happens to Confucius Institute Staff?

Not all Confucius Institute staff return to China upon the closure of a Confucius Institute. Some CI staff remained at the same college or university even after the Confucius Institute closed. Georgia State University, upon closing its Confucius Institute, immediately launched the Chinese Language and Culture Program in partnership with Beijing Language and Culture University, its CI partner. “The staff formerly affiliated with the CI will transfer to this new initiative,” Associate Provost Wolfgang Schlör explained in an internal announcement to university colleagues.²²⁰

The University of Kansas asked its teachers from Central China Normal University to stay past the closure of the CI, offering to pay them with the university’s own non-CI funds. “The University of Kansas would like the four CCNU interns to remain for the entire academic year, as previously planned, and the University of Kansas will provide the necessary stipend to cover the interns’ living expenses,” Chancellor Douglas A. Girod wrote to CCNU President Zhao Lingyun.²²¹

The University of Nebraska Lincoln sought to negotiate a new agreement with its Chinese partner university, Xi’an Jiaotong University, in time to “allow the teachers currently in Nebraska to complete the academic year.”²²² Chancellor Ronnie Green told Xi’an Jiaotong University he hoped to close the Confucius Institute in a way that would mark “a new phase in the partnership between UNL and XITU,” and authorized university funds to keep CI

²²⁰ Email from Wolfgang Schlör to Kimberly Crenshaw, subject “Update on the Confucius Institute,” August 19, 2020.

²²¹ Letter from Douglas A. Girod, Chancellor, University of Kansas, to Zhao Lingyun, President Central China Normal University, August 21, 2019

²²² Letter from University of Nebraska Lincoln Chancellor Ronnie D. Green to Wang Shuguo, Xi’an Jiaotong University, September 3, 2020.

programs running until the two universities could settle the terms of a new agreement.²²³ Seven months later, in April 2021, the University of Nebraska Lincoln did sign a new agreement with XITU.²²⁴

The University of Hawaii Manoa invited at least two CI staff to remain on campus past the closure of the CI. The university offered each the title of “Visiting Colleague” in the Department of Second Language Studies in the College of Languages, Linguistics, and Literature, but required each to provide his own funding.²²⁵

Portland State University (PSU) sought to keep its Chinese co-director, Yu Wang, who had come from Soochow University. PSU said that “the legacy of collegiality, cooperation and goodwill left by Soochow University faculty and staff over the years, especially our current Co-Director Dr. Yu Wang, has left PSU even more committed to our partnership moving forward.” The letter urged Soochow University to permit her to “remain involved with PSU as we deepen our relationship with Soochow.”²²⁶

Some universities transferred staff to other universities whose CIs remained open. Kennesaw State University “is transferring the Chinese language programs and CI teachers to Confucius Institute at Wesleyan College,” Kennesaw’s CI director Ken Jin told Hanban in 2019.²²⁷ However, Kennesaw also planned that another “three staff will be moving from CI to DGA [Division of Global Affairs].”²²⁸

A number of CI teachers have also congregated at BG Education Management Solutions, a nonprofit organization started by Terrill Martin, the former director of the Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky University. Martin launched both the nonprofit (which holds a DBA as “Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky”) and a for-profit counterpart, Martin Global Enterprises, an unusual arrangement we describe in greater detail in the next section, as well as in the WKU case study section.

Martin told us in an interview that he recruited teachers from CIs that were closing, including four from Xavier University and some from a university in Minnesota. (Martin declined to provide the name of the university, but the University of Minnesota is the only Minnesota university to have closed a Confucius Institute.) Martin said he had been unable to recruit enough teachers directly from China, due to Covid travel restrictions and the fact that “half of [the teachers he requested] got denied visas,” so he “had to rely on other CIs that closed and transferred teachers to us.” Martin also suggested that some teachers remained in their current Confucius Classrooms, needing his organization merely to serve as a visa sponsor.²²⁹

223 *Ibid.*

224 “Current International Agreements,” University of Nebraska Lincoln, April 2020, <https://globalnebraska.unl.edu/current-international-agreements>, accessed February 16, 2022.

225 Email from Isis Bataluna to Zheng Zhai, subject “Re: visa case for two graduate students,” May 17, 2019.

226 Letter from Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, et al., January 27, 2021.

227 Email from Ken Jin to mengzhaoxi@hanban.org, August 1, 2019.

228 Email from Ron Matson to Michael Rothlisberger, et al., subject “RE: Confucius Institute??” October 1, 2019.

229 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Terrill Martin, October 10, 2021.

Nonprofit Middlemen

American non-profits have played a key role in keeping Confucius Institute programs alive, including BG Education Management Solutions, run by Western Kentucky University's former CI director, Terrill Martin; the Great Lakes Chinese Consortium, a partnership run by eight institutions that currently or formerly hosted CIs; the Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance; and Alliance for Education. Another, the U.S.-China Common Concern Committee, has promoted a "replacement" program similar to a CI.

BG Education Management Solutions

BG Education Management Solutions is a nonprofit founded by Terrill Martin, the former CI director at Western Kentucky University. Martin runs the group along with his wife, Kay Martin, and Wei-Ping Pan, a former WKU chemistry professor who helped found the Confucius Institute. Martin, his wife, and Pan also run a for-profit consulting group, Martin Global Enterprises. Both the nonprofit BG Education Management Solutions and the for-profit Martin Global Enterprises focus exclusively on facilitating partnerships with China.

In 2019 Western Kentucky University severed ties with its Confucius Institute and recruited a local school district, the Simpson County Public Schools, to become the new host of the CI. Martin, who had been director of the CI for Western Kentucky University, left the university to direct the CI for Simpson County Public Schools.

BG Education Management Solutions holds a DBA ("Doing Business As") for the Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky, and is contracted by Simpson County Public Schools to manage the Confucius Institute.

BG Education Management Solutions has also helped Chinese teachers associated with closed CIs find new employment in the United States, including teachers from closed CIs at

Xavier University in Louisiana and from an unnamed university in Minnesota. At least some of these teachers found jobs in Kentucky at the Simpson County Schools' CI.

Martin also helped some teachers stay in Confucius Classrooms in Louisiana and Minnesota, where they worked prior to their sponsoring CI's closure. Having lost their visa sponsor when these universities closed their CIs, the teachers found a new host in the Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky.²³⁰

We describe the unusual circumstances surrounding BG Education Management Solutions and Terrill Martin in greater detail in the "Western Kentucky University" case study section.

Great Lakes Chinese Consortium

The Great Lakes Chinese Consortium, which began in 2020, is an affiliation of eight institutions that once hosted or currently host a CI. Many of these institutions' now-defunct CI websites redirect to the Great Lakes Chinese Consortium. Of the eight institutional representatives on the "Members" page, seven were previously CI staff.²³¹

Five of the eight institutional partners have closed their CIs: University of Buffalo, Cleveland State University, Michigan State University, Western Michigan University, and Wayne State University. Two of the eight appear to have active CIs (East Central Ohio Educational Service Center and the University of Toledo). For one partner, St. Cloud State University, it is unclear whether the CI remains open.

The Consortium aggregates information on a number of Chinese language courses, some of which are offered by Confucius Institutes.²³²

One of the Consortium's partners, Michigan State University (MSU), in 2021 arranged to replace its CI with a new Chinese partnership program, which it described in terms that closely resemble the Great Lakes Chinese Consortium. MSU President Samuel Stanley wrote to CIEF and CLEC to "assure you that CI-MSU's existing commitments will be fulfilled" and that the CI "programs will be transferred to other offices engaged in similar, internationally focused education and work."²³³

Three months later, MSU signed a new agreement with its former CI partner university, the Open University of China, in which the two pledged "cooperation on and teaching of Chinese language and culture" by means of "electronic instructional media, including credit and non-credit courses." MSU and Open University of China agreed that the courses would

230 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Terrill Martin.

231 "Member University Contacts," Great Lakes Chinese Consortium, <https://www.glcc2020.org/members>, accessed February 17, 2022.

232 "Class Overview," Great Lakes Chinese Consortium, <https://www.glcc2020.org/class-overview>, accessed February 17, 2022.

233 Letter from Samuel L. Stanley Jr., President, Michigan State University, to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation and Jianfei Ma, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 18, 2021.

be made available “for third party licensing, direct enrollment, or for sale,” and could be advertised through “third party marketing channels, as well as consortia in which one or both of the parties is a member.”²³⁴

Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance

The Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance promotes economic and educational exchanges with China, as well as the interests of Asian Americans in Miami. It describes itself as a “non-profit and non-political organization based in Florida”²³⁵ and appears to be registered under the name Greater Miami Asian Coalition for Business, whose registered agent is NAEH Media Group LLC, a media group that operates a Florida Chinese-language newspaper.²³⁶ In 2020, when Miami Dade College closed its Confucius Institute, Hanban asked the College to send leftover CI funding to the Alliance, rather than return it to Hanban.²³⁷

Since then, the Alliance has launched the Language Bridge 2 Life Program, which like the Confucius Classroom program arranges for Chinese teachers in K-12 schools.²³⁸ The Language Bridge 2 Life Program says it provides “grants/assistance/educational materials to Florida K-12 schools to promote language education.” Like Confucius Classrooms, it handles “recruitment” of Chinese language teachers, offers grants, distributes “educational materials,” and arranges summer camps and exchange programs.²³⁹

Alliance for Education

Alliance for Education is a Seattle-based nonprofit working to advance “educational justice and racial equity for students in Seattle Public Schools.”²⁴⁰ It claims to provide “fiscal sponsorship services” managing \$2 million in donations and disbursements for 120 “school-related groups.”²⁴¹

One of the groups Alliance for Education has helped is the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington, or CIWA, described in greater detail in the University of Washington case study section. CIWA opened in 2009 as a partnership between the University of Washington, Sichuan University, Seattle Public Schools, and Chongqing Municipal Education Commission, using Alliance for Education as CIWA’s “fiscal agent.”

234 General International Agreement for Academic Cooperation Between Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A. and the Open University of China, Beijing, China, May 2021.

235 Articles of Incorporation for Greater Miami Asian Coalition for Business, Florida Secretary of State, filed October 14, 2019, <https://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/ConvertTiffToPDF?storagePath=COR%5C2019%5C1014%5C00782460.tif&documentNumber=N19000010869>, accessed March 4, 2022.

236 “About Us,” North American Economic Herald, <https://naehusa.com/about/>, accessed March 4, 2022.

237 Email from 盛维国 (Sheng Weiguo) to Xuejun Yu, subject “Letter of Entrustment,” January 21, 2020.

238 “Language Program,” Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance.

239 *Ibid.*

240 “Our Story,” Alliance for Education, <https://www.alliance4ed.org/our-story/>, accessed February 17, 2022.

241 *Ibid.*

Hanban, the University of Washington, and Seattle Public Schools agreed that Alliance for Education was responsible for “receiving all funds from [Confucius Institute] Headquarters and other sources” and “distributing the funds in accordance with the directions of Headquarters.”²⁴² Alliance for Education, in a separate agreement, reserved to itself the right to approve all applications to Hanban, and to charge fees of up to 7% on all funds it disbursed to CIWA.²⁴³

When in 2020 the University of Washington cut ties with CIWA and arranged for Pacific Lutheran University (PLU) to take its place, PLU also authorized Alliance for Education to serve as “fiscal agent,” receiving, disbursing, and charging fees on Chinese funds on behalf of PLU and Seattle Public Schools.²⁴⁴

U.S.-China Common Concern Committee

The U.S.-China Common Concern Committee (the “UC4”), was founded in 2020 under the umbrella of the RYAN Program, which the UC4 describes as a nonprofit that “leads a variety of international peace, collaboration, and friendship initiatives.”²⁴⁵ In May 2020, UC4 approached at least one university, New Mexico State University (NMSU), offering a “viable replacement” program for its Confucius Institute.

Kenneth R. Chester Jr., identifying himself as a “Founding Committee Member,” wrote NMSU and described UC4 as “an independent bilateral organization with the goal of politics-free collaboration on issues necessitating cooperation between the two superpowers, from disease prevention to food security and beyond.” NMSU had recently announced it would close its Confucius Institute, and Chester suggested they replace it “via a collegiate chapter of the UC4.”²⁴⁶ Chester promised that UC4 could “engage the entire university and its sister schools in China in extracurricular and curricular activities” that would “promote free discourse and academic independence.”²⁴⁷

New Mexico State University did not respond to Chester’s email, assistant general counsel Mariah Ortiz told us.

242 Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters (Hanban), the University of Washington and the Seattle Public Schools on the Establishment of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and the Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, November 12, 2009.

243 Agreement between the Seattle Public Schools, the University of Washington, and the Alliance for Education For the Operation of Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, July 1, 2019.

244 Agreement Between the Seattle Public Schools, Pacific Lutheran University, and the Alliance for Education for the Operation of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, 2020, https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/wp-content/uploads/sites/587/2021/04/1-ciwa_operating_agreement_202003-sps-sps-plu-afe-signed.pdf, accessed February 17, 2022.

245 “Give,” US-China Concern Committee, archived on the Wayback Machine, November 30, 2020, <https://web.archive.org/web/20201130045939/https://www.concerncommittee.org/give>, accessed April 19, 2022.

246 Email from Kenneth R. Chester Jr., Founding Committee Member, US-China Common Concern Committee, to “Confucius Institute at New Mexico State University,” May 20, 2020.

247 Email from Kenneth R. Chester Jr., Founding Committee Member, US-China Common Concern Committee, to “Confucius Institute at New Mexico State University,” May 20, 2020.

UC4's website promotes "a 'Sister Cities' Mindset," and calls for "people-to-people and expert-to-expert connections." The Chinese version of its website says that "within four seas all men are brothers," and that it seeks "community with shared future for mankind" – both common CCP catchphrases.²⁴⁸

²⁴⁸ "U.S.-China Bilateral Cooperation on Key Common Goals," archived on the Wayback Machine, September 1, 2021, <https://web.archive.org/web/20200901022043/https://zh.concerncommittee.org/>, accessed April 19, 2022.

Case Studies

University of Washington

The Confucius Institute of the State of Washington (CIWA) opened in 2010 as a partnership between the University of Washington, Seattle Public Schools, Hanban, Sichuan University, and Chongqing Municipal Education Commission. It sprang from negotiations between the Chinese government and Washington state, which recruited the University of Washington to serve as host. In 2019 the University of Washington severed ties with the Confucius Institute, leaving CIWA in the hands of a placeholder organization, International Education Washington. In 2020 Pacific Lutheran University became CIWA's new host.

In this case study, we describe how the idea for a Confucius Institute originated in a meeting between former Washington Governor Christine Gregoire and former Chinese President Hu Jintao at Bill Gates' home in 2006. We show how Pacific Lutheran University sought to become the original home for the Confucius Institute but was rejected by China, and how the University of Washington was reluctant to accept but eventually capitulated. We document the Confucius Institute's reliance on a third-party "fiscal agent," Alliance for Education, enabling the University of Washington to sidestep federal law requiring disclosure of foreign gifts. We describe the Confucius Institute's unusually close relationships with corporations, including Microsoft – relationships highly valuable to the Chinese government. And we detail how, even after the University of Washington severed ties with the Confucius Institute, it considered partnering with it in other ways via the Confucius Institute's new host, Pacific Lutheran University.

This case study draws on some 900 pages of documents received via Freedom of Information requests that are available in NAS's public database at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts; news coverage, press releases, and other publicly available materials in both English and Chinese; and interviews with University of Washington faculty and administrators.

The Idea of a Confucius Institute

In April 2006, Chinese President Hu Jintao kicked off his state visit to the United States with a stop in Seattle. Over dinner at Bill and Melinda Gates' home, he and Christine Gregoire, then governor of Washington, discussed opening a Confucius Institute. In an interview with NPR, Gregoire said that she and Hu "discussed education and the need for greater education exchange. So, he and I talked about a Confucius Institute in Seattle, and a Washington education institute for students and teachers in China."²⁴⁹ Hu's meeting with Gregoire culminated in a Memorandum of Understanding to establish new ties between Chinese and Washington state schools, including the formation of a state-wide Confucius Institute.²⁵⁰

Publicly, Gregoire was a bit cagey about whose idea the Confucius Institute was. Her staff, internally, attributed the initiative to Hu: "When she met with President Hu, he offered to establish a Confucius Institute in Washington state."²⁵¹ But Xu Lin, then Hanban director general, preferred the narrative of Gregoire appealing to Hu, personally requesting that documents be revised to present Gregoire as the initiator.²⁵² In the end, a press release from Gregoire's office claimed she proposed the Confucius Institute to Hu.²⁵³

The idea of a Confucius Institute found a warm welcome in Seattle. A few months earlier, in January 2006, International Education Washington (also known as the Washington State Coalition for International Education) had hosted a summit at which some sixty representatives of businesses, schools, and government agencies proposed that ten percent of all Washington students should learn Chinese by 2015.²⁵⁴ The group said its "inspiration"²⁵⁵ came from a 2005 Asia Society report, "Expanding Chinese Language Capacity in the United States," that praised Hanban, and its director general Xu Lin in particular, for having "renewed their commitment to expanding Chinese-language capacity in the United States."²⁵⁶ This coalition quickly became a major proponent of establishing a Confucius Institute.

Enthusiastic about the 2006 MOU with Hu, International Education Washington pushed Gregoire to take action quickly. In 2007, when no Confucius Institute had yet materialized, the group's Chinese Language Core Team wrote to Gregoire to "strongly recommend that your office put these plans to create a Confucius Institute into motion." The group warned that "it has now been more than a year since President Hu's visit and the signing of the MOU"

249 "Washington State Enjoys Unique Relationship with China," NPR, April 19, 2006, <https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5350350>, accessed January 22, 2022.

250 Letter to Governor Christine Gregoire from Adam L. Ross, Co-Chair, Chinese Language Core Team and Chinese Instructor, Lakeside School, May 13, 2007.

251 Email from Brent Heinemann to Steve Van Luven, subject "RE: Meeting request re:Chinese language and educational programs," December 15, 2008.

252 Email from Stephen Hanson to Randi Schaff, Karen Kodama, Diane Y. Adachi, William Nicholson, subject "RE: initial fund," September 12, 2009.

253 "Gov. Gregoire Welcomes New State Confucius Institute", Governor Chris Gregoire, April 26, 2010, <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/GovernorGregoire/news/news-view.asp?pressRelease=1485&newsType=1>, accessed February 28, 2022.

254 "Expanding Chinese Language Capacity," Report of the 2006 Washington State International Education Leadership Summit, 2006, https://www.internationale dwa.org/summit/2006/2006_Summit_Report.pdf, accessed January 22, 2022.

255 *Ibid.*

256 *Expanding Chinese Language Capacity in the United States*, Asia Society, June 2005, (<https://asiasociety.org/files/expandingchinese.pdf>) accessed January 22, 2022.

and “we are concerned that a lack of initiative in this matter may be perceived negatively by the Chinese.”²⁵⁷ (Six months later Gregoire’s office did receive a letter from the Chinese Consulate General in San Francisco inquiring about the status of the CI.²⁵⁸)

Others also helped push for the CI’s launch. Pacific Lutheran University (PLU) and the Peninsula School District sought to establish the Confucius Institute on the PLU campus,²⁵⁹ which the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco rejected as a “nonstarter.”²⁶⁰

The Washington State China Relations Council (WSCRC), “the oldest nongovernmental organization advocating at the state level for increased trade connections with the People’s Republic” and “the leading statewide organization dedicated to promoting stronger commercial, educational, and cultural engagement with China” in the United States,²⁶¹ played an active role in CIWA’s opening as well. WSCRC convened meetings among potential CI hosts and pushed especially for a prominent university to become CIWA’s home. In particular the group disliked Pacific Lutheran University’s bid to host CIWA, with WSCRC’s deputy director writing

I believe we are squandering a golden opportunity if, after the hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on President Hu Jintao’s visit to Washington State and the high level meeting between the Governor and President, that all we have to show for our efforts is a modest Confucius Institute on the campus of PLU, serving the limited interests of the students represented in the Peninsula School District.²⁶²

Gary Locke, who preceded Gregoire as governor of Washington, chaired a group of businesses and other parties interested in the Confucius Institute, hosting five meetings over eight months in 2006 and 2007, sometimes at his law firm, Davis Wright Tremaine.²⁶³ Gregoire staffer Randi Schaff later described Locke as “instrumental” in “convening statewide stakeholders.”²⁶⁴ Four years later, in 2010, Gregoire personally invited Locke to attend the official opening of the Confucius Institute, though Locke was unable to join.²⁶⁵ (Locke

257 Letter to Governor Christine Gregoire from Adam L. Ross, Co-Chair, Chinese Language Core Team and Chinese Instructor, Lakeside School, May 13, 2007.

258 Letter from Laurie Dolan, Executive Policy Director, Governor Christine Gregoire, to Gao Zhansheng, Chinese Consulate General in San Francisco, October 31, 2008.

259 Email from Judy Hartmann to Alice Vermillion, Subject “Material for Gov Memo,” May 19, 2006.

260 Email from R. Scott Heinlein, Deputy Director, Washington State China Relations Council, to Dana Richardson, et al., subject “update and meeting on December 20,” December 8, 2006.

261 “Mission and History,” Washington State China Relations Council, undated, <https://www.wscrc.org/mission-and-history/>, accessed January 8, 2022.

262 Email from R. Scott Heinlein, Deputy Director, Washington State China Relations Council, to Dana Richardson, Brent Heinemann, Robert Connolly, Seal Sobania, Laurie Dolan, Gary Locke, Sam Kaplan, Michele Anciaux Aoki, David B. Woodward, Mary Tan, Terry Bouck, Caleb Perkins, and Judy Hartmann, subject “update and meeting on December 20,” December 8, 2006.

263 Email from Dana Richardson to Gary Locke, subject “RE update and meeting on December 20,” December 12, 2006.

264 Email from Randi Schaff to Leslie Goldstein, subject “UW Pres and Gov Meeting,” July 27, 2011.

265 Email from Ellen Landino, Executive Assistant to Governor Chris Gregoire, to Randi Schaff, subject “Letter for signature - invite to Sec. Locke,” March 2, 2010.

was at the time President Obama's Secretary of Commerce, and a year later became U.S. Ambassador to China.)

Governor Gregoire's office wanted the University of Washington to serve as CIWA host, with Gregoire staffer Randi Schaff describing UW as "the logical and EXPECTED choice for Governor and China" (uppercase in original).²⁶⁶ "We have both been lobbied about this from folks in Olympia," then UW Arts and Sciences Dean Ana Mari Cauce wrote in an email thread among UW administrators, discussing Gregoire's request.²⁶⁷ "The Governor is very anxious for us" to agree to the Confucius Institute, Randy Hodgins, UW's director of state relations, added.²⁶⁸

Hanban clearly wanted UW as well, having previously rejected Pacific Lutheran University's bid to host the CI. Hanban "insisted that UW be the location for the higher education part of CIWA," a UW memo recounted.²⁶⁹ Two consuls from the PRC Consulate General in San Francisco met with UW's vice provost of global affairs, Stephen Hanson, who reported, "They continue to be very, very interested in placing a Confucius Institute somewhere in Seattle and hope that the UW can still be involved."²⁷⁰ In 2019, Jeffrey Riedinger, Hanson's successor and then CIWA director, recalled that "Hanban insisted that the UW host CIWA or it would not approve CIWA."²⁷¹

The University of Washington, however, hesitated. Schaff believed the Jackson School of International Studies, as a federal Title VI program with "a national reputation for quality and research" was the best place to house the Confucius Institute.²⁷² But she recognized that the Jackson School disliked the "public perception and spotlight" the CI would bring. Another issue was the school's "anxiety regarding funding." The Jackson School "does not have existing people, space or funds to support new work," Schaff concluded in 2008.²⁷³

That year, Robert C. Stacey, then Divisional Dean of Arts and Humanities at UW's College of Arts and Sciences, put together a committee to conduct a feasibility study. The group, including faculty from both the Jackson School and the Department of Asian Languages and Literature, dutifully proposed to establish a Confucius Institute, noting, however, that "this recommendation is contingent on" a number of preconditions. The group wanted a full-time tenure-track Chinese teacher, additional office space, and a minimum of \$70,000 per year for five years raised from outside sources, beyond Hanban's \$100,000 per year contribution.

266 Randi Schaff, "Confucius Institute Activity Summary as of 8-18-08."

267 Email from Ana M. Cauce to Phyllis Wise, et al., subject "RE Confucious [sic] Institute," August 26, 2008.

268 Email from Randy Hodgins to Mark A. Emmert, et al., subject "Confucious [sic] Institute," August 26, 2008.

269 "Confucius Institute of the State of Washington," Memo from Resat Kasaba, director of the Jackson School of International Studies, to Jeffrey Riedinger, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, August 20, 2013.

270 Email from Stephen E. Hanson, Vice Provost of Global Affairs, to Michele Aoki, et al., subject "RE: Seattle Schools Confucius Institute Meeting Notes (1/12/2008)," January 25, 2009.

271 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Aihua Liao, subject "RE: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline," August 27, 2019.

272 Randi Schaff, "Confucius Institute Activity Summary as of 8-18-08."

273 Randi Schaff, "Confucius Institute Activity Summary as of 8-18-08."

The group cautioned, “The required funds are significant, and the current economic climate, with the possibility that we are entering a long-term recession, will not be favorable.”²⁷⁴

By the end of the year, UW formally declined to host the Confucius Institute. Then Asian Languages and Literature chair Michael Shapiro wrote to Gregoire staffer Schaff, apologizing that “the news here is not good concerning a CI.” Anxious that the Confucius Institute might cost more than Hanban would fund, “the Deans are not willing to make new budgetary commitments,” and “we cannot go forward with a CI.”²⁷⁵

Establishing the Confucius Institute

UW’s turning point came in 2009, when Stephen Hanson, newly appointed vice provost of global affairs, warmed to the Confucius Institute. In January, less than three weeks after taking up the position, Hanson received a visit from two Chinese consuls. Hanson then reported back to his colleagues of his desire to turn the CI into a reality: “I’m confident that we can find a way to make this work!”²⁷⁶

Hanson’s enthusiasm, coupled with renewed pressure from Hanban, led the University of Washington to acquiesce. In March, Hanban announced it would freeze funding for new Confucius Institutes beginning in May, and offered UW a last chance to join. UW would have to partner with North China Electric Power University, Hanban’s preference, rather than UW’s longtime academic partner Sichuan University. To sweeten the deal, Hanban hoped to “entice” the university by doubling its standard founding grant to \$200,000.²⁷⁷

As Hanson was “working the issue at UW,” Gregoire’s office, too, worked to find a solution that would satisfy Hanban.²⁷⁸ Uncertain of UW’s commitment, Hanban requested to negotiate directly with Governor Gregoire’s office, and in mid-July, Gregoire’s office circulated a draft MOU that Gregoire intended to sign with the Chinese Ministry of Education. “This is a result of their anxiety over the USA style of collaborative partnership,” Gregoire staffer Randi Schaff explained in a memo to the governor.²⁷⁹

Two weeks later, Hanban reversed course. Schaff declared that “China is in basic agreement with our application and now has confidence in UW’s leadership that was previously lacking.”²⁸⁰ Hanban, too, wrote directly to Hanson, confirming their “great pleasure” that “you are in charge of this work.” Hanban affirmed that “under your leadership, the Confucius

274 “Feasibility Study for a University of Washington Confucius Institute,” 2008.

275 Email from Michael Shapiro to Randi Schaff, subject “Confucius Institute,” December 2, 2008.

276 Email from Stephen E. Hanson, Vice Provost of Global Affairs, to Michele Aoki, Carolyn A. Larson, Paul K. Aoki, Randi Schaff, subject “RE: Seattle Schools Confucius Institute Meeting Notes (1/12/2008),” January 25, 2009.

277 “Governor’s Informational Brief,” Memo from Randi Schaff to Governor Gregoire, subject “Establishing a Confucius Institute,” March 11, 2009.

278 *Ibid.*

279 “Governor’s Decision Document,” Memo from Randi Schaff to Governor Gregoire, subject Confucius Institute - Agreement with China,” July 15, 2009.

280 Email from Randi Schaff to Marty Loesch and Robin Arnold-Williams, subject “FW: Your review? — FW: Notes from the Gov.,” July 27, 2009.

Institute of Washington State will make great contributions for the state.”²⁸¹ Hanson was “key to the collaboration with the Hanban to reach the agreements needed,” Schaff recalled.²⁸²

Hanson ironed out the details in a September 2009 visit to Hanban’s headquarters in Beijing. UW would receive \$150,000 in funds, and Sichuan University—not North China Electric Power University—would be the Chinese partner university, just as UW wanted.²⁸³

Finally in fall 2009, more than three years after Gregoire and Hu formally agreed to open a Confucius Institute, the parties to the CI completed their negotiations. A trio of agreements followed, linking not only the University of Washington, but also the Seattle Public Schools, with Hanban. Seattle Public Schools had become involved when UW initially declined the Confucius Institute.²⁸⁴ Governor Gregoire’s office recruited the school district as a back-up, and it remained involved after UW finally agreed to participate as well.

On September 11, 2009, the University of Washington and Seattle Public Schools signed an agreement with Hanban in China.²⁸⁵ Then on November 12, 2009, Xu Lin, then Chief Executive of CI Headquarters; Phyllis M. Wise, then University of Washington provost; and Maria Goodloe-Johnson, then Superintendent of Seattle Public Schools, signed another MOU.²⁸⁶ On April 26, 2010, Xu, Gregoire, Wise, and Goodloe-Johnson signed an honorary MOU, effective for five years, marking the official establishment of CIWA.²⁸⁷

In reality, these agreements had been “pre-signed” months earlier, a deal Hanson had made with Hanban in order to get early access to funding. Hanson had agreed, too, to three Hanban requests: that the MOU claim the Confucius Institute was Gregoire’s idea, not Hu’s; that the MOU would honor the Confucius Institute by-laws and constitution; and that the MOU would specify that Hanson’s authority, as director of the CI, would be exercised “in close cooperation with Hanban.”²⁸⁸ All three requests were reflected in the final agreements, with the April 2010 agreement signed by Gregoire claiming that “Governor Christine Gregoire proposed the idea to President Hu to found a Confucius Institute.”²⁸⁹

The day Xu signed the final MOU, Denny International Middle School hosted an opening ceremony for the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington.²⁹⁰ (Chief Sealth International

281 Email from Hu Zhiping, Deputy Director-General, Deputy Chief Executive, Hanban to Stephen Hanson, subject from Hanban, an agreement draft (as attached) for the Confucius Institute Initiative of Washington State,” July 24, 2009.

282 Email from Randi Schaff to Leslie Goldstein, subject “UW Pres and Gov Meeting,” July 27, 2011.

283 Email from Huo Fuhai to dyadachi@u.washington.edu, subject “initial fund,” September 11, 2009.

284 Email from Randi Schaff to Chris Alejano and Judy Hartmann, subject “RE: Confucius Institute,” December 2, 2008.

285 Bo Deng, “The Confucius Institute of the State of Washington: An Introduction”, East & West, 2012, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/25723618.2012.12015529>, accessed January 20, 2022.

286 Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters (Hanban), the University of Washington and the Seattle Public Schools on the Establishment of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and the Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, November 12, 2009.

287 Memorandum of Understanding for Cultural and Educational Cooperation between the State of Washington, the University of Washington, Seattle Public Schools, and the Confucius Institute Headquarters (Hanban), April 26, 2010

288 Email from Stephen Hanson to Randi Schaff, et al., subject “RE: initial fund,” September 12, 2009.

289 Memorandum of Understanding for Cultural and Educational Cooperation Between the State of Washington, the University of Washington, Seattle Public Schools, and the Confucius Institute Headquarters (Hanban), 2010.

290 Patrick Robinson, “SLIDESHOW: Confucius Institute Opening Ceremony sees visit by Chinese dignitaries,” *Westside Seattle*, April 26, 2010, <https://www.westsideseattle.com/robinson-papers/2010/04/26/slideshow-confucius-institute-opening-ceremony-sees-visit-chinese>, accessed January 19, 2022.

High School, the designated host for the Education Center, was under construction, and had asked Denny International to house the Center temporarily.²⁹¹) Underscoring the significance the Chinese government attached to this particular Confucius Institute, Hanban chief executive Xu Lin attended the ceremony, turning over a shovel of dirt.²⁹² Global Washington, a coalition promoting international education, proudly touted CIWA as “the only statewide CI in the world and the only one utilizing a collaborative effort with schools, businesses, and nonprofits.”²⁹³

CIWA’s Structure

Washington’s arrangement was unique. The November 2009 MOU provided not only for the “establishment and management of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington,” otherwise known as CIWA, but also for another new institution called the Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington (or “the Education Center”). CIWA would be hosted by UW, and the Education Center by Seattle Public Schools. Seattle Public Schools, in turn, selected one particular school, Chief Sealth International High School, to host the Education Center.

CIWA would have six directors: an American director and assistant director for both the Education Center and for CIWA at UW, plus a Chinese director at each. CIWA, with its locations at both a school district and a university, had two Chinese partners: Chongqing Municipal Education Commission, paired with Seattle Public Schools, and Sichuan University, partnered with UW.

CIWA thus solidified a longer-term relationship between Washington state and Sichuan, which have been sister provinces since 1982.²⁹⁴ Seattle and Chongqing are sister cities, dating to 1983. And UW has its own decades-long relationship with Sichuan University.

Washington had yet another party involved in the Confucius Institute, Alliance for Education, which the 2009 MOU designated as “the fiscal agent” for both CIWA and the Education Center. As fiscal agent, Alliance for Education was responsible for “receiving all funds from Headquarters and other sources” and “distributing the funds in accordance with the directions of Headquarters.”²⁹⁵ Alliance for Education claimed the right to sign off all applications to Hanban, and charged fees of up to 7% on all funds it disbursed to CIWA.²⁹⁶

²⁹¹ *Ibid.*

²⁹² *Ibid.*

²⁹³ “Global Education in Washington State,” Global Washington, undated, https://globalwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/education_paper.pdf, accessed January 19, 2022.

²⁹⁴ “Memorandum on Further Strengthening Sister Province/State Relationship Between the State of Washington of the United States of America and Sichuan Province of the People’s Republic of China,” November 11, 2014, <https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/StrengtheningSisterStateRelationshipSichuan.pdf>, accessed January 25, 2022.

²⁹⁵ Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters (Hanban), the University of Washington and the Seattle Public Schools on the Establishment of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and the Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, November 12, 2009.

²⁹⁶ Agreement between the Seattle Public Schools, the University of Washington, and the Alliance for Education For the Op-

As an American nonprofit, Alliance for Education also shielded UW and the Seattle Public Schools from the perception that they received foreign funding—a step crucial to CIWA’s founding as SPS is forbidden from accepting Chinese government money directly.²⁹⁷ Funneling contributions through the Alliance relieved UW of the duty of reporting foreign funding under Section 117 of the Higher Education Act—a sidestep of the law that, though technically legal, averted the transparency interests the law is clearly intended to advance.

Corporate Ties

Washington state sought to use CIWA to raise funds from businesses. In the state’s final application, submitted by Gregoire to Hanban, the state recounted how both the Washington State China Relations Council and the Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle canvassed for funds, “contacting private business companies and institutions to provide financial and in-kind support to the new Confucius Institute.”²⁹⁸ The proposed budget included \$40,000 from “external donors,”²⁹⁹ less than the \$70,000 UW’s feasibility study proposed, but a significant amount nonetheless. Riedinger, in an interview with NAS, said that by the time he headed CIWA in 2014, corporate partners were not financially supporting CIWA, though they continued to be represented on the board of advisors and to benefit from CIWA’s services in the form of Chinese language classes in downtown Seattle.³⁰⁰

Corporate partnerships were built into the plan from the beginning. Gregoire staffer Randi Schaff recounted in 2008 that the state sought to “design a structure that includes business partners,” which were “critical to establish a sustainable model.” Schaff was delighted that the “WA business community is supportive and poised to fundraise.”³⁰¹

Washington businesses, for their part, perhaps saw CIWA as one piece in a larger web of profitable connections between the state and China. A year after Gregoire and Hu first agreed to the Confucius Institute, Gregoire presided over another memorandum signing, this time between China’s Ministry of Commerce and Washington’s Community, Trade and Economic Development office. This was the first bilateral agreement between a state and a central Chinese governmental ministry. Some fifty Chinese government officials and business leaders met with Gregoire for the occasion, described by the *Seattle Times* as “part of a multibillion-dollar buying-and-investment mission.”³⁰²

eration of Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, July 1, 2019.

297 Email from Aihua Liao to Geoffrey Foy, et al., subject “FW: Update regarding CIWA agreement,” November 19, 2019.

298 Application Plan for Establishing a Confucius Institute in the State of Washington, United States of America, April 30, 2009.

299 Application Plan for Establishing a Confucius Institute in the State of Washington, United States of America, April 30, 2009.

300 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger, June 10, 2021.

301 Randi Schaff, “Confucius Institute Activity Summary as of 8-18-08.”

302 Kristi Heim, “State and China cement ties,” *The Seattle Times*, May 12, 2007, <https://www.seattletimes.com/business/state-and-china-cement-ties/>, accessed January 19, 2022.

Upon its opening, CIWA returned the favor and offered special language courses for employees of major Seattle-based corporations. CIWA's Chinese Director noted in a 2012 journal article, "We are excitedly preparing Business Chinese, Legal Chinese, and Intercultural Communication courses for Starbucks and Microsoft employees."³⁰³

Microsoft assisted CIWA in other ways as well. Bill Gates, as mentioned earlier in this section, had hosted the 2006 meeting at which Gregoire and Hu discussed opening a Confucius Institute. And from 2012 to 2013, Shen Yushi, then chair of Chinese Microsoft Employees and of the ten-thousand member Microsoft Asian Employee Resources Group, served on CIWA's board of directors.³⁰⁴

Shen, during his time at both Microsoft and CIWA, led a delegation to Beijing at the behest of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, now part of the Chinese Communist Party's United Front Work Department.³⁰⁵ Shen also attended a 2012 "China Innovation Conference" in Wuhan, cosponsored by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, at which he was identified as "executive director of the Confucius Institute in Washington State."³⁰⁶ The conference aimed at "consolidating the hearts of overseas Chinese, gathering their wisdom, and exerting their power."³⁰⁷ That same year, he was awarded the honorary title of "World Chinese Model," for which he was received by both Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping as a representative at the Sixth World Overseas Chinese Association Friendship Conference.³⁰⁸ In 2017, after he left CIWA, Shen was selected as part of the Thousand Talents Program.³⁰⁹

A Wanderer at UW

CIWA, when it opened in 2010, had two homes, the Education Center at Denny International Middle School (later at Chief Sealth International High School), and the Confucius Institute itself, at the University of Washington. Within UW, the Confucius Institute wandered from unit to unit.

Stephen Hanson, then vice provost for global affairs, became CIWA's shepherd at UW, seeking out an administrative home for it at the university. At first, the CI was housed in the College of Engineering³¹⁰ and reported to Hanson's own office, the Office of Global Affairs

303 Bo Deng, "The Confucius Institute of the State of Washington: An Introduction."

304 "CHIME Advisory Board," Chinese Microsoft Employees, undated, <http://www.microsoftchime.org/chime-advisory-board/>, accessed January 20, 2022.

305 "Trip in Beijing, Wuhan, Nanjing and Shenzhen," Chinese Microsoft Employees, September 30, 2012, <http://www.microsoftchime.org/2012/09/>, accessed January 20, 2022.

306 "突引智重招商 第十二届“华创会”6月28日武汉开幕," [Focusing on recruiting foreign talent and attracting foreign investment, 12th annual conference on overseas Chinese pioneering and developing in China began in Wuhan on June 28], archived on the Wayback Machine, December 29, 2021, https://web.archive.org/web/20211229165758/http://www.hubei.gov.cn/zhuanti/2017zt/hubenrongruyidaiyilupengyouquan/teshegongzuosanyaosilu/huachuanghui/201705/t20170527_1000149.shtml, accessed April 20, 2022.

307 *Ibid.*

308 "沈寓实," Shen Yushi, The College of Information, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, SHNU, <http://xxjd.shnu.edu.cn/69/29/c28317a747817/page.htm>, accessed January 12, 2022.

309 *Ibid.*

310 Bob Roseth, "Confucius Institute of Washington Opens to Support Chinese Language, Culture," UW News, April 29,

(OGA), “because he could find no other unit willing to take it,” recounted a 2013 faculty memo to Hanson’s successor, Jeffrey Riedinger.³¹¹ Hanson served as the initial CI director.

In 2011, the Confucius Institute moved from OGA to the Jackson School of International Studies. Hanson, leaving for a position at the College of William and Mary, asked the Jackson School to take on the CI, to which it “reluctantly” agreed, “thinking that Hanban funding would help support” programs threatened by Title VI funding cuts.³¹² Gary Hamilton, then associate director of the Jackson School, became the new CI director.

By 2013, the Jackson School, disillusioned, formally asked that the Confucius Institute be moved back to the Office of Global Affairs. Resat Kasaba, then director of the Jackson School, wrote to vice provost of global affairs Jeffrey Riedinger, noting that current CI director Gary Hamilton was preparing to retire, and all other Jackson School faculty were unwilling “under any circumstances” to head CIWA. Kasaba said China studies faculty in the Jackson School “fear that their scholarly reputations may suffer” if they direct CIWA, and “furthermore, they disagree philosophically with China’s soft power initiatives, of which the Confucius Institutes around the world are the most prominent examples.”³¹³

Kasaba wanted CIWA out of the Jackson School, but refrained from urging UW to drop the Confucius Institute altogether. Leaving the CI would be “politically...very difficult and, I think, very unwise,” because “the Chinese government, through Hanban, uses Confucius Institutes as a way to link universities in China with universities elsewhere.” Kasaba advised, “cutting ties with Hanban is the wrong move,” lest UW lose its “active connection with China.”³¹⁴

Riedinger agreed in January 2014 to become CI director, and OGA agreed to take back the Confucius Institute. It remained at OGA through its departure from UW in 2019.

Faculty Concern

The CI found a tepid welcome among UW faculty. The Jackson School was not the only one to treat it hesitantly. The Department of Asian Languages and Literature had its doubts too, with Professor William Boltz writing to Robert Stacey that “for both pedagogical and scholarly reasons, AL&L was not an enthusiastic supporter of the CI when it was established.” Boltz disliked Hanban’s funding structure, which “translates into a scheme where the CI is directly or indirectly determining where our own limited resources are spent.”³¹⁵

2010, <https://www.washington.edu/news/2010/04/29/confucius-institute-of-washington-opens-to-support-chinese-language-culture/>, accessed January 22, 2022.

311 “Confucius Institute of the State of Washington,” Memo from Resat Kasaba.

312 *Ibid.*

313 *Ibid.*

314 *Ibid.*

315 Email from William G. Boltz to Robert C. Stacey, subject “RE: Confucius Institute Support: SHORT DEADLINE JULY 15,” July 12, 2011.

Late in 2014, faculty concerns about the Confucius Institute peaked. Gary Hamilton, the former CI director, circulated a memo signed by five UW partners of CIWA, announcing their decision to disassociate from the Confucius Institute. The Jackson School of International Studies, despite withdrawing as CIWA host, had remained a partner of the Confucius Institute, along with many other programs at UW. Now the Jackson School, along with four others (the Department of Asian Languages and Literature, the Center for East Asian Studies, East Asia Resource Center, and China Studies Program), would no longer apply for Confucius Institute funds and would rescind their partnerships with CIWA. “We have not lightly reached this decision,” Hamilton wrote.³¹⁶

The memo went to all other UW partners of CIWA, laying out three practical reasons and two principled reasons to disengage with CIWA. The group disliked Hanban’s funding priorities, which the group considered “peripheral” to their own programs. Hanban also treated them as “scheduling agents on campus,” the group felt, expecting UW faculty to “sponsor and host their circulating troupes and speakers” and “stage events on campus that are in line with Hanban wishes.” The memo read, “In supporting their programs, we become Hanban’s representatives in the State of Washington.” Third, neither of the two most natural homes for CIWA—Asian Languages and Literature and the Jackson School—wanted to host CIWA—a red flag for Hamilton and his cosigners.

More important, though, were the principled objections. The memo stressed that “none of the above practical reasons would have precipitated our decision had it not been for what is happening with the Hanban leadership and more generally what is happening in China.” The group recoiled at reports that Hanban director general Xu Lin—who had attended CIWA’s opening ceremony four years earlier—had sought to strong-arm the University of Chicago into renewing its CI and had censored a conference program mentioning Taiwan. Such incidents “involve the Chinese leadership of Hanban directly violating the principles of academic freedom,” the memo read.

Such activity convinced the group that, many of them having “devoted most of our academic lives to the study of China and the Chinese,” supporting the Confucius Institute was not “an appropriate way to accomplish” the rigorous study and teaching of Chinese.³¹⁷

Students, too, expressed concerns. In April 2019, undergraduates representing a campus chapter of Students for a Free Tibet formally wrote to the UW board, asking the university not to renew the Confucius Institute contract. “We feel strongly that the Confucius Institute at UW poses a clear conflict of interest,” the students wrote, outlining how CIWA contradicted “the values of the UW community — integrity, responsibility, respect, equity, academic

³¹⁶ Email from Gary Hamilton to Kristi Roundtree, et al., subject “Memo to the CI Partner,” October 21, 2014.

³¹⁷ *Ibid.*

freedom, and human rights to name a few.”³¹⁸ Riedinger as CIWA director offered to meet with them and hear their concerns.

As late as 2019, shortly before UW formally withdrew from CIWA, faculty concerns continued to circulate. Robert Stacey (who once had commissioned the original CIWA feasibility study) responded to a colleague who had asked his advice about applying for a CIWA-sponsored trip to China. “I don’t regard our local CI as toxic,” Stacey wrote, “but I am wary of it.”³¹⁹

Riedinger, for his part, considered UW well informed about the potential risks of hosting a Confucius Institute, which it calculated to be offset by larger benefits. “We were not, as the Director of the FBI at one point suggested, hopelessly naive in higher education about what the risks were,” Riedinger told us in an interview. “We’ve long known how to do classified research, and proprietary research, and all universities have an ever-growing interest in protecting their own intellectual property on the chance that it might be commercializable.” Riedinger told us UW’s experience has taught it to “steer clear of the hyperbole and some of the myths” and “respect what the evidence shows us,” namely that its partnerships are “mutually beneficial, and not engaging in any area which we see as at odds with US economic or security interests.”³²⁰

Renewal of the Confucius Institute

In 2014, shortly before Gary Hamilton circulated his memo voicing faculty concerns regarding CIWA, the University of Washington renewed its participation in CIWA for another five years.

UW President Michael Young wrote to Hanban director general Xu Lin on May 27, 2014, confirming his desire to continue hosting CIWA. Responding to Xu’s letter of invitation from February 10th, Young wrote, “We view CIWA as being an important means of facilitating communications and for promoting cultural exchanges and understanding between the students, K-12 teachers, university faculty and citizens of our two countries.” He concluded, “We join you in looking forward to even greater achievements for CIWA in the future.”³²¹

On September 24, 2014, Seattle Public Schools Superintendent Larry Nyland also wrote to Xu, confirming renewal of the agreement for another five years. Nyland ended his letter

318 Letter from Chemay Shola, President, and Bella Alexander, Vice President, Students for a Free Tibet - UW Chapter, to Constance W. Rice and Members of the University of Washington Board of Regents, subject “Expiration of the University of Washington’s Confucius Institute Contract,” April 18, 2019.

319 Email from Robert C. Stacey to Brian Reed, subject “RE:2019 “Chinese Bridge” Higher Education Administrators China Study Trip,” June 5, 2019.

320 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

321 Letter from Michael K. Young, President, University of Washington, to Xu Lin, Director-General of Hanban and Chief Executive of the Confucius Institute Headquarters, May 27, 2014.

by noting: “Thank you to Hanban and to you, Madame Xu Lin, for your support, vision, and outreach to the world.”³²²

CIWA’s Activities at UW

At UW, the CI sponsored lecture series, advertised study abroad options in China, and hosted preliminary rounds of Chinese Bridge, a competition among non-native speakers of Chinese. It offered language classes targeting employees of Microsoft and Starbucks.

The CI also sought out other programs and departments at UW as official partners of CIWA, who would host and advertise CI events and disseminate its library holdings. At least eleven units at UW served as partners of CIWA during its decade at the university.

UW Partners of CIWA

Department of Asian Languages & Literature
East Asia Library
Foster School of Business
Office of Global Affairs
China Studies Program, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
East Asia Center, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
Language Learning Center
Worldwide Exchange Program
College of Built Environments
Department of Comparative Literature
East Asia Resource Center, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies

Partners sometimes co-sponsored programs and events with Hanban funding, including training programs for K-12 teachers, informational events promoting the AP Chinese Language and Culture exam, and an Exploring China Online course, which taught 25 K-12 teachers to “unpack contemporary misunderstandings of China while exploring the many facets of China’s diversity.”³²³

CIWA also maintained partnerships with a number of other universities. Under these two-year agreements, UW would assist these institutions with their own applications to Hanban for books, curricula, and Chinese teachers. UW advertised Hanban’s Confucius

³²² Letter from Larry Nyland, Superintendent, Seattle Public Schools, to Xu Lin, Director-General of Hanban and Chief Executive of the Confucius Institute Headquarters, September 24, 2014.

³²³ “Draft Summary for UW Projects from 2011,” Confucius Institute of the State of Washington.

Institute Scholarship Program for students at these universities and sought to recruit faculty for Hanban-funded conferences and research trips to China.

At least seven other Washington colleges and universities partnered with CIWA. In 2019, CIWA director Jeffrey Riedinger wrote that “we partner with all of the public 4-year universities in the state (as well as several private universities).”³²⁴ Many hosted Confucius Institute teachers or engaged in other partnerships since early in CIWA’s history, and at least two—Pacific Lutheran University and Eastern Washington University—had previously sought, unsuccessfully, to establish their own Confucius Institutes.³²⁵ In 2017 and 2018 many of CIWA’s partners formalized these pre-existing relationships through “letters of intent to cooperate.”

Other Colleges and Universities that Partnered with CIWA

Name	Year Partnership Formalized
Shoreline Community College	2017
Bates Technical College	2018
Central Washington University	2018
Eastern Washington University	2018
Western Washington University	2018
University of Puget Sound	2018
Pacific Lutheran University	2018
Evergreen State College	2018
Washington State University	Unclear

CIWA maintained a heavy flow of traffic to and from China, with regular visits from Chinese dignitaries and representatives of Chinese partner schools, and frequent trips to China by Americans. In 2012, CIWA staff visited China alongside Seattle Mayor Mike McGinn,³²⁶ helping arrange for McGinn to sign an MOU committing the city of Seattle to work with the Chongqing Municipal Education Commission in implementing the 100,000 Strong Initiative.³²⁷

In 2016, CIWA’s Chinese director, Wang Wengqiu, returned to China for the Confucius Institute Conference, a gathering of some 2,400 teachers and administrators, where she was awarded the “Global Confucius Institute Advanced Individual” award. The gathering’s

324 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Ana Mari Cauce, subject “RE: flagship,” July 12, 2019.

325 For more on Eastern Washington University, see email from David Buri to Steven Becker, subject “FW: Letters of Support from Olympia,” March 22, 2010.

326 Karen Kodama, “Details on Education Effort in Mayor’s Delegation to Chongqing,” Mayor Mike McGinn, March 15, <http://mayormcginn.seattle.gov/details-on-education-effort-in-mayors-delegation-to-chongqing/>, accessed January 19, 2022.

327 Bo Deng, “The Confucius Institute of the State of Washington: An Introduction.”

keynote address was delivered by Liu Yandong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council, and Chairman of the Confucius Institute Headquarters Council. Sichuan University, Wang's home institution, commended Wang for being "good at using various propaganda platforms to continuously expand the popularity and influence of Confucius Institutes."³²⁸

In 2019, CIWA worked to arrange a nine-day Hanban-funded trip to China for "senior higher education administrators." The dates of the trip, scheduled for September 2019, coincided with UW's decision to withdraw from CIWA.

At the K-12 level, the CIWA Education Center housed by Seattle Public Schools sent CI-sponsored teachers to eight schools located in Seattle, Tacoma, and Bellingham.³²⁹

Thanks in part to its involvement with CIWA, Sichuan University was heralded as being among the top Chinese universities to participate in a Confucius Institute.³³⁰

UW and Sichuan University

The University of Washington and Sichuan University were long-time partners before the opening of the Confucius Institute, and they have remained close partners since the CI left UW. The two universities collaborated for decades, Riedinger said, and "Sichuan has always been interested in what we were doing outside of the CI."³³¹

In 2001, UW's Department of Medical Education began collaborating with Sichuan University on the China Partnership Program, an initiative to train personnel for Sichuan's Center for Medical Education Research.³³² In 2002, the two launched the UW Worldwide Sichuan Exchange, in which some ten to fifteen UW students attend Sichuan University while Sichuan students study at UW.³³³

UW and Sichuan also partnered on an intensive summer language program, which ended in 2014, under which UW students spent a summer in China completing 160 credit hours in Chinese.³³⁴

In 2007, UW and Sichuan University joined with the University of California and World Heritage Site Jiuzhaigou to launch the "Jiuzhaigou Sustainable Development International

328 "四川外国语大学教师王雯秋喜获'全球孔子学院先进个人,'" [Sichuan International Studies University Faculty Wang Wen-qiu recognized as the 'Global Confucius Institute Individual of Performance Excellence'], *Sichuan International Studies University*, <http://chwu.lxyk.net/item/7647.html>, accessed January 19, 2022.

329 Jeffrey Riedinger, "The UW and the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington," undated.

330 "四川大学荣获'孔子学院先进中方合作机构'称号," [Sichuan University was awarded the title of "Advanced Chinese Partner Institution of Confucius Institutes"], *Sina*, December 7, 2018, <https://news.sina.com.cn/o/2018-12-07/doc-ihmutuec6942720.shtml>, accessed January 19, 2022.

331 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

332 "China Partnership Project Begins," UW School of Medicine Online New, February 2, 2001, <https://depts.washington.edu/mednews/vol5/ho05/cpp.html>, accessed January 2, 2022.

333 Catherine O'Donnell, "UW Students Unharmed in China Earthquake but Administration Considered Evacuation," UW News, May 15, 2008, <https://www.washington.edu/news/2008/05/15/uw-students-unharmed-in-china-earthquake-but-administration-considered-evacuation/>, accessed January 2, 2022.

334 "Sichuan University Summer Intensive Language Exchange," UW Asian Languages and Literature, undated, <https://asian.washington.edu/study-abroad/sichuan-university-summer-intensive-language-exchange>, accessed January 2, 2022.

Joint Laboratory.” The collaboration brought nearly 100 environmental experts to this national park in China.³³⁵

In 2007, UW and Sichuan University signed a Memorandum on Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Cooperation, which commended “many years of successful cooperation between our universities.” Under the MOU, the two would collaborate on joint research, “library exchanges,” invitations to each other’s faculty and administrators for lectures and “sharing of experience,” faculty exchanges, and student exchanges. The agreement was set to last for five years and renew automatically in perpetuity.

In 2009, the two signed a Memorandum of Understanding for Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Cooperation. It reiterated many partnerships from the 2007 MOU, but added a goal to “expand ties in the context of supporting the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington.”

In 2017, when Sichuan University arranged a conference featuring its five Confucius Institute partners, UW hosted the event. Representatives joined from Arizona State University, the University of Utah, Woosong University in South Korea, and Vrije Universiteit Brussel in Belgium. Among the event’s aims was to “serve the country’s ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ Development strategy,” the Chinese news site *Sina* reported.³³⁶

One might think the Confucius Institute would draw UW and Sichuan University closer, and certainly faculty feared that closing the CI would jeopardize relationships in China. Resat Kasaba, director of the Jackson School, had of course counseled against closing the CI even as he asked that it be moved out of his school in 2013. “Cutting ties with Hanban is the wrong move,” Kasaba had written, because “the Chinese government, through Hanban, uses Confucius Institutes as a way to link universities in China with universities elsewhere.”³³⁷

Yet other faculty wondered whether the Confucius Institute brought any real value. Robert Stacey, then Divisional Dean of Arts and Humanities in the College of Arts and Sciences, wrote to Michael Shapiro in 2008, questioning whether the Confucius Institute helped the Department of Asian Languages and Literature. “How is it precisely that having a CI would make relations with SU (Sichuan University) for language study easier and better?” Stacey wondered. “I’ve been taking this rather for granted, but on considering the question, find that I don’t really understand how and in what ways this relationship would be easier to establish and promote through a CI.”³³⁸

335 “中美专家组成实验室研究九寨沟可持续发展问题。” [Chinese and American experts form a laboratory to study the sustainable development of Jiuzhaigou], *Sohu*, April 12, 2007, <https://business.sohu.com/20070412/n249391801.shtml>, accessed January 13, 2022.

336 “四川大学5所孔子学院联席会议在西雅图华盛顿大学顺利召开。” [Joint conference of Sichuan University’s five Confucius Institutes successfully held at the University of Washington in Seattle], *Sina*, August 8, 2017, <http://news.sina.com.cn/o/2017-08-08/doc-ifyitayr9877705.shtml>, accessed January 15, 2022.

337 “Confucius Institute of the State of Washington,” Memo from Resat Kasaba, director of the Jackson School for International Studies, to Jeffrey Riedinger, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, August 20, 2013.

338 Email from Robert Stacey to Michael Shapiro, subject “re: Sichuan (again),” August 18, 2008.

Stacey advised that the Asian Languages and Literature faculty seek to “nourish” the “connection between Asian L&L and Sichuan University with respect to language instruction,” and ignore the Confucius Institute. He feared the university’s priorities regarding China were confused: “Some who wander are lost, and I fear UW is among those, at least with respect to its China policy.” He summed up, “I think we want to press ahead with Sichuan and do what we need to do for our purposes, and let the chips fall where they may with respect to CI.”³³⁹

In the end, UW saved its relationship with Sichuan despite disassociating from the CI, in part due to its diligence in finding a new home for CIWA. Riedinger reported “no harmful impact” on the relationship, explaining how UW kept Sichuan “very well informed” throughout the decision-making process, such that Sichuan was “very delighted both at CIWA being kept alive and moving to PLU,” and at “knowing that the many other elements of our relationship with Sichuan University would continue.”³⁴⁰

UW and China

If faculty questioned the value of a Confucius Institute, perhaps it was because UW simply has so many partnerships in China. In 2007, as UW weighed whether to acquiesce to accepting the Confucius Institute, the university opened its first China office in Beijing. Then-President Mark Emmert opened the office to develop the “continuous personal contacts” he deemed “vital to doing business with the government, educational institutions and businesses of China.”³⁴¹ To run the China office, Emmert appointed Hank T. Wang, previously a law professor and a law-enforcement officer with the Chinese Army.³⁴²

In 2015, UW joined with Tsinghua University to launch the Global Innovation Exchange (GIX), a new program offering graduate degrees and professional education in technology and sciences. The establishment of GIX marked “the first time a Chinese research university has established a physical presence in the United States,” UW proudly announced.³⁴³ So important was GIX that Chinese President Xi Jinping personally presented the gift of a dawn redwood tree to three GIX principals, then UW President Ana Mari Cauce, Tsinghua University President Qiu Yong, and Microsoft President Brad Smith.³⁴⁴

Like CIWA, GIX was the result of efforts by Christine Gregoire and Microsoft, which donated \$40 million to the endeavor.³⁴⁵ Gregoire, then out of office and serving as CEO of the

339 *Ibid.*

340 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

341 Bob Roseth, “University of Washington to Open China Office in Beijing,” UW News, August 22, 2007, <https://www.washington.edu/news/2007/08/22/university-of-washington-to-open-china-office-in-beijing/>, accessed January 7, 2022.

342 *Ibid.*

343 “Chinese President Presents Gift to Global Innovation Exchange,” UW News, September 23, 2015, <https://www.washington.edu/news/2015/09/23/chinese-president-presents-gift-to-global-innovation-exchange/>, accessed January 7, 2022.

344 *Ibid.*

345 *Ibid.*

nonprofit Challenge Seattle, traveled to China alongside Ana Mari Cauce, then president of the University of Washington, to promote GIX. (In another reprise of CIWA's founding, Gary Locke joined the trip too.) Gregoire and Cauce co-wrote a *Seattle Times* op-ed praising GIX for its "inclusive innovation."³⁴⁶ During their visit, UW and Tsinghua signed an agreement enabling students at GIX to simultaneously earn master's degrees from both universities.³⁴⁷

Chinese tech firm Huawei, too, became a valuable partner of UW, contributing nearly \$5 million in 2018 and 2019. The University of Washington's Section 117 disclosures, as of December 2021, showed \$4.3 million received from Huawei in 2018 and 2019, plus another \$650,000 through Futurewei, Huawei's U.S. arm, in 2019. (Since then, federal disclosures show, the donor names have been deleted, displaying only the country of origin as China.)

The timeline of the Huawei funding correlates with the university's refusal to intervene in the case of Vera Zhou, a University of Washington student imprisoned in China in 2017 and 2018. Zhou returned to Xinjiang to visit her father, but was sent to a re-education camp for five months and held under house arrest for another 18 months, allegedly for using a virtual private network to access her homework.³⁴⁸ When the State Department urged the University of Washington to advocate for Zhou's release, the university refused. In Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's recounting, "the university wouldn't help because of a multi-million dollar deal with China."³⁴⁹

The University of Washington vehemently denounced Pompeo's statement as "flatly wrong" and claimed, "We have no idea what 'multimillion-dollar deal' is being referenced."³⁵⁰

Zhou was eventually released to return to the United States, though "no thanks to the University of Washington and no thanks to the deal that it had made with the Chinese Communist Party," Pompeo said.³⁵¹

“Closing” the Confucius Institute

In 2019, UW's Department of Asian Languages and Literature decided to apply to the Department of Defense for funding to launch a Chinese Flagship Language Program. Federal law barred universities from hosting both a Chinese Flagship program and a

346 Ana Mari Cauce and Chris Gregoire, "From Seattle to China, We're Leading the Future of Innovation," *The Seattle Times*, November 7, 2015, <https://www.seattletimes.com/opinion/from-seattle-to-china-were-leading-the-future-of-innovation/>, accessed January 22, 2022.

347 "UW and Tsinghua Deepen Partnership with New GIX Degree Agreement," UW Office of Global Affairs, November 9, 2015, <https://www.washington.edu/globalaffairs/2015/11/09/uw-and-tsinghua-deepen-partnership-with-new-gix-degree-agreement/>, accessed January 7, 2022.

348 Vera Zhou, "Remarks by Vera Zhou," U.S. Department of Education, undated, <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/highered/leg/vera-zhou-remarks.pdf>, accessed January 25, 2022.

349 Michael R. Pompeo, "The Chinese Communist Party on the American Campus," US Department of State, December 9, 2020, <https://2017-2021.state.gov/the-chinese-communist-party-on-the-american-campus/index.html>, accessed January 22, 2022.

350 "UW Statement in Response to Claim by US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo," *UW News*, December 9, 2020, <https://www.washington.edu/news/2020/12/09/uw-statement-in-response-to-claim-by-u-s-secretary-of-state-mike-pompeo/>, accessed April 22, 2022.

351 *Ibid.*

Confucius Institute. (The law permitted the Department of Defense to issue a waiver, but the Department announced it would not do so.) UW, preferring the Flagship program, opted to withdraw from CIWA—and to transfer CIWA to another university.

Transferring CIWA meant that the Confucius Institute never truly closed. It merely departed from the University of Washington. Seattle Public Schools' involvement, including hosting the Education Center, remained unchanged, as did the majority of CIWA programs.

Initially, UW explored whether it might be able to keep CIWA while also pursuing the Flagship Program. Paul Atkins of the Department of Asian Languages and Literature suggested if UW “maintained an administrative firewall” between CIWA and the Flagship Program, the DoD might approve the university’s application. Perhaps “the situation will have changed,” Atkins hoped in May 2019.³⁵²

Riedinger, then director of the Confucius Institute and head of the Office of Global Affairs, counseled, however, that UW would “at minimum” need to inform the DoD that it would close the Confucius Institute upon approval of its Flagship application. “Even that may not be enough,” Riedinger advised. “We may need to preemptively close CIWA.”³⁵³

UW began a turbulent wind-down, complicated by uncertainty as to when precisely CIWA needed to be off UW’s campus: by the time the university was approved for a Flagship program, or even before UW applied for the program. Riedinger reported to President Ana Mari Cauce in July 2019 that closing the Confucius Institute “is regarded as an important signal to the DoD and their reviewers of CFLP applications.” He concluded that the university “would derive greater U.S. prestige and funding” from the Flagship Program than from the Confucius Institute, although the “closure of CIWA would represent a significant blow to Chinese language & culture training across the State of Washington.”³⁵⁴

In mid-September, UW confirmed that the Department of Defense would amend its Flagship Program application process to permit universities to keep their Confucius Institute until 90 days prior to the grant start date. For this, Riedinger offered Sarah Castro, UW’s director of federal relations, “a HUGE shout-out” for “once again working miracles with Congress and the Executive Branch.”³⁵⁵ (Castro is the UW representative who allegedly told Secretary of State Pompeo the university would not intervene to protect its student Vera Zhou, lest it endanger a “multi-million dollar deal with China.”³⁵⁶)

CIWA officially left the University of Washington on January 31, 2020.³⁵⁷ Until then, the university had operated on an ever-changing timetable, preparing at one point for CIWA to

352 Email from Paul S. Atkins to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “flagship,” May 30, 2019.

353 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Paul S. Atkins, subject “RE: flagship,” May 30, 2019.

354 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Ana Mari Cauce, subject “RE: flagship,” July 12, 2019.

355 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Ana Mari Cauce and Mark Richards, subject “FW: AMENDMENT: The Language Flagship Chinese 2020-2024 RFP,” September 13, 2019.

356 Michael R. Pompeo, “The Chinese Communist Party on the American Campus.”

357 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Susan A. Larrance and Ursula E. Owen, subject “visa transition,” December 11, 2019.

depart as early as October 1, 2019.³⁵⁸ UW quickly abandoned October 1st as the closure date after Aihua Liao, assistant director of CIWA, warned Riedinger to “avoid October 1 as it’s PRC’s national day” (underlining in original).³⁵⁹ When in September 2019 Riedinger did inform Hanban of UW’s decision to cease hosting CIWA, Riedinger noted, “This change is effective no later than 31 December 2019 and, depending on guidance from the U.S. Department of Defense, may need to be effective as early as 15 October 2019.”³⁶⁰

Riedinger told Hanban, as well, that UW would seek out a new home for CIWA. “I am personally leading efforts to identify an appropriate alternate host institution” Riedinger wrote, “so that CIWA’s many valued programs in service to the State of Washington may continue.”³⁶¹

Hanban’s Response

On September 18, 2019, Hanban deputy chief executive Ma Jianfei wrote to Riedinger, confirming receipt of Riedinger’s letter giving notice of intent to part ways with the Confucius Institute. Ma praised the Confucius Institute for “running openly, transparently, and smoothly in accordance with relevant laws and regulations” and for “complying with the university’s policies on academic freedom.” He noted that the CI had served “nearly 23,000 students” and 150,000 attendants at CI-sponsored events.³⁶²

Ma noted a “pleasant conversation” with Riedinger a few days prior, two Hanban directors having visited UW on September 16.³⁶³ And Ma confirmed Hanban’s willingness to transfer CIWA, assuring Riedinger that Hanban would “exert itself” and “work together with you to properly handle the transition of the Confucius Institute.”³⁶⁴

Finding a New Home for CIWA

Initially, UW wanted Western Washington University (WWU) to take over CIWA. As early as July 2019, when the university was still considering whether to apply for the Flagship program, Riedinger informed President Cauce that in preparation for the possibility that UW would withdraw from CIWA, “I am attempting to connect with Western Washington

358 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Aihua Liao, et al., subject “FW: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 23, 2019.

359 Email from Aihua Liao to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “RE: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 26, 2019.

360 Letter from Jeffrey Riedinger to Ma Jianfei, September 9, 2019.

361 *Ibid.*

362 Letter from Ma Jianfei, deputy chief executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Jeffrey Riedinger, September 18, 2019.

363 Email from Aihua Liao to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “Re: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 28, 2019.

364 Letter from Ma Jianfei, deputy chief executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Jeffrey Riedinger, September 18, 2019.

University President Sabah Randhawa to discuss whether or not WWU would be interested in hosting CIWA.³⁶⁵ Riedinger particularly wanted WWU because the arrangement “would have kept the hosting in a public university rather than a private university.”³⁶⁶

Western Washington was interested, having partnered with CIWA for a decade³⁶⁷ and having in 2018 signed a formal Letter of Intent for Cooperation with CIWA, under which Riedinger had helped WWU apply for Hanban funding and teachers. Throughout summer 2019, as UW considered how best to rehouse CIWA, WWU’s associate vice president for academic affairs Brian Burton was in frequent communication with Riedinger about a possible transition.

In late August, though, Western Washington University formally declined to host CIWA, a decision driven by “pressing issues both financially and in terms of infrastructure (primarily space),” Burton wrote. Burton considered UW the “obvious and best home for the Institute,” though “Western could be a good home as well.”³⁶⁸

Western Washington’s decision startled UW, with Michele Aoki, the director of CIWA’s Education Center, writing to colleagues, “Let’s not panic.”³⁶⁹ Dongmei Huang, the Chinese director of the Education Center, added, “Since yesterday afternoon I was not able to believe that it’s the truth.”³⁷⁰ Riedinger, aware of “potential disruption” to CIWA’s Chinese staff, offered “my sincerest apologies that the UW has opted to pursue a different path” by choosing the Flagship Program over CIWA.³⁷¹

UW then approached Pacific Lutheran University about hosting CIWA. PLU Provost Joanna Gregson responded enthusiastically, noting that the university was “seriously considering the opportunity,” She hoped UW would consider PLU “first in line,” should any other potential CIWA host emerge.³⁷²

Hanban’s Flexibility

Initially, UW hesitated to approach Pacific Lutheran as a potential new host for CIWA. Riedinger feared Hanban might not “approve a small liberal arts college as a Confucius Institute host.”³⁷³

365 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Ana Mari Cauce, subject “RE: flagship,” July 12, 2019.

366 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

367 Email from Janet Xing to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “Re: CIWA update,” September 13, 2019.

368 Email from Brian Burton to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “RE: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 23, 2019.

369 Email from Michele A. Aoki to Jeffrey Riedinger, et al., subject “RE: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 24, 2019.

370 Email from Dongmei Huang to Michele A. Aoki, et al., subject “RE: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 24, 2019.

371 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Aihua Liao, et al., , subject “FW: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 23, 2019.

372 Email from Joanna Gregson to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “confirming PLU’s interest in CIWA,” September 19, 2019.

373 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Randy Hodgins, subject “Re: Confucius Institute,” August 27, 2019.

Pacific Lutheran had made a failed attempt to host CIWA back in 2006. The Chinese Consulate in San Francisco had at that time rejected PLU as a “nonstarter”³⁷⁴ and insisted that UW be the host.

Since then, however, Hanban’s position had changed. In May 2019, when UW was first considering severing from CIWA, Hanban gathered some 60 CI directors in a breakout session of the National Chinese Language Conference to discuss challenges threatening Confucius Institutes. Ma Jianfei considered the changing landscape “an opportunity to re-structure/remap the CIs across the world,” CIWA’s assistant director Aihua Liao recalled. Liao added that Ma pledged Hanban to “support whichever way that could help CI to relocate due to conflict with DoD funding or other federal policies.”³⁷⁵

Meanwhile, PLU had proven itself an eager partner of Hanban. It had partnered with CIWA and hosted a Chinese teacher, a relationship that was formalized in a 2018 Letter of Intent for Cooperation with CIWA. UW, in internal discussions about transferring CIWA, had deemed PLU (and Professor of Chinese Paul Manfredi in particular) “strong advocates of CIWA programs.”³⁷⁶ Riedinger, in an interview with NAS, noted that “PLU had long wanted to host a CI, and to do so with Sichuan University, so from their vantage point this was certainly the right opportunity.”³⁷⁷

So thoroughly had the tables turned that PLU pressed its advantage by requesting one precondition. Before it would accept CIWA, the university wanted Hanban to fund a full-time staff position to help the CI director run CIWA. UW had relied on its own budget to fund such a position. Riedinger feared this “may be a deal breaker” for Hanban and “a test of how keen they are to keep CIWA functioning.”³⁷⁸ But Hanban agreed, committing to fund PLU’s request for at least three years.³⁷⁹

Transition to PLU

Pacific Lutheran was formally approved to host CIWA on November 12, 2020. By then, Hanban had reorganized itself and spun off the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF) to run Confucius Institutes, so PLU received its authorization from CIEF President Yang Wei.³⁸⁰

374 Email from R. Scott Heinlein, Deputy Director, Washington State China Relations Council, to Dana Richardson, et al., subject “update and meeting on December 20,” December 8, 2006.

375 Email from Aihua Liao to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “Re: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 28, 2019.

376 *Ibid.*

377 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

378 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Ana M. Cauce and Mark Richards, subject “FW: PLU President’s Letter to Hanban - request for funding,” January 10, 2020.

379 Email from Hao Pan to Deng Bo, subject “ltr: Confucius Institute_CIWA, 01-10-2020,” January 14, 2020.

380 Chinese International Education Foundation Certificate of Authorization, Pacific Lutheran University, November 12, 2020, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/wp-content/uploads/sites/587/2021/04/1-certificate-of-authorization%E8%BD%AC%E9%9A%B6%E6%8E%88%E6%9D%83%E4%B9%A6.pdf>, accessed January 25, 2022.

Until PLU's formal approval, CIWA was once again an itinerant program. UW, having been approved for a Chinese Flagship Language Program, ended its role in CIWA by the end of January 2020. The CIWA Education Center, housed within the Seattle Public Schools (SPS), remained open. But until Pacific Lutheran officially took in CIWA, CIWA's higher-ed component had no academic home.

For a time, Seattle Public Schools considered applying to Hanban for permission to run a K-12 Confucius Institute alone.³⁸¹ In the end, International Education Washington (IEW), the same organization that had, back in 2007, lobbied Governor Gregoire to take quick action to launch a Confucius Institute, stepped up. IEW provided a temporary home for CIWA's higher ed initiatives, including an online home on its website.³⁸²

PLU's transition as CIWA's host was as convoluted as was UW's exit. IEW, on its interim CIWA website, directed visitors to write to Paul Manfredi, associate professor of Chinese and chair of the Chinese Studies Program at PLU, though PLU was not yet formally approved by CIEF. PLU, too, hosted CIWA's 10th anniversary celebration on October 13, 2020, one month before receiving CIEF's official authorization.³⁸³

The agreements guiding PLU were signed over a nine-month period, coinciding with Hanban's internal reorganization. The earliest agreement, from February 2020, linked PLU with Seattle Public Schools (SPS) and Hanban, and was signed by Hanban deputy chief executive Ma Jianfei.³⁸⁴ The final document, PLU's formal authorization to host a Confucius Institute, came from Hanban's successor organization, CIEF.³⁸⁵

In between, PLU signed another agreement with SPS and with Alliance for Education, once again authorizing Alliance for Education to serve as "fiscal agent" receiving and disbursing Chinese funds on behalf of PLU and Seattle Public Schools.³⁸⁶ The arrangement, as with UW, shields PLU from filing foreign gift and contract disclosures under Section 117 of the Higher Education Act.

CIWA's 10th anniversary celebration, held online in the midst of the COVID-19 shutdowns, gathered a who's who of CIWA's key influencers.³⁸⁷ Paul Manfredi, the new director, introduced the event, which recognized all of CIWA's past directors and several assistant

381 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Brian Burton, et al., subject "Re: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline," August 23, 2019.

382 "CIWA," International Education Washington, archived on Wayback Machine, July 9, 2020, <https://web.archive.org/web/20200709213550/https://www.internationalledwa.org/ciwa/>, accessed January 20, 2022.

383 "10th Anniversary Celebration," Confucius Institute of the State of Washington, Pacific Lutheran University, October 14, 2021, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/10th-anniversary-celebration/#wednesday-oct-14>, accessed January 11, 2022.

384 Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters, Pacific Lutheran University, and the Seattle Public Schools on the Establishment and Continuation of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and the Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, May 2020, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/wp-content/uploads/sites/587/2021/04/1-hanban-plu-sps-agreement-2020-02-27-signed.pdf>, accessed January 25, 2022.

385 Chinese International Education Foundation Certificate of Authorization, Pacific Lutheran University.

386 Agreement Between the Seattle Public Schools, Pacific Lutheran University, and the Alliance for Education for the Operation of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and Confucius Institute Education Center in the State of Washington, 2020, https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/wp-content/uploads/sites/587/2021/04/1-ciwa_operating_agreement_202003-sps-sps-plu-afe-signed.pdf, accessed February 17, 2022.

387 "10th Anniversary Celebration," Confucius Institute of the State of Washington, Pacific Lutheran University.

directors—including Gary Hamilton, the previous CIWA director whose 2014 memo had warned of Hanban’s history of “directly violating the principles of academic freedom.”³⁸⁸ Manfredi also honored CIWA’s K-12 partners, Seattle Public Schools and Tacoma Public Schools, as well as CIWA’s Chinese partners, the Chongqing Municipal Education Commission and Sichuan University. Woosong University, a South Korean school whose Confucius Institute also partnered with Sichuan University, sent its greetings as well, from its president, John E. Endicott, and Dal-yeong Lee, chairman of Woosong’s parent organization, the Woosong Educational Foundation.³⁸⁹

Christine Gregoire, former Governor of Washington whose 2006 dinner with Hu Jintao at Bill Gates’ house had sparked the launch of the Confucius Institute, sent in a video speech, offering her “big thanks” to Pacific Lutheran University for picking up the CI.³⁹⁰

Zhao Lingshan, Vice President & Secretary General of Hanban’s successor organization, CIEF, spoke as well, enthusiastically praising CIs as organizations that “always adhere to the principles of mutual respect,” are known for “open and transparent operation,” and “insist on promoting people-to-people bond.” Despite CIs’ difficulties in the United States, Zhao claimed “It has been well received by most countries and people.”³⁹¹

UW’s Continued Involvement in CIWA

Although the University of Washington no longer hosts the Confucius Institute, it has not ruled out forming other partnerships with Hanban and its successor organizations.

Since decoupling from CIWA in 2020, the University of Washington has explored whether it might be able to partner with CIWA in other forms. “There may come a time when UW’s Department of Asian Languages & Literature sees it as advantageous for us to partner with CIWA, not host it,” Jeffrey Riedinger, vice provost for global affairs and former director of CIWA, mused in an email to UW’s director of federal relations, Sarah Castro, in early 2021. The university would “need to explore with Congress & the Department of Defense” whether federal law barring Chinese Language Flagship Program funding would apply “only to universities *hosting* Confucius Institutes or extends to universities that *partner* with Confucius Institutes hosted by other institutions” (italics in original).³⁹²

In an interview with NAS, Riedinger commented that the University of Washington would not be opposed to working with Hanban. Under federal law regarding DoD funding, “the key issue was you could not host a CI, which presumably would mean that you could participate with Hanban in other kinds of visiting scholars programs,” Riedinger said. He

388 Email from Gary Hamilton to Kristi Roundtree, et al., subject “Memo to the CI Partner,” October 21, 2014.

389 “10th Anniversary Celebration,” Confucius Institute of the State of Washington.

390 Christine O’Grady Gregoire, “Governor Gregoire to CIWA,” YouTube, October 13, 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CxO4-Zant1k>, accessed January 25, 2022.

391 “Zhao Lingshan Greetings,” Paul Manfredi, YouTube, October 13, 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srLskO-J3ExU>, accessed January 25, 2022.

392 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Sarah M. Castro, subject “Daily Caller story,” February 10, 2021.

added, “We do not happen to be doing that, not as some matter of policy,” but simply because no UW program has broached the issue yet.³⁹³

Riedinger has remained in close communication with Paul Manfredi, PLU’s director of CIWA, offering frequent counsel on how to best present CIWA in light of ongoing criticisms of Confucius Institutes. Manfredi reached out repeatedly, asking for a “consultation” with Riedinger to develop a list of groups or individuals who might issue public statements praising CIWA;³⁹⁴ for “guidance” on how to respond to an information request and Guidance Directive from the State Department;³⁹⁵ for comments on a draft letter Manfredi was preparing to send US Senator Patty Murray;³⁹⁶ for comments on another draft letter Manfredi prepared defending CIWA to Senators and Representatives;³⁹⁷ and for Riedinger’s opinion of a lengthy memo from a concerned citizen, John Moran, documenting human rights abuses and repression of Lutherans by the Chinese government.³⁹⁸

Riedinger frequently responded, suggesting edits to Manfredi’s draft letter to members of Congress;³⁹⁹ counseling Manfredi how to answer Moran’s missive about religious persecution in China (“I would not seek to engage him in a debate,” Riedinger advised);⁴⁰⁰ and offering to arrange a phone call after Manfredi sought his advice on the decision by the Washington State China Relations Council (WSCRC), one of CIWA’s original champions in 2006, to *not* issue a statement supporting CIWA out of fear of “bad publicity.”⁴⁰¹

Riedinger also emailed news articles about Confucius Institutes to UW staff as well as to Manfredi, such as a *Daily Caller* article titled “Biden Administration Quietly Drops Trump Proposal To Track Chinese Influence In US Schools,” to which PLU associate provost Geoffrey Foy responded thanking Riedinger for “sharing this good news.”⁴⁰²

When NAS released a report on the College Board’s ties to Hanban in 2020, Riedinger sent it to Manfredi, urging Manfredi to release a statement on it: “Another report to which CIWA will need a response.”⁴⁰³

Of course Riedinger and a number of UW employees had also appeared at CIWA’s 10th anniversary event, hosted by Pacific Lutheran University in 2020. On this occasion Manfredi, PLU’s CI director, wrote to Riedinger, thanking him for “serving to point us in the right direction going forward.” Manfredi concluded, “We look forward to continued partnership and, with your support, great success in the future.”⁴⁰⁴

393 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

394 Email from Paul Manfredi to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “RE: a quick note about CIWA,” July 27, 2020.

395 Email from Paul Manfredi to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “CIWA in the crosshairs again,” November 20, 2020.

396 *Ibid.*

397 Email from Paul Manfredi to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “CIWA update,” March 22, 2021.

398 Email from Paul Manfredi to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “letter from John Moran,” February 23, 2021.

399 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Paul Manfredi, subject “RE: CIWA in the crosshairs again,” November 25, 2020.

400 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Paul Manfredi, subject “RE: letter from John Moran,” February 23, 2021.

401 Email from Paul Manfredi to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “Fwd: Invitation from the Washington State China Relations Council,” August 3, 2020.

402 Email from Geoffrey Foy to Jeffrey Manfredi, et al., subject “RE: Daily Caller story,” February 10, 2021.

403 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Paul Manfredi, subject “NAS Report,” September 14, 2020.

404 Letter from Paul Manfredi, Director, Confucius Institute, Pacific Lutheran University, to Jeffrey Manfredi, October 16, 2020.

In September 2020, the Washington State China Relations Council, having seemingly warmed to Confucius Institutes once more, approached Riedinger with the idea of a webinar to “lay out the case of what CI’s do and whether they bring value to the academic community.” WSCRC intended not only to defend the value of Confucius Institutes, but to help Hanban do so as well, WSCRC President Norwell Coquillard explained. Coquillard noted that Nat Ahrens of the American Mandarin Society would join the webinar as well, discussing how he “worked on the issue with Hanban” to “help them reorganize the concept” of a Confucius Institute.⁴⁰⁵ Riedinger agreed to join the webinar as a speaker, pending confirmation of the date.⁴⁰⁶

What happened to CIWA staff?

Of the CIWA staff at UW, only Jeffrey Riedinger remained at UW. He continues in his prior role as vice provost of global affairs.

Many of the Confucius Institute staff followed CIWA to Pacific Lutheran. Jun Zhou, the former Chinese director of CIWA at UW,⁴⁰⁷ became a senior visiting scholar at Pacific Lutheran University.⁴⁰⁸ Deng Bo, another former Chinese director of CIWA and a senior visiting scholar at UW, became a senior visiting scholar at PLU.⁴⁰⁹ Dongmei Huang, another Chinese director of CIWA at UW, also became a visiting scholar at PLU.⁴¹⁰

Aihua Liao, former assistant director of CIWA at UW, sought to remain at the University of Washington, asking Riedinger if there might be another position for her in the Office of Global Affairs.⁴¹¹ It is unclear what Liao did after the transition to PLU, but she is not listed as staff of either UW or PLU.

What happened to CIWA books and equipment?

UW appears to have transferred CIWA’s books and equipment to PLU. “My CIWA team spent several days packing up all of the materials that we have received over the years,” Riedinger told NAS, “and shipped them down to PLU.”⁴¹²

405 Email from Norwell Coquillard to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “Webinar on Confucius Institutes with the Washington State China Relations Council,” September 14, 2020.

406 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Norwell Coquillard, subject “Re: Webinar on Confucius Institutes with the Washington State China Relations Council,” September 23, 2020.

407 “Confucius Institute of the State of Washington,” Facebook, April 19, 2018, <https://www.facebook.com/ConfuciusInstituteWA/photos/pcb.1765916850135038/1765916830135040/>, accessed January 14, 2022.

408 “Staff,” Confucius Institute of the State of Washington, Pacific Lutheran University, undated, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/staff/jun-zhou/>, accessed January 14, 2022.

409 *Ibid.*

410 *Ibid.*

411 Email from Aihua Liao to Jeffrey Riedinger, subject “Re: Chinese Flagship Language Program application deadline,” August 26, 2019.

412 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

What happened to Confucius Classrooms?

The transfer of CIWA from UW to PLU did not mark the end of K-12 Confucius Classrooms in Washington state. Many Seattle-area schools maintained their Confucius Classrooms, and a number of Tacoma Public Schools near PLU created new Confucius Classrooms.

Even as UW was in the midst of winding down its participation in CIWA, it was actively recruiting new schools to join as Confucius Classrooms. Dongmei Huang, Chinese director of the Education Center, reported securing funds for two new Confucius Classrooms in October 2019, just as UW was debating which closure date would best secure its Flagship Program application.⁴¹³

When PLU in 2020 formally became the new host for CIWA, it signed agreements not only with the Chinese government and Alliance for Education (CIWA's "fiscal agent"), but also with Seattle Public Schools, continuing the K-12 aspects of CIWA's work.⁴¹⁴ As recently as 2021, at least one school, Dearborn Park International School, extended its Confucius Classroom agreement, operated in conjunction with Asia Society.⁴¹⁵

PLU's enthusiasm for K-12 collaboration helped secure its bid to become CIWA's new home. "One of the advantages that PLU presented was they have a long standing partnership with SPS (Seattle Public Schools)," Riedinger told NAS in an interview, emphasizing that "SPS seemed equally enthusiastic about PLU as a host." Riedinger also appreciated that PLU had "a pretty good relationship with Tacoma Public Schools." The arrangement "seemed to us at UW as a very good outcome, for continuing to serve the K-12 and higher ed needs of the state."⁴¹⁶

"Community of Common Destiny for all Mankind" at PLU

In its new home at Pacific Lutheran University, CIWA has remained active, not only in teaching Chinese, but in providing a platform for discussing other issues of interest to the Chinese government.

In 2021, PLU and CIWA hosted the 26th annual conference of the Association of Chinese Professors of Social Sciences in the United States (ACPSS), a Texas-based association of Chinese-born scholars teaching and researching in North America. ACPSS aims at

413 Email from Dongmei Huang to Jeffrey Riedinger, et al., subject "Initial Operation Funds for 2 New Confucius Classrooms," October 9, 2019.

414 Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters, Pacific Lutheran University, and the Seattle Public Schools on the Establishment and Continuation of the Confucius Institute of the State of Washington and the Confucius Education Center in the State of Washington, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/wp-content/uploads/sites/587/2021/04/1-hanban-plu-sps-agreement-2020-02-27-signed.pdf>.

415 Agreement between Asia Society and Dearborn Park International School, March 15, 2021.

416 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger.

“protecting the rights and interests of Chinese scholars of social sciences and humanities” as well as “contributing to China’s modernization and positive U.S-China bilateral relations.”⁴¹⁷

In an article on ACPSS’s 2017 conference, one ACPSS member recalled that Chinese-born scholars are “very concerned about the development of the motherland, look forward to the prosperity of the motherland, and integrate this concern and expectation into their respective academic research.”⁴¹⁸ In a 2011 interview, Li Jieli, then-president of ACPSS, noted that “Overseas Chinese are a very important force for China to understand the world and for the world to understand China,” a force “far superior” to any “so-called public relations company” that China could hire. Should there be an “emergency” in China, Chinese-born professors in the US can “explain and clarify the historical facts” to help Americans “have a comprehensive and correct understanding of China.”⁴¹⁹

The ACPSS conference at PLU featured presentations on topics such as “racism and xenophobia towards Chinese Americans during the COVID-19 pandemic” and “major differences between Chinese media and western media in their understandings and practices of principal guidelines of news coverage such as truthfulness, objectivity and neutrality.”⁴²⁰

One notable presentation focused on Xinjiang, the autonomous region of China in which the Uyghurs have been subjected to genocide and held in concentration camps. Zongli Tang, a professor of sociology at Auburn University at Montgomery, gave a presentation titled “Winning Hearts and Minds by China?– Xinjiang’s Role in BRI Construction and Its Meaning for Border Security.” The presentation focused on “China’s Stability Maintenance policy in Xinjiang,” and Xinjiang’s strategic importance as a security hub for China’s Belt and Road Initiative. The Belt and Road Initiative was “not only an economic program,” Professor Tang held, “but also a sustainable strategy for China to win hearts and minds”--a strategy operated “for the grand goal of establishment of a Community of Common Destiny for all Mankind.”⁴²¹

Another presentation, “Civil Rights Chinese Style,” reported that “The Chinese regime intends to give the public more breathing space in those areas that don’t hurt the state monopoly of power.”⁴²²

Troy University Professor Rui Feng presented on “The Rise and Fall of Confucius Institutes in North America.” Xiaobing Li, the Don Betz Endowed Chair in International

417 “About ACPSSUS,” undated, <https://www.acpssus.org/index.php/about>, accessed January 13, 2022.

418 “ACPSS第23届年会见闻录 (陈灵海),” [Chronicle of the 23rd ACPSS Annual Conference (Linghai Chen)], The Association of Chinese Professors of Social Sciences in the United States, October 25, 2017, <https://www.acpssus.org/index.php/news/acpss-news/46-acpss-23>, accessed January 13, 2022.

419 “海外华人学者的人文社会科学观,” [An Overseas Chinese Scholar’s Views on Humanities and Social Sciences], China Folklore Network, April 5, 2011, <https://www.chinafolklore.org/web/index.php?Page=2&NewsID=8561>, accessed January 13, 2022.

420 “二十一世纪博弈中崛起的中国,” [China in the Challenging 21st Century], 26th ACPSS International Conference, Pacific Lutheran University, October 29-31, 2021, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/acpss-conference/>, accessed April 22, 2022.

421 “Abstract - Panel 2B: China under Mao and Today,” 26th ACPSS International Conference, Pacific Lutheran University, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/acpss-conference/#abstract-panel-2b>, accessed January 13, 2022.

422 “Abstract - Panel 3: Communism, Civil Rights, and Suicide in China (Administration Building 101),” 26th ACPSS International Conference, Pacific Lutheran University, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/acpss-conference/#abstract-panel-3>, accessed January 13, 2022.

Studies at Central Oklahoma University, used evolutionary game theory to describe the decline of Confucius Institutes, concluding that “accumulated selfishness” on the part of some Confucius Institute participants were to blame for the demise of the programs.⁴²³

Conclusion

The Confucius Institute of the State of Washington (CIWA) never closed. It changed hands.

The University of Washington (UW) severed ties to procure additional federal funding, recruiting as an alternative host Pacific Lutheran University (PLU). There, CIWA remains active, sponsoring Confucius Classrooms in K-12 schools, hosting Chinese government-sponsored teachers, and providing a venue for groups such as the Association of Chinese Professors of Social Sciences, whose 2021 conference at PLU included a session heralding “China’s Stability Maintenance policy in Xinjiang” (the site of concentration camps imprisoning the Uyghurs) as crucial for China’s Belt and Road Initiative.⁴²⁴

The University of Washington has considered whether it could maintain a relationship with the Confucius Institute and its Chinese government sponsors in a manner that would not jeopardize federal funding. Although UW initially hesitated to found a Confucius Institute, even in the face of pressure from both former Washington state Governor Christine Gregoire and the Chinese government, it has since become more enthusiastic. Its regret at parting with the Confucius Institute and interest in resuming ties indicate the university’s minimal concern over Confucius Institutes’ potential use as tools of espionage, entanglement, and soft power.

423 “Abstract - Panel 4: China and the U.S. in the Era of Great Power Competition (Administration Building 101),” 26th ACPSS International Conference, Pacific Lutheran University, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/acpss-conference/#abstract-panel-4>, accessed January 13, 2022.

424 Zongli Tang, “Winning Hearts and Minds by China?—Xinjiang’s Role in BRI Construction and Its Meaning for Border Security,” Panel 2B: China Under Mao and Today, 26th ACPSS International Conference, Pacific Lutheran University, October 29-31, 2021, <https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/acpss-conference/#abstract-panel-2b>, accessed April 22, 2022.

Western Kentucky University

The Confucius Institute (CI) at Western Kentucky University (WKU) opened in 2010 after the university applied to become a host for the Hanban's language program. WKU's CI quickly expanded its activities to include bringing Mandarin teachers from the PRC and building a presence in Kentucky's K-12 schools. WKU was so successful in building its CI that it won awards in 2013 and 2015 from China for having the "Advanced Confucius Institute of the Year." The university's CI operated alongside its Federally-funded Flagship Program, which created a conflict for the school and ultimately led to the university's decision to sever ties with the CI in 2019. Rather than closing it, WKU transferred its CI to the nearby Simpson County School District.

In this case study, we describe the origins and growth of WKU's CI from 2010 to 2019. This case study also discusses an incident involving Martha Day, a WKU faculty member whose intellectual property was stolen in China while teaching on behalf of the CI, and the university administration's subsequent attempt to protect the CI despite the scandal. We also document WKU's opening of the Model Confucius Institute Building on campus and the use of Chinese government funding in its construction. We review China's use of financial and legal leverage to pressure the university after official closure of the CI.

We also investigate the involvement of private consulting firms under Terrill Martin, WKU's former CI director, in facilitating the CI's evolution from inception to closure and ultimate transfer to the Kentucky school system. In this section we highlight the suspicious connections and overlap between the CI and WKU's Institute for Combustion Science and Technology (ICSET) within the context of potential loss of intellectual property and the

risk of Chinese industrial espionage. We also note the continuity between WKU's CI and the Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky (CIWK) despite the official closure.

This case study utilizes a corpus of documents that include contracts, correspondence between China and WKU administrators, interviews with Martha Day and Terrill Martin, local media reports, and other documents obtained through the Kentucky Open Records Act. Despite receiving millions of dollars from Hanban, federal records show Western Kentucky University has never once disclosed foreign funding in its Section 117 filings to the Department of Education.⁴²⁵

History and Growth

Western Kentucky University's Confucius Institute opened in 2010. In December 2009, Hanban officials Liu Jiangyi and Liu Xiao flew to Bowling Green for an "inspection tour" of the school following WKU's application for a CI.⁴²⁶ One month later, in January 2010, then WKU president Gary Ransdell reciprocated by traveling to China to finalize an agreement for establishing a Confucius Institute on campus. The agreement was signed by Hanban's director general Xu Lin and by Ransdell.⁴²⁷ In separate agreements, WKU partnered with both Sichuan International Studies University and North China Electric Power University (NCEPU) to found and develop the CI, with WKU ceding considerable power to both Chinese universities over curriculum and funding. In Article 16 of the agreement with Sichuan University, WKU agreed that "the management of funds for the operation of the Confucius Institute shall follow regulations of the Confucius Institute Headquarters."⁴²⁸ The agreement between NCEPU and WKU stipulates that oversight would be equally shared by means of a "Board of Advisors"; however, Article 11 notes that WKU's Chinese partner would oversee "textbooks, pedagogy and academic research."⁴²⁹ This indicates that Chinese sponsors had control of the curriculum despite the program's presence in the US.

In a statement regarding how WKU obtained a CI for its campus, the Institute's co-director Amy Eckhardt declared the CI would include Chinese language programs not only for the university, but also for K-12 schools in Warren County, Kentucky.⁴³⁰ Eckhardt stated that WKU's proposal for housing a CI involved "coordinated efforts" on the part of the university,

425 Complete spreadsheet available for download at "College Foreign Gift and Contract Report," Department of Education, <https://sites.ed.gov/foreigngifts/>, accessed March 10, 2022.

426 Haiwang Yuan, "Chinese Embassy Officials Inspecting WKU Libraries for Possible Confucius Institute Holding," WKU Libraries Blog, December 10, 2009, <https://library.blog.wku.edu/2009/12/chinese-embassy-officials-inspecting-wku-libraries-for-possible-confucius-institute-holding/>, accessed December 12, 2021.

427 "WKU Signs Agreement to Become First Kentucky Home of Confucius Institute," WKU News, March 4, 2010, <https://wku-news.wordpress.com/2010/03/04/confucius-institute/>, accessed December 12, 2021.

428 Article 16, "Implementation Agreement Between Western Kentucky University and Sichuan International Studies University For the Development of the Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky University," May 11, 2010.

429 Article 11. Responsibilities of NCEPU, "Implementation Agreement Between Western Kentucky University and North China Electric Power University for the Development of the Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky University," March 25, 2011.

430 "WKU Signs Agreement to Become First Kentucky Home of Confucius Institute," WKU News.

including Ransdell and WKU Provost Barbara Burch, as well as officials at the city and county levels.⁴³¹ The establishment of the program itself included \$150,000 in initial funding, numerous Chinese language study materials, and collaboration with Sichuan International Studies University as a Chinese partner institution, and also with the University of Maryland, the first American university to host a Confucius Institute.⁴³²

Within a year, WKU's Confucius Institute boasted a sizable staff and a robust schedule of programming. In 2011, the Institute housed 23 "Volunteer Teachers" from China, and was teaching over 4,800 students throughout schools in six different counties in Kentucky.⁴³³ Programs in 2011 included galas and social events, including one held by WKU President Ransdell at his private home for the Lunar New Year. The CI also hosted performances by the Xiamen University Student Troupe and the May 20 grand opening of the Chinese Learning Center.⁴³⁴

In the spring and summer of 2011, WKU's Confucius Institute sent 44 faculty to Beijing for "Chinese language and culture classes," along with students from WKU's Gatton Academy (a special program run by WKU for high school students in the STEM field) who were sent to the Chinese Summer Bridge Program in Tianjin.⁴³⁵ The Gatton Academy had developed a STEM+Mandarin program that partnered with both the CI and with WKU's Chinese Language Flagship Program.⁴³⁶

WKU began partnering with a second Chinese university, North China Electric Power University, as the new Chinese partner for the Confucius Institute, beginning in 2011.⁴³⁷ That July, WKU President Ransdell traveled to Beijing to present an honorary doctorate to Xu Lin for "public service."⁴³⁸

In 2011, the CI's director, Wei-Ping Pan, outlined goals for the next few years. These included increasing the number of local high school students in Chinese language classes by 10% annually, increasing the flow of exhibits and performances moving through the Chinese Learning Center, and increasing collaboration between WKU's business school and hard sciences with their counterparts in China.⁴³⁹ The Chinese Learning Center began as a special section of WKU's Helm Library devoted entirely to Chinese cultural activities and

431 *Ibid.*

432 *Ibid.*

433 Wei-ping Pan, Director, "Confucius Institute Fall 2011 Publication (Report)," *The Confucius Institute Publications*, Paper 3, 2011, (https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=ci_pubs), accessed December 14, 2021.

434 *Ibid.*

435 *Ibid.*

436 Susan G. Assouline, Nicholas Colangelo, et al., *A Nation Empowered, Volume 2: Evidence Trumps the Excuses Holding Back America's Brightest Students*, Belin Blank, 2015.

437 Yu, Sheng-Huei, "A Case Study of Hanban's Chinese Language Teaching Program at Western Kentucky University: Developmental History and Preliminary Outcomes," a dissertation presented to Faculty of the Educational Leadership Doctoral Program, Western Kentucky University, 2017, <https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/diss/127/>, accessed January 21, 2022.

438 "WKU President Presents Honorary Doctorate to Madame Xu Lin," *WKU News*, July 26, 2011, <https://wkunews.wordpress.com/2011/07/26/xulin-doctorate/>, accessed February 6, 2022.

439 Wei-ping Pan, Director, "Confucius Institute Fall 2011 Publication (Report)" (2011).

demonstrations.⁴⁴⁰ The Chinese Learning Center would later evolve into a separate building in 2017.⁴⁴¹

Starting in 2013, Hanban began funding two teaching chair positions. One, in the Department of Modern Languages, assisted in the Chinese major at WKU. Another, in the College of Education and Behavioral Sciences, supported a teacher certification program WKU had started the year before.⁴⁴² WKU worked to help CI teachers gain Kentucky teaching certificates, which would give CI personnel greater access to Kentucky classrooms.⁴⁴³

WKU's CI expansion efforts proved fruitful, as WKU received accolades from Hanban. In September 2013, Hanban selected Bowling Green to host the first Joint Meeting of U.S. Confucius Institutes, at which Hanban director general Xu Lin announced the goal that CIs worldwide reach 1.5 million students by 2015.⁴⁴⁴ In December 2013, WKU's Institute was acknowledged as an "Advanced Confucius Institute of the Year" by North China Electric Power University and was awarded a medal by China's Vice Premier, Liu Yandong.⁴⁴⁵ Much of CIWKU's growing influence moved beyond the confines of the university itself, and included multiple Chinese language and culture programs targeting audiences off campus.

Examples of these efforts included the "Chinese Cultural Experience" and a "mobile unit" designed to introduce the CI to school districts and classrooms across Kentucky.⁴⁴⁶ The "mobile unit" consisted of a modular recreational vehicle devoted to bringing Chinese performances and workshops throughout Kentucky. In the 2012-2013 academic year, 17 of the 33 Hanban teachers at WKU's CI obtained teacher certifications from the Kentucky Educational Professional Standards Boards in order to teach Chinese at the K-12 level in the state. The following year, 10 more teachers attained the same certification.⁴⁴⁷

In the Fall semester of 2014, WKU hosted "Confucius Day" to celebrate the CI's work on campus. Local politicians, too, declared the day "Confucius Day," including Kentucky state representative Jim DeCesare, Bowling Green mayor Bruce Wilkerson, and Warren County Judge Mike Buchanon.⁴⁴⁸ The celebration included a "Love for China" dance performance at

440 "Confucius Institute Chinese Learning Center Opens", WKU Official YouTube channel, May 27, 2011, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roZQIO6v3kl>, accessed January 10, 2022.

441 Amy Bingham DeCesare, "Confucius Institute Building Dedicated," *WBKO News*, May 27, 2017, <https://www.wbko.com/content/news/Confucius-Institute-Building-Dedicated-424360394.html>, accessed January 10, 2022.

442 Wei-ping Pan, "Confucius Institute Fall 2014 Publication (Report)," *The Confucius Institute Publications*, Paper 7, 2014, https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=ci_pubs, accessed March 9, 2022.

443 "WKU Faculty Members Provide Training for Chinese Teachers," *WKU News*, May 6, 2016, <https://wkunews.wordpress.com/2016/05/06/ci-training-may2016/>, accessed March 9, 2022.

444 Chuck Mason, "Confucius Institutes Seek 1.5 Million Students by '15," *Bowling Green Daily News*, September 30, 2013, https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/confucius-institutes-seek-million-students-by/article_b76d909a-1908-5c68-ba32-a9dc80116bfd.html, accessed March 9, 2022.

445 "NCEPU Confucius Institute in Western Kentucky University was Awarded "Advanced Confucius Institute" of the Year 2013, North China Electric Power University, December 18, 2013, <https://english.ncepu.edu.cn/hddt/hddttw/29645.html>, accessed December 14, 2021.

446 Wei-ping Pan, Director, "Confucius Institute Fall 2013 Publication (Report)" (2013). *The Confucius Institute Publications*. Paper 5, https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=ci_pubs, accessed December 18, 2021.

447 *Ibid.*

448 "Confucius Institute at WKU Celebrates 2014 'Confucius Day,'" *WKU News*, October 6, 2014, <https://wkunews.wordpress.com/2014/10/06/ci-day-2014-recap/>, accessed February 7, 2022.

the request of North China Electric Power University, which was endorsed by WKU to the Hanban.⁴⁴⁹ “Love for China” performed at universities across the US as part a CI promotional tour that culminated at WKU.⁴⁵⁰

In 2015, WKU’s CI received another award for its growth and use of its “mobile unit” to promote China in Kentucky communities beyond Bowling Green. Vice Premier Liu Yandong again presented WKU with the Confucius Institute of the Year award, upon the reception of which WKU’s research coordinator, Martin Cohron, expressed his intention to continue using the Cultural Experience Mobile Unit to take Chinese culture to “schools across the state.”⁴⁵¹ As of 2015, the CI at WKU had established 15 Confucius Classrooms, while facilitating the continued growth certifying Chinese K-12 teachers.⁴⁵²

In 2017, Ransdell noted that the Hanban provided “between \$3 million and \$5 million” annually for the CI, with an additional \$3 million for Chinese teachers, though WKU never disclosed this funding as legally required under Section 117 of the Higher Education Act.⁴⁵³

WKU’s CI invested heavily in teacher certifications, effectively seeding the state’s school system with teachers approved by the Chinese government. “The Kentucky Certified teachers program continues to be the heart and soul of the CI at WKU,” CIWKU’s 2015 annual report claimed.⁴⁵⁴ Reminiscing at the time of closure, the university stated that its CI provided Mandarin teachers “recruited from China” to roughly 50 schools in Kentucky.⁴⁵⁵

Intellectual Property Theft and the Martha Day Incident

One incident of particular note in the CI’s history involved a faculty member from WKU whose flash drive was seized by Chinese officials while on a trip pertaining to official CI business. From August 3-7, 2015, Martha Day, then an Associate Professor of Science Education at WKU, was in China on business for the university when a flash drive was taken and returned with “malware deliberately introduced.”⁴⁵⁶ Day had been helping train teachers in China who were preparing to come to Kentucky as language instructors at the CI and in the state school system.⁴⁵⁷

449 *Ibid.*

450 *Ibid.*

451 “Confucius Institute at WKU Honored at Global Conference,” *WKU News*, December 8, 2015, <https://wkunews.wordpress.com/2015/12/08/ci-award-2015/>, accessed December 19, 2021.

452 *Ibid.*

453 Aaron Mudd, “WKU Cuts Ties with Confucius Institute, Ending 9-Year Relationship,” *Bowling Green Daily News*, April 22, 2019, https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/wku-cuts-ties-with-confucius-institute-ending-9-year-relationship/article_58b48692-d55e-57b3-9beb-bcdca2c40d4c.html, accessed December 19, 2021.

454 Wei-ping Pan, “Confucius Institute 2015 Annual Report,” *The Confucius Institute Publications*, 2015, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/43651873.pdf>, accessed April 22, 2022.

455 Madison Martin, “WKU Closing its Confucius Institute,” *WBKO News*, April 22, 2019, <https://www.wbko.com/content/news/WKU-closing-its-Confucius-Institute-508907741.html>, accessed December 19, 2021.

456 Minutes, WKU Senate Executive Committee (SEC) Meeting, October 5, 2015, 3:15 p.m., https://www.wku.edu/senate/archives/archives_2015/a-sec-minutes-oct-5-2015.pdf, accessed December 31, 2021.

457 “Teacher Education Faculty Members Train Hanban Teachers in China,” *WKU News*, May 7, 2013, <https://wkunews.wordpress.com/2013/05/07/ste-ci-training/>, accessed December 31, 2021. See also Dr. Martha Day, faculty webpage, https://www.wku.edu/ste/staff/martha_day, accessed December 31, 2021.

During the August 2015 trip, Day's third trip to China, she and her colleague Lynn Hines discovered that they would be instructing "college professors and educational administrators" rather than teachers slated to work in Kentucky.⁴⁵⁸ Rather than the Hanban, as they had been told, the training involved a company called Chinese Testing International (CTI).⁴⁵⁹ On August 6, 2015, Day stated in an email that "Hanban personnel" had commandeered a flash drive from her classroom against her will, and returned it to her with malware and corrupted files.⁴⁶⁰ Concerned about the integrity of her intellectual property on the flash drive, Day raised the issue with WKU. In turn, Paul Mooney, WKU's compliance officer, turned the corrupted drive over to the FBI.

On September 11, 2015, FBI agents, along with Paul Mooney, WKU's senate chair Kate Hudespohl, WKU's general counsel Deborah Wilkins, and Day's attorney Dan Rudloff, met to discuss the incident. Upon examining the corrupted drive, the FBI operating out of Louisville discovered the presence of malware in the form of "Backdoor:Win32/Bifroze.IZ." The timestamp for accessing the program aligned with Day's account of it being tampered with on August 5, 2015.⁴⁶¹ Brent Haselhoff, WKU's cybersecurity manager, noted that the flash drive threatened the integrity of the whole university.⁴⁶² Day noted that had she used the contaminated drive at WKU, it could have "installed spyware across the university."⁴⁶³

Day and Hines brought the incident to the university's senate, proposing that the CI undergo an "external audit"⁴⁶⁴ Day was particularly concerned that a similar incident had happened several years prior⁴⁶⁵ and that she had had "four years' worth of research stolen" from her flash drive.⁴⁶⁶ Two months after the Day incident in November 2015, WKU President Ransdell gave an exclusive interview to the Chinese Communist Party newspaper *People's Daily* in which he offered an impassioned defense of CIs, declaring he wanted "students to grow with confidence as citizens of the world."⁴⁶⁷

Administratively, WKU's handling of the matter was unusual due to the semi-independent status the CI enjoyed. Normally, grievances at WKU "flow through the academic hierarchy of department head, dean, and provost"; however, Ransdell as university president was involved in the process given his oversight of the school's CI program.⁴⁶⁸ The "special

458 Andrew Henderson, "Confusion over Confucius Training Results in Possible Intellectual Property Theft," *College Heights Herald*, May 5, 2016, <https://wkuherald.com/32191/news/confusion-over-confucius-training-results-in-possible-intellectual-property-theft/>, accessed December 31, 2021.

459 *Ibid.* See also CTI, <http://www.chinesetest.cn/goaboutus.do>, accessed December 31, 2021.

460 Andrew Henderson, "Confusion over Confucius Training Results in Possible Intellectual Property Theft."

461 *Ibid.*

462 *Ibid.*

463 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Martha Day, October 24, 2021.

464 Minutes, WKU Senate Executive Committee (SEC) Meeting, October 5, 2015.

465 *Ibid.*

466 Andrew Henderson, "Confusion Over Confucius Training Results in Possible Intellectual Property Theft."

467 "An American University President: Why I Support the Confucius Institute," *People's Daily Online*, November 30, 2015, <http://world.people.com.cn/n/2015/1130/c1002-27873239.html>, accessed February 7, 2022.

468 Minutes, University Senate Meeting, November 19, 2015, https://www.wku.edu/senate/archives/archives_2015/a-1-nov-19-2015-university-senate-meeting-minutes.pdf, accessed December 31, 2021. See also Richey, Jay Todd, "Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes," 2017, *Honors College Capstone Experience/Thesis Projects*, Paper 699, 87.

relationship” between Ransdell and the CI is noteworthy, particularly in Ransdell’s dismissal of the importance of the incident.⁴⁶⁹ Ransdell claimed that the same incident could have happened in any number of countries, but that he did not “see it having any bearing on our WKU Confucius Institute.”⁴⁷⁰ Ransdell retired from his position as WKU President in June 2017.⁴⁷¹

Movement Towards Closure and Chinese Government Influence

While WKU officially announced closure of its CI in 2019, the presence of the CI devolved to nearby school districts in Kentucky. By WKU’s own account, the Confucius Institute did not truly close, but merely changed hands.

The severing of ties between WKU and the CI came about as the result of 2018 legislation that forbade colleges and universities from hosting CIs if they also received funding for the Chinese Language Flagship Program from the US Department of Defense (DoD).⁴⁷² The “Flagship Program” allows students at recipient schools to acquire Chinese while working on their regular degrees. Due to statute, WKU could not receive program funding from the Federal Government as well as from the People’s Republic at the same time.

Initially, WKU petitioned the Federal Government for permission to maintain its Confucius Institute while operating the Flagship Program. The *Bowling Green Daily News* reported WKU was “confident” the government would waive the requirements for the university. “No changes are necessary to comply with the new law,” WKU spokesman Bob Skipper said. “We are confident that WKU will meet the stated provisions for a waiver.”⁴⁷³

When in fact the DoD declined to issue a waiver to WKU, the university chose to maintain the Flagship Program rather than the Confucius Institute.⁴⁷⁴ Nevertheless, WKU expressed a desire to maintain Chinese partnerships. At the time of closure, WKU President Timothy C. Caboni stated, “we hope to strengthen, deepen, and broaden our relationships with partner institutions in China throughout this process.”⁴⁷⁵ In letters to Hanban in April and June 2019, Caboni noted the university’s inability to continue hosting the CI due to its conflict with the

469 Minutes, University Senate Meeting, November 19, 2015, https://www.wku.edu/senate/archives/archives_2015/a-1-nov-19-2015-university-senate-meeting-minutes.pdf, accessed December 31, 2021. See also Jay Todd Richey, “Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes,” June 28, 2017, *Honors College Capstone Experience/Thesis Projects*, Paper 699, 88.

470 Minutes, University Senate Meeting, November 19, 2015, https://www.wku.edu/senate/archives/archives_2015/a-1-nov-19-2015-university-senate-meeting-minutes.pdf, accessed December 31, 2021. See also Richey, Jay Todd, “Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes,” (2017) *Honors College Capstone Experience/Thesis Projects*, Paper 699, p. 88, https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1706&context=stu_hon_theses, accessed April 20, 2022.

471 President Emeritus Dr. Gary A. Ransdell, Western Kentucky University Website, <https://www.wku.edu/presidentemeritus/>, accessed December 31, 2021.

472 Aaron Mudd, “WKU Cuts Ties with Confucius Institute, Ending 9-Year Relationship.”

473 *Ibid.*

474 *Ibid.*

475 Madison Martin, “WKU Closing its Confucius Institute.”

NDAA and the federally-funded Flagship Program.⁴⁷⁶ Caboni also noted that the agreement between WKU and Hanban over the CI building never stipulated a “penalty” for closing the program.⁴⁷⁷ On June 14, 2019, Caboni wrote again to the Hanban that the Simpson County Schools had agreed to host the CI and keep it alive at the K-12 level.⁴⁷⁸

In October 2019, a 17-member WKU delegation (including Terrill Martin and Weiping Pan) visited NCEPU, WKU’s original CI partner university, confirming plans to transfer the CI.⁴⁷⁹

The Model Confucius Institute Building

One difficulty in WKU’s decision to sever ties with the Confucius Institute involved the Model Confucius Institute Building (MCIB). This building, paid for by a combination of Hanban and WKU funds, housed the Confucius Institute and involved a 50-year lease of WKU property by the CI. A CI with its own building constructed at its host university using funds from the Chinese government is highly unusual, and demonstrates the entanglement universities face when entering into a legal and financial agreement with a foreign nation. When WKU severed ties with its Confucius Institute, it automatically canceled a 2014 agreement regarding the building, sparking a back-and-forth legal dispute as to whether and how much money WKU owed China.

In January 2015, WKU president Ransdell brought forth a proposal to the university’s regents for the “Confucius Institute Design/Build Project.”⁴⁸⁰ Ransdell proposed a building that would be on Normal Avenue, and consist of a 7,100 square foot floor plan. Hanban would provide \$1.5 million for construction, which the university would be required to match.⁴⁸¹ Ransdell proposed using \$700,000 from donations and another \$800,000 from “reserve funding” from the campus coal lab.⁴⁸² The completed building would serve the CI with offices, a copy center, flex spaces, and a kitchen.⁴⁸³ The contract itself stipulates that the expenses of the building after its completion would be the responsibility of the university, and that the “University shall be owner of the Dedicated Site” and “shall have the exclusive right of its use on a permanent basis.”⁴⁸⁴

476 Letter from WKU president Timothy Caboni to Hanban Headquarters, April 22, 2019.

477 *Ibid.*

478 Letter from WKU president Timothy Caboni to Hanban Headquarters, June 14, 2019.

479 “Education Delegation in Kentucky Visited NCEPU & the First Advisory Committee of the Confucius Institution of Western Kentucky University was Held,” North China Electric Power University, October 15, 2019, <https://english.ncepu.edu.cn/hddt/hddttw/73db753cf5774bcc8af0bec3f61dbc68.html>, accessed April 20, 2022.

480 Minutes of the First Quarterly Meeting, WKU Board of Regents, January 23, 2015, page 4, (page 152 of total document), https://www.wku.edu/regents/documents/2015/01_23_2015-bor-agenda-and-min.pdf, accessed January 15, 2022.

481 *Ibid.*

482 Jay Todd Richey, “Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes,” p. 74.

483 *Ibid.*

484 Articles 3 and 6, Agreement between the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and United States, Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky University on the Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute.

The building was approved despite concerns raised by regent Barbara Burch over whether such a location was in the university's interest, and concerns by regent John Ridley over whether the agreement between WKU and a foreign government would open the university to liability in the event of geopolitical tensions.⁴⁸⁵

The contract placed significant control in the hands of the Hanban, despite the assertion early in the document that the property belongs to WKU. Article 35 stipulates that specifics of the agreement be kept from "third parties," but after the deal was approved, leaked details raised significant concern on the campus. The contract asserted that the building site "shall be subject to the free and exclusive use of the Model Confucius Institute for 50 years," during which time the university was barred from using the site for other purposes.⁴⁸⁶ The terms also stated that should WKU unilaterally back out of the agreement, the university would assume liability and debt owed to the Hanban based upon the amount of time left in the 50-year period.⁴⁸⁷

Jay Todd Richey, student regent at the time the contractual details became public, raised concerns over Beijing having a "government foothold on a college campus."⁴⁸⁸ Activist groups and the student government expressed dismay that the vote on the agreement took place without the 50-year timeframe being public knowledge.⁴⁸⁹ In August 2015, the university's Senate Executive Committee formally stated that the contract was "not in the best interest of Western Kentucky University" and recommended that the contract be reconsidered.⁴⁹⁰ The following month, WKU's Student Government Association also requested that the contract be reconsidered.⁴⁹¹

Despite the numerous concerns, the building proceeded as planned. In an October 2015 letter to University Senate Chair Kate Hudespohl, President Ransdell noted that he had spoken with Hanban Director Xu Lin, and assured Hudespohl that Beijing would cover "all maintenance costs and operating costs, including utilities" once the facility became operational—despite contractual terms stating the opposite.⁴⁹²

Terminating ties with its CI complicated WKU's approach to the building. The university and Hanban dithered about refunding Hanban part of its investment into the Model Confucius Institute Building. On May 31, 2019, WKU's general counsel notified the Hanban that WKU would withdraw from the building agreement, not as "unilateral" termination,

485 Jay Todd Richey, "Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes," p.75.

486 Jay Todd Richey, "Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes," p. 77. See also Agreement between the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and United States, Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky University on the Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute.

487 Article 23, Agreement between the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and United States, Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky University on the Dedicated Site of a Model Confucius Institute.

488 Jay Todd Richey, "Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes," p.77.

489 Jay Todd Richey, "Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes," pp. 77-80.

490 Senate Executive Committee Motion, August 17, 2015, https://www.wku.edu/senate/archives/archives_2015/f-2-senate-executive-committee-motion-august-17.pdf, accessed January 15, 2022.

491 Jay Todd Richey, "Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes," p. 81, See also "Student Government Association Legislation Archive," Western Kentucky University, September 22, 2015.

492 Memo to Dr. Kate Hudespohl from Gary Ransdell, October 1, 2015.

but rather as the result of the Federal government's refusal to grant WKU a waiver from DoD regulations.⁴⁹³ WKU asserted that the closure of the CI constituted force majeure, an event beyond its control, which thereby allowed it to withdraw without repaying the Hanban a penalty for early loss of the building. As a "friendly negotiation," the university offered a payment of \$678,000 to the Hanban.⁴⁹⁴

Hanban rejected WKU's "friendly" payment and calculated that WKU owed a much larger sum, \$1,883,300. In a letter to WKU president Caboni, Ma Jianfei, the Deputy Chief Executive of the Confucius Institute Headquarters, asserted that the university terminated the building agreement "for reasons that amount to convenience, and not by reason of impossibility." Ma asserted that DoD regulations did not prevent WKU from maintaining the Confucius Institute, but rather "made the University face an economic choice" as to which program, the Confucius Institute or the Flagship Program, WKU would choose to continue.⁴⁹⁵

According to Terrill Martin, former director of the Confucius Institute, the building "is sitting there and it's not being used" due to WKU's inability to reach an agreement with Hanban regarding the refund amount.⁴⁹⁶ Martin speculated WKU may have intentionally neglected the building so as to not "strengthen China's case" for the university to pay the Hanban for the site.⁴⁹⁷ Martin, who is now managing the Confucius Institute on behalf of its new host, the Simpson County Public Schools, expressed interest in "petitioning" for the building once the university fulfilled its obligation to pay for the building.⁴⁹⁸ Should Martin obtain the building, the CI would physically return to WKU.

In 2022, WKU's problems with the building and the aftermath of closing its CI resurfaced when the university was served with a lawsuit from the Center for Language Education and Cooperation (CLEC) for alleged damages. CLEC sued for \$3,224,720 plus an additional \$1,864 per day that the payment is delayed.⁴⁹⁹ Through CLEC, the Chinese government intends to recuperate losses from investing in the WKU's CI building, while WKU asserts that "changes in federal law renders the agreements void."⁵⁰⁰ The legal battle continues today.

493 Letter from WKU's Office of General Counsel to Confucius Institute Headquarters, May 31, 2019.

494 *Ibid.*

495 Letter to President Timothy C. Caboni and Ms. Deborah Wilkins from Deputy Chief Executive of Confucius Institute Headquarters, June 12, 2019.

496 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Terrill Martin.

497 *Ibid.*

498 *Ibid.*

499 Michael Crimmins, "WKU in Litigation Over Closure of Confucius Institute," *College Heights Herald*, February 11, 2022, <https://wkuherald.com/63777/news/wku-in-litigation-over-closure-of-confucius-institute/>, accessed March 3, 2022.

500 *Ibid.*

Continuity Instead of Closure: Moving the Confucius Institute to the Simpson County School District

WKU formally ended its Confucius Institute in April 2019. But rather than close, the Confucius Institute migrated to Kentucky's K-12 system. In May, university spokesman Bob Skipper told *Bowling Green News* that "We're still looking for some way to keep this program alive."⁵⁰¹ Two months later, in July 2019, Simpson County Schools formalized an agreement with the Hanban to "take over the CI at WKU program."⁵⁰² In its new home in the Simpson County Schools, the CI would be known as the "Confucius Institute at Western Kentucky."⁵⁰³ Despite losing its foothold in the university, the CI operating out of the Simpson County School District announced its plan to reach over 22,000 Kentucky students across 18 counties.⁵⁰⁴

In a series of letters between WKU and the Hanban, university president Timothy Caboni stressed his desire to maintain a relationship with Hanban and preserve the Confucius Institute. Caboni assured Hanban in an April 2019 letter that WKU would seek to continue a "pipeline" of "students and instructors from China" despite the official end of ties between the university and the Hanban.⁵⁰⁵ In May, after WKU was denied a waiver to host its Flagship Program alongside the CI, WKU's general counsel wrote again to Hanban, reiterating "our intent to continue our relationship and maintain a lasting connection" with Hanban.⁵⁰⁶ In a letter to Ma dated June 14, 2019, Caboni stated his intent to keep the CI alive rather than cease the university's involvement with the Chinese government:

When the decision was made to end the partnership with the Confucius Institute, it was always our plan to find alternative solutions to keep the K-12 program alive in the state of Kentucky. The institute has built strong relationships with the various school districts in the state and losing this program would impact over 23,000 K-12 students. Strategic meetings have taken place with outside organizations to discuss the opportunity to transfer the program from WKU to another entity.

We are pleased to inform you that the Simpson County Board of Education has agreed to be the new host site for the program. Simpson County is located approximately 15

501 Aaron Mudd, "WKU Aims to Still Offer In-School Programs After Cutting Ties with CI," *Bowling Green Daily News*, May 4, 2019, https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/wku-aims-to-still-offer-in-school-programs-after-cutting-ties-with-ci/article_775dabe7-d40f-5057-a0e6-2b274b7c5fa5.html, accessed January 12, 2022.

502 Terrill Martin, "WKU Transfers Confucius Institute Programs to Simpson County Schools," *WKU News*, July 1, 2019, <https://www.wku.edu/news/articles/index.php?view=article&articleid=7814>, accessed January 9, 2022.

503 "Simpson County School District to Take Over WKU Confucius Institute," *WNKY News*, July 1, 2019, <https://www.wnky.com/simpson-county-school-district-to-take-over-wku-confucius-institute/>, accessed December 19, 2021.

504 *Ibid.*

505 Letter from Timothy C. Caboni to Mr. Ma Jianfei, April 22, 2019.

506 Letter from Deborah T. Wilkins to Ma Jianfei, May 31, 2019.

miles from Bowling Green and they have been a partnering school with the Institute for many years. Many of their graduates come to WKU, so there's a strong relationship between the two organizations. This school district is an appropriate partner and capable of taking ownership and continuing the program. The contracts have been reviewed and translated by the school district's counsel. The translated versions should be in your possession for review. In conclusion, we believe the program is very important to K-12 students across the state. Thus, WKU, fully supports the Simpson County Board of Education as a strong option to not only maintain the program, but to grow the program in the future.⁵⁰⁷

Caboni's correspondence with the Hanban indicates the CI's institutional continuation after its supposed closure, and also highlights the durability that the Institute achieved under WKU's sponsorship. WKU did not unilaterally end its agreement with Beijing due to any epiphany regarding the CI program's dual purpose as a tool of soft power and influence; rather, the university ended its formal affiliation with the CI due to federal funding constraints. The CI did not close so much as shift its focus to K-12 classrooms under the auspices of a program with virtually the same moniker.

Terrill Martin, who had directed the CI at WKU and became the new CI director for Simpson County Schools, stated that the only difference between WKU's CI and that now hosted by Simpson County is the dropping of "university" from the name of the program.⁵⁰⁸ Simpson County Schools superintendent Tim Schlosser declared that "Simpson County Schools is excited to be able to continue to offer Chinese to our students."⁵⁰⁹ Schlosser also spoke of deep ties that existed between the K-12 schools in the county and the CI while it was still at WKU: "SCS have partnered with the Confucius Institute for the past nine years to bring Chinese language and culture to our district."⁵¹⁰

The efforts of WKU's CI to seed the Kentucky school system proved remarkably successful. The "pipeline" of Hanban-approved teachers from the PRC to Kentucky via WKU's CI enabled the Confucius Institute to survive WKU's withdrawal.

To assist in the CI's survival in Kentucky, WKU arranged to transfer assets it had administered for the CI's operation from the university to Simpson County schools. In June 2019, WKU entered a memorandum of understanding with the Simpson County Board of Education (SCBOE) handing over cash in the amount of \$192,714.25, and hard assets in the form of furniture, vehicles, Chinese furniture and artifacts, office materials, books, and computers.⁵¹¹

507 Letter from Timothy C. Caboni to Mr. Ma Jianfei, June 14, 2019.

508 *Ibid.*

509 "WKU Transfers Confucius Institute Program to Simpson County Schools," *WBKO News*, July 1, 2019, <https://www.wbko.com/content/news/WKU-transfers-Confucius-Institute-program-to-Simpson-County-Schools-512074582.html>, accessed January 9, 2022.

510 *Ibid.*

511 *Ibid.*, see Appendices A and B.

WKU's Chinese partner institute, North China Electric Power University, also transferred to the Simpson County Schools. The SCBOE formalized an agreement with the North China Electric Power University (NCEPU) for the creation of the "new" Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky (CIWK) in Fall 2019.⁵¹² Under the agreement, SBCOE is mandated to manage funds for the program, and work with "third party contractors" to secure a physical location for the CI, and "assist the Chinese instructors with visa applications and residence procedures".⁵¹³ For its part, NCEPU would bear responsibility for crafting Chinese language and culture programs at the CI.⁵¹⁴

While the SBCOE would have "financial oversight" of the CI, the administration of the programming involved the inclusion of a nonprofit called BG Education Management Solutions Inc. This nonprofit is run by Terrill Martin.⁵¹⁵ Under this new agreement, the Simpson County schools would increase its number of Chinese teachers, adding 24 new instructors and 19 "returning" faculty to its existing staff of 4 Chinese teachers.⁵¹⁶ With this new iteration of the same CI, the program would serve 47 schools with additional "opportunities to branch out across the state or even outside it."⁵¹⁷

The Chinese understanding is that WKU's CI did not so much close as get new life under another name. According to North China Electric Power University, a delegation from Western Kentucky visited China in October 2019 to celebrate the "successful" and "shortest transition" of a CI from one institution to another.⁵¹⁸ Terrill Martin, one of the visitors in the delegation, made no distinction whatsoever between WKU's CI and CIWK when he noted that the institute would maintain its programming.⁵¹⁹ Of course Martin had directed the CI both at WKU and at Simpson County Public Schools. Not only did the institution of the CI survive, but it did so under the guidance of the same management team.

Western Kentucky's CI Facilitator: Terrill Martin

Much of the CI's presence in Kentucky, from its establishment and growth at WKU and its later move to Kentucky's K-12 schools in 2019, was facilitated by Terrill Martin. Martin

512 "Implementation Agreement Between Simpson County Board of Education and North China Electric Power University for the Development of the Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky." See also "Education Delegation in Kentucky Visited NCEPU and the First Advisory Committee of the Confucius Institution of Western Kentucky University was Held," North China Electric Power University News, October 15, 2019, <https://english.ncepu.edu.cn/hd-dt/95d6a45b0202462e9365406b9b962fce.html>, accessed January 20, 2022.

513 Article 4, Implementation Agreement Between Simpson County Board of Education and North China Electric Power University for the Development of the Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky.

514 Implementation Agreement Between Simpson County Board of Education and North China Electric Power University for the Development of the Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky.

515 Aaron Mudd, "Confucius Institute Programs to Continue Under Simpson County Schools Partnership," *Bowling Green Daily News*, July 1, 2019, https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/confucius-institute-programs-to-continue-under-simpson-county-schools-partnership/article_fb3e13c0-7e1c-5053-82bc-71d0ea3c8117.html, accessed January 12, 2022.

516 *Ibid.*

517 *Ibid.*

518 "Education Delegation in Kentucky Visited NCEPU and the First Advisory Committee of the Confucius Institution of Western Kentucky University was Held," North China Electric Power University News.

519 *Ibid.*

served as the founding Operations Manager of WKU's CI, then as Associate Director from June 2012 to June 2014, and finally as Interim Director at WKU's CI from January 2014 through the university's CI termination in June 2019. Since July 2019, Martin has served as Director of the CIWK for Simpson County Schools.⁵²⁰

Martin is also the CEO of both a nonprofit, BG Education Management Solutions, and a for-profit consulting group, Martin Global Enterprises. Both focus exclusively on facilitating partnerships with China, and Martin runs both alongside his wife, Kay Martin, and another former CI colleague, Wei-Ping Pan.⁵²¹ Martin Global Enterprises states that it does “not sell products or services” but offers “educational experiences with a collaborative and global perspective.”⁵²² BG Education Management Solutions holds the contract to “provide management for the Confucius Institute of Western Kentucky” and to “recruit Chinese teachers from China, and partner with K-12 schools and organizations in the state of Kentucky.”⁵²³ According to the Kentucky Secretary of State, Terrill's nonprofit, BG Education Management Solutions holds a “Doing Business As” (DBA) designation for CIWK.⁵²⁴

In an interview, Martin stated that BG Education Management Solutions operates as a 501(c)3 nonprofit, and that he facilitated the transfer of the CI to Simpson County Schools so that China could “save face” while he ran the program.⁵²⁵ Wei-Ping Pan, the architect of the K-12 Chinese language curriculum for the CI program and overseer of the institute's growth, is the Senior Consultant of China Relations for both Martin Global Enterprises and BG Management Solutions, as well as Chairman of the Board for BG Management Solutions.⁵²⁶

Martin's work is exclusively focused on facilitating ties to the PRC. Neither of his companies advertise any other programs, initiatives, or countries than the CI and the People's Republic of China. When asked about the Martha Day affair and the risk of intellectual property theft, Martin minimized the incident, stating that “nobody was stealing her stuff” and that Day's “ultimate intention” was to have both him and Pan fired.⁵²⁷

Martin also asserted that Taiwan does not “teach Mandarin” so much as “traditional” Chinese.⁵²⁸ Martin asserted in an interview that no Chinese propaganda was disseminated by, and that no pressure regarding freedom of speech emanated from, WKU's CI. In November 2021 when the Kentucky Department of Education announced it would work with Taipei to

520 *Ibid.*

521 *Ibid.*

522 “About Us,” Martin Global Enterprises, <http://www.mgellc.com/about.html>, accessed January 15, 2022.

523 Program Management, BG Education Management Solutions, https://bgeducationms.org/program_management/, accessed January 15, 2022.

524 BG Education Management Solutions Inc, Kentucky Secretary of State, [https://web.sos.ky.gov/ftshow/\(S\(rz4x-51zirhrumjnhms5uyuu\)\)/default.aspx?id=1021997&ct=09&cs=99999&ce=Df%2f2DVyMy7T7GC93CQ9oNx-rpG7L1z1YMH%2fx8BLipft30cKd7UI3jzCJD72hsLxd](https://web.sos.ky.gov/ftshow/(S(rz4x-51zirhrumjnhms5uyuu))/default.aspx?id=1021997&ct=09&cs=99999&ce=Df%2f2DVyMy7T7GC93CQ9oNx-rpG7L1z1YMH%2fx8BLipft30cKd7UI3jzCJD72hsLxd), accessed February 7, 2022.

525 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Terrill Martin.

526 “Meet the Team,” BG Education Management Solutions, <https://bgeducationms.org/>, accessed January 15, 2022. “The Team,” Martin Global Enterprises LLC, <http://www.mgellc.com/the-team.html>, accessed January 15, 2022.

527 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Terrill Martin.

528 *Ibid.*

expand Chinese language instruction in the state, Martin stated he had “no comment at this time.”⁵²⁹

The jeopardy that WKU’s CI posed to academic freedom was a key concern raised by members of the university community, despite Martin’s assertion to the contrary. In 2016 Jeffrey Samuels, a professor of Asian religions at WKU, noted that an inherent tension existed between the CI and the university. Samuel raised the problem that certain topics, such as Tibet and the Tiananmen Square massacre were taboo topics around Chinese teachers.⁵³⁰ In one instance, the CI opposed Samuel’s efforts to showcase a Tibetan dance display.⁵³¹ During the Covid-19 pandemic, Martin worked to facilitate sending medical assistance to Wuhan Province, where the virus originated.⁵³²

Targeting Clean Coal Technology?

The close professional ties between Terrill Martin and Wei-Ping Pan predate their collaboration in Martin’s two consulting firms, and are noteworthy because of Pan’s background as a researcher specializing in “clean coal technology.”⁵³³ Pan served as founding director of the WKU Confucius Institute, but his background at WKU is not focused on cultural connections and language training.

Pan joined WKU in 1986, becoming the Sumter Professor of Chemistry in 1993. He helped WKU set up three research labs, as well as the Institute for Combustion Science and Environmental Technology (ICSET).⁵³⁴ During his career at WKU, his research attracted \$17 million in external funding, including federal funding from the NSF, the DoD, the Department of Energy, NASA, and the EPA.⁵³⁵ Pan is a Fellow of the North American Thermal Analysis Society, and previously served as president of the Overseas Chinese Environmental Engineers and Scientists Association.⁵³⁶

In 2018, when NCEPU’s Communist Party Secretary, Zhou Jian, visited WKU, Zhou visited Pan’s laboratory and identified him as a member of China’s Thousand Talents Program.⁵³⁷

529 Aaron Mudd, “Kentucky Partners with Taiwan to Boost K-12 Chinese Language Education,” *Bowling Green Daily News*, November 23, 2021, https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/kentucky-partners-with-taiwan-to-boost-k-12-chinese-language-education/article_402d0c1d-28b6-553f-9016-c0403a4e0382.html, accessed December 30, 2022.

530 Aaron Mudd, “WKU President Sees Confucius Institute as Positive Despite Controversies,” *Bowling Green Daily News*, September 10, 2016, https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/wku-president-sees-confucius-institute-as-positive-despite-controversies/article_7b6a3b67-afe8-5df6-bc71-3b1fe30fc4c4.html, accessed December 31, 2022.

531 *Ibid.*

532 “Teachers and Students of the Confucius Institute at Seaken in the United States Cheered China’s Fight Against the Epidemic with Singing,” *Times Watch*, February 13, 2020, <https://wap.peopleapp.com/article/rmh11482199/rmh11482199?from=singlemessage&isappinstalled=0>, accessed February 7, 2022.

533 “Meet the Team,” Martin Global Enterprises.

534 “Director,” Institute for Combustion Science, Western Kentucky University, archived on Wayback Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20121022013120/http://wku.edu/icset/director.php>, accessed January 22, 2022.

535 “Dr. Wei-Ping Pan,” Chemistry – Emeritus Faculty, Western Kentucky University, https://www.wku.edu/chemistry/emeritus_faculty/wei-ping_pan, accessed January 22, 2022.

536 “Dr. Wei-Ping Pan,” Chemistry – Emeritus Faculty, Western Kentucky University, https://www.wku.edu/chemistry/emeritus_faculty/wei-ping_pan, accessed January 22, 2022.

537 “Party Secretary Zhou Jian Participated in the ‘Reading China by Ink Painting’ Calligraphy and Painting Exhibition and Other Activities Held by Western Kentucky Confucius Institute, USA,” News and Events, North China Electric Power University, April 26, 2018, <https://english.ncepu.edu.cn/hddt/129266.html>, accessed April 15, 2022.

Pan has worked for many years in facilitating the transfer of advancements in coal technology from the US to China.⁵³⁸

Coal technology has been a major target for the Chinese government. In a 2009 report to Congress on the loss of economic technologies by means of theft or uncontrolled transfer, the Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive noted that many technological developments, particularly those related to coal, are “vulnerable to loss or compromise.”⁵³⁹ The report notes that “clean coal” technologies and US coal supplies “constitute Critical National Assets” that are of interest to foreign powers such as China.⁵⁴⁰

The Office of National Counterintelligence raised these concerns just as WKU was establishing its Confucius Institute. WKU installed Wei-Ping Pan, its leading coal researcher, as director of the Confucius Institute. Terrill Martin, who had worked with Pan at ICSET, joined Pan at the Confucius Institute, working concurrently for both ICSET and the Confucius Institute.⁵⁴¹

Jay Todd Richey, the same student regent who expressed concern over the 50-year lease of the CI building on campus, also noted that both Pan and Martin worked at WKU’s Institute for Combustion Science and Environmental Technology and that the “union” between the CI and the ICSET created an “inherent conflict of interest.”⁵⁴² President Ransdell magnified these conflicts of interest when, in proposing the Model CI building, he proposed taking \$800,000 in “reserve funding” from ICSET for the Confucius Institute’s construction project.⁵⁴³ The CI also reported \$1.1 million in funding from ICSET and from several industrial corporations, including Dow Chemical Company and a Chinese enterprise, the Black Dragon Double Boiler.⁵⁴⁴ Richey notes that the physical location of the CI building at WKU is in close proximity to both ICSET and WKU’s coal lab.⁵⁴⁵

The overlap in personnel between ICSET and the CI at WKU, and the proximity of the two institutions both administratively and physically, raises multiple questions of concern, given the Chinese government’s proclivity to use American universities as a source for garnering technological research. Martin himself sought to downplay these risks, when in reaction to the Martha Day incident, he asserted that “nobody was stealing her stuff” and that “nobody wants her PowerPoint.”⁵⁴⁶ In fact, through multiple government agencies, including the Ministry of Education under which the Hanban operates, Beijing collects massive amounts of economic and technological information in order to assist China’s advancement.

538 Sarah Jessup, “Climate Change: China Innovating in the Clean Coal Technology Market,” World Intellectual Property Organization, September 2008, https://www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine/en/2008/05/article_0006.html, accessed January 18, 2022.

539 Annual Report to Congress on Foreign Economic Collection and Industrial Espionage, Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive, 2009, page 4, <https://irp.fas.org/ops/ci/docs/2008.pdf>, accessed January 18, 2022.

540 *Ibid.*

541 Terrill Martin, LinkedIn, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/terrill-martin-27b2b513>, accessed January 21, 2022.

542 Jay Todd Richey, “Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes,” p. 70.

543 Jay Todd Richey, “Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes,” p. 74.

544 *Confucius Institute at WKU 2017 Annual Report*, 2017, Docsplayer, <https://docsplayer.com/105862548-.html>, accessed April 15, 2022.

545 Jay Todd Richey, “Academic Freedom as a Human Right: The Problem of Confucius Institutes,” p.74.

546 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Terrill Martin.

Conclusion: The Confucius Institute Is Alive and Well

By all accounts, WKU's CI did not close so much as evolve as an institution. While WKU no longer contravenes Federal law by offering parallel Chinese language programming via the CI and the Flagship Program, the CI persists by building upon its efforts to funnel programming into Kentucky schools by means of instructors and programs approved by the Chinese government. Simpson County Schools became the new host of the CI after WKU severed formal ties with the institution. Despite facing increased scrutiny from the public and policymakers, as well as new competition from similar programs offered by Taiwan and the Department of Defense, the CI continues for the time being to fulfill its purpose as a means of exercising soft power in Kentucky.

Arizona State University

Arizona State University opened a Confucius Institute in partnership with Sichuan University in 2007, having previously become sister universities with Sichuan University to boost its bid for a CI. The CI worked closely with K-12 schools, helping to develop an AP Chinese curriculum and collaborating with ASU's federally funded Startalk Program for K-12 students. ASU's CI also worked with ASU's federally funded Chinese Language Flagship Program.

In 2018, when CIs attracted national scrutiny, ASU's vice president for government affairs Matt Salmon (himself a former member of Congress) canvassed the nation speaking on behalf of Confucius Institutes. Salmon also flew to China to present strategies for "shaping and displaying the public image of the Confucius Institutes" At a National Press Club event hosted by the Confucius Institute U.S. Center, Salmon called Confucius Institutes "a real, real blessing" and claimed the Department of Defense had co-funded the CI.⁵⁴⁷

Prompted by Salmon's claims, Congress amended the National Defense Authorization Act to bar universities from hosting both a Confucius Institute and a Department of Defense-funded Chinese Flagship Program. In 2019, ASU closed its Confucius Institute.

ASU remains sister universities with Sichuan University, which appears to be actively involved in Beijing's military-industrial complex.

Introduction

On April 21, 2006, Arizona State University (ASU) became sister universities with Sichuan University (SCU). ASU President Michael M. Crow signed an agreement with SCU President Xie Heping in Tempe, Arizona, pledging to "build a comprehensive partnership

⁵⁴⁷ Confucius Institute U.S. Center, "U.S. - China Educational Exchanges: 40 Years of Engagement in Higher Education."

that engages units across each university” and to “build long-term co-branded programs and partnerships.” The agreement outlined three initial collaborations between ASU and SCU and committed both institutions to identifying opportunities for student, faculty, and staff exchange.⁵⁴⁸

The sister university agreement was a prelude to the establishment of a Confucius Institute. ASU had been told Hanban favored CI applications from universities that were already sister institutions,⁵⁴⁹ and Sichuan University encouraged ASU to apply.⁵⁵⁰ Six months after signing the first agreement with SCU, on October 18, 2006, ASU President Michael Crow submitted a CIASU feasibility study to Wang Luxin in Hanban’s Department of Confucian Affairs. Crow wrote:

Both ASU and SCU have agreed to contribute significant resources to match the proposed investment from Hanban. We see the establishment of the Institute as a significant component of the ongoing ASU-SCU Sister Institution partnership that will help us to solidify an important bridge between the People’s Republic of China and the United States.⁵⁵¹

To boost ASU’s application, Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano wrote to Hanban on January 25, 2007, noting that ASU “is well positioned to serve as a hub for cultural exchange with China.” Napolitano stressed that “Arizona already has many economic and cultural ties with China and hope [*sic*] to expand and intensify activities and partnerships with Chinese institutions in education, business and government.”⁵⁵²

The efforts succeeded. On May 23, 2007, representatives from ASU, Sichuan University, and Hanban gathered for a signing ceremony in Beijing.⁵⁵³ ASU’s press release described the agreement as one of a “series of initiatives ASU was creating with Sichuan University to implement a new higher education model” focused on global engagement.⁵⁵⁴ The CI became a linchpin bringing together a variety of ASU faculty and departments: “Dozens of ASU faculty are directly involved with these efforts, many through the Confucius Institute.”⁵⁵⁵

548 Sister University Agreement between Arizona Board of Regents for and on Behalf of Arizona State University (ASU) and Sichuan University (SU), April 21, 2006.

549 Rachele Peterson, NAS, interview with Stephen West, May 27, 2021.

550 Mengying Li, “A Case Study of One Confucius Institute: A China-U.S. University Synergistic Collaboration,” A Dissertation Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy, Arizona State University, February 2012, p. 212.

551 Letter from Michael M. Crow, President, Arizona State University, to Wang Luxin, Department for Confucian Affairs, The Office of Chinese Language Council International, October 18, 2006.

552 Letter from Janet Napolitano, Governor, State of Arizona, to Wang Luxin, Department for Confucian Affairs, The Office of Chinese Language Council International, January 25, 2007.

553 “ASU Partners with China’s Sichuan University to Establish Confucius Institute in Tempe,” *ASU News*, May 21, 2007, <https://news.asu.edu/content/asu-partners-china%E2%80%99s-sichuan-university-establish-confucius-institute-tempe>, accessed March 4, 2022.

554 *Ibid.*

555 “Confucius Institute Prepares for Launch,” *ASU News*, October 11, 2007, <https://news.asu.edu/content/confucius-institute-prepares-launch>, accessed March 4, 2022.

On October 22, 2007, the Confucius Institute officially opened.⁵⁵⁶ Stephen West, foundation professor of Chinese who spearheaded ASU's application, shared his vision in an October 11, 2007 ASU News article:

The Confucius Institute can help create a more culturally aware and sophisticated Valley citizenry — one that can understand and influence business, professional, and government policy to create a better local world in an increasingly globalized and multilingual environment. It can prepare a wide variety of people to carry out their professional work in Chinese language which, through the Internet and other media, is becoming a worldwide language.⁵⁵⁷

CIASU Activities and Programming

To celebrate the CI's opening in October 2007, Arizona State University Libraries installed a semester-long Confucius Institute Exhibit hosted in two library buildings, Noble and Hayden. To mark the event, the ASU Library hosted "dignitaries from Sichuan University and the Chinese consulate in Los Angeles, as well as scholars, students and community members."⁵⁵⁸ Guests gathered to see "photos, art and artifacts about Confucius and his influence on Chinese history and culture, China's Sichuan province, and Sichuan University and its libraries."⁵⁵⁹ The exhibit was meant to last only one semester, but "due to continuous interest in the materials and the volume of guests to the event, Library administrators approved a scaled-down version of the original exhibit for a second library in the ASU system."⁵⁶⁰

The exhibit sparked further collaboration. In December 2007, ASU and Sichuan University's libraries finalized an agreement for "resource sharing and librarian exchanges" and "future collaborative activities and projects."⁵⁶¹

At ASU, the CI was closely involved not only with the library, but also with a number of other units, including President Crow's China Initiatives Office; the School of International Letters and Cultures, and the Center for Asian Research, both in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; and in the Mary Lou Fulton College of Education.⁵⁶² It also partnered directly with the Contemporary Chinese School of Arizona, a "nonreligious, nonpolitical, nonprofit school."⁵⁶³

556 *Ibid.*

557 *Ibid.*

558 Leaming, Allison; Ewbank, Ann Dutton; Liu, Qian; and Gabbard, Ralph (2008) "Sichuan, China and Confucius in Arizona: Promoting Global Understanding through a Library Exhibition," *Journal of East Asian Libraries*: Vol. 2008: No. 146, Article 7, <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2358&context=jeal>, accessed March 4, 2022.

559 *Ibid.*

560 *Ibid.*

561 *Ibid.*

562 "Confucius Institute Prepares for Launch," *ASU News*.

563 *Ibid.*

In addition, there were plans for CI's collaboration with Arizona's business community: "The Confucius Institute will actively seek partnerships with local business professionals and corporations to offer Chinese language education." Brad Casper, then president and CEO of Dial Corporation, noted at the time, "The Confucius Institute will be a real asset for Arizona's business community. We must not underestimate the importance of cultural competency and language skills in engaging with the global economy – particularly China. The training programs the Institute will provide can give local businesses a significant leg-up."⁵⁶⁴

In 2008 and subsequent years, CIASU cosponsored a "Moon Festival and National Day Celebration" alongside the Arizona Chinese United Association and other Chinese community organizations. At the 2008 event, then-Deputy Consul General of the Chinese Consulate in LA thanked CIASU for co-hosting the event. In 2011, Chinese Consul Zhumin Chen spoke, alongside Wen Chen, general manager of Intel China; Rudy Vetter, senior VP of Greater Phoenix Economic Council; and Jerry Liu, general manager of Suntech Arizona.⁵⁶⁵

In 2010, CIASU organized five "book exhibits" displaying Hanban's donations to ASU faculty and students, as well as "many educators and members of the general public in the Arizona community." After the exhibit closed, the CI donated 1,000 Hanban books to local schools teaching Chinese.⁵⁶⁶

CIASU held hundreds of events annually, including a series of events in 2014 celebrating the 10th anniversary of Confucius Institutes worldwide. Students held placards with the Chinese words "Happy 10th Birthday to Hanban!"⁵⁶⁷

ASU helped other American universities apply for a Confucius Institute as well. CI Director Madeline Spring worked with the University of Washington, her alma mater and another of this report's case studies, to help UW prepare for hosting a Confucius Institute. Spring sent copies of ASU's feasibility study, application to Hanban, final signed MOUs, and other documents, and spent time on campus talking with UW faculty.⁵⁶⁸

CIASU promoted its programs to the Arizona Department of Education.⁵⁶⁹ In August 2008, at the invitation of the State of Arizona's Department of Education, Spring helped form the "International Education Committee" to promote the study of foreign languages statewide, and also served as Chair of the International Education Committee of Chinese. In 2009, after a 7.9 earthquake struck Sichuan, CI Director Madeline Spring initiated an Adopt-a-School program linking Arizona and Sichuan schools. Arizona Education Superintendent Tom Horne endorsed the program, writing to individual schools to encourage them to participate.⁵⁷⁰

⁵⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶⁵ "Confucius Institute at Arizona State University," *Comparative Literature: East & West*, 15:1, 2011, p. 168-184, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/25723618.2011.12015396>, accessed March 4, 2022.

⁵⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶⁷ "Confucius Institute Day Celebration at ASU CI," YouTube, September 24, 2014, <https://youtu.be/DTehKRvjYlo?t=97>, accessed March 5, 2022.

⁵⁶⁸ Email from Michael Shapiro, University of Washington, to Zev Handel, Robert C. Stacey, and Anand A. Yang, subject "Documents from ASU," August 19, 2008.

⁵⁶⁹ "Confucius Institute at Arizona State University," *Comparative Literature: East & West*.

⁵⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

CIASU became closely involved in ASU's Startalk program, a federal language program funded by the National Security Agency. In 2008, ASU appointed Spring to partner with Embry-Riddle Aeronautics University in offering a Startalk-funded program to train 18 teachers of Chinese.⁵⁷¹ In 2009 and again in 2010, CIASU partnered with ASU's School of International Letters and Culture and Startalk Central to offer the ASU Startalk Chinese Language Camp for high school students.⁵⁷²

Periodically CIASU also worked with ASU's federally funded Chinese Flagship program. The two, for instance, co-hosted a teacher training program for high school Chinese teachers.⁵⁷³ In 2012, in an ASU graduate student dissertation referring to ASU by the pseudonym "MMU," ASU's CI director described how the CI, the Chinese major, and the federally funded Flagship Program "do feed on each other," seeking to be "mutually supportive."⁵⁷⁴

Check-Ups from the Chinese Consulate

CIASU was in frequent communication with the Chinese consulate, which reached out to check on CIASU's activities. On February 18, 2011, representatives of the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles, including Education Consul Cuiying Xu, met with CIASU. In June 2014, Liu Jian, then Consul General of the Chinese Consulate in LA, met with ASU officials, including CIASU staff.⁵⁷⁵ In October 2015, Liu met with a delegation led by Joe Cutter, who was then both Director of the School of International Letters and Cultures and CIASU.⁵⁷⁶

In May 2016, Haiying Chai, then Education Consul, asked for updates on the CI's work. Fannie Tam, the CI's Managing Director, responded in Chinese with a detailed list of CIASU's activities. Tam noted that CIASU sponsored 14 Confucius Classrooms and worked "closely" with another 10 schools' "Chinese language teaching sites." CIASU and its Confucius Classrooms had hosted over 150 cultural events and provided 165 Chinese courses for more than 5,300 students, in 2016 alone.

Tam highlighted a handful of particularly "eye-catching innovative projects," crediting CIASU with helping ASU secure a \$350,000 grant to pilot a program supporting AP Chinese Language courses. CIASU "took the lead in developing the curriculum design" for these AP courses, and also developed a "cultural program for Advanced Placement courses." (The

571 *Ibid.*

572 *Ibid.*

573 *Ibid.*

574 Mengying Li, "A Case Study of One Confucius Institute: A China-U.S. University Synergistic Collaboration."

575 "驻洛杉矶总领事刘健访问亚利桑那高校、慰问我留学人员," [Consul General Liu Jian in Los Angeles visits Arizona colleges and universities and conveys greetings to overseas Chinese students], July 9, 2014, <https://china.huanqiu.com/article/9CaKrnJFcVv>, accessed March 3, 2022.

576 "刘健总领事会见亚利桑那州立大学孔子学院院长Joe Cutter," [Consul General Liu Jian Meets with Joe Cutter, Director of the Confucius Institute at Arizona State University], November 5, 2011, <http://scholarsupdate.hi2net.com/news.asp?NewsID=18826>, accessed March 9, 2022.

Chinese government had previously paid the College Board to develop the AP Chinese test.⁵⁷⁷ CIASU also helped ASU win a \$90,000 StarTalk grant, Tam noted.

In 2016, CIASU and the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles co-hosted “China-Arizona Cultural Day,” a high-profile event featuring “local political, business and academic leaders,” including State Senator Kimberly Yee, Gilbert Mayor John Lewis, and Tempe City Councilman Kolby Granville.⁵⁷⁸ Then Consul General Liu Jian delivered opening remarks.⁵⁷⁹ Some 200 guests representing the government, local businesses, and schools attended.

In recognition of ASU’s dedication to the CI, CIASU was named an “Advanced Confucius Institute” in 2016.⁵⁸⁰ Sichuan University was awarded the title of “Advanced Chinese Partner of Confucius Institutes” in 2018.⁵⁸¹

Sichuan’s Center for American Culture

In 2010, ASU opened a Center for American Culture on the campus of Sichuan University.⁵⁸² The Center was “designed to be a model for Sino-American cultural engagement through university-to-university collaboration.”

The establishment of the ASU-SCU Center was the first in a larger network of American Cultural Centers, funded by start-up grants from the U.S. Department of State at universities across China. The State Department hoped these centers would “enable Chinese audiences to better understand the United States, its culture, society, government, language, law, economic system, and values.”⁵⁸³ Unlike the Chinese government’s use of Confucius Institutes, the U.S. government did not pay teachers, provide or vet materials, or monitor activities.

Then US Ambassador to China Jon Huntsman congratulated ASU and Sichuan University, expressing confidence that “the center will help build bridges of understanding between the people of the United State [*sic*] and China, which will ultimately allow us to work together more effectively to tackle the global issues that we face.”⁵⁸⁴ Thomas Skipper, then Minister Counselor for Public Affairs at the US Embassy in Beijing, noted that ASU and Sichuan University were natural partners for this endeavor: “It’s no surprise that Arizona

577 Rachele Peterson, *Corrupting the College Board: Confucius Institutes and K-12 Education*.

578 “‘中国-亚利桑那州文化日’在凤凰城举办,” [China-Arizona Cultural Day held in Phoenix], China Cultural Center, Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People’s Republic of China, <http://cn.cccweb.org/pubinfo/2020/04/28/200001003002001/ce4dc9345e0d448d94463812b2d68dd9.html>, accessed March 5, 2022.

579 “Consul-General Liu Jian’s Remarks at the Opening Ceremony of China-Arizona Cultural Day,” Consulate General of the People’s Republic of China in Los Angeles, <https://www.mfa.gov.cn/ce/cgla/eng/gdxw/t1401998.htm>, accessed March 5, 2022.

580 “Sichuan University Was Honored the “Advanced Chinese Partner of Confucius Institutes” International Office and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs Office, Sichuan University, December 31, 2018, archived on Wayback Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20220224212700/https://international.scu.edu.cn/info/1044/1001.htm>, accessed March 5, 2022.

581 *Ibid.*

582 “University-Based Center to Bridge Distance Between US and Chinese Cultures,” *News Wise*, December 14, 2010, <https://www.newswise.com/articles/university-based-center-to-bridge-distance-between-us-and-chinese-cultures?channel=>, accessed March 5, 2022.

583 *China’s Impact on the U.S. Education System*.

584 “New Center to Bridge Distance Between US, Chinese Cultures,” *ASU News*, December 15, 2010, <https://news.asu.edu/content/new-center-bridge-distance-between-us-chinese-cultures>, accessed March 8, 2022.

State University and Sichuan University are leading the way in this effort. Both schools have reputations for academic excellence and long records of promoting international exchange.”⁵⁸⁵

However, the American Cultural Centers faced immediate pushback from the Chinese government, which prevented a number of centers from opening and routinely canceled their events. In 2017, the State Department Inspector General found the programs were “largely ineffective” and in 2018, the Department of State ceased funding the remaining centers.⁵⁸⁶

Growing Concerns

Several times during CIASU’s operations, Hanban made requests that ASU initially resisted, but eventually accepted.

One such request involved the installation of a Chinese co-director of the Confucius Institute. Early on, Hanban had permitted host universities to direct the CI, but sometime after 2010, it became standard practice for new CIs to be jointly governed by both American and Chinese co-directors. Stephen West, ASU’s founding CI director, recalled that “For many years there was no Chinese co-director.” When Hanban insisted on adding a Chinese director, ASU resisted, but eventually “caved in,” West recalled. West said he never suspected the Chinese director of spying, but “you’re better off not having it, given the state of play.”⁵⁸⁷

Young Oh, Associate Professor of Chinese and Sino-Korean in the School of International Letters and Cultures, who served on the CIASU Advisory Board, also recalled the controversy surrounding the Chinese co-director. “The CI made a new rule of having an associate director dispatched from China to each CI,” Oh said. “It felt like they were sending an inspector... People who remember Chinese history felt like they are sending their people to check up on us. Some universities tried to reject it. ASU dodged it longer than others.” Oh considered the controversy representative of ASU’s general relationship with Hanban: “A lot of ways in ASU’s operations, we knew they were trying to do something, but we delayed or pushed back.”⁵⁸⁸

Oh recalled a second controversy, when Hanban asked ASU to install “a large-screen TV playing Chinese media, CI promotions all day.” He noted: “I think we got the TV but didn’t really play it.”⁵⁸⁹

A third incident arose after Xu Lin, then Hanban director general, personally censored the programs for the 2014 European Association of Chinese Culture Studies conference in

⁵⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸⁶ *China’s Impact on the U.S. Education System.*

⁵⁸⁷ Rachele Peterson, NAS, interview with Stephen West, May 27, 2021.

⁵⁸⁸ Rachele Peterson, NAS, interview with Young Oh, June 11, 2021.

⁵⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

Portugal – a major incident that sparked international coverage. Oh, who attended the conference and witnessed the event, described Xu’s behavior as “answering to the Party, to the political structure of the government... She was looking at her surroundings in the Party,” Oh added. “That makes you understand how CIs run.”

The incident sparked a discussion at ASU, including with a “large donor to ASU’s Chinese program.” Oh recalled discussions about whether to raise concerns to Hanban: “This is where academia and budget reality meet. Should we say something now? Or should we protect ourselves?” Ultimately, ASU chose to remain silent about the issue.

Concerns about Engagement with China

West recalled CIASU’s limited ability to discuss human rights issues in China. “We couldn’t have lectures about Tibet. This was not stated, but it was extremely clear. It was difficult to put on a public event that was in any way critical of modern Chinese politics or ideology.”⁵⁹⁰

On January 30, 2019, ASU’s student newspaper published an op-ed written by Daniel Rubio, then an undergraduate student, titled “It’s Time for ASU to Reject the Confucius Institute.” Rubio argued that “Regardless of the goals of the Confucius Institute at ASU, the broader aims of the Hanban and the Confucius Institute program worldwide must be considered.”⁵⁹¹

Michael Hechter, ASU Foundation professor at the School of Politics and Global Studies, recalled a personal experience from his 2006 trip to China arranged by Stephen West, during which he visited Chengdu, Sichuan, as well as Beijing: “I gave a lecture at Peking University and it was kind of fascinating. The lecture was about nationalism and secessionist issues, at one point I mentioned Xinjiang and all of the sudden two guys in black showed up at the back of the lecture hall. It was my warning that this lecture was being monitored.”⁵⁹²

CIASU Defender: Matt Salmon

ASU’s CI attracted national attention in April 2018, when Matt Salmon, ASU’s Vice President for Government Affairs, called the CI “a real, real blessing” that had been co-funded by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Salmon, previously a state legislator and later a member of Congress representing Arizona who has established a reputation of being a long-time friend of Taiwan, had appeared at a National Press Club panel sponsored by the Confucius Institute US Center and the US

⁵⁹⁰ Rachele Peterson, NAS, interview with Stephen West.

⁵⁹¹ Daniel Rubio, “It’s Time for ASU to Reject the Confucius Institute,” *The State Press*, January 30, 2019, <https://www.state-press.com/article/2019/01/spopinion-its-time-for-asu-to-reject-the-confucius-institute>, accessed March 5, 2022.

⁵⁹² Rachele Peterson, interview with Michael Hechter, April 23, 2021.

China Strong Foundation. The event was dedicated to boosting Confucius Institutes at a time when they were under widespread criticism. Salmon said, “The Department of Defense has invested in Arizona’s Confucius program because they are looking for this kind of a pipeline to find people who speak Mandarin and are able to do so in their field of study. I think that shows they are not concerned about it being a threat to national security.”⁵⁹³ Salmon elaborated: “I find it a little bit incredulous that there are those who consider teaching Chinese language and culture as posing a security threat... If it does pose a security threat, then the DoD has made a big mistake by funding our program. But I think that shows that they are not concerned about it being a threat to national security. It actually enhanced national security by having that kind of ability.”⁵⁹⁴

Later an ASU official told a local newspaper when asked about Salmon’s remarks that Salmon “simply misspoke and that ASU never commingled funding for the programs.”⁵⁹⁵ Yet Salmon’s claim caught the attention of Congress, which a few months later amended the National Defense Authorization Act to forbid any US university from receiving Flagship funding while also operating a Confucius Institute.

At the same event, Salmon also noted when asked about Confucius Institutes: “There is plenty to be concerned about with our relationship with China. But the answer is not to walk away from that relationship. The answer is not to fold up and get rid of these kinds of programs. To me, the answer is to have more of this. So that there can be more mutual understanding, more dialogue, more interaction with one another. So I believe these kinds of programs, they need proper oversight. We need to have mechanisms to ensure that they are doing what they are doing, but I believe those mechanisms are in place.”

Throughout the rest of 2018, Salmon attended other events defending CIASU as well as the Confucius Institute project more broadly. A month after appearing at the National Press Club, Salmon spoke at the 2018 National Chinese Language Conference in Utah, an annual conference cosponsored by the College Board, Asia Society, and Hanban.⁵⁹⁶ Chinese media reported on Salmon’s appearance, quoting him under his Chinese name, Shao Jianlong (邵建隆).⁵⁹⁷

In September 2018, Salmon attended the CIUS Center’s annual gala at the National Press Club in Washington DC titled “Building Community, Changing Lives.”⁵⁹⁸

593 Confucius Institute U.S. Center, “U.S. - China Educational Exchanges: 40 Years of Engagement in Higher Education.”

594 *Ibid.*

595 Isaac Windes, “China-Backed Language Institute Remains at ASU Amid National Closures,” *The State Press*, December 6, 2018, <https://www.statepress.com/article/2018/12/sppolitics-china-backed-language-institute-remains-at-asu-amid-national-closures>. accessed March 2, 2022.

596 Jonathan Landreth, “Building a Globally Fluent Workforce,” National Chinese Language Conference, Asia Society, May 31, 2018, <https://asiasociety.org/national-chinese-language-conference/building-globally-fluent-workforce>, accessed March 5, 2022.

597 “美国汉语教育进入加速发展期,” [Chinese language education in the United States has entered a period of accelerated development], *people.cn*, May 21, 2018, <http://ydy1.people.com.cn/n1/2018/0521/c411837-30001696.html>, accessed March 5, 2022.

598 Confucius Institute U.S. Center, “2018 Confucius Institute National Honors Gala – ‘Building Community, Changing Lives,’” *PR Newswire*, September 21, 2018, <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/2018-confucius-institute-national-honors-gala--building-community-changing-lives-300716921.html>, accessed March 5, 2022.

In November 2018, Salmon joined a delegation visiting CI Headquarters and met with Hanban officials in Beijing. Chinese media reported that:

Matt Salmon said that he was very proud of the Confucius Institute established at Arizona State University as early as 2007. The Confucius Institute has brought positive changes to university teachers and students, and he will continue to support the development of the Confucius Institute. He said that there are some misunderstandings about the Confucius Institute among members of Congress and the American public at present, and it is necessary to convey real information to the public so that more people can understand the importance of the Confucius Institute in improving the relations between the two countries.⁵⁹⁹

Later in December 2018, while serving as Chairman of the Consulting Committee of the CIUS Center, Salmon delivered a speech at the 13th Confucius Institute Conference in Chengdu, China. His topic was “Shaping and Displaying the Public Image of the Confucius Institutes.”⁶⁰⁰ Salmon is no longer at ASU and is now running as a Republican for Governor of Arizona.

ASU’s Other China Initiatives

ASU has enjoyed collaborative relationships with a range of Chinese institutions. As ASU President Michael Crow said in November 2017: “We look at China as a primary place to build connections, linkages, do things together, avoid conflicts in the future.”⁶⁰¹

In 2017, ten years after the CI’s founding, ASU furthered its relationship with Sichuan University via a General Collaboration Agreement pledging “to encourage closer academic ties” by way of exchanging faculty and researchers, jointly developing research projects, developing joint undergraduate and graduate degree programs, and to “mutually lend advice, technical support and services.”⁶⁰²

ASU is a top destination for Chinese students studying in the United States, with more than 3,000 enrolled in ASU in 2019.⁶⁰³ ASU advertises itself as “the No. 1 public university chosen by international students.”⁶⁰⁴

599 “中美国际教育考察团访问孔子学院总部,” [Sino-US International Education Delegation Visits Confucius Institute Headquarters], *China Today*, December 2, 2018, http://www.chinatoday.com.cn/zw2018/rdzt/kzdh/201812/t20181202_800150140.html, accessed March 5, 2022.

600 “Sichuan University Was Honored the “Advanced Chinese Partner of Confucius Institutes.”

601 Arizona State University, “Why Is China a Significant Focus for ASU? | Arizona State University,” YouTube, November 28, 2017, <https://youtu.be/HPwM22ctLbw?t=24>, accessed March 5, 2022.

602 General Collaboration Agreement Between the Arizona Board of Regents for and on behalf of Arizona State University (“ASU”) and Sichuan University (“SCU”), 2017.

603 “ASU and China,” *ASU Online*, <https://www.asuonline.cn/asu-and-china/>, accessed March 7, 2022.

604 “Study as an International Student at ASU,” Admission, Arizona State University, <https://admission.asu.edu/international>, accessed March 7, 2022.

ASU's W. P. Carey School of Business touts itself as being "directly involved in the development of top leadership in China." In 2003, it launched the Master of Business Administration program in Shanghai, delivered in collaboration with Shanghai National Accounting Institute, an entity under the governance of China's Ministry of Finance. ASU describes the W.P. Carey MBA - Shanghai Program, offered solely in China, as "the cornerstone of a number of new offerings that include knowledge transfer and access to the highest level of decision-makers in China."⁶⁰⁵ Another program was established in collaboration with the Shanghai National Institute of Accounting, which has been formally approved by the Chinese Ministry of Education.⁶⁰⁶ From 2003 to 2017, ASU received \$25.1 million from the Shanghai National Institute of Accounting, according to old copies of ASU's foreign gift and contract disclosures to the Department of Education. These transactions have since been edited to appear anonymous.⁶⁰⁷

ASU also received another \$4.9 million from the Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance between 2013 and 2017, though these disclosures have also since been edited to make the Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance anonymous.⁶⁰⁸

In 2004, the School of Business developed custom Executive Master of Business Administration programs for China Merchants Securities and China Unicom, a state-owned telecommunications operator whose American subsidiary's license was revoked by the Federal Communications Commission in October 2021 over national security concerns.⁶⁰⁹

In the words of Amy Ostrom, then Dean of the Carey School of Business, W. P. Carey China Programs' mission is "to cultivate world-class executives for China's state-owned enterprises and advance the Sino-U.S. trade relationship through education."⁶¹⁰ Ostrom believed that "By helping the leaders and their firms succeed, we help the Chinese people succeed, and prosperity in China will be essential for global stability and peace."⁶¹¹

In November 2014, an ASU delegation headed by President Michael Crow visited the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). CAS Vice President Zhang Yaping reportedly praised ASU's collaboration with CAS via "long-term exchanges and cooperation in the fields of science and technology innovation policy and sustainable development of ecological cities."

605 "Program Description," W.P. Carey MBA - Shanghai, Arizona State University, <https://webapp4.asu.edu/programs/t5/majorinfo/ASU00/BASHANGMBA/graduate/false?init=false&nopassive=true>, accessed March 9, 2022.

606 "上海国家会计学院与美国亚利桑那州立大学合作举办会计(数据分析)硕士学位教育项目, 教育部予以资格认定的中外合作办学单位," [Shanghai National Institute of Accounting - Arizona State University Joint Master's Program in Accounting (data analysis), Sino-foreign cooperative education units recognized by the Ministry of Education], Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, <http://www.crs.jsj.edu.cn/approval/detail/1133>, accessed March 5, 2022.

607 "Arizona State University," in the spreadsheet available for download at "College Foreign Gift and Contract Report."

608 *Ibid.*

609 "China Unicom Americas Order on Revocation," Federal Communications Commission, February 2, 2022, <https://www.fcc.gov/document/china-unicom-americas-order-revocation>, accessed March 5, 2022.

610 "Message from the Dean," China Programs, W.P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University, archived on the Wayback Machine, <http://web.archive.org/web/20210411102841/https://wpcarey.asu.edu/international-programs/china/english/deans>, accessed March 8, 2022.

611 *Ibid.*

Zhang hoped “the two sides can continue to strengthen existing cooperation in the future and carry out substantive cooperation in new areas of mutual interest.”⁶¹²

In fall 2016, the Federation University Sports China (FUSC) sent 200 Chinese coaches from its member colleges to participate in a coaching education program jointly developed by the Pac-12, the University of Utah, and Arizona State University. FUSC is based in Beijing and operates under the Ministry of Education. The China Scholarship Council provided funding for the program.⁶¹³

In November 2017, ASU President Michael Crow took part in the Global Innovation Summit in Beijing. “Next fall will be an international graduate program in which the W. P. Carey School of Business is partnering with both Sichuan University in China and Woosong University in South Korea. Students will study one year at each institution and graduate with three degrees: a master’s of finance from ASU, a master’s of science in corporate finance from Sichuan and an MBA from Woosong.”⁶¹⁴ Later in the same month, ASU co-hosted the “U.S.-China Youth Forum on Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and Economic Opportunities in Shenzhen — considered the Silicon Valley of China.” “The event will pair 50 American with 50 Chinese entrepreneurs, and they will learn about what’s required to enter both the Chinese and U.S. markets. Speakers will include Nate Blecharczyk, co-founder of Airbnb.” Then ASU’s director of global initiatives William Brashears declared: “We feel the most important part of this will be to make connections with top Chinese entrepreneurs and build long-term relationships, and see what the Chinese are doing with accelerators and incubators — the entire innovation movement in China.”

ASU also launched three online master’s degree programs (delivered in Mandarin) specifically for working professionals based in China: Master of Science in Psychology, Master of Science in Computing and Technology, and MA in Applied Leadership and Management.⁶¹⁵ ASU also partners with the Chinese Academy of Sciences and China’s Ministry of Science and Technology “to promote language, innovation, business leadership, health sciences, sustainability, tourism and creativity.”⁶¹⁶

612 “张亚平会见美国亚利桑那州立大学校长,” [Zhang Yaping Meets with President of Arizona State University], Bureau of International Cooperation Chinese Academy of Sciences, November 3, 2014, http://www.bic.cas.cn/gjhzdt/201411/t20141103_4235857.html, accessed March 3, 2022.

613 “Innovative Coaching: Chinese Coaches Come to U,” Global U, University of Utah, September 3, 2019, <https://global.utah.edu/stories/innovative-coaching-chinese-coaches-come-to-u/>, accessed March 8, 2022.

614 “ASU Forging Partnerships with China to Speed Global Innovation,” The Design School, November 28, 2017, <https://design.asu.edu/news/asu-forging-partnerships-china-speed-global-innovation>, accessed March 4, 2022.

615 “美国亚利桑那州立大学推出在线中文硕士学历项目,” [Arizona State University (USA) launches online Master’s degree program delivered in Chinese], China Internet Information Center, December 30, 2020, http://edu.china.com.cn/2020-12/30/content_77065112.htm, accessed March 4, 2022.

616 “China Partnerships,” Global at ASU, Office of the University Provost, Arizona State University, <https://global.asu.edu/china-partnerships>, accessed March 9, 2022.

Closing the CI

In May 2019, ASU announced CI's closure, effective May 31, 2019. The decision came after it was denied a waiver from the 2019 National Defense Authorization Act forbidding universities from hosting both a Chinese Language Flagship Program and a Confucius Institute.⁶¹⁷ CI advisory board member Young Oh recalled: "The university was reluctant to give up the CI," though it quickly realized that "Flagship is more significant." Oh said he and others had also become frustrated by Hanban's focus on using CIASU to reach K-12 students: "The CI was not helping us in the way it used to" but had become "more about general education for the community. It was becoming a burden."

ASU told *Inside Higher Ed* that it was "in the process of exploring options that would allow the Confucius Institute to continue to serve Arizona's K-12 community."⁶¹⁸

In May 2019, just as CIASU was winding down operations, ASU hosted a delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Education to discuss ongoing collaboration.⁶¹⁹ ASU had previously secured the Ministry of Education's approval for the International College of Tourism (launched with Hainan University⁶²⁰ at a time when the Chinese government "identified tourism as a growing enterprise"⁶²¹) and now discussed a possible expansion in its partnership with Hainan. The Ministry of Education approved, and in November 2019, ASU signed a "letter of intent to cooperate" with Hainan University.⁶²² The two universities established the Thunderbird School of International Trade to offer undergraduate and graduate programs in international trade, finance, and accounting. Hainan University announced that "other planned fields of cooperation include big data application, art and design."⁶²³

The China Scholarship Council, which had launched the sports coach program in 2016, paid ASU \$594,990 on October 15, 2019 and \$345,669 on November 1, 2019. ASU previously disclosed these amounts in its Section 117 filings with the Department of Education, though these have since been edited to make the source anonymous.

ASU and Sichuan have continued to launch new endeavors, in addition to maintaining their sister university relationship. On September 29, 2019, ASU and West China Hospital/West China School of Medicine of Sichuan University announced the formation of the

617 Kyra Haas, "ASU Closes China-Funded Institute after Defense Department Gives Ultimatum," *Arizona Republic*, August 23, 2019, <https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/arizona-education/2019/08/23/asu-confucius-institute-china-closes-u-s-defense-department-objections/2101486001/>, accessed March 5, 2022.

618 Elizabeth Redden, "3 More Universities Close Confucius Institutes," *Inside Higher Ed*, May 1, 2019, <https://www.inside-highered.com/quicktakes/2019/05/01/3-more-universities-close-confucius-institutes>, accessed March 5, 2022.

619 Arizona State University, "A Delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Education Visited Arizona State University to Discuss In-Depth Cooperation," *PR Newswire Asia*, May 30, 2019, <https://www.prnasia.com/story/247645-1.shtml>, accessed March 9, 2022.

620 "Hainan University - Arizona State University International Tourism College," Watts College of Public Service and Community Solutions, Arizona State University, <https://publicservice.asu.edu/hainan-university-arizona-state-university-joint-international-tourism-college>, accessed March 9, 2022.

621 "ASU Forging Partnerships with China to Speed Global Innovation."

622 "海南大学与美国亚利桑那州立大学开展合作办学," [Hainan University and Arizona State University cooperate in running school], Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Education, <http://www.cfce.cn/a/news/zhxw/2020/0629/4751.html>, accessed April 20, 2022.

623 "HNU Cooperates with ASU to Launch Joint Educational Programs," Hainan University, November 12, 2019, http://en.hainu.edu.cn/2019-11/12/c_425540.htm, accessed March 9, 2022.

Biodesign Institute. CIASU's former Chinese director Guan Ping attended the signing ceremony.⁶²⁴ The institute will work on "individualized diagnosis and precision medicine, immunotherapy and viral therapy, synthetic biology and related disciplines, cross-training of postgraduates and postdoctoral students, and joint cultivation of high-level innovative talent."⁶²⁵

What Happened to CIASU Staff?

Of the CIASU staff, only Fannie Tam has remained at ASU. She is currently the Director of International Initiatives in the Office of University Provost. Tam had served as CIASU's managing director from its opening in 2007 to its closure in 2019. Former Chinese CI Director Guan Ping appears to have returned to Sichuan University. Young Oh, Associate Professor in the School of International Letters and Cultures, served as an advisory member of CIASU from 2008 to the time CIASU closed.⁶²⁶ Oh is still a faculty member at ASU. According to Oh, the CI is "almost strangely absent now" that the CI teachers have returned to China. "Not that we tried to erase the CI," Oh said, but it now feels "almost like an amicable break-up."

Conclusion

ASU's CI enjoyed a broad reach on campus and beyond during its operation from 2007 to 2019: working closely with ASU's federally funded Startalk Program and Flagship Program, developing AP Chinese curricula for high school teachers, hosting China-related events (including some involving the Chinese Consulate), and displaying and distributing Hanban's books and resources. "A real real blessing," ASU Vice President Matt Salmon had called it, at a 2018 National Press Club event defending Confucius Institutes in the wake of national criticism.

In 2019, after Salmon's comments prompted Congress to bar universities from hosting both a CI and a Chinese Language Flagship Program, ASU closed its Confucius Institute. Yet its relationship with a multitude of Chinese institutions, including its CI partner Sichuan University, have continued.

In February 2022, US Senator Marco Rubio highlighted some of ASU's ongoing collaborations with Sichuan University, which is itself a key player in China's military build-up:

624 "Biodesign Institute Launches Partnership with China's #1 Biomedical Research Complex," Biodesign Institute, Arizona State University, September 29, 2019, <https://biodesign.asu.edu/news/biodesign-institute-launches-partnership-china-s-1-biomedical-research-complex>, accessed March 5, 2022.

625 "WCH and Biodesign Institute of ASU Signed Cooperation Agreement on Co-Construction of Biodesign Institute," West China School of Medicine, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, <http://www.wchscu.cn/details/51127.html>, accessed March 5, 2022.

626 "Young Oh," Academia, <https://asu.academia.edu/YoungOh/CurriculumVitae>, accessed March 5, 2022.

Even though Arizona State shuttered its Confucius Institute, the university elected to maintain its partnership with Sichuan University, which, according to public records, actively supports Beijing's military-industrial complex. This joint partnership includes immersion opportunities for Arizona State students and faculty in the PRC as well as joint research on infectious diseases and other issues. More specifically, Sichuan University was added to the U.S. Commerce Department Bureau of Industry and Security's Entity List, which restricts the exportation of sensitive items to designated entities and individuals. Sichuan was added to the Entity List as an alias of the China Academy of Engineering Physics, Beijing's nuclear weapons facility, which is co-located on Sichuan's campus and staffed by Sichuan professors and students. Sichuan's Institute of Atomic and Molecular Physics and CAEP also jointly established the Institute of Atomic and Molecular Engineering and the Institute of High Temperature and High-Pressure Physics to conduct atomic research for Beijing's military.⁶²⁷

Rubio had written to some 22 American universities, warning them of possible involvement in Beijing's Military-Civil Fusion strategy. Rubio noted that Sichuan University in particular hosts at least three PLA defense laboratories working in areas such as nuclear technology, and that in 2011 and again in 2016, "Sichuan was included in joint collaboration agreements between the Chinese Ministry of Education and SASTIND" whose aim was "to increase Sichuan's involvement in sensitive Chinese defense research."⁶²⁸

ASU may have severed ties with its Confucius Institute, but appears to remain entangled in Beijing's Military-Civil Fusion strategy—intentionally or not.

⁶²⁷ "Rubio Calls for End to U.S-China University Partnerships that Support the Development of Chinese Military Technologies," Marco Rubio, February 8, 2022, <https://www.rubio.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases?id=452F7FF9-E4EF-49C9-BF0C-62AE48093970>, accessed March 5, 2022.

⁶²⁸ *Ibid.*

Purdue University

The Confucius Institute at Purdue University (CIP) opened in 2007 as one of the earlier programs in the United States. Before closing the CI in 2019 because of provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the university had built partnerships with Chinese universities that had significant ties to China’s military. Additionally, over the course of the program’s tenure, CIP developed and nurtured a Confucius Classroom (CC) program in the Lafayette K-12 school system, bringing Chinese instruction to Indiana. When CIP closed, Purdue maintained aspects of the program’s content, but without Hanban’s oversight. Despite CIP’s closure, Purdue continues to have issues with bullying by Chinese students supportive of Beijing’s views on sensitive issues.

Establishment and History

The Confucius Institute at Purdue University began with a Fall 2006 agreement signed by Purdue President Martin C. Jischke and Hanban director Xu Lin.⁶²⁹ Under Article One of the agreement, CIP would operate as an “autonomous institute within the University,” under the supervision of a seven-member Advisory Board of Directors, whose membership was subject to Hanban approval.⁶³⁰ The Chair was to be held by the president or administrator of Purdue, the Vice Chair would be “appointed by Hanban,”⁶³¹ and at least one seat was reserved for China’s Consulate General in Chicago. Under the terms of the formulation agreement, CIP’s curriculum and teaching materials would be overseen by the Hanban-approved Advisory Board.⁶³²

⁶²⁹ Agreement Between the Chinese Language Council International (Hanban) and Purdue University on Establishing the Confucius Institute at Purdue University, 2006.

⁶³⁰ *Ibid.*, Article One, Section 1 and 3.

⁶³¹ *Ibid.*, Article One, Section 2.

⁶³² *Ibid.*, Article One, Section 5.

The arrangement between Purdue and the Hanban involved not only substantial material support for CIP from China, but also periodic renewals for the institute's function. Under Article Four of the establishing agreement, the Hanban supplied \$100,000 as "seed funding" for CIP, its "initial promotion," and its "first year's operational expenses."⁶³³ It also provided "no less than 3,000 volumes" of instructional materials.⁶³⁴ Under Article Five, the formal relationship would automatically renew every five years, barring a "request for termination."⁶³⁵

Less than a month after Purdue signed the agreement with Hanban, three Purdue administrators sent Hanban a follow-up letter offering "clarifications" to Purdue's interpretation of the agreement. Associate Provost and Dean of International Programs Riall W. Nolan, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts John J. Contreni, and Director of Sponsored Program and Purchasing Services Larry Pherson Purdue asserted that "the CIP Director will receive direction from and be accountable to the Provost" of Purdue, and that "in the event of a conflict between the regulations or [if] the Institute regulations are not in compliance with US law then Purdue University regulations will apply."⁶³⁶

An opening ceremony was held in May 2007, marking CIP's formal launch as a "collaboration" between Purdue's Colleges of Liberal Arts and Engineering, the Krannert School of Management, and Shanghai Jiaotong University in Shanghai (SJTU).⁶³⁷ Tan Ying from the Chinese Consulate in Chicago attended, as did representatives from the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce and Indiana state education officials.⁶³⁸

Initially the Krannert Building housed the CI, and the Krannert School of Management, which at the time had "educational and research agreements with three leading universities in China" prepared to "play an active role in the Confucius Institute."⁶³⁹ CIP focused on business Chinese courses and Chinese language teacher training, including for-credit courses.⁶⁴⁰

In 2010, Purdue Provost Timothy Sands wrote to Hanban confirming the university's wish to renew their relationship. Sands noted that the university planned to maintain its relationship with SJTU, and thanked Hanban for its "generous funding support."⁶⁴¹ The letter underscored CIP's "service to the K-12 audience and the business community," as well as

633 *Ibid.*, Article 4.

634 *Ibid.*

635 *Ibid.*, Article 5.

636 Letter from Riall W. Nolan, Associate Provost and Administration Dean of International Programs; Larry Pherson, Director of Sponsored Program and Purchasing Services; and John J. Contreni, Dean, College of Liberal Arts; to "whom it may concern," October 16, 2006.

637 Amy Patterson Neubert, "New Institute at Purdue Will Make China More Accessible to Indiana," *Purdue University News*, May 14, 2007, <https://www.purdue.edu/uns/x/2007a/070515HongInstitute.html>, accessed February 23, 2022.

638 "美普渡大学孔子学院成立 以商务汉语促汉语推广," [Confucius Institute at Purdue University established, using business Chinese to help promote Chinese language], *Chinaqw.com*, May 31, 2007, <http://www.chinaqw.com/hwjy/hjxw/200705/31/74456.shtml>, accessed March 10, 2022.

639 Amy Patterson Neubert, "New Institute at Krannert Makes China More Accessible to Indiana," *Krannert Magazine*, Fall 2007, <https://krannert.purdue.edu/konline/fall2007/krannertData/china.asp>, accessed March 10, 2022.

640 "CIP News," posted by Xue Dong, YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flv6tjOQl3l&t=29s>, accessed March 10, 2022.

641 Letter from Purdue Provost Timothy Sands to Hanban Chair Xu Lin, "Letter of Appreciation and Renewal of the Confucius Institute at Purdue University," November 22, 2010.

programs such as the “Beijing Olympics Volunteer Program” the “World Expo in Shanghai Learning Component,” and a program to build ties between Indiana mayors and China.⁶⁴²

CIP aimed to reach other government agencies, and in 2011, CIP held the “Indiana State Department of Education Director’s Roundtable Forum,” which brought together Indiana educators from multiple K-12 schools, along with members of the Indiana State Assembly, to observe CIP’s programming.⁶⁴³

When Beijing hosted the Summer Olympics in 2008, CIP hosted and sponsored a program to send Purdue communication majors to the games in order to work alongside major media outlets covering the events.⁶⁴⁴ As part of the initiative, the Purdue students attending the games would receive “training” from the Communication University of China (CUC),⁶⁴⁵ which is known for training professionals for China’s state-run media outlets.⁶⁴⁶

CIP’s involvement with media training was not an isolated instance. In May 2010, CIP hosted a training seminar for 16 CI directors in the US. Wei Hong commented to Chinese state media outlet *Xinhua* that

With the growth of the CIs in the United States and globally, CIs have developed into a visible presence on university campuses and are becoming widely recognized as major centers for the support of Chinese culture and language instruction. In order to support CIs and let the world gain a better understanding of China, we come up with the idea to collaborate with Hanban to organize a US CI directors media training seminar by inviting media experts, reporters and professors to give lectures and speeches on subjects of public diplomacy, branding and effective media interaction to directors of US CIs.⁶⁴⁷

Other programs and events within CIP’s purview included cultural fixtures, such as annual Lunar New Year celebrations. In 2016 and 2018, for example, CIP hosted Chinese New Year festivities involving dance performances and receptions on campus.⁶⁴⁸ CIP, through its Confucius Institute Performing Art Troupe, helped to organize annual dance events,

⁶⁴² *Ibid.*

⁶⁴³ “普渡大学孔子学院成功举办印第安纳州教育局局长圆桌论坛,” [Confucius Institute at Purdue University successfully held the Indiana state Department of Education Secretary’s Roundtable Forum], Information Announcement, Shanghai Jiaotong University International Cooperation and Exchange Office, October 16, 2011, <https://global.sjtu.edu.cn/news/view/248>, accessed March 10, 2022.

⁶⁴⁴ Amy Patterson Neubert, “Students to Work with Media in Beijing During 2008 Olympics,” *Purdue University News*, September 20, 2007, <https://www.purdue.edu/uns/x/2007b/070920SypherOlympics.html>, accessed February 25, 2022.

⁶⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴⁶ “Beijing Imposes Propaganda Beyond Its Borders,” *Reporters Without Borders*, September 24, 2015, <https://rsf.org/en/news/beijing-imposes-its-propaganda-beyond-its-borders>, accessed February 25, 2022.

⁶⁴⁷ “Purdue University Confucius Institute Hosts Media Training Seminar,” *Xinhua*, May 9, 2010, http://www.china.org.cn/learning_chinese/news/2010-05/09/content_20001013.htm, accessed March 10, 2022.

⁶⁴⁸ “Chinese New Year Reception,” *The Exponent*, February 8, 2016, https://www.purdueexponent.org/campus/collection_d8df900e-cea7-11e5-a62d-67cae532e836.html, accessed February 25, 2022. See also Kathy Mayer, “Where to Celebrate Chinese New Year at Purdue,” *Journal and Courier*, February 9, 2018, <https://www.jconline.com/story/news/local/2018/02/09/where-celebrate-chinese-new-year-purdue/316152002/>, accessed February 25, 2022.

including a 2015 dance show in which a student club, the Han Culture Association, presented dances representing not only the Han, but also the Li, Dai, Yi, and Uyghur minorities.⁶⁴⁹

Through CIP, Hanban reached Indiana K-12 schools as well. Even before the establishment of CIP, Purdue University had helped bring Hanban teachers to local K-12 schools through the College Board/Hanban Chinese Guest Teacher Program, an effort that only intensified with the establishment of the Confucius Institute.⁶⁵⁰ In his 2010 letter to Hanban, Sands noted that roughly 8,000 students in the “Greater Lafayette community” partook in CIP’s events and offerings.⁶⁵¹ In another letter to Hanban stating Purdue’s interest in renewing CIP, the university noted that those in the community “benefitting” from the program stood at 10,000, and that CIP was being promoted “throughout Indiana.”⁶⁵²

CIP also worked with the Purdue’s campus chapter of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association (CSSA), an organization closely tied to the Chinese Embassy and frequently used by the Chinese government to monitor students. Wei Hong, CIP’s director, served simultaneously as advisor to Purdue’s CSSA.⁶⁵³ Purdue President Mitch Daniels praised the Purdue University CSSA, saying that “There is nothing we are more proud of than our status in attracting more Chinese students than any other school in the United States.,” for which “no organization has been important” than the CSSA.⁶⁵⁴

By 2016, CIP sought to position itself as the key to all relationships with Chinese institutions. “The new model for CIP as it enters the 9th year, is to become a central platform for all China-related programs at Purdue,” CIP’s 2016 annual report proclaimed.⁶⁵⁵

A Funnel for Chinese Investment

A major theme in CIP’s work involved facilitating Chinese investment in Indiana.

As early as 2007—CIP’s founding year—CI director Wei Hong coached local Caterpillar managers on etiquette in Chinese transactions. The Chinese version of CIP’s 2007 annual report, translated into English, specified that “The participants were all middle and senior managers of the company, and they were interested in expanding cooperation with China.”⁶⁵⁶ In 2008 CIP cosponsored a conference, “Discovering China in Business and

649 Wei Hong, “2015 Annual Report of the Confucius Institute at Purdue University Jan 1 to Dec 31,” Purdue University, 2015.

650 “New Institute at Purdue Will Make China More Accessible to Indiana,” Purdue University News, May 14, 2007, <https://www.purdue.edu/uns/x/2007a/070515HongInstitute.html>, accessed April 15, 2022.

651 Letter from Purdue Provost Timothy Sands to Hanban Chair Xu Lin, “Letter of Appreciation and Renewal of the Confucius Institute at Purdue University,” November 22, 2010.

652 Letter from the Office of the Provost, Purdue University to Xu Lin at Hanban Headquarters, March 15, 2016.

653 Publicity Pucssa, “普渡孔子学院院长洪玮老师为在普华人送来新春祝福,” [Purdue Confucius Institute director Wei Hong conveys new year wishes to Chinese people at Purdue], YouTube, February 12, 2015, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GB8nC6T0qplU>, accessed April 15, 2022.

654 Publicity Pucssa, “普渡大学校长Mitch Daniels为在普华人送来新春祝福,” [Purdue University President Mitch Daniels extends new year wishes to Chinese people at Purdue], YouTube, February 12, 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDgBnxEDvKs>, accessed April 15, 2022.

655 Wei Hong, “2016 Annual Report of the Confucius Institute at Purdue University Jan 1 to Dec 31,” Purdue, 2016.

656 Wei Hong, *2006-2012: Five-Year Major Activities from the Confucius Institute at Purdue University*, Purdue University, 2012.

Engineering,” in conjunction with Discovery Park (Purdue’s research park) and Purdue’s Center for International Business Education and Research. Some 80 business executives attended the event, headlined by a keynote address from Consul General, Huang Ping, from the PRC Consulate in Chicago.⁶⁵⁷

CIP also put together the Indiana Mayoral Roundtable on China aimed to connect local Indiana governments with Chinese investment. CIP’s director, Chinese language professor Wei Hong, described the Institute’s role as to “help the leaders of Indiana’s cities learn more about China and to better attract Chinese investment to their communities.”⁶⁵⁸

At a workshop for facilitating local ties with China held on February 25, 2011, the consul general of the Chinese Consulate in Chicago delivered a keynote speech about “trends in Chinese investment in the Midwest.”⁶⁵⁹ Mitch Daniels, who would later become Purdue’s president, was then serving as Indiana’s governor. He attended the consul’s speech and helped organize and lead delegations from the state to China to help cement business ties.⁶⁶⁰

Decision to Close and Aftermath

In January 2013, former Indiana governor Mitch Daniels began serving as Purdue’s president. In the same year, he commissioned a review of CIP, a one-page update by Wei Hong submitted in October 2013. Hong advised increasing CIP’s reach and expanding ties with Shanghai Jiao Tong University to include “campus-wide connection.”⁶⁶¹

In March 2018, Purdue’s Deputy General Counsel undertook a second review of CIP. Then Daniels commissioned a third review of CIP, undertaken by Chris Yeomans, head of Purdue’s Philosophy Department and liaison to the College of Liberal Arts; Mark Lubbers, described by Purdue’s General Counsel Steven Schultz as a “distinguished Purdue alum, Indiana businessman, and former advisor to two Indiana governors”; and Bill Moreau, described by Schultz as a “distinguished Purdue alum and former trustee, prominent attorney, and former chief of staff to another Indiana governor.”

The third review submitted to Daniels in August 2018 recommended that Purdue “terminate its agreement with Hanban, shut down CIP, develop a plan for transferring programs worth continuing, and ensure that no Purdue employees are adversely affected thereby.”⁶⁶²

The review noted that CIP was “funded exclusively by a \$100,000 annual grant” from the Hanban, but that it had been “been ably managed by Prof. Hong with strong, engaged

⁶⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵⁸ Amy Patterson Neubert, “Purdue Helps Indiana Mayors, Cities Learn About Working with China,” *Purdue University News*, February 7, 2011, <https://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/events/2011/110207SypherConfucious.html>, accessed February 28, 2022.

⁶⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶¹ Wei Hong, “CIP Updates,” Purdue University, October 1, 2013.

⁶⁶² Memo from Christopher Yeomans, et al., to President Mitch Daniels, subject “Review of Confucius Institute at Purdue,” August 31, 2018.

oversight by CIP's Advisory Board.⁶⁶³ Yeomans and his fellow reviewers concluded that "The activities of CIP have not been offensive, and indeed, have been regarded as beneficial. Furthermore, the specific situations that have caused several universities to shutter their CIs have not occurred at CIP."

Nevertheless, the review held that "a minimal threshold is not a sufficient test of value to the University," hence "on balance, valid reasons to sunset CIP outweigh continuing its existence."

Purdue's review team gave three reasons for closing CIP. One, "certain topics are considered 'off limits' by CIP for fear of offending its Hanban sponsors," including Taiwan, Tiananmen Square, Tibet, and human rights issues. Two, CIP jeopardized access to federal grants. Three, the group felt Purdue had such well-established relationships in China that "sunsetting CIP should have no negative impact" on Purdue's overall relationship with Chinese institutions.⁶⁶⁴

Daniels followed the recommendations and ordered CIP's closure effective January 31, 2019.

Concerns about self-censorship and bullying also played a role in Purdue's unease with CIP, and remained an issue after its 2019 closure. Chris Yeomans, Purdue's department head in philosophy who headed the internal review of CIP, said in an interview that he had a "sense" that "there was just self-censorship involved," and that there was likely a higher likelihood of censorship in programs with "Chinese graduate students."⁶⁶⁵ David Reingold, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, observed that different factions among the Chinese student body "were sort of struggling to be the voice of representing the Chinese voice at the university." Reingold said the "pro-Chinese regime community" rallied around the CI, which had a "sort of alliance" with the pro-Beijing side.⁶⁶⁶

These concerns were validated when a *ProPublica* story broke discussing pro-Beijing bullying on Purdue's campus (discussed later in this case study).

Maintaining Partnerships

After shutting down CIP, Purdue did sever many of its ties with SJTU due to national security concerns.⁶⁶⁷ Nevertheless, it maintained some of its ties to SJTU, and by extension, the Chinese military.⁶⁶⁸ Foundation for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) in 2021 noted that Purdue's partner university, SJTU, is integral to China's defense establishment through

⁶⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶⁵ Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Chris Yeomans, September 14, 2021.

⁶⁶⁶ Flora Yan, NAS, interview with David Reingold, September 14, 2021.

⁶⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶⁸ Dan De Luce, "US Universities Retain Ties to Chinese Universities that Support Beijing's Military Buildup, New Report Says," *NBC News*, December 14, 2021, <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/national-security/us-universities-retain-ties-chinese-schools-support-chinas-military-bu-rcna8249>, accessed February 24, 2022.

involvement in Beijing's nuclear program, cyber espionage, and support for the People's Liberation Army (PLA).⁶⁶⁹ According to the report, Purdue maintains joint ventures with SJTU, while SJTU itself is heavily involved in developing nuclear technologies and is thought to have been involved in waging cyberattacks against the US.⁶⁷⁰ Purdue's ties to SJTU include a dual-degree program in Mechanical Engineering, established with Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 2020, two years after the CI closed.⁶⁷¹

Purdue also retained some of CIP's programming, albeit funded without the Hanban. In an interview, Purdue's provost Jay Akridge noted that CIP's "language trainings and cultural events" were "very, very small scale," and that the university continued the programming "without being encumbered by the relationship with the Hanban."⁶⁷² David Reingold, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, told us that "we took some select activities that had been organized through this Confucius Institute, and that we thought sort of had some community value" and continued their operation.⁶⁷³

Beginning February 1, 2019, one day after CIP closed, the Office of the Provost and the Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences committed to jointly fund a \$45,000 per year Chinese language and culture program, to be headed by Wei Hong, the former CI director. The original commitment expired on February 1, 2022. It is unclear if Purdue has renewed its funding for the program.

Purdue also worked to help Confucius Classrooms remain open. When asked about maintaining the Chinese language programming for K-12 students, Yeomans noted that "the work in the K-12 schools was good work," and that there were no "feelings that it was propaganda or anything like that."⁶⁷⁴ Purdue maintained the aims of CIP, but "without the connection to the Hanban."⁶⁷⁵

CIP's Legacy

In 2022, Purdue's administration was praised in the *National Review* for standing up for those Chinese students bullied by pro-Beijing students on campus.⁶⁷⁶ In a statement lambasting students for bullying critics of Beijing, Purdue's president, former Indiana governor Mitch Daniels, stated that attending the university mandated "acceptance of its rules

669 Craig Singleton, "The Middle Kingdom Meets Higher Education: How US Universities Support China's Military-Industrial Complex," Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, December 2021, page 8, <https://www.fdd.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/fdd-monograph-the-middle-kingdom-meets-higher-education.pdf>, accessed February 25, 2022.

670 *Ibid.*, pp. 57-58.

671 "3+1+1 dual-degree program with Mechanical Engineering," Office of Global Partnerships, Purdue University, <https://globalpartners.purdue.edu/linkage-details/?id=2057>, accessed February 28, 2022.

672 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jay Akridge, September 13, 2021.

673 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with David Reingold.

674 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Chris Yeomans.

675 *Ibid.*

676 Jimmy Quinn, "Yale's 'Anonymous,'" *National Review*, January 4, 2022, <https://www.nationalreview.com/corner/yales-anonymous/>, accessed February 25, 2022.

and values,” such as “freedom of inquiry and expression.”⁶⁷⁷ In a veiled swipe at Beijing’s on-campus influence, Daniels asserted that “those who collude with foreign governments in repressing” rights such as free inquiry “will need to pursue their education elsewhere.”⁶⁷⁸

Bullying by Chinese students of those critical of Beijing is ominous at Purdue, as a *ProPublica* report uncovered late last year. Chinese students at Purdue who are viewed as too active in commemorating the Tiananmen Square Massacre, critical of China’s role in the Covid-19 pandemic, or being too religious not only face online harassment, but also receive messages from their families in China relaying threats.⁶⁷⁹ Such dynamics highlight the connection between many Chinese students who receive government funding from the PRC and Beijing’s state repression. As noted by Yeomans, many programs with Chinese graduate students can become environments prone to self-censorship; indeed, the insidious pro-Beijing bullying noted by *ProPublica* related to Purdue graduate students who dared cross Beijing’s interests.⁶⁸⁰ Dynamics such as this led to Mitch Daniels’ defense of free speech on campus, and the subsequent petitions by Chinese students attacking him for “bias.”⁶⁸¹ Unfortunately despite CIP’s closure, Beijing’s presence is still felt at Purdue.

677 *Ibid.*

678 Jimmy Quinn, “Yale’s ‘Anonymous.’”

679 Sebastian Rotella and Haruka Sakaguchi, “Even on US Campuses, China Cracks Down on Students Who Speak Out,” *ProPublica*, November 30, 2021, <https://www.propublica.org/article/even-on-us-campuses-china-cracks-down-on-students-who-speak-out>, accessed February 25, 2022.

680 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Chris Yeomans. See also Sebastian Rotella and Haruka Sakaguchi, “Even on US Campuses, China Cracks Down on Students Who Speak Out.”

681 Jimmy Quinn, “Yale’s ‘Anonymous.’”

Recommendations

Recommendations

Congress, state legislators, and state and federal bodies should recognize that Chinese government influence operations remain active—including at institutions that have closed a Confucius Institute.

Government agencies should protect against undue Chinese government influence, protect K-12 specifically against Confucius Classrooms, ensure transparency of foreign gifts and contracts, and simplify open records laws.

Forestalling Undue Chinese Government Influence

Policymakers will be tempted to begin a game of CCP whack-a-mole: cracking down first on Confucius Institutes, and then on any other subsequent form CIs devise for themselves. This approach is short-sighted. While Congress can and should enact short-term measures that provide immediate protection against the reincarnation of Confucius Institutes, it should also consider more powerful, long-term measures that reckon with the size and scope of Chinese Communist Party influence campaigns on American higher education.

- 1. In the short-term, protect against post-CI influence campaigns. Therefore:**
 - a. Amend the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which currently bars Department of Defense funding from institutions with Confucius Institutes, to also prohibit such funding to any institution that:
 - i. Partners with or receives funding from Hanban’s two successors, the Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation and the Chinese International Education Foundation;

- ii. Partners with a Confucius Institute, even if the institution does not host the CI; or
 - iii. Brings as Chinese teachers Chinese nationals recruited through the Chinese Guest Teacher Program or from a Chinese university, unless specifically granted a waiver by the Department of Defense.
- b. Institute new laws, modeled on the NDAA, prohibiting other sources of government funding to institutions that partner with CIs or successor organizations (as outlined above). The first targets should be agencies and departments that fund STEM fields, including the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, the Department of Energy, and NASA.
- i. Require that any nonprofit involved in facilitating Confucius Institute programs—such as BG Education Management Solutions run by former Western Kentucky University CI director Terrill Martin—shall be subject to the same transparency requirements that Section 117 mandates for colleges and universities.

2. Protect against long-term Chinese government influence operations.

Therefore:

- a. Make Chinese funding less attractive by
 - i. Instituting a tax on funds institutions receive via Chinese gifts and contracts;
 - ii. Capping the amount of Chinese funding universities may receive before jeopardizing eligibility for federal funding; and
 - iii. Prohibiting federal funding to colleges and universities that enter research partnerships with Chinese universities involved in China's military-civil fusion.

To reiterate one point: this report shows that multiple colleges and universities believe partnering with CIEF, CLEC, or a Confucius Institute hosted by a different university will not affect their eligibility for funding under the NDAA. San Francisco State University closed its CI explicitly because of the NDAA,⁶⁸² yet sought additional Hanban funding to complete a textbook research project.⁶⁸³ The University of Washington, one of our case studies, cited the NDAA,⁶⁸⁴ yet has contemplated establishing new ties with CLEC or CIEF,⁶⁸⁵ and with the CI at Pacific Lutheran University.⁶⁸⁶

682 Statement from President Leslie E. Wong in "San Francisco State University to Close Confucius Institute," SF State News, May 2, 2019, <https://news.sfsu.edu/announcements/san-francisco-state-university-close-confucius-institute>, accessed February 24, 2022.

683 Email from Jiaxin Xie, Chinese Language and Culture Programs, Division of International Education, San Francisco State University, to Tian Laoshi, Hanban, August 2, 2019.

684 Letter from Jeffrey Riedinger, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, University of Washington, to Deputy Director Ma, September 9, 2019.

685 Flora Yan, NAS, interview with Jeffrey Riedinger, .

686 Email from Jeffrey Riedinger to Sarah M. Castro, subject "Daily Caller story," February 10, 2021.

Addressing Confucius Classrooms

Many Confucius Classrooms survive the closure of their sponsoring Confucius Institute. Yet for all the attention that Confucius Institutes have received, Confucius Classrooms are poorly researched. The federal government has not yet devoted attention to Confucius Classrooms, but it should, as should state governments.

- 1. Study the extent of Confucius Classrooms' reach.** There is no public list of Confucius Classrooms in the country, making their reach difficult to track. The U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations should study Confucius Institutes and issue a report, as it did for Confucius Institutes in 2019.⁶⁸⁷
- 2. Investigate visa use.** The State Department investigated multiple Confucius Institutes, finding teachers who failed to meet the requirements for the visas on which they had come. The State Department should likewise look at Confucius Classrooms and ensure that they and their staff follow all visa regulations.
- 3. Mandate transparency.** There is no K-12 equivalent of “Section 117,” which requires colleges and universities to disclose foreign gifts and contracts. Congress should institute a parallel requirement for K-12 schools.
- 4. Highlight and enforce existing laws.** Our case study at the University of Washington found that the university ran all donations through a third-party nonprofit, the Alliance for Education, because its K-12 partner, the Seattle Public Schools, was legally forbidden from accepting federal funds. The Seattle Public Schools' flagrant disregard for the law deserves greater attention.

Foreign Gift Transparency

The public should know when colleges and universities accept funds from foreign donors, whether through a gift or through a contract. Federal law, known as “Section 117,” requires some disclosures, but the law is outdated, under-enforced, and full of loopholes.

We brought to light the many problems with Section 117 after the publication of our 2017 report, *Outsourced to China*. We were delighted when the Department of Education under the Trump Administration enforced the law, provided updated guidance, and published a report on colleges' failure to follow the law.⁶⁸⁸ These efforts led to colleges and universities back-reporting some \$6.5 billion in previously undisclosed foreign funding.⁶⁸⁹

Many members of Congress have introduced bills to reform Section 117 (including Senators Marsha Blackburn, Tom Cotton, Ted Cruz, and Marco Rubio), but none of these

⁶⁸⁷ *China's Impact on the U.S. Education System*.

⁶⁸⁸ Institutional Compliance with Section 117 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, October 2020, <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/highered/leg/institutional-compliance-section-117.pdf>, accessed February 26, 2022.

⁶⁸⁹ *Ibid*.

have yet become law. It is crucial that Congress act. The law's shortcomings surpass the authority of the Department of Education to address without Congressional authorization. It is crucial, too, that Congress address all the problems plaguing Section 117. It will not suffice to close a couple of loopholes but permit others to remain, as some recent bills (the Innovation and Competition Act, and the COMPETES Act) would do.

Congress should amend Section 117 to:

1. Strengthen disclosure requirements. Therefore:

- b. Remove the \$250,000 disclosure threshold. Far smaller gifts carry great weight.
- c. Require disclosure of the purpose of any foreign gift or contract, *including the terms of the gift/contract and copies of all signed agreements.*

1. Eliminate loopholes. Therefore:

- d. Require the name of the foreign party, *regardless of whether that party is a foreign government.*
- e. Clarify that gifts made by registered foreign agents are subject to disclosure as well.
- f. Clarify that gifts made to university foundations or other entities that operate primarily for the benefit of the college or university are subject to disclosure as well.

1. Institute a parallel reporting requirement for K-12 schools, which frequently host Confucius Classrooms but are not subject to Section 117.

2. Institute stiff penalties for noncompliance, such as \$250,000 or the value of the non-reported gift, as Senator Tom Cotton proposed in the Foreign Funding Accountability Act.

- g. Additionally, include in the Program Participation Agreement (which all institutions that accept federal student aid must sign with the Department of Education) a requirement that the institution must certify and notarize an attestation that it has complied with Section 117 of the Higher Education Act.

1. Make disclosures user-friendly. Therefore:

- h. Provide complete datasets (1981 to present) on all three sites where the Department of Education currently houses Section 117 disclosures in piecemeal fashion: the interactive dashboard at the College Foreign Gift and Contract Report website at <https://sites.ed.gov/foreigngifts/>; the spreadsheet available as a hyperlink on the College Foreign Gift and Contract Report website at <https://sites.ed.gov/foreigngifts/>; and the Foreign Gift and Contract Report hosted by the Federal Student Aid Office at <https://studentaid.gov/data-center/school/foreign-gifts>.

- i. Update the interactive dashboard to enable users to download more than 10 lines of data at a time, analyze data, and aggregate data. We heartily endorse the granular but important recommendations made by the Lincoln Network in “Using Technology and Data Analysis to Improve Oversight of Foreign Influence in American Postsecondary Education.”⁶⁹⁰

1. Outlaw deleting old data. Therefore:

- j. Note any changes to past data, including the date the change was made and *what the previous disclosure stated*. Whenever an institution petitions to correct past disclosures, or if the Department of Education itself edits past disclosures, it ought to disclose to the public what changes have been made.

Three points in the above list bear reiterating. Colleges must be required to disclose the terms of their gifts or contracts, including true copies of any agreements. The law currently asks colleges to self-describe restricted gifts. The descriptions are vague, spotty, and impossible to verify.

The name of the foreign donor is particularly important. Current law requires the name *only* if the foreign party is a government. The Hanban neatly sidestepped this requirement when it spun off CIEF, which is technically a nonprofit, whose gifts are therefore shielded from the full disclosure requirements of Section 117. Any other foreign government agency can easily do the same.

The Department of Education must be required to post a notice any time old data is edited. Under the Biden Administration, Section 117 disclosures have been extensively revised and edited, with hundreds of data points disappearing—mostly donor names. Earlier in this report we described one such incident involving the University of Michigan, which deleted Section 117 data showing major gifts from the Hanban just as the CI was closing.

FOIA simplification

In researching for this report, we filed records requests in 41 states. Although this is not a study of Freedom of Information laws, we found that many states’ laws are needlessly complex, archaic, and so ineptly implemented they would seem designed to prevent, rather than empower, the American public from accessing public information.

States should do better. Here are some guidelines.

- 1. Prevent unreasonable fees.** The University of Tennessee wanted \$937.61 to provide agreements related to its Confucius Institute—documents that most other universities sent to us at no charge.

⁶⁹⁰ Lars Schonander and Dan Lips, “Using Technology and Data Analysis to Improve Oversight of Foreign Influence in American Postsecondary Education,” *Lincoln Network*, January 19, 2022, <https://lincolnpolicy.org/2022/using-technology-and-data-analysis-to-improve-oversight-of-foreign-influence-in-american-postsecondary-education/>, accessed February 26, 2022.

- 2. Require a response time.** The state of Arizona (and others) merely asks public bodies to respond “promptly.” Ten months after filing a request with the University of Arizona (and just as this report went to press), we have finally received documents.
- 3. Do not exempt correspondence.** In South Dakota, “correspondence, memoranda, calendars or logs, working papers, and records of telephone calls of public officials and employees” are exempt from records requests.⁶⁹¹ South Dakota is an outlier. Most of the fifty states require correspondence to be included—as we believe they should.
- 4. Institute penalties for willful withholding of documents.** Many times, universities denied the existence of documents that we had strong evidence did in fact exist. In some cases (the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, the University of Massachusetts Boston, Georgia State University) we did eventually get the documents. In other cases, we didn’t. States should hold institutions accountable for preventing disclosure of public records.
- 5. Define “research” exemptions narrowly.** Indiana University Assistant General Counsel Amelia A. Marvel claimed that all agreements with Sun Yat-sen University (Indiana University’s former CI partner) were exempt from disclosure because they constituted “information concerning research.” We assume the state legislature meant to protect the security of research in progress, but we fail to see why a contract with another university—even if the contract involved joint research—deserves special exemption.
- 6. Do not define “public records” on narrow funding requirements.** The University of Delaware tells us that none of its records are public, unless they involve a handful of specific programs that the state legislature has singled out by name for designated funding. Any university programs that benefit from taxpayer-supplied general operating funds do not count as public records. Hence, virtually the entire operation of the University of Delaware and its counterparts are not subject to open records requests.
- 7. Mandate electronic infrastructure that permits whole-system email searches.** Many universities claimed they had no way to find correspondence unless we could provide the name and email address of the person—and some would limit searches to a maximum of two or three names per request. We were sufficiently perseverant to try variations in multiple follow-up records requests, but that shouldn’t have been necessary in the first place.

⁶⁹¹ South Dakota Freedom of Information Act, South Dakota Codified Laws §1-27-1.5(12), 2009, https://sclegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/2031551, accessed April 20, 2022.

**Appendix I:
Status of “Closed”
Confucius Institutes**

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The following table tracks the actions of 76 colleges and universities after closing a Confucius Institute. It is arranged in alphabetical order, by state. The columns to the right, labeled “R”, “M”, and “T”, indicate whether or not the CI has been replaced, whether the institution has maintained a relationship with its Chinese affiliate, and whether the CI has been transferred to a new sponsor.

Most of the MOUs and agreements referenced in this chart are available in our online database at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts. (Of the 104 American institutions that closed a CI, there were 38 whose post-closure actions we could not verify, and that are therefore not represented on this list.)

Institution	State	Chinese Partner	Date Closed	R	M	T
Auburn University at Montgomery	AL	Hubei University of Economics	6/2019		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained partnerships with Hubei University of Economics, its former CI partner, for “academic joint programs,” faculty exchange, and student exchange.					
Further Details	“International Universities,” Auburn University at Montgomery, https://www.aum.edu/collaborative-partnerships-distance-education/current-international-partnerships/#1617994438433-a9e93eee-bf73 , accessed February 28, 2022.					
University of Central Arkansas	AR	East China Central University	Summer 2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Center for Chinese Language and Culture, operated in partnership with East China Normal University, the university’s CI partner.					
Further Details	“Center for Chinese Language and Culture,” University of Central Arkansas, https://uca.edu/cclc/ , accessed March 2, 2022.					

Arizona State University	AZ	Sichuan University	5/2019		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained "sister university" relationship with Sichuan University, its former CI partner. The two became sister universities in 2006, and again in 2017 signed a "General Collaboration Agreement."					
Further Details	See the case study section on Arizona State University.					
University of Arizona	AZ	Shaanxi Normal University	7/31/2020		M?	T?
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to maintain relationship with Chinese partner university and to transfer the CI elsewhere.					
Further Details	Letter from Liesl Folks, Provost, and Brent White, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, University of Arizona, to Wei Jing, Deputy Director-General, Hanban, January 31, 2020.					
California State University - Long Beach	CA	Hebei Institute of Foreign Languages	2020	R?		
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to move Confucius Institute programming in-house.					
Further Details	Letter from Jane Close Conoley, President, California State University Long Beach to M'a Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, September 6, 2019.					
San Diego State University	CA	Xiamen University	6/2019			T
Action Post CI Closure	Transferred the CI to San Diego Global Knowledge University in 2019.					
Further Details	"New Chinese, Global Education Center Launched at SDSU, SDSU News Center, August 7, 2019, https://newscenter.sdsu.edu/sdsu_newscenter/news_story.aspx?sid=77714 , accessed February 24, 2022.					
San Francisco State University	CA	Beijing Normal University	5/2019		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained a number of partnerships with Beijing Normal University, its previous CI partner, including a General MOU.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
University of California, Los Angeles	CA	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	7/31/2020		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained joint medical research with Shanghai Jiao Tong University, its CI partner (and the Gates Foundation).					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
University of California, Santa Barbara	CA	Shandong University	2021	R?		
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to continue partnerships with unspecified Chinese universities.					
Further Details	Marlo Safi, "Confucius Institutes Have Been Rapidly Dissolving — Here Are The Dozens Still Left On American Campuses," <i>Daily Caller</i> , August 14, 2020, https://dailycaller.com/2020/08/14/confucius-institute-american-college-campuses-for-eign-mission-china-complete-list-closings/ , accessed February 28, 2022.					
University of California - Davis	CA	Jiangnan University	8/15/2020		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained study abroad partnership with Jiangnan University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
Colorado State University	CO	Hunan University	6/30/2021	R?		
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to replace with a new agreement with Hunan University, its CI partner, "to continue Chinese language and cultural exchange at CSU." (No such agreement had been signed at the time of our records request.)					
Further Details	Letter from Colorado State University Office of the General Counsel (name redacted) to Hunan University (name redacted), January 9, 2021.					

Central Connecticut State University	CT	Shandong Normal University	6/31/2021	R?	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained sister university relationship and a General MOU with Shandong Normal University, its CI partner and sought to develop "new collaborative programs."					
Further Details	See NAS documents database, and Letter from President Zelma R. Toro to Shandong Normal University President Zeng Qingliang, November 6, 2020.					
University of Delaware	DE	Xiamen University	2/2020		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Xiamen University, its CI partner, including a "general agreement," a dual degree program, and exchanges.					
Further Details	"International Partnerships," University of Delaware, https://www.udel.edu/content/dam/udelimages/global/pdf/Partnerships.20.pdf , accessed March 2, 2022.					
Miami Dade College	FL	Jiangsu Normal University	12/2019			T?
Action Post CI Closure	Transferred CI funds to the Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance, which has since launched the Language Bridge 2 Life Program.					
Further Details	Email from 盛维国 (Sheng Weiguo) to Xuejun Yu, subject "Letter of Entrustment," January 21, 2020. See also "Language Program," Greater Miami Asian Business Alliance, https://gmabc.org/language-program/ , accessed February 15, 2022.					
University of South Florida	FL	Qingdao University	12/2018		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained a "university-wide general collaboration agreement" between USF World and Qingdao University, USF's CI partner.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
University of West Florida	FL	Sichuan International Studies University	Fall 2017		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Sichuan International Studies University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
Emory University	GA	Nanjing University	11/1/2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Nanjing Normal University, its CI partner, which is listed as a Collaborative Research Partner with Emory's Halle Institute for Global Research.					
Further Details	"Collaborative Research Grants," The Halle Institute for Global Research, Emory University, https://halle.emory.edu/faculty-research/collab-research-grants.html , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Georgia State University	GA	Beijing Language and Culture University	7/2020	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Chinese Language and Culture Program, operated under an agreement with Beijing Language and Culture University (GSU's former CI partner). This agreement was signed the same month the CI closed, and took in the former CI staff.					
Further Details	Email from Associate Provost for International Initiatives Wolfgang Schlör to undisclosed recipients, August 19, 2020.					
Kennesaw State University	GA	Yangzhou University	10/3/2019		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained a 2008 Memorandum of Understanding with Yangzhou University, its CI partner. Transferred all Chinese Language Programs, including Confucius Classrooms, to Wesleyan College's CI.					
Further Details	Email from Sheb True to Zhaoxi Meng, October 17, 2019.					
University of Hawaii Manoa	HI	Beijing Foreign Studies University	5/2019	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Center for Chinese Studies, and also maintained many other agreements with Beijing Foreign Studies University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"Center for Chinese Studies," University of Hawaii at Manoa, https://manoa.hawaii.edu/chinesestudies/ , accessed March 2, 2022.					

University of Iowa	IA	East China Normal University	7/2018		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with East China Normal University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"Asian Languages and Literature," Admissions, University of Iowa, https://admissions.uiowa.edu/academics/asian-languages-literature , accessed February 28, 2022.					
University of Idaho	ID	South China University of Technology	5/2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Idaho Asia Institute, operated in partnership with South China University of Technology, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"Idaho Asia Institute," University of Idaho, https://www.uidaho.edu/class/iai , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Chicago Public Schools	IL	East China Normal University	2020	R		
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Chicago Chinese Language Center.					
Further Details	Email from Chicago Public Schools Office of Communications to Rachele Peterson, February 8, 2022.					
University of Chicago	IL	Renmin University of China	9/2014		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Renmin University via the Renmin University Exchange Program.					
Further Details	"Beijing: Renmin University Exchange Program," University of Chicago, https://study-abroad.uchicago.edu/beijing-renmin-university-exchange-program , accessed March 2, 2022.					
University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign	IL	Jiangxi Normal University	9/2017	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Continued to fund a CI-initiated research project for two years after the closure. Also maintained partnerships with Jiangxi Normal University, its CI partner, regarding Chinese students studying at the University of Illinois Urbana Champaign.					
Further Details	Letter from John P. Wilkin, Interim Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Provost, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, to Ma Jianfei, Director General, Confucius Institute Headquarters, August 3, 2017.					
Indiana University-Purdue University	IN	Sun Yat-sen University	4/2019	R?	M?	
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to maintain partnerships with Sun Yat-sen University, its CI partner. The two had previously built a number of partnerships, with "nearly every school at IUPUI collaborating with SYSU over the course of our affiliation." Also sought to replace the CI with new programs "to continue to advance the study of Chinese language and culture, building on the legacy" of the CI.					
Further Details	Letter from Nasser H. Paydar, Chancellor, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis to Jun Luo, President, Sun Yat-sen University, April 5, 2019.					
Purdue University	IN	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	2018	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Moved some CI programs in-house to the Chinese Language Program, directed by the former CI director. Maintained relationship with Shanghai Jiao Tong University, its CI partner: a 3+1+1 dual-degree program with Mechanical Engineering, established with Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 2020, two years after the CI closed; and student exchange program.					
Further Details	"3+1+1 dual-degree program with Mechanical Engineering," Office of Global Partnerships, Purdue University, https://globalpartners.purdue.edu/linkage-details/?id=2057 , accessed February 28, 2022. "Student Exchange," Office of Global Partnerships, Purdue University, https://globalpartners.purdue.edu/linkage-details/?id=278 , accessed February 28, 2022.					

Kansas State University	KS	Jilin University	6/2019	R?		
Action Post CI Closure	Initially sought in 2019 to negotiate a new version of the Confucius Institute. Then ultimately sought to replace the CI with unspecified partnerships with Jilin University, its CI partner					
Further Details	Letter from Charles S. Taber, Provost and Executive Vice President, Kansas State University, to Guo Jiaoyang, Division Director for Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Hanban, December 11, 2018; and Letter from Charles S. Taber, Provost and Executive Vice President, Kansas State University, to Zhang Guangcui, Director of Global Engagement, Jilin University, February 5, 2020.					
University of Kansas	KS	Central China Normal University	1/2020		M?	
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to maintain relationship with Central China Normal University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	Letter from Chancellor Douglas A. Girod to Central China Normal University President Zhao Lingyun, August 21, 2019.					
University of Kentucky	KY	Shanghai University	3/2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Moved some CI programs to the Office of China Initiatives, and maintained relationship with Shanghai University, its CI partner, via the College of Engineering.					
Further Details	"International Partnerships," College of Engineering, University of Kentucky, https://www.engr.uky.edu/international/partnerships , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Western Kentucky University	KY	North China Electric Power University	4/2019	R?	M	T
Action Post CI Closure	Transferred CI to a local school district, the Simpson County Public Schools. Sought to continue some CI programming. Maintained relationship with North China Electric Power University.					
Further Details	Statement from President Timothy C. Caboni in "WKU ends agreement with Confucius Institute," WKU News, West Kentucky University, April 22, 2019, https://www.wku.edu/news/articles/index.php?view=article&articleid=7622 , accessed February 28, 2022. See also Western Kentucky University case study section.					
Tufts University	MA	Beijing Normal University	9/2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained "strong and growing direct relationship" with Beijing Normal University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	James M. Glaser (Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences) and Diana Chigas (Senior International Officer and Associate Provost) in "Decision to Close the Confucius Institute at Tufts University," Office of the Provost and Senior Vice President, Tufts University, March 17, 2021, https://provost.tufts.edu/blog/news/2021/03/17/decision-to-close-the-confucius-institute-at-tufts-university/ , accessed February 24, 2022.					
University of Massachusetts Boston	MA	Renmin University of China	1/2019	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Moved to "a new model" to "continue some of the Confucius Institute's activities through our standing university-to-university partnership" with Renmin University, the CI partner. Replaced the CI with a new MOU with Renmin University signed in January 2019, the same month the Confucius Institute closed.					
Further Details	Announcement from Interim Chancellor Katherine Newman and Provost Emily McDermott to "University of Massachusetts Boston Community," January 17, 2019.					
University of Maryland	MD	Nankai University	Spring 2020	R?		T?
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to continue some CI programs, and to rehouse CI at another institution.					
Further Details	Letter from President Wallace D. Loh to Ma Jianfei, CLEC, January 16, 2020.					

University of Southern Maine	ME	Dongbei University of Finance and Economics	6/10/2021		M?	
Action Post CI Closure	Appears to have maintained relationship with Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, its CI partner, via two 2018 agreements for students exchanges and for joint degree programs.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
Michigan State University	MI	The Open University of China (China Central Radio and TV University)	Winter 2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	"Transferred" CI programs "to other offices engaged in similar, internationally focused education and work" within the university. Signed a new May 2021 General Agreement with the Open University of China, MSU's CI partner. Joined the Great Lakes Chinese Consortium, a membership of institutions that previously had CIs.					
Further Details	Letter from Samuel L. Stanley Jr., President, Michigan State University, to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation and Jianfei Ma, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 18, 2021.					
University of Michigan	MI	Renmin University of China	6/2019	R	M?	
Action Post CI Closure	Continued to receive Hanban funding and sought to continue partnership with Hanban.					
Further Details	Letter from James P. Holloway, Arthur F. Thurnau Professor, Vice Provost for Global Engagement and Interdisciplinary Academic Affairs, Professor of Nuclear Engineering & Radiological Sciences, University of Michigan, to "Madame Jing," September 20, 2018.					
Wayne State University	MI	Hauzhong University of Science and Technology	1/30/2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Great Lakes Chinese Consortium, to which a number of former CI hosts have aggregated. Also maintained relationship with Huazhong University of Science and Technology, its CI partner, via the International Women Health Research Program.					
Further Details	"International Women Health Research Program," C.S. Mott Center for Human Growth and Development, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, https://mott.med.wayne.edu/iwhrp , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Western Michigan University	MI	Beijing Language and Culture University	12/2020	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Beijing Language and Culture University, its CI partner, including an agreement "on cooperation of Chinese Language and Culture Programming" dated January 1, 2021, one day after the CI closed on December 31					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
University of Minnesota	MN	Capital Normal University	2/2019	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to maintain relationship with Capital Normal University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	Letter from Associate Vice President and Dean Meredith McQuaid, University of Minnesota, to Meng Fanhua, Capital Normal University, December 17, 2018.					
University of Montana	MT	Southwest University of Political Science & Law	3/2019	R?	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to maintain programs in-house. Maintained relationship with Southwest University of Political Science & Law, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"Global Partnerships," Global Engagement Office, University of Montana, https://www.umt.edu/global-engagement/partnerships-and-programs/partnerships/default.php , accessed February 28, 2022.					

North Carolina State University	NC	Nanjing Normal University	11/2018	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Nanjing Normal University, its CI partner, and also moved CI programming to the Office of Global Engagement.					
Further Details	Letter from W. Randolph Woodson, Chancellor, North Carolina State University, to Confucius Institute Headquarters, October 22, 2018.					
Pfeiffer University	NC	Shanxi University	5/2016			T
Action Post CI Closure	Transferred the CI to the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.					
Further Details	Email from Colleen Keith, President, Pfeiffer University, to the Wilberforce Institute, June 2018.					
University of North Carolina Charlotte	NC	Chinese Testing International	12/2020	R		
Action Post CI Closure	Moved CI programs to the Department of Languages and Culture Studies in the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences on December 31, 2020.					
Further Details	"Confucius Institute Programs to Transition as Part of Strategic Planning Effort, Inside UNC Charlotte, July 1, 2020, https://inside.uncc.edu/news-features/2020-07-01/confucius-institute-programs-transition-part-strategic-planning-effort , accessed February 28, 2022.					
University of Nebraska Lincoln	NE	Xi'an Jiaotong University	12/2020	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with a new partnership with Xi'an Jiaotong University, its former CI partner. The agreement was signed April 1, 2021, shortly after the CI closed in December 2020.					
Further Details	"Current International Agreements," Global Nebraska, University of Nebraska, April 2020, https://globalnebraska.unl.edu/current-international-agreements , accessed February 28, 2022.					
University of New Hampshire	NH	Chengdu University	7/30/2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained exchange program and "cooperative PhD" partnership with Chengdu University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"Global Partnerships," UNH Global, University of New Hampshire, https://www.unh.edu/global/unh-international-educational-partners , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Rutgers University	NJ	Jilin University	12/2020		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained six active partnerships with Jilin University, its CI partner: Partnerships include a university-wide General Cooperation Agreement, another General Cooperation Agreement specifically involving Rutgers' Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, a double degree program through the Rutgers Business School, two undergraduate student exchange and study abroad agreements, and a double degree program with Rutgers' School of Environmental and Biological Sciences.					
Further Details	"Jilin University," Rutgers International Agreements Database, Rutgers University, https://global.rutgers.edu/global-partnerships/international-agreement-database , accessed February 28, 2022.					
New Mexico State University	NM	Shijiazhuang Vocational College of Science & Technology; Hebei Normal University	6/1/2020	R?		
Action Post CI Closure	Promised to "investigate new efforts to build educational and cultural connections with the people of China."					
Further Details	Email from Enrico Pontelli to as-heads@nmsu.edu listserv, November 19, 2019.					

Baruch College	NY	Shanghai International Studies University	6/30/2021	R?	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to replace the CI with partnerships with unspecified Chinese universities. Did maintain relationship with Shanghai International Studies University, its CI partner, via a joint/dual degree program, the Baruch-SISU MBA-MSF degree.					
Further Details	"Global Joint and Dual Degree Programs," Zicklin School of Business, Baruch College, https://zicklin.baruch.cuny.edu/academic-programs/global-zicklin/international-partners/ , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Binghamton University	NY	National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts	7/9/2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Center for Theatre Arts Collaboration, in partnership with the National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts, Binghamton's former CI partner.					
Further Details	"Center for Theatre Arts Collaboration," Binghamton University, https://www.binghamton.edu/centers/ctac/aboutus.html , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Pace University	NY	Nanjing Normal University, Phoenix Publishing & Media Group	12/14/2019	R		
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Global Asia Institute.					
Further Details	"Confucius Institute Closed, New Global Asia Institute Launched," Dyson College of Arts and Sciences, Pace University, December 14, 2019, https://dyson.pace.edu/centers/global-asia-institute/welcome/confucius-institute-closure-GAI-announcement , accessed February 24, 2022.					
State College of Optometry, State University of New York	NY	Wenzhou Medical University	12/31/2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained partnership with Wenzhou Medical University, its CI partner, including partnering on clinical rotations for students and hosting visiting interns and doctors.					
Further Details	"International Programs," State University of New York College of Optometry, https://www.sunyopt.edu/academics/programs/international-programs/ , accessed February 28, 2022.					
State University of New York - Albany	NY	Southwestern University of Finance and Economics	12/15/2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained a University-wide General MOU with Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"International Agreements," Center for International Education and Global Strategy, University at Albany, https://www.albany.edu/international/International_Agreements.php , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Stony Brook University	NY	Zhongnan University of Economics and Law	5/5/2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with additional programs in the China Center, and maintained relationships with its CI partner, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, including a 2021 agreement to renew student exchange and bachelor's and master's degrees collaboration.					
Further Details	Letter from Maurie McInnis, President, Stony Brook University, to Yang Canming and Li Yao, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, February 5, 2021.					
University at Buffalo	NY	Capital Normal University	Winter 2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Capital Normal University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	Jay Rey, "UB to Close Confucius Institute," <i>UB Now</i> , May 14, 2021, http://www.buffalo.edu/ubnow/stories/2021/05/confucius-institute-closing.html , accessed February 24, 2022.					

Miami University	OH	Liaoning Normal University	6/30/2020	R		
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with Global Initiatives program.					
Further Details	"Miami University Will Close Its Confucius Institute this Summer," Miami University, March 6, 2020, https://www.miamioh.edu/news/campus-news/2020/03/confucius-institute-to-close.html , accessed March 2, 2020.					
University of Oklahoma	OK	Beijing Normal University	10/2020		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Beijing Normal University, having in 2006 signed agreement with BNU that established not only the CI, but also a number of other partnerships that survive the CI. The university also continues to publish <i>Chinese Literature Today</i> , a journal that originated in a 2016 agreement the university signed with Hanban and Beijing Normal University.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
Portland State University	OR	Soochow University	Spring 2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Soochow University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	Letter from Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation; Xiong Sidong, President, Soochow University; Zhang Xiaohong, Vice President, Soochow University; Chinese Consulate in SF; January 27, 2021.					
University of Oregon	OR	East China Normal University	4/2019		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with East China Normal University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	Email from Dean and Vice Provost Dennis Galvan, University of Oregon, to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, and Qian Xuhong, East China Normal University, undated.					
Pennsylvania State University	PA	Dalian University of Technology	9/2014		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Dalian University of Technology, its CI partner, with which it now operates the Joint Center for Energy Research.					
Further Details	"Asia," Strategic Partners, Penn State Global, https://global.psu.edu/article/dalian-university-technology , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Temple University	PA	Zhejiang Normal University	6/30/2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Center for Chinese Language Instruction, operated in partnership with Zhejiang Normal University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"Center for Chinese Language Instruction," Temple University, https://international.temple.edu/ccli , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Bryant University	RI	China University of Geosciences, Wuhan	Announced March 2021; Unclear closure date	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the U.S.-China Institute, which advertises the "Confucius Institute Library," and to which the old CI website redirects. Maintained sister university relationship with China University of Geosciences, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"U.S.-China Institute," Bryant University, https://china.bryant.edu/ , accessed March 2, 2022.					
University of Rhode Island	RI	Zhejiang University	12/2018		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Zhejiang University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"B.A. in Chinese," Modern and Classical Languages and Literature, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Rhode Island, https://web.uri.edu/languages/academics/chinese/zhejiang-university/ , accessed February 28, 2022.					

Northern State University	SD	University of Jinan	5/2019	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with University of Jinan, its CI partner, and in 2020 signed an agreement with CLEC to replace the Confucius Institute.					
Further Details	"Study Abroad Program Options," Northern State University, https://northern.edu/programoptions , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Middle Tennessee State University	TN	Hangzhou Normal University	8/20/2020	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced by moving some programs to the Center for Asian Studies, one of whose partners is Hangzhou Normal University, the former CI partner.					
Further Details	"Center for Asian Studies," Middle Tennessee State University, https://www.mtsu.edu/asianstudies/ , accessed March 2, 2022.					
University of Memphis	TN	Hubei University	6/30/2020		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Hubei University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"Partner Institutions," University of Memphis, https://www.memphis.edu/abroad/j1_students/partner_institutions.php , accessed February 28, 2022.					
University of Tennessee Knoxville	TN	Southeast University	1/2019		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Southeast University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	"UT Transitions Strategic Focus for its Global Engagement in Asia," University of Tennessee Knoxville News, January 24, 2019, https://news.utk.edu/2019/01/24/ut-transitions-strategic-focus-for-its-global-engagement-in-asia/ , accessed February 28, 2022.					
Texas A&M University	TX	Ocean University of China in Qingdao	4/2018		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with Ocean University, its CI partner, including a 2006 general MOU.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
Texas Southern University	TX	Beijing Jiaotong University	Summer 2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained agreement for student/faculty exchange with Beijing Jiaotong University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	See NAS documents database.					
University of Texas - Dallas	TX	Southeast University	8/2019	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the Center for Asian Studies, and maintained relationship with Southeast University, its CI partner.					
Further Details	Letter from Richard C. Benson, President, University of Texas Dallas, to Ma Jianfei and Jing Wei, Hanban, and Wang Baoping, Southeast University, February 28, 2019.					
University of Texas - San Antonio	TX	University of International Business and Economics	2/2019	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the East Asia Institute. Maintained a General MOU with the University of International Business and Economics, its CI partner.					
Further Details	Lisa Montoya, Vice Provost for Global Initiatives & Senior International Officer, University of Texas San Antonio, in "Chinese Arts and Language Programming to Be Fully Integrated into East Asia Institute," Academic Affairs, University of Texas at San Antonio, February 28, 2019, https://provost.utsa.edu/news/2019/02/story/2019-02-28-east-asia-institute.html , accessed February 24, 2022.					
Southern Utah University	UT	Sichuan University	6/30/2022	R		
Action Post CI Closure	Will replace with the Helen Foster Snow Cultural Center.					
Further Details	Sean Hemmersmeier, "SUU to Close its Confucius Institute After Lawmakers Raise Concerns About Ties to China," <i>St. George Spectrum & Daily News</i> , March 25, 2022, https://www.thespectrum.com/story/news/2022/03/25/suu-close-confucius-institute-over-its-ties-china/7090495001/ , accessed April 15, 2022.					

College of William and Mary	VA	Beijing Normal University	6/30/2021	R	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Replaced with the W&M-BNU Collaborative Partnership, which resulted from the formalization of a new sister university relationship with Beijing Normal University, William and Mary's CI partner. The sister university relationship began one day after the Confucius Institute closed.					
Further Details	"W&M-BNU Collaborative Partnership," Reves Center, College of William and Mary, https://www.wm.edu/offices/revescenter/globalengagement/wmbnu/index.php , accessed March 3, 2022.					
University of Washington	WA	Sichuan University, Chongqing Municipal Education Commission	1/2020		M	T
Action Post CI Closure	Transferred the CI to Pacific Lutheran University, and maintained relationship with Sichuan University, its CI partner. The university has also explored whether it could re-partner with the CI in ways that would not jeopardize federal funding.					
Further Details	See case study section on University of Washington.					
University of Wisconsin-Platteville	WI	South-Central University for Nationalities	5/2021		M	
Action Post CI Closure	Maintained relationship with South-Central University for Nationalities, its CI partner, and also retained "a partnership in offering the Master of Science in Teaching English as a Second Language, as well as other programs and projects in the future" with CLEC and CIEF.					
Further Details	"Master of Science in Education," University of Wisconsin Platteville, https://catalog.uwplatt.edu/graduate/on-campus-ms-degrees/ms-education/#programtext , accessed February 28, 2022. See also letter from Chancellor Dennis J. Shields to Yang Wei, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 1, 2021.					
West Virginia University	WV	Tianjin University of Finance & Economics	6/2021	R?	M	
Action Post CI Closure	Sought to replace with an unspecified Chinese partnership program. Maintained relationship with Tianjin University of Finance and Economics, its CI partner, including a double-degree program and collaboration on the Center for Chinese Business, which is also "co-sponsored and facilitated by the municipal governments of Shanghai, Tianjin, and Xian."					
Further Details	Email from April Kaull, Executive Director of Communications. See also "Center for Chinese Business," West Virginia University, https://business.wvu.edu/research-outreach/center-for-chinese-business , accessed February 28, 2022.					

Appendix II, III, and IV are available digitally at <https://nas.org/reports/after-confucius-institutes>.

Appendix II: Reason for Closure

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We excerpt all 104 colleges' and universities' own words on why they chose to close their Confucius Institute. Online, at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts, you may read the original documents for yourself.

This chart lists universities alphabetically, by state.

Institution	State	Chinese Partner University	Date Opened	Date Closed
University of Alaska, Anchorage	AK	Northeast Normal University	9/8/2009	1/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"Due to the budget situation in Alaska." - Letter from Chancellor Cathy Sandeen to Mr. Jiangwei Liu, Hanban July 10, 2019.			
Alabama A&M University	AL	Nanjing Forestry University	8/5/2014	Announced April 1, 2021, date of closure unclear
Stated Reason for Closing	"Alabama A&M University's executive committee has voted to close the Confucius Institute at the university after notification from the federal government that it could lose eligibility for some federal funds." - In Mike Cason, "Alabama A&M Closing its Confucius Institute Because of Federal Funding Ban," AL.com, April 22, 2021, https://www.al.com/news/2021/04/alabama-am-closing-its-confucius-institute-because-of-risk-to-federal-funding.html , accessed February 24, 2022.			
Auburn University at Montgomery	AL	Hubei University of Economics	11/2/2012	06/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"As part of our new strategic plan, AUM would like to expand its global initiatives through a more comprehensive plan that will expand our efforts beyond China to different regions around the world." - Letter from Chancellor Carl A. Stockton to Dr. Meng Zhaoxi, Hanban, March 12, 2019.			
University of Central Arkansas	AR	East China Normal University	9/18/2008	Summer 2021
Stated Reason for Closing	No Statement			
Arizona State University	AZ	Sichuan University	10/22/2007	05/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"Given recent legislation enacted by the United States government, ASU believes that the continuation of ASU Confucius Institute will result in the loss of millions of dollars in funding over the next six years." - Letter from Executive Vice President and University Provost Mark Searle to Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive of Hanban, May 1, 2019.			

University of Arizona	AZ	Shaanxi Normal University	11/1/2007	7/31/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Changes in federal law and policy have made it untenable for us, as a research-intensive university that receives significant federal funding, to continue our affiliation with the Confucius Institute. ... We will work with Hanban to help identify other institutions or non-profits in Tucson or Southern Arizona that might be interested in hosting a Confucius Institute." - Letter from Liesl Folks, Provost, and Brent White, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, University of Arizona, to Wei Jing, Deputy Director-General, Hanban, January 31, 2020.</p>			
California State University - Long Beach	CA	Hebei Institute of Foreign Languages	10/24/2014	2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"In particular, the National Defense Authorization Bill passed by Congress in 2019 specifies that Department of Defense (DOD) funds cannot be used to support a Chinese language program at an institution of higher education that hosts a Confucius Institute. This is problematic for CSULB. ...Moving forward, I assure you that CSULB highly values cross-cultural understanding and the exchange of ideas. In particular, all of our China-related educational programs will continue such as student and faculty exchange, faculty research, study-abroad programs, and the annual celebration of Chinese New Year and culture festival on campus. In addition, we look forward to new collaborations with Chinese institutions to provide learning opportunities for our students and faculty. To further these opportunities, I am pleased that our Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs Dr. Brian Jersky and Associate Vice President and Dean Dr. Jeet Joshee will be in Beijing on October 14, 2019, to meet with you." - Letter from Jane Close Conoley, President, California State University Long Beach to M'a Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, September 6, 2019.</p>			
San Diego State University	CA	Xiamen University	10/30/2008	06/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"SDSU closed and transferred the [Confucius Institute] on June 30, 2019 to San Diego Global Knowledge University. " Instead, the university is "launching a new Chinese Cultural Center." - In "New Chinese, Global Education Center Launched at SDSU," SDSU News Center, August 7, 2019, https://newscenter.sdsu.edu/sdsu_newscenter/news_story.aspx?sid=77714, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
San Francisco State University	CA	Beijing Normal University	2/15/2006	05/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 specifies that Department of Defense (DoD) funds cannot be used to support a Chinese language program at an institution of higher education that hosts a Confucius Institute....San Francisco State is unable to operate both the Confucius Institute and the Chinese Flagship Program, and will close the Confucius Institute." - Statement from President Leslie E. Wong in "San Francisco State University to close Confucius Institute," SF State News, May 2, 2019, https://news.sfsu.edu/announcements/san-francisco-state-university-close-confucius-institute, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
University of California, Los Angeles	CA	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	10/1/2010	7/31/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"UCLA made this decision in part because Hanban's new emphasis on Chinese language teaching no longer aligned with UCLA's programs, which were focused on culture and the arts. Additionally, there was an urgency to focus the university's resources and expertise on pressing world issues, such as the climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic." - email from Ricardo Vazquez, director of media relations, to Flora Yan, NAS, February 2, 2021</p>			
University of California, Santa Barbara	CA	Shandong University	2015	2021
Stated Reason for Closing	No stated reason.			

University of California-Davis	CA	Jiangnan University	9/21/2012	8/15/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"UC Davis is separating from the Hanban division of China's Ministry of Education — which has sponsored hundreds of institutes around the world — after the organization recently announced the institutes' renewed focus on language instruction. The UC Davis institute never offered language instruction" but had focused on "food and beverage science and technology." - In Julia Ann Easley, "Campus to Close Confucius Institute, Seek New Opportunities," <i>UC Davis News</i>, April 28, 2020, archived at Wayback Machine, https://web.archive.org/web/20200502025508/https://www.ucdavis.edu/news/campus-close-confucius-institute-seek-new-opportunities, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"The time has come for us to consider new pathways by building on cultural exchange programs like those our Confucius Institute has fostered." - Letter from Chancellor Gary S. May to Hanban, April 28, 2020. "We do plan to continue our well-established collaboration with you in organizing the international conferences on food science, which have been a cornerstone of our relationship since 1981." - Letter from Gary S. May, Chancellor, University of California Davis, to (names redacted), President and Vice President, Jiangnan University, April 27, 2020.</p>			
Colorado State University	CO	Hunan University	3/20/2012	6/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Due to updated legislation in the United States which limits government funding to institutions of higher education with Confucius Institutes or similar language programs" - Letter from Colorado State University International Programs (name redacted) to Hunan University (name redacted), January 22, 2021. "A new agreement will be formalized with Hunan University to continue Chinese language and cultural exchange at CSU." - Letter from Colorado State University Office of the General Counsel (name redacted) to Hunan University (name redacted), January 9, 2021.</p>			
Community College of Denver	CO	University of Jinan	2/25/2007	9/30/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The Community College of Denver (CCD) will be closing the Confucius Institute effective September 30, 2020 due to budgetary and environmental circumstances." - "Confucius Institute," Community College of Denver undated, https://www.ccd.edu/org/confucius-institute#:~:text=The%20Community%20College%20of%20Denver,to%20budgetary%20and%20environmental%20circumstances, accessed September 15, 2020.</p>			
Central Connecticut State University	CT	Shandong Normal University	5/20/2013	06/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"On July 16, 2020, CCSU was notified that Confucius Institute Headquarters (Hanban) was closing and the CIs would be administered by the Chinese International Education Foundation. With all of the uncertainties these organizational changes bring during these challenging times, CCSU has decided to close its CI on June 30, 2021." - Letter from President Zulma Torro to Hao Pan, CLEC, November 6, 2020.</p>			
George Washington University	DC	Nanjing University	4/10/2013	6/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Effective June 30, 2021, the GW Confucius Institute has closed." - "Confucius Institute," George Washington University, https://confucius.columbian.gwu.edu/news-events, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
University of Delaware	DE	Xiamen University	10/19/2010	2/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"It was simply a decision made due to decreased activity." - Associate Deputy Provost Ravi Ammigan, quoted in Kirk Smith, "Confucius Institute Set to Close in Early 2020," <i>The Review</i>, October 8, 2019, http://udreview.com/confucius-institute-set-to-close-in-early-2020/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Broward County Public Schools	FL		12/17/2014	10/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The District's contract agreement with College Board and Hanban/Confucius Institute Headquarters expired in October 2019." - email from the Office of Communications, Broward County Public Schools, to Flora Yan, NAS, February 16, 2021</p>			

Miami Dade College	FL	Jiangsu Normal University	4/29/2010	12/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"Declining enrollment in the program has made it difficult to continue its support and necessitated this decision." Letter from Interim President Rolando Montoya to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, October 2, 2019.			
University of North Florida	FL	Shaanxi Normal University	2014	8/2018
Stated Reason for Closing	"After reviewing the classes, activities and events sponsored over the past four years and comparing them with the mission and goals of the University, it was determined that they weren't aligned." - "UNF's Confucius Institute Closes," <i>Osprey Update</i> , August 14, 2018, http://www.unf.edu/publicrelations/ospreyupdate/submissions/2018-08-14_UNFs_Confucius_Institute_Closes.aspx , accessed August 15, 2018.			
University of South Florida	FL	Qingdao University	12/11/2007	12/2018
Stated Reason for Closing	"I am sure you are aware that while the USF CI has operated with a high degree of integrity and professionalism at all times, CI's at other universities in the United States have come under increased and persistent scrutiny by elected government officials and are now named in the National Defense Authorization Act. While appreciating the quality and excellence of our USF-Qingdao CI, USF is increasingly troubled by these concerning national reports....We have seen a decline in student enrollment in Mandarin coursework at USF and it is no longer clear that we have sufficient work for your outstanding Qingdao instructors who have been critical to the CI success in the past." - Letter from System Vice President Roger Brindley to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, September 7, 2018.			
University of West Florida	FL	Sichuan International Studies University	4/28/2014	Fall 2017
Stated Reason for Closing	"Very few UWF students have taken advantage of the semester or academic year exchange with SISU. We also note limited demand for Chinese language and culture courses for credit. Goals were set at the beginning of the contract and, unfortunately, we have not met them through the CI partnership." - Letter from President Martha D. Saunders to Jing Wei, Hanban, December 8, 2017.			
Augusta University	GA	Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine	7/2013	6/2018
Stated Reason for Closing	"The basis for the nonrenewal was a lack of interest from our faculty and students, and a decision to use University resources towards more strategic and productive endeavors." - Email from the Office of the President to Flora Yan, NAS, February 12, 2021.			
Emory University	GA	Nanjing University	3/9/2008	11/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	"Emory University has decided not to renew its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Confucius Institute in Atlanta when it expires in November 2021." - "Emory Will End Agreement with Confucius Institute in 2021," Emory News Center, August 18, 2020, https://news.emory.edu/stories/2020/08/upress_confucius_institute/index.html , accessed February 24, 2022.			
Georgia State University	GA	Beijing Language and Culture University	9/1/2010	7/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"We will support the study of Chinese language and culture through the Office of International Initiatives in cooperation with our valued partner, BLCU. Given the strong and multi faceted links we have developed over the years, including academic collaborations, student exchange and study abroad, and its status as one of the leading institutions for teaching Chinese as a foreign language, BLCU is the ideal partner for us to build on and expand the many achievements of the Georgia State CI. The staff formerly affiliated with the CI will transfer to this new initiative and continue to support teaching and outreach efforts at the university and in the Atlanta community." - Email from Associate Provost for International Initiatives Wolfgang Schlör to undisclosed recipients, August 19, 2020.			

Kennesaw State University	GA	Yangzhou University	8/17/2009	10/3/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"Kennesaw State University is realigning its global focus to its current strategic priorities." - Email from Senior Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs Ronald H. Matson to "DGA Colleagues," July 29, 2019.			
Savannah State University	GA	Jiujiang University	4/9/2010	7/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"Current world circumstances with the force majeure presented by the global COVID-19 pandemic dictate that we discontinue the collaboration, and close the Confucius Institute at Savannah State University." - Letter from Interim President Kimberly Ballard Washington to Ma Jianfei, CLEC, July 1, 2020.			
University of Hawaii Manoa	HI	Beijing Foreign Studies University	6/28/2006	5/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"Legislation enacted by Congress has made it impossible to maintain a number of vital Chinese language and related programs including the STARTALK Chinese Summer Program and the Chinese Language Flagship Program. This legislation threatens our ability to apply for other federal funds if we maintain a Confucius Institute anywhere within the University of Hawai'i. On December 7, 2018, we submitted a waiver request to the Department of Defense (DOD) as provided in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2018. We just received notification from the DOD that it has denied all such waiver requests. Thus, UH finds itself in an untenable position because of the policy positions being taken by the federal government over which UH has no control....Although we can no longer collaborate through this particular institutional partnership, please know that we remain committed to the valuable relationship we have forged over many years with Beijing Foreign Studies University, with which we have a number of agreements that do not involve the Confucius Institute." - Letter from President David Lassner to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, April 25, 2019.			
University of Iowa	IA	East China Normal University	3/15/2006	7/2018
Stated Reason for Closing	"Following a twenty-year disinvestment in public higher education by the State of Iowa and back-to-back budget cuts by the Iowa legislature, the University of Iowa will not renew our Confucius Institute (CI) contract....If we could find a way without university funding to continue to provide the valuable outreach activities that our CI has undertaken over the past twelve years, we would do so." - Letter from President J. Bruce Harreld to Jing Wei, Hanban, August 3, 2018.			
Northwest Nazarene University	ID	Northwest University of Xi'an	8/1/2012	5/31/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	"We made this decision because of broad national security concerns and legislation that was pending at that time." - Email from Mark Cork, Associate Vice President, Marketing & Communications, Northwest Nazarene University, to Rachele Peterson, December 9, 2021.			
University of Idaho	ID	South China University of Technology	2/7/2013	5/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	"After a review of your proposal to assign the duties of Hanban to the CEIF, and as a result of numerous causes beyond the control of the University of Idaho, the University has determined that maintaining a Confucius Institute is no longer in the best interests of the University of Idaho. Rather, the University of Idaho is instead looking to institute a broader Asian Studies Center. Through this new center, we hope to include many of the same aspects of the Confucius Institute that will allow us to meet our common goals of promoting cross-cultural learning; the support of Chinese language education; and people-to-people exchanges." - Letter from James E. M. Craig, General Counsel to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, December 18, 2020.			

Chicago Public Schools	IL	East China Normal University	6/29/2005	2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"The District supports world language Mandarin courses, which is managed by Chicago Chinese Language Center (CCLC). CPS formally stopped its [sic] association with the Confucius Institute, arranged by the Chinese International Education Foundation, in 2020 due to funding being stopped in 2017." - Email from Chicago Public Schools Office of Communications to Rachele Peterson, February 8, 2022.			
University of Chicago	IL	Renmin University of China	9/29/2009	9/2014
Stated Reason for Closing	"Recently published comments about UChicago in an article about the director-general of Hanban are incompatible with a continued equal partnership." - "Statement on the Confucius Institute at the University of Chicago," <i>UChicago News</i> , September 25, 2014, https://news.uchicago.edu/story/statement-confucius-institute-university-chicago , accessed February 24, 2022.			
University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign	IL	Jiangxi Normal University	10/11/2012	9/2017
Stated Reason for Closing	"The institute was shut down when the University's funding was not substantial enough to maintain it, but the University is exploring the opportunity to reestablish the institute on campus." - Interim University Provost John Wilkin, quoted in Haipei Wu, "University Confucius Institute Closed Months Before FBI Monitoring," <i>The Daily Illini</i> , March 3, 2018, https://dailyillini.com/news/2018/03/03/university-confucius-institute-closed-months-fbi-monitoring/ , accessed February 24, 2022.			
Indiana University-Purdue University	IN	Sun Yat-sen University	8/1/2007	4/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"This decision ensures ongoing operations of some programs within IU impacted by federal changes surrounding Chinese language programs." - University spokesman Chuck Carney, quoted in Josh Rogin, "America's universities are finally waking up to the China threat," <i>Washington Post</i>, April 4, 2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/global-opinions/americas-universities-are-finally-waking-up-to-the-china-threat/2019/04/04/1b21e616-5716-11e9-9136-f8e636f1f6df_story.html, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"This decision has no influence over IUPUI's commitment to the strategic alliance between our institutions. Our partnership has provided unparalleled educational and research opportunities, with nearly every school at IUPUI collaborating with SYSU over the course of our affiliation. This includes offering medical and other student exchanges, study abroad opportunities, collaborative degree programs, and faculty and staff development exchanges, in addition to the activities supported through the Confucius Institute, which have created pathways for residents in Central Indiana to learn about Chinese language and culture and built bridges of understanding between our two countries. Our campus deeply appreciates your support and dedication to the alliance we have formed over many years. Moving forward, my colleagues and I look forward to working with you and your colleagues at SYSU to explore opportunities to continue to advance the study of Chinese language and culture, building on the legacy of our valued partnership. We look forward to welcoming SYSU representatives back to IUPUI later this month and hope to focus on these discussions at our upcoming Advisory Committee meeting on April 25." - Letter from Nasser H. Paydar, Chancellor, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis to Jun Luo, President, Sun Yat-sen University, April 5, 2019.</p>			

Purdue University	IN	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	5/14/2007	2018
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Moving forward, the University will advance those efforts independently through the Chinese Language Program in the School of Languages and Cultures, directed by Professor Wei Hong." - Letter from Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs and Diversity Jay T. Akridge to Zhang Yong, Hanban, September 27, 2018.</p>			
Valparaiso University	IN	Zhejiang University of Technology	7/23/2007	3/1/2022
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"First, some members of Congress reached out to the University in 2020 and earlier in 2021, questioning the presence of CIVU. A federal law, the National Defense Authorization Act, already prohibits the Defense Department (DOD) from funding research at any university with a Confucius Institute. DOD funding is not the only federal funding at risk, Department of Education (DOE) funding may also be. Just this past March, DOE funding and Confucius Institutes were intertwined in a bill, S.590, which the U.S. Senate passed by unanimous consent. (Unanimous consent means that no U.S. Senator objected to this bill.) This bill would impose tight restrictions on funding from DOE (other than student financial aid) to colleges hosting Confucius Institutes. A potential cut-off of DOE funding would be devastating to our financial position. This is not a risk we can take....This wave of closures and the other factors above are the reasons for my closing CIVU, not the Indiana Attorney General's (AG) investigation into CIVU." - Statement from President José D. Padilla in "Closing The Confucius Institute at Valparaiso University (CIVU)," Valparaiso University, August 30, 2021, https://www.valpo.edu/news/2021/08/30/closing-the-confucius-institute-at-valparaiso-university-civu/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Kansas State University	KS	Jilin University	6/12/2014	6/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The decision to move forward without a Confucius Institute does not reflect an end to our engagement and mutually beneficial partnerships with China and other parts of the world." - "Confucius Institute Changes," Confucius Institute, University of Kansas, https://www.k-state.edu/confucius/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"Kansas State University will consider entering into separate, new agreements related to a Confucius Institute at the University if we can reach mutually acceptable terms. Please contact Grant Chapman, Associate Provost for International Programs . . . to discuss." - Letter from Charles S. Taber, Provost and Executive Vice President, Kansas State University, to Guo Jiaoyang, Division Director for Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Hanban, December 11, 2018.</p> <p>"The Confucius Institute was only part of the University's relationship with Jilin University. We value the overall relationship with Jilin University and would like to continue University to University relations." - Letter from Charles S. Taber, Provost and Executive Vice President, Kansas State University, to Zhang Guangcui, Director of Global Engagement, Jilin University, February 5, 2020.</p>			
University of Kansas	KS	Central China Normal University	3/17/2006	1/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Because of a 2018 law that restricts Department of Defense funds to universities that host Confucius Institutes." - Lauren Fox, "KU will close controversial Confucius Institute in January," <i>Lawrence Journal-World</i>, December 17, 2019, https://www2.ljworld.com/news/ku/2019/dec/17/ku-will-close-controversial-confucius-institute-in-january/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"I also want to reaffirm our respect for your institution and the high value that we place on our partnership. It is my most sincere hope that our institutions can continue the broad and deep collaboration that both universities have enjoyed since our partnership began in 2005." -Letter from Chancellor Douglas A. Girod to Central China Normal University President Zhao Lingyun, August 21, 2019</p>			

University of Kentucky	KY	Shanghai University	11/6/2010	3/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"There is growing and strong federal regulatory concern regarding Confucius Institutes. That is simply a facet of ongoing tensions between our two countries. That concern reached an inflection point for UK recently as federal laws and policies — regarding the practical ability to receive federal funding for research grants from the Department of Defense (DOD) — have made continuing our UKCI unsustainable." Email from President Eli Capilouto published in "The University of Kentucky's Confucius Institute Is Closing," <i>Patch</i>, March 4, 2021, https://patch.com/kentucky/lexington-ky/university-kentuckys-confucius-institute-closing, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Western Kentucky University	KY	North China Electric Power University	5/19/2010	4/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The University could not secure a waiver from the Department of Defense that would allow WKU to operate both the CI and the Chinese Flagship Program." - "WKU Ends Agreement with Confucius Institute," <i>WKU News</i>, April 22, 2019, https://www.wku.edu/news/articles/index.php?view=article&articleid=7622, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"Though activities will phase out over the next several weeks, we will continue our dialogue with key partners to work toward a solution that allows WKU to continue our programming. We hope to strengthen, deepen and broaden our relationships with partner institutions in China throughout this process." - President Timothy C. Caboni, quoted in "WKU Ends Agreement with Confucius Institute," <i>WKU News</i>, April 22, 2019, https://www.wku.edu/news/articles/index.php?view=article&articleid=7622, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Tulane University	LA	East China Normal University	2013	2017
Stated Reason for Closing	No stated reason.			
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	Hebei University	10/20/2012	9/3/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The University continues to offer for-credit Chinese language courses and the Chinese Minor through its Department of Languages." - "Confucius Institute," <i>Xavier University</i>, https://www.xula.edu/confucius/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Tufts University	MA	Beijing Normal University	6/6/2014	9/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"We have decided to focus more on our strong and growing direct relationship with BNU." - James M. Glaser (Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences) and Diana Chigas (Senior International Officer and Associate Provost) in "Decision to Close the Confucius Institute at Tufts University," Office of the Provost and Senior Vice President, <i>Tufts University</i>, March 17, 2021, https://provost.tufts.edu/blog/news/2021/03/17/decision-to-close-the-confucius-institute-at-tufts-university/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
University of Massachusetts Boston	MA	Renmin University of China	2006	1/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Following careful consideration, we have decided that a new model, a different arrangement, would better meet the academic needs of our university. Over the past months we have been in conversations with Renmin University in Beijing about ways to continue some of the Confucius Institute's activities through our standing university-to-university partnership with them." - Announcement from Interim Chancellor Katherine Newman and Provost Emily McDermott to "University of Massachusetts Boston Community," January 17, 2019.</p>			
University of Maryland	MD	Nankai University	3/1/2005	End of the spring 2020 semester
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The passage of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 has adversely affected the University of Maryland's ability to both host a Confucius Institute and receive certain federal funding. Our subsequent application for a waiver from the relevant terms of this legislation was not accepted. As such, we are unfortunately unable to continue hosting the Confucius Institute at the University of Maryland." - Letter from President Wallace D. Loh to Ma Jianfei, CLEC, January 16, 2020.</p>			

University of Southern Maine	ME	Dongbei University of Finance and Economics	2013	6/10/2021
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"Because the CI wasn't reaching enough students." - Public affairs director Marc Glass, as referenced in David Marino Jr., "USM closing institute funded by Chinese government," <i>Bangor Daily News</i>, April 13, 2021, https://bangordailynews.com/2021/04/13/news/portland/usm-closing-institute-funded-by-chinese-government/, accessed February 24, 2022. "This letter is sent in response to your July 14, 2020, letter indicating that, "The Foundation and the Headquarters have agreed to transfer to the Foundation the operation of the brands of Confucius Institute and Confucius Classroom."...The University of Southern Maine does not consent to this change and therefore declines to accept the transfer of the brands of Confucius Institute and Confucius Classroom to The Foundation. As a result, this letter serves as notice to you, the Chinese International Education Foundation, the Center for Language Education and Cooperation, and the Confucius Institute, that we are providing you with ninety (90) days' notice that we are terminating our Confucius Institute." - Letter from President Glenn Cummings and Provost and Executive Vice President Jeannine Diddle Uzzi to Yang Wei, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, March 12, 2021.</p>				
Michigan State University	MI	The Open University of China (China Central Radio and TV University)	5/1/2006	2021
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"While the university is closing the institute, it is not closing its doors to continued engagement with China or the partnerships formed through the institute. Closing the institute was a difficult decision, but with the uncertainty of support at the federal level and our belief that more direct and intentional partnerships are a more sustainable and effective way to continue these important programs, we know this decision was best for the university and those we serve. Going forward, many of the institute's programs will be transferred to other areas within the university so we can continue to benefit K-12 students and teachers who would not otherwise have these learning options available in their schools. We are proud of our long-standing connection with China and remain committed to continued meaningful engagement in the region through active partnerships with institutions and universities." Email from Deputy Spokesperson Dan Olsen to Rachelle Peterson, NAS, May 6, 2021.</p>				
University of Michigan	MI	Renmin University of China	6/26/2009	6/2019
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"We would like to find a new model for collaboration between the UM and Hanban that aligns with the prevailing directions and interests of our faculty and students. Looking forward, we would like to explore with you new and different arrangements that would allow Hanban and UM to continue their collaboration in promoting Chinese culture and arts and building scholarly and friendly bridges between Chinese and American peoples. Rather than continuing a separate Confucius Institute we envision opportunities for the Hanban to support and engage with existing units at UM that focus on the arts and culture." - Letter from James P. Holloway, Arthur F. Thurnau Professor, Vice Provost for Global Engagement and Interdisciplinary Academic Affairs, Professor of Nuclear Engineering & Radiological Sciences, University of Michigan, to "Madame Jing," September 20, 2018.</p> <p>"Meanwhile, U-M is in communication with Hanban, exploring alternative ways to support the greater U-M community to continuously engage with Chinese artistic culture." - Statement from Vice Provost for Global Engagement and Interdisciplinary Academic Affairs James Holloway in Debing Su, "U-M to End Agreement with Confucius Institute Next Year," <i>The University Record</i>, December 10, 2018, https://record.umich.edu/articles/u-m-end-agreement-confucius-institute-next-year/, accessed February 28, 2022.</p>				

Wayne State University	MI	Huazhong University of Science and Technology	6/27/2007	1/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	"Given the dissolution of Confucius Institute Headquarters in Beijing and our decision to close the Confucius Institute at Wayne University as of January 30, 2021, I am writing to reaffirm our intention to continue the long-standing partnership that has been established between Huazhong University of Science and Technology and Wayne State University." - Letter from Associate Vice President Ahmad M. Ezzeddine to Chen Jianguo, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, undated.			
Western Michigan University	MI	Beijing Language and Culture University	11/23/2009	12/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"The COVID-19 pandemic has had a drastic impact on many higher education institutions around the world, and Western Michigan University (WMU) is no exception. Presently, WMU is facing unprecedented financial challenges and is undergoing a restructure of many of its activities, including global engagement." - Letter from President Edward Montgomery to Ma Jianfei, CLEC, June 12, 2020.			
University of Minnesota	MN	Capital Normal University	9/19/2008	2/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"The University's DOD-funded Chinese Language Flagship program would have lost funding with the new policy had the University not decided to close its Confucius Institute. While the NDAA was a factor in the University's decision to close its Institute, McQuaid said closure discussions were already underway." - Associate Vice President Meredith McQuaid, quoted in Helen Sabrowsky, "China-funded institute set to close," <i>Minnesota Daily</i> , archived at Wayback Machine, https://web.archive.org/web/20190221152818/https://www.mndaily.com/article/2019/02/n-china-funded-institute-set-to-close , accessed February 24, 2022.			
University of Missouri	MO	Shanghai Normal University	1/28/2011	8/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"We were notified by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs this past July that due to changes in State Department guidance, we would now be required to have a certified Mandarin Chinese language teacher in every classroom with a Confucius Institute staff member," which the university found cost-prohibitive - Mary Stegmaier, interim vice provost for international programs, quoted in "MU to Terminate Confucius Institute Partnership Due to Changes in Federal Guidance," <i>Show Me Mizzou</i> , January 14, 2020, https://news.missouri.edu/2020/mu-to-terminate-confucius-institute-partnership-due-to-changes-in-federal-guidance/ , accessed February 24, 2022.			
University of Montana	MT	Southwest University of Political Science & Law	9/1/2009	3/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"Identifying alternate funding sources will allow us the freedom to assess the best way to support mutual relations between the U.S. and China within the Priorities for Action framework." - Deena Mansour, director of the Mansfield Center, quoted in Keila Szpaller, "University of Montana Shuttters Confucius Institute," <i>Missoulian</i> , https://missoulian.com/news/local/university-of-montana-shuttters-confucius-institute/article_218e-b6a5-2c0e-56e9-a920-10fe4eec3a2f.html , accessed February 24, 2022.			
North Carolina State University	NC	Nanjing Normal University	10/27/2006	11/2018
Stated Reason for Closing	"Given the infrastructure and momentum we have built, NC State will no longer request funding from the CI headquarters after December 31, 2018. We will provide our institutional funding to continue the CI's planned academic, cultural and service programs in this academic year through June 30, 2019. Starting July 1, 2019, the Chinese language and culture programs will officially transition to the Office of Global Engagement at NC State, which is the central base for all international programs for the University." - Letter from Chancellor W. Randolph Woodson to Confucius Institute Headquarters, October 22, 2018.			
Pfeiffer University	NC	Shanxi University	9/1/2008	5/2016
Stated Reason for Closing	"The CI that formerly was located at Pfeiffer moved to the University of North Carolina at Charlotte at that time." - Email from President Colleen Keith to the Wilberforce Institute, June 2018.			

University of North Carolina Charlotte	NC	Chinese Testing International	3/2017	12/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Heightened scrutiny and regulation, however, has rendered continued operation of the Confucius Institute impossible. Over the last two years alone, countless hours have been spent responding to inquiries regarding the Institute, including inquiries from members of the local and national media, the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Global Human Rights, the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, and numerous concerned state and local legislators and citizens. As you are likely aware, there are also several legislative efforts that preclude UNC Charlotte from maintaining its Confucius Institute. Since 2019, the National Defense Authorization Act has prohibited UNC Charlotte from receiving language program funding from the U.S. Defense Department due to the presence of the Institute, and there is additional pending federal legislation that could result in substantial consequences for the university unless we terminate the Agreement. More recently, legislation was introduced in the North Carolina General Assembly that would prohibit any constituent institution of the University of North Carolina, including UNC Charlotte, from operating a Confucius Institute as soon as the start of this academic year, and render private colleges and universities with a Confucius Institute ineligible to receive scholarship funds from the State of North Carolina. UNC Charlotte must be as prepared as possible for the potential impact of this legislation." - Letter from Interim Chancellor Joan F. Lorden to Ma Jianfei, July 1, 2020.</p> <p>"UNC Charlotte will transition the Chinese language and culture programs of its Confucius Institute to the Department of Languages and Culture Studies in the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences on December 31, 2020. ...Although the Confucius Institute will be ending, Chinese language and culture programs will continue to play an important role at the University." - "Confucius Institute Programs to Transition as Part of Strategic Planning Effort," <i>Inside UNC Charlotte</i>, July 1, 2020, https://inside.unc.edu/news-features/2020-07-01/confucius-institute-programs-transition-part-strategic-planning-effort, accessed February 28, 2022.</p>			
Dickinson State University	ND		2011	2012
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The Confucius Institute was to be located in a new library addition on the DSU campus. This building did not receive funding through the State Board of Higher Education in 2010. An attempt to gain funding through the state legislature failed in the spring of 2011. Therefore, Dickinson State did not have the facility space necessary to house the Confucius Institute in a manner that the Hanban would find acceptable. During the last year, Dickinson State became involved in several issues dealing with international students. This resulted in the future loss of enrollment and tuition revenue for the university. Thus, Dickinson State will not have the necessary financial resources to fund an Institute Director and Center support staff." - Letter from Vice President Richard D. Brauhn to Xu Lin, Hanban, February 24, 2012.</p>			

University of Nebraska Lincoln	NE	Xi'an Jiaotong University	10/30/2007	12/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The University of Nebraska–Lincoln is closing its Confucius Institute as part of a multi-phase, \$38.2 million budget reduction. The financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our institution is substantial and it requires that we make tough choices. This closure does not mean a reduction in our broader commitment to global engagement. We remain deeply committed to the support of our Chinese students, direct exchanges with Chinese universities and our partnerships in China and that region of the world –Chancellor Ronnie Green, quoted in Troy Federson, "Budget shifts include Confucius Institute closure," <i>Nebraska Today</i>, September 4, 2020, https://news.unl.edu/newsrooms/today/article/budget-shifts-include-confucius-institute-closure/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"Our sincere hope is that this is only a new phase in the partnership between UNL and XITU. Although we will no longer have the formal platform of an institute to anchor our relationship, we would like to engage with you in discussions about a "more suitable mode" of engagement, as you suggest in your letter. We are hopeful that we can reach an agreement through which we can still partner on the teaching of Chinese language and culture and engage in academic exchange and cooperation for mutual benefit. I have authorized any existing funds that were committed for this purpose to be used going forward to help make this possible. Perhaps most urgently, we would like to reach an agreement that will allow the teachers currently in Nebraska to complete the academic year that has just recently started." - Letter from Chancellor Ronnie D. Green to Wang Shuguo, Xi'an Jiaotong University, September 3, 2020.</p>			
University of New Hampshire	NH	Chengdu University	6/23/2010	7/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Due to amplified concerns in Washington about security and influence, the federal government has made it increasingly difficult for us to operate the Institute, including the real possibility of losing significant federal research funding if we do not do so. We hope to continue our strong partnership with Chengdu University, which antedates CI-UNH, as well as other international universities in China and beyond." - campuswide email from University President James W. Dean Jr.</p>			
New Jersey City University	NJ	Jilin HuaQiao University of Foreign Languages	6/1/2015	6/1/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"June 1, 2021 is the official closing date." Email from Ira Thor, Senior Director of University Communications and Media Relations, New Jersey City University, to Rachelle Peterson, January 4, 2022</p>			
Rutgers University	NJ	Jilin University	5/1/2008	12/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"An unfortunate combination of financial, legal and political reasons requires us to make this difficult decision....The decision to close the Institution was not based on any dissatisfaction with Jilin University, the Hanban, CIRU or its programs....I would like to emphasize that we very much value our productive relationships with Jilin University, the Hanban, and the Chinese Ministry of Education over the past years, and we remain committed to continued cooperation and collaboration on programs of mutual benefit." - letter from Richard L. Edwards, Interim Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs to Zhang Xi, President of Jilin University, August 10, 2020</p>			

New Mexico State University	NM	Shijiazhuang Vocational College of Science & Technology; Hebei Normal University	3/13/2007	6/1/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>Low enrollment and "funding issues" - Algernon D'Amassa, "New Mexico State's Confucius Institute Is Closing; Here's Why," <i>Las Cruces Sun-News</i>, February 7, 2020, https://www.lcsun-news.com/story/news/education/nmsu/2020/02/07/nmsu-shuttering-their-confucius-institute-programs-chinese-instruction/4670853002/</p> <p>"This action is part of a larger reorganization process, which has the goal of expanding our international initiatives, identifying and securing alternative funding sources, and providing stronger coordination among those involved. ...In this context, we also recognize the importance of learning about the Chinese language and culture. That is why the College will investigate new efforts to build educational and cultural connections with the people of China and provide quality language programs to our students." - Email from Enrico Pontelli to as-heads@nmsu.edu listserv, November 19, 2019.</p>			
Clark County School District	NV		2013	4/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The main reason was we were not able to get licensable teachers to teach Chinese in Nevada." - Shannon La Neve, Director of Humanities, Curriculum and Instruction Division, Clark County School District, via phone to Flora Yan, NAS.</p>			
Baruch College	NY	Shanghai International Studies University	12/1/2017	6/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Looking forward, we will continue global engagement with an increased emphasis on direct university partnerships." - "The New York Confucius Institute for Global Finance Closure," Confucius Institute, Baruch College, https://confuciusinstitute.baruch.cuny.edu/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Binghamton University	NY	National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts	11/6/2009	7/9/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"This letter is notification of Binghamton University's decision to close our Confucius Institute of Chinese Opera as of July 9, 2021." Letter from Harvey Stenger, President, Binghamton University to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, April 1, 2021.</p>			
Columbia University	NY	Renmin University of China	4/18/2013	Announced May 2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"I am writing to inform you that the University's contract with the Chinese International Education Foundation—formerly the Confucius Institute Headquarters or Hanban—governing operation of a Confucius Institute at Columbia University expired. The University no longer hosts a Confucius Institute and does not intend to pursue renewal of this contract." - Email from Ira Katznelson, Interim Provost, to Bindu Nair, Director of Basic Research, Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, May 3, 2021.</p>			
Medgar Evers College	NY	Hunan University of Technology and Business	8/1/2019	2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Medgar Evers College did not renew its relationship with the Confucius Institute in 2020." - Email from Giulia Prestia, GPrestia@mec.cuny.edu, to Rachele Peterson, January 25, 2022.</p>			
Pace University	NY	Nanjing Normal University, Phoenix Publishing & Media Group	5/19/2009	12/14/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Going forward, we are pleased to be launching the new Global Asia Institute (GAI)... GAI staff members working with Professor Lee include Qiqi Wang, program manager, and Ansel Lurio, program coordinator, who bring their valuable experience from their work with the Confucius Institute on our campus to this new Institute." - "Confucius Institute Closed, New Global Asia Institute Launched," Dyson College of Arts and Sciences, Pace University, December 14, 2019, https://dyson.pace.edu/centers/global-asia-institute/welcome/confucius-institute-closure-GAI-announcement, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			

State College of Optometry, State University of New York	NY	Wenzhou Medical University	10/27/2010	12/31/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	"The Confucius Institute for Healthcare (CIH) at SUNY College of Optometry closed on December 31, 2021." - Email from Dawn Rigney, communications@sunyopt.edu, to Rachele Peterson, January 14, 2022			
State University of New York Global Center	NY	Nanjing University of Finance & Economics	12/10/2010	6/30/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"The Confucius Institute for Business managed by SUNY System Administration, located at the SUNY Global Center, closed June 30, 2020 when the contracts expired and were not renewed." - Email from communications@suny.edu to Rachele Peterson, January 7, 2022			
State University of New York - Albany	NY	Southwestern University of Finance and Economics	9/23/2013	12/15/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"It became increasingly clear that continuing this relationship could jeopardize UAlbany's access to critical federal research funding. For a major research institution like UAlbany, that risk is untenable – no matter how valued the programming." - SUNY Albany spokesman Jordan Carleo-Evangelist, quoted in Pete DeMola, "SUNY campuses quietly close Chinese government-backed programs," <i>Times Union</i>, February 27, 2022, https://www.timesunion.com/news/article/SUNY-campus-statewide-quietly-close-Chinese-16942259.php, accessed February 28, 2022.</p> <p>"We thank our many community members who have worked closely with the University at Albany Confucius Institute over the years and look forward to continuing these relationships." - "Confucius Institute at University at Albany Closed Effective December 15," Confucius Institute, University at Albany, https://www.albany.edu/confucius/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Stony Brook University	NY	Zhongnan University of Economics and Law	5/19/2010	5/5/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The University will maintain its support for Chinese students, language and culture, and sustain its commitment to relationships in China through the robust programs and services it has developed in its China Center. We continue to value the strong relationship we have established between ZUEL and the Stony Brook University College of Business. Our faculty look forward to sustaining the combined bachelors/MBA program, and recruiting high achieving students to start their studies at ZUEL and continue at Stony Brook. Keli Xiao, Professor of Finance and Management, greatly appreciates the time he has spent at ZUEL and hopes to return soon to continue productive research and support student recruitment. Other faculty, in particular, Professors Danling Jiang in Finance and Zhifeng Yang in Accounting, have strong ties in Wuhan, and are looking forward to expanding productive scholarly ties with ZUEL faculty. We see opportunities for new joint initiatives including visiting faculty, joint research, and student exchange." - Letter from President Maurie McInnis to Yang Canming and Li Yao, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, February 5, 2021.</p>			
University at Buffalo	NY	Capital Normal University	4/9/2010	End of 2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"After careful consideration of all of the variables, we decided that in order to preserve and strengthen our long-standing relationship with CNU we would need to do so outside of the parameters of the Confucius Institute and in alignment with our research and education mission." - Provost A. Scott Weber, quoted in Jay Rey, "UB to Close Confucius Institute," <i>UB Now</i>, May 14, 2021, http://www.buffalo.edu/ubnow/stories/2021/05/confucius-institute-closing.html, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			

Cleveland State University	OH	Capital University of Economics and Business	8/28/2008	9/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Cleveland State University evaluates its programs and partnership agreements on regular basis and make adjustments as needed to ensure we focus our efforts and resources on university strategic priorities. The university terminated its agreement with the Confucius Institute in March. The institute will end operations and close this September." -email from Dave Kielmeyer, Interim Vice President for Marketing and Communications, to Rachele Peterson, NAS, May 12, 2021.</p>			
Miami University	OH	Liaoning Normal University	8/4/2007	6/30/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Miami's Global Initiatives program believes it can more effectively provide cultural, intercultural and global learning programming and support through an international student center. This will be administered through the office of International Student and Scholar Services (ISSS) in the space where the CIMU now resides." - "Miami University Will Close Its Confucius Institute this summer," Miami University, March 6, 2020, https://www.miamioh.edu/news/campus-news/2020/03/confucius-institute-to-close.html, accessed April 22, 2022.</p>			
University of Akron	OH	Henan University	11/3/2008	6/30/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"In 2021, the United States Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) which places restrictions on access to Department of Defense research funding at universities that host a Confucius Institute. The University of Akron has developed a broad research partnership with the Department of Defense and with other funding agencies and organizations at different levels of the federal and state government. In order to meet the requirements of the NDAA, The University of Akron has decided to close its Confucius Institute, effective June 30, 2022, and has begun a transitional process to phase out its operations." - "UA to Close Confucius Institute," University Marketing and Communications, University of Akron, November 8, 2021, https://www.uakron.edu/im/news/ua-to-close-confucius-institute, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
University of Oklahoma	OK	Beijing Normal University	8/23/2006	10/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"In March 2019, the U. S. Department of State conducted an inquiry into the Confucius Institute housed at OU and made certain operational recommendations. In that context, and against the backdrop of evolving programmatic, budgetary and managerial needs, and after requesting faculty input, the university took the necessary steps to begin closing the Confucius Institute." - Oklahoma University spokesperson Keshia Keith, quoted in Mike Brake, "Chinese Espionage at Oklahoma University? Sen. James Lankford Wants Transparency," <i>Grand Lakes News</i>, June 23, 2020, archived at Wayback Machine, https://web.archive.org/web/20200624071654/https://www.grandlakenews.com/news/20200623/chinese-espionage-at-oklahoma-university-sen-james-lankford-wants-transparency, accessed February 23, 2022.</p>			
Portland State University	OR	Soochow University	5/16/2007	End of Spring 2021 semester
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The University has decided for a range of financial, staffing and operational reasons to end its Confucius Institute program previously operated for 13 years through OIA. The University is truly grateful for all that the Confucius Institute program and its dedicated staff have accomplished in terms of building better cultural understanding and appreciation...The University intends now to replace the Confucius Institute with a variety of other programs and resources, including what will hopefully be renewed and expanded direct academic ties with the faculty, students and staff at Soochow University in China." - "CIPSU," Confucius Institute, Portland State University, January 28, 2021, https://www.pdx.edu/confucius-institute/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"Our decision was indeed difficult, due to the extraordinary contribution that the CI has made to PSU and the campus community over the past fourteen years. However, the ever-increasing scrutiny on CI's by our federal government and the immense burden on PSU to respond to requests of information have made it impossible for us to continue hosting the CI at PSU." - Letter from President Stephen Percy to Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation; Xiong Sidong, President, Soochow University; Zhang Xiaohong, Vice President, Soochow University; Chinese Consulate in SF; January 27, 2021.</p>			

University of Oregon	OR	East China Normal University	11/2/2009	4/2019
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"Because a new law approved by Congress last year prohibits academic institutions from running such a program if they receive U.S. Department of Defense funding for Chinese language programs." - "UO Confucius Institute to Close," <i>Around the O</i>, April 29, 2019, https://around.uoregon.edu/content/uo-confucius-institute-close, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"We happened to be hosting a visiting delegation from ECNU just a few days ago on our campus. We discussed our shared commitment, in a post Confucius Institute era, to maintain and indeed expand the many faculty research links, partnerships, joint projects and enriching student exchanges between our two universities. While we regret the end of one era of our collaboration, we look forward to opening a new chapter in our partnership, especially with ECNU. We look forward to a strong bilateral relationship between our two institutions." - Email from Dean and Vice Provost Dennis Galvan to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, and Qian Xuhong, East China Normal University, undated.</p>				
Pennsylvania State University	PA	Dalian University of Technology	2/28/2010	9/2014
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"Several of our goals are not consistent with those of the Office of Chinese Languages Council International, known as the Hanban, which provides support to Confucius Institutes throughout the world." - Dean Susan Welch quoted in Elizabeth Redden, "Another Confucius Institute to Close," <i>Inside Higher Ed</i>, October 1, 2014, https://www.insidehighered.com/quicktakes/2014/10/01/another-confucius-institute-close, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>				
Temple University	PA	Zhejiang Normal University	10/31/2014	6/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"Temple has established a new Center for Chinese Language Instruction (CCLI) funded, housed, and managed by Temple University's Office of International Affairs. Temple will continue to teach Chinese language and culture courses through CCLI. To offer these language courses, Temple and its College of Liberal Arts will partner with Zhejiang Normal University." - Temple University Spokesman Stephen Orbanck, quoted in Linda Stein, "Temple Quietly Closes Communist China-Linked Program, as Criticism of CCP Rises," <i>Delaware Valley Journal</i>, July 15, 2021, https://delawarevalleyjournal.com/temple-quietly-closes-communist-china-linked-program-as-criticism-of-ccp-rises/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>				
University of Pittsburgh	PA	Wuhan University	5/5/2007	6/2020
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"The CI-Pitt program has experienced increasing scrutiny by U.S. federal agencies. And, notwithstanding our best efforts in political and legal circles, restrictions have impeded the University's capacity to effectively maintain our role in this partnership. Therefore, we will be closing the CI-Pitt, effective June 30, 2020." - 'Confucius Institute,' University of Pittsburgh, https://www.ucis.pitt.edu/cipitt/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>				
Bryant University	RI	China University of Geosciences, Wuhan	9/14/2007	Announced March 2021, unclear closure date
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"We have chosen not to apply for continued funding at the expiration of the Confucius Institute contract. The University will evaluate changes that are taking place in China and regarding U.S.-China relations before making any future commitment." - Bryant University President Ross Gittell, quoted in "Bryant University Will not Seek Funding for the Confucius Institute," <i>NBC 10 News</i>, March 22, 2021, https://turnto10.com/news/local/bryant-university-will-not-seek-funding-for-the-confucius-institute-after-15-years, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>				
University of Rhode Island	RI	Zhejiang University	10/20/2007	12/2018
Stated Reason for Closing				
<p>"Due to the changes mandated by the John McCain National Defense Authorization Act (H.R.5515), the University has determined that there are too many challenges to overcome to renew the agreement and continue to host a Confucius Institute at The University of Rhode Island. - Letter from President David M. Dooley to Ma Jianfei, Hanban, January 16, 2019.</p>				

Presbyterian College	SC	Guizhou University	11/6/2009	Fall 2021
Stated Reason for Closing	"Due mainly to lack of staff because of COVID-19." - Email from Hal Milam to Rachele Peterson, January 19, 2022.			
University of South Carolina	SC	Beijing Language and Culture University	7/3/2008	12/31/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"The USC Board of Directors voted to end the university's partnership with CI, which is under Hanban." - Artie Villasanta, "Another Confucius Institute Shut Down At Major U.S. University," <i>Business Times</i> , February 21, 2021, https://www.btimesonline.com/articles/146580/20210221/another-confucius-institute-shut-down-major-u-s-university.htm , accessed February 24, 2022.			
Northern State University	SD	University of Jinan	4/10/2015	5/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"The decision was made after a thorough review of Northern's international programs and activities. The university seeks to shift resources strategically toward services more aligned with its mission, including study abroad programs." - "Confucius Institute at Northern State University to Close in 2020," Northern State University, May 9, 2019, https://www.northern.edu/news/confucius-institute-northern-state-university-close-2020 , accessed February 24, 2022.			
Middle Tennessee State University	TN	Hangzhou Normal University	4/21/2010	8/20/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"Simply put, we are unwinding our contractual relationship with Confucius Institute. We no longer accept funding from CI or engage with them in programming. Meanwhile, our Center for Asian Studies, formed by MTSU in 2009, coordinates our remaining academic ties with universities in China, and works to develop and expand opportunities with institutions throughout the region." - email from Robert Summers, Vice Provost for International Affairs, Middle Tennessee State University, to Rachele Peterson, NAS, February 8, 2021.			
University of Memphis	TN	Hubei University	8/13/2007	6/30/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	"Although we have valued the CIUM resources on our campus, and the dedication of everyone involved, the University will focus its resources on international and cultural programming through its existing study abroad, language, and area studies programs, including East Asian Studies. The University remains dedicated to providing international education opportunities for its students and cultural experience for our campus community." - Letter from Thomas Nenon, Provost, University of Memphis, to Hsiang-te Kung, Director, Confucius Institute at the University of Memphis, May 1, 2020.			
University of Tennessee Knoxville	TN	Southeast University	4/17/2013	1/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	"We believe our Confucius Institute has served us well for six years, laying the groundwork for a strong partnership with Southeast University and providing cultural opportunities for our community. Our students have benefited from expert language instruction and opportunities for travel. We hold in high regard the work of the Confucius Institute staff and their focus on building our network and programming. We are appreciative of their commitment and that of Southeast University. But economically and strategically, it's time to move in a different direction. Our global efforts must be nimble; from the languages we teach to the research opportunities we pursue, we have to stay relevant and keep an eye on the future. It's easier for us to do that if we're running our own program." - Gretchen Neisler, vice provost for international affairs. The article adds, "The university also wants to maintain its partnership with Southeast University." - "UT Transitions Strategic Focus for its Global Engagement in Asia," University of Tennessee Knoxville News, January 24, 2019, https://news.utk.edu/2019/01/24/ut-transitions-strategic-focus-for-its-global-engagement-in-asia/ , accessed February 24, 2022.			
Houston Independent School District	TX		3/2/2012	Reported 2022
Stated Reason for Closing	"HISD does not currently have agreements with the Chinese International Education Foundation or the Chinese Ministry of Education Center for Language Exchange and Cooperation." - Email from Dennis Spellman, Senior Media Relations Specialist, Houston Independent School District, to Rachele Peterson, February 11, 2022.			

Prairie View A&M University	TX	Xi'an International Studies University	7/3/2013	4/2018
Stated Reason for Closing		Texas A&M University System Chancellor John Sharp cited a letter from two Congressmen as the key reason for the university system's decision: "They have access to classified information we do not have. We are terminating the contract as they suggested." - Jackie Wang, "Texas A&M System Cuts Ties with China's Confucius Institute After Congressmen's Concern over Spying," <i>Dallas Morning News</i> , April 5, 2018, https://www.dallasnews.com/news/higher-education/2018/04/05/congressmen-urge-ut-dallas-texas-universities-cut-ties-chinas-confucius-institute , accessed February 24, 2022.		
Texas A&M University	TX	Ocean University of China in Qingdao	4/28/2008	4/2018
Stated Reason for Closing		Texas A&M University System Chancellor John Sharp cited a letter from two Congressmen as the key reason for the university system's decision: "They have access to classified information we do not have. We are terminating the contract as they suggested." - Jackie Wang, "Texas A&M System Cuts Ties with China's Confucius Institute After Congressmen's Concern over Spying," <i>Dallas Morning News</i> , April 5, 2018, https://www.dallasnews.com/news/higher-education/2018/04/05/congressmen-urge-ut-dallas-texas-universities-cut-ties-chinas-confucius-institute , accessed February 24, 2022. "I believe, and hope you will agree, that the partnership between our two great universities is broader and deeper than any one grant alone. I am committed to the continued enhancements of our research collaborations, the success of the joint degree program, and student and faculty exchange. I am pleased by the progress of our rjoint taskforce created during your visit to Texas A&M University in 2-16. Under the Co-leadership of Dr. Jack Baldauf and Xiaopei Lin, I believe even more collaborations will be forged and our partnership will be stronger." - Letter from Michael K. Young, President, Texas A&M University, to Yu Zhigang, President, Ocean University of China, April 13, 2018.		
Texas Southern University	TX	Beijing Jiaotong University	4/12/2013	Summer 2018
Stated Reason for Closing		"The University has severed all ties from the Chinese National Confucius Institute at the end of the Summer of 2018. We severed these ties mainly due to the unstable relationship between the U.S. and Chinese governments. Currently, we do offer Chinese language courses through our University funded Chinese Institute." - email from Kendall T. Harris, Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs and Research, Texas Southern University to Rachelle Peterson, NAS, March 3, 2021		
University of Texas - Dallas	TX	Southeast University	11/5/2007	8/2019
Stated Reason for Closing		"We will be arranging a new bilateral agreement with Southeast University to continue our mutually beneficial engagements. Our newly created UT Dallas Center for Chinese Studies will have the responsibility for continuing and expanding our engagements with Southeast University and will also have the responsibility of advancing our curricular offerings in Chinese language, history, and culture." - Letter from President Richard C. Benson to Ma Jianfei and Jing Wei, Hanban, and Wang Baoping, Southeast University, February 28, 2019. "In the spirit and stated intent of Article 7 that the program ultimately become self-sustaining, independent of contributions from Confucius Institute Headquarters, UT Dallas is prepared to assume full responsibilities for financing our share of the costs of such programs with our own internal university funds. Hence, in the context of Article 9 of the new agreement, we are hereby informing you that we will no longer request financial support from Confucius Institute Headquarters." - Letter from President Richard C. Benson to Ma Jianfei and Jing Wei, Hanban, and Wang Baoping, Southeast University, February 28, 2019.		

University of Texas - San Antonio	TX	University of International Business and Economics	2/10/2010	2/2019
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"When the current grant concludes this summer, UTSA will use the opportunity to graduate its programs into a more robust environment for students studying Eastern Asian cultures by integrating them into the UTSA East Asia Institute." - Lisa Montoya, Vice Provost for Global Initiatives & Senior International Officer, in "Chinese Arts and Language Programming to Be Fully Integrated into East Asia Institute," Academic Affairs, University of Texas at San Antonio, February 28, 2019, https://provost.utsa.edu/news/2019/02/story/2019-02-28-east-asia-institute.html, accessed February 24, 2022.</p> <p>"After ten years of grant-funded support for the Confucius Institute, UTSA is now ready to graduate its China-related language and culture programs into a more robust environment, UTSA East Asia Institute, where we have many students engaged in learning about Japan, Korea and China. UTSA will not seek grant funding renewal and the Confucius Institute's activities will transition to the East Asia Institute as of June 30, 2019." - Letter from Vice Provost Lisa Montoya to Wang Jiaqiong, University of International Business and Economics, February 25, 2019.</p>			
Southern Utah University	UT	Sichuan University	10/19/2010	Will close June 30, 2022
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"State legislation was passed precluding foreign funds from begin used by public entities for language acquisition programs. The same legislation provided seed money to create a new center with a similar mission." - Email from Stephen Allen, Associate Vice President, Southern Utah University, to Rachele Peterson, NAS, April 5, 2022.</p>			
College of William and Mary	VA	Beijing Normal University	4/16/2012	6/30/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The William & Mary Confucius Institute (WMCI), which was founded in 2011, will close June 30, 2021, at the completion of the current agreement with the university. William & Mary will continue to explore and strengthen its independent collaborations with Beijing Normal University (BNU) and other universities in China in order to maintain robust language, cultural and research opportunities for our students, faculty and the wider Williamsburg community." - "W&M-BNU Collaborative Partnership," Global Engagement, College of William and Mary, wm.edu/sites/confuciusinstitute/index.php, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
George Mason University	VA	Beijing Language and Culture University	4/16/2009	6/30/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The Confucius Institute at Mason completed all programming and closed on June 30, 2020." - "Notice," Confucius Institute at Mason, George Mason University, https://confucius.gmu.edu/, accessed February 24, 2022.</p>			
Old Dominion University	VA	Minzu University of China	4/19/2013	6/30/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"The John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2019, which was signed into law in August 2018, prohibits universities that host Confucius Institutes from receiving certain types of federal research grants. As a research-intensive public university, Old Dominion made the decision to close the Confucius Institute after careful consideration of the importance of federal funding to our mission of teaching, research, and discovery." - Letter from Provost and Vice President Augustine O. Agho to Song Min, Minzu University, and Ma Jianfei, Hanban, October 21, 2019.</p>			

University of Washington	WA	Sichuan University, Chongqing Municipal Education Commission	9/12/2009	1/2020
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Our faculty made this difficult choice in the context of the UW's ongoing efforts to support and enhance access to the study of Chinese language and literature. The UW is applying to serve as a U.S. Department of Defense-funded Chinese Language Flagship Program for the 2020-2024 period. We are very disappointed to be forced to choose between hosting CIWA and pursuing this new opportunity. I am personally leading efforts to identify an appropriate alternate host institution so that CIWA's many valued programs in service to the State of Washington may continue. The UW's many shared activities and valued relationships with Chinese partners, including CIWA-partner Sichuan University, will continue. The UW is very proud of our global community, including our Chinese students, faculty, and staff. We remain strongly committed to our Chinese partners and community members, as well as to the study of Chinese language and literature more broadly." - Letter from Jeffrey Riedinger, Vice Provost for Global Affairs, University of Washington, to Deputy Director Ma, September 9, 2019.</p>			
University of Wisconsin-Platteville	WI	South-Central University for Nationalities	9/17/2007	5/2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Over the past two years, the United States of America and its Department of State have raised serious concerns as to the scope of the People's Republic of China and Beijing's influence over higher education institutions, both nationally and globally. In response, a large number of U.S. colleges and universities have closed their Confucius Institutes. For those institutions that did not close their Confucius Institutes, such as UW-Platteville, the federal government and public officials have continued to question and scrutinize those relationships with China due to what is perceived as risks to research, threats to academic freedom, lack of transparency in foreign funding, and other matters. For example, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 was passed, effective January 1, 2021, which restricts certain federal funds to institutions that host Confucius Institutes. As a state entity, UW-Platteville is at risk of potentially losing federal funds as well as continued public scrutiny if it continues to operate a Confucius Institute. Unfortunately, due to these recent and continued concerns raised by the United States federal government and public officials as well as the recently enacted legislation, I have reached the difficult decision to end the UW-Platteville Confucius Institute as of the end of this academic year. ...This decision was made neither in haste nor without much deliberation on my part. I have had multiple discussions with my administration, faculty and students, as well as local, regional and national public officials on this matter. ...My hope is that we can work together to make this change in an amicable and respectful manner so that our partnership can continue many other important programs, projects, and engagements. For the details related to this change, I will have your staff work with my staff to ensure that this change is made with minimal impact on your staff and employees. I stress that UW-Platteville's relationship with the Confucius Institute and SCUN has been positive, transparent, and engaging. I respect all that you have done to develop and maintain our partnership at UW-Platteville. I look forward to our continued partnership in offering the Master of Science in Teaching English as a Second Language, as well as other programs and projects in the future." - Letter from Chancellor Dennis J. Shields to Yang Wei, Chinese International Education Foundation, and Ma Jianfei, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, February 1, 2021.</p>			
West Virginia University	WV	Tianjin University of Finance & Economics	11/5/2014	MOU expired 2019; funding ended and the Institute closed June 2021
Stated Reason for Closing	<p>"Moving forward, the University felt our students and faculty could receive the benefits of partnering with academic institutions in China without the required administrative oversight the Center required from both governments." - email from April Kaul, Executive Director of Communications, West Virginia University, to Rachele Peterson, NAS, May 10, 2021</p>			

**Appendix III:
Response from
China**

Appendix III: Response from China

We excerpt the responses Chinese institutions sent to 44 American institutions that closed their CIs. All original documents are available in our online database at https://data.nas.org/confucius_institute_contracts.

Some universities denied the existence of any response from Chinese institutions. Many others failed to supply documents by our publication deadline, either by not responding to an open records request or (in the case of institutions not subject to open records laws) declining to provide documents.

This list is organized alphabetically by state.

Institution	State	Chinese Partner University	Date Closed
Auburn University at Montgomery	AL	Hubei University of Economics	6/1/2019
Response from CI Headquarters		“It’s with confusion and disappointment to learn about your University’s decision of concluding the Confucius Institute at AUM at the end of June, due to adjustments of global initiatives. In particular, we were shocked that you had made this decision without discussion with us and your Chinese partner university in advance. It’s sad to see a partnership ended like this, and we’re concerned about the adverse effect it may have on China-US educational exchanges....As your partner, we sincerely hope you and AUM will protect the Confucius Institute’s reputation, and pursue proper solutions to address any other problems caused by the closure of the Confucius Institute.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Carl A. Stockton, Chancellor, Auburn University at Montgomery, March 25, 2019.	
Response from Chinese Partner University			

Arizona State University	AZ	Sichuan University	5/1/2019
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Response from CI Headquarters
 “However, as a partner, your university hadn’t taken the obligations pursuant to the Article 10 of the Agreement, which goes as :” either party may terminate this Agreement prior to the end of the Term upon giving written notice at least 6 months in advance of their intention to terminate”. However, we understand that your university made this decision due to the pressure....We hope you and your university will treat the CI program in a fair and objective way, make all due efforts to protect the CI’s reputation before the Agreement is terminated.” Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Mark Searle, Executive Vice President and Provost, Arizona State University, May 7, 2019.

Response from Chinese Partner University

University of Arizona	AZ	Shaanxi Normal University	7/31/2020
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Response from CI Headquarters
 “However, as a partner, your university won’t be able to take the obligations of the Agreement any more due to the pressure of receiving the federal funding, for which we deeply regret. ... We are willing to work closely with you to transfer the Confucius Institute to a new partner.” - Letter from Jing Wei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Liesl Folks, Provost, and Brent White, Vice Provost, University of Arizona, February 4, 2020.

Response from Chinese Partner University

San Diego State University	CA	Xiamen University	6/1/2019
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Response from CI Headquarters
 “In the past 11 years, the Confucius Institute Headquarters (hereinafter referred to as “Headquarters”) and Xiamen University of China have attached great importance and extended tremendous support to the development of the Confucius Institute at San Diego State University (hereinafter referred to as “CI”), and completely performed the rights and obligations agreed to in the Renewal of Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and San Diego State University of the United States on Co-Development of Confucius Institute at San Diego State University (hereinafter referred to as “the Agreement”). However, as a partner, your university won’t be able to take the obligations of the Agreement any more due to the legislation enacted by the U. S. government and the pressure of the funding from Department of Defense, for which we deeply regret....However, we are delighted to see that your university will continue to work with Xiamen University on the Six Arts Center to develop multiple cultural exchange programs....We appreciated your university’s effort to demonstrate the real and important value of the CI in a fair and objective way, and we hope to make all due efforts with you to protect the CI’s reputation as before and always.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Adela de la Torre, President, San Diego State University, July 8, 2019.

Response from Chinese Partner University

University of California-Davis	CA	Jiangnan University	8/15/2020
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>"Especially right after the outbreak of the COVID-19, as the Chinese partner of CI program, Jiangnan University has donated 2000 masks to UC Davis. However, as a partner, without having a discussion with the Headquarters or with Jiangnan University, not even given us any prior notice, your university made a unilateral decision on April 28, 2020 to terminate the Agreement on August 15, 2020 and made the news accessible on the university's website, which means that your university hadn't taken the obligations pursuant to the Article 11 of the Agreement, which goes as:"either party intends to terminate this Agreement upon giving a written notice at least six months in advance of their intention to terminate." This action is undoubtedly with little respect to the Chinese partners and a violation of the contract, for which we deeply regret....It will be appreciated if you could give a fair and objective evaluation of the CI at UC Davis, and we are hoping that your university will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation as always, and facilitate the public awareness of a real Confucius Institute through various channels....Though your university gave up the Confucius Institute, we believe that your university will still value the relationship with Chinese institutions. As what said in your letter, we are interested to explore a new structure of cooperation, and we are supportive for your university to maintain and deepen the long-lasting partnership with Jiangnan University, to strengthen our collaboration to enhance international education and exchange to address these global concerns by joining hands and closing ranks." - Letter from (name redacted), Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Gary S. May, Chancellor, University of California Davis, April 30, 2020.</p>		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
Miami Dade College	FL	Jiangsu Normal University	12/2019
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>"It's with astonishment and disappointment to learn about the unilateral announcement of the University to conclude the Confucius Institute at the Miami Dade College (MDC), while we just renewed the Confucius Institute Agreement 3 months ago....However, as a partner, your university terminated the above agreements due to the political pressure, for which we deeply regret because it is against our Agreements....We hope your university could expound the role and value of the CI in a fair and objective way and protect the CI's reputation " - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Rolando Montoya, Miami Dade College, September 6, 2019.</p>		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of North Florida	FL	Shaanxi Normal University	8/1/2018
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>"I am deeply shocked that you informed us of terminating our cooperation all of a sudden and announced the closure of the Confucius Institute at the University of North Florida unilaterally before the expiration of our Agreement....[In 2014] Member of Congress Ander Crenshaw, former President John Delaney, Vice President Mauricio Gonzalez, Director of International Center Timothy Robinson, Superintendent of Duval County School District Ed Pratt-Dannals, etc. all wrote letters to endorse their support to the Confucius Institute at the UNF. ... In the past 4 years, the Confucius Institute Headquarters has attached great importance to and fully supported the development of Confucius Institute at the UNF. Under the leadership of UNF, the Chinese faculty have worked with American colleagues closely to teach Chinese language and carry out culture activities openly and transparently following the relevant laws and regulations. They have paid tremendous efforts for this mission and their achievements are worth respecting.As your partner, we hope you and UNF could appraise this cooperative program objectively and fairly, clarify the untrue criticism and groundless statements from few persons and media." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to David Szymanski, President, University of North Florida, August 15, 2018.</p>		
Response from Chinese Partner University	<p>"We were very shocked when we got the Confucius Institute Termination Notice, which cannot be accepted....However, UNF made such a disappointing decision without any explanation, which reflects that UNF didn't value the relationship with SNNU. On this account, we determined to terminate the cooperative relationship between SNNU and UNF." - Letter from You Xuqun, President, Shaanxi Normal University, to David Szymanski, President, University of North Florida, August 15, 2018.</p>		

University of West Florida	FL	Sichuan International Studies University	Fall 2017
Response from CI Headquarters	"I was shocked to be informed that UWF decided to suspend the CI ...Besides, as neither the Headquarters nor SISU had heard of negative comments from UWF in any kind on the above mentioned factors before, we were extremely shocked and confused about the news....We hope UWF will objectively and fairly deal with the attention given by American media and others to the closure of CI at UWF, so as to prevent people with ulterior motives distorting the fact and exerting negative influence to CI's brand and reputation." - Letter from Jing Wei, Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to Martha Saunders, President, University of West Florida, February 14, 2018.		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
Augusta University	GA	Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine	6/1/2018
Response from CI Headquarters	"As your partner, we cherish the bilateral cooperation and sincerely hope you and Augusta University will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to Brooks A. Keel, President, Augusta University, November 2, 2018.		
Response from Chinese Partner University	"I sincerely hope that you and our faculty currently assigned to your CI can keep the disengagement courteous and low profile....Sometimes new beginnings are disguised as painful endings." - Letter from Jianguang Xu, President, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, to Brooks A. Keel, President, Augusta University, October 27, 2018.		
Kennesaw State University	GA	Yangzhou University	10/3/2019
Response from CI Headquarters	"As your partner, we sincerely hope you and Kennesaw State University will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Ronald Matson, Senior Associate Vice President, Kennesaw State University, July 29, 2019.		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
Savannah State University	GA	Jiujiang University	7/1/2020
Response from CI Headquarters	"The raging COVID-19 pandemic is all the proof that human society should strengthen cooperation to fight against the virus. However, it's with regret and disappointment to learn about the University's decision to close the Confucius Institute at the Savannah State University (CISSU) at this critical time, which is committed to the cooperation and exchanges to enhance global understanding....Especially right after the outbreak of the COVID-19, as the Chinese partner of CISSU, Jiujiang University has donated 1000 masks to Savannah State University. However, as a partner, your university made a unilateral decision to terminate the Agreement ahead of expiration time, for which we deeply regret....We are hoping that your university will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation as always, and facilitate the public understanding of a real Confucius Institute through various channels...Though your university gave up the Confucius Institute, we believe that your university will still value the relationship with Chinese institutions. We are interested to explore a new structure of cooperation with your university and with the local school districts to maintain and deepen the long-lasting partnership with Chinese institutions, to strengthen our collaborative endeavor to enhance global understanding, exchange and collaboration, to address these global concerns by joining hands and closing ranks." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Kimberly Ballard Washington, Interim President, Savannah State University, July 20, 2020.		
Response from Chinese Partner University			

University of Hawaii Manoa	HI	Beijing Foreign Studies University	5/1/2019
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Response from CI Headquarters
 “We understand that it is with great regret that UH had to close the Confucius Institutes at UH Mānoa (CI-UHM) under such unfortunate circumstances. It appears that the independence of the universities is infringed by the government to such a degree that regular people-to-people, educational and cultural exchange programs are disrupted or even suspended...I am more than happy to learn that you plan to strength the tie with Beijing Foreign Studies University and I hope your efforts will come to fruition... We appreciate all the efforts UH Mānoa has made to make an objective and impartial evaluation of the CI-UHM, and to facilitate the winding up procedures in such a considerate manner with great sensitivity. The farewell message on the CI website tugs at my heartstrings.” - Email from Zhou Zhichang, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Confucius Institute Headquarters to Laura E. Lyons, Associate Vice Chancellor, University of Hawaii Manoa, June 4, 2019.

Response from Chinese Partner University

University of Idaho	ID	South China University of Technology	8/1/2020
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Response from CI Headquarters
 “To end such an excellent and down-to-earth program would severely undermine the internationalization of the University. In a world that is moving toward greater economic globalization and cultural diversity, the COVID-19 pandemic has further testified to the importance of international collaboration....I do hope that you and the University could continue to justify for the Confucius Institute and protect its reputation.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Scott Green, President, University of Idaho, May 26, 2021.

Response from Chinese Partner University

University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign	IL	Jiangxi Normal University	9/2017
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Response from CI Headquarters
 “We understand forming and maintaining an effective international partnership has never been easy and we are determined to strive to overcome the difficulties for advancing our shared educational missions together. Those difficulties we have encountered include the current Chinese higher education partner of the CI at UIUC, Jiangxi Normal University, of matching the academic prestige and capabilities of UIUC. Therefore, we have been working with Zhejiang University to help establish a new partnership model for the CI at UIUC....Hanban is also willing to continue our full support! I sincerely hope that you and your colleagues at UIUC will reconsider a negotiated renewal of the CI at UIUC contract.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to Robert J. Jones, Chancellor, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, August 15, 2017.

Response from Chinese Partner University

University of Kansas	KS	Central China Normal University	1/2020
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Response from CI Headquarters
 “However, as a partner, your university decided not to take the obligations of the Agreement due to the current circumstances, therefore, the K-12 school districts with outstanding Chinese programs that used to get continuous support from CI will no longer get that privilege, and the K-12 students of Kansas will lose the fair chances to learn Chinese, for which we deeply regret....We appreciated your university’s effort to disclose the real and important value of CI in a fair and objective way, and we are willing to discuss with you in terms of the new collaboration model in supporting your university’s Chinese programs as well as the local Chinese programs....We hope to make all due efforts with you to protect the CI’s reputation as before and always, and pursue proper solutions to address any problems caused by the closure of the CI.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Douglas A. Girod, Chancellor, University of Kansas, September 27, 2019.

Response from Chinese Partner University

Western Kentucky University	KY	North China Electric Power University	4/1/2019
Response from CI Headquarters	"We respect your decision with regard to closure of your Confucius Institute." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Timothy C. Caboni, President and Deborah Wilkins, General Counsel, Western Kentucky University, June 12, 2019.		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of Massachusetts Boston	MA	Renmin University of China	1/1/2019
Response from CI Headquarters			
Response from Chinese Partner University	"I am sorry that no matter how much our two universities have tried, your university has announced the sad news of the closing down of the Confucius Institute at UMass Boston on January 11th 2019. We both know it was not an easy decision to make, and we hope that it will not be the end of the academic partnership between our two universities." "I hope we can find other ways of cooperation in the near future.... Once again, I hope to highlight our willingness to maintain, deepen and strengthen our continued partnership with UMass Boston. Please feel free to contact me or my colleagues about any future possibilities." - Letter from Du Peng Vice President, Renmin University, to McDermott, Provost and Vice Chancellor, University of Massachusetts Boston, February 28, 2019.		
University of Maryland	MD	Nankai University	End of the spring 2020 semester
Response from CI Headquarters	"You have devoted great efforts to and spoke highly of the important contributions of the Confucius Institute at University of Maryland in promoting educational and cultural exchanges between China and the United States. However, as a partner, your university won't be able to take the obligations of the Agreement any more due to the pressure of the federal funding, for which we deeply regret....We deeply appreciate your efforts to assist in the transition of Confucius Institute to a new local partner....We hope your university will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation as always, and help to facilitate the public understanding of the real Confucius Institute through various channels." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Wallace D. Loh, President, University of Maryland, January 19, 2020.		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
Michigan State University	MI	The Open University of China	End of 2021
Response from CI Headquarters	"I do hope that your University continue to work hand-in-hand with The Open University of China and other partners, to find new ways a mid the current challenges, to further contribute to global collaboration through language and culture exchange. ... I sincerely wish that the University make smooth transference of related programs while winding up the Confucius Institute. ...I do hope that you and the University could continue to justify for the Confucius Institute and protect its reputation." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation to Samuel L. Stanley Jr., President, Michigan State University, April 16, 2021.		
Response from Chinese Partner University	"Though we are not able to continue our cooperation on Confucius Institute program, we still hope that your university can collaborate with Chinese institutions for language education and benefit the local Chinese learners through promotion of Chinese language and culture. I hope that the transference of CI programs to other offices can go on smoothly." - Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Samuel L. Stanley Jr., President, Michigan State University, February 20, 2021.		

Wayne State University	MI	Huazhong University of Science and Technology	1/30/2021
Response from CI Headquarters			
Response from Chinese Partner University		"If your decision to close the Confucius Institute cannot be reversed, I sincerely hope the cooperation and exchange between our two universities will continue and be fortified by signing a joint collaborative agreement. We would like to propose the establishment of a Chinese Language Center at WSU between our two universities with the support of the Chinese International Education Foundation, although we understand that this may take some time, given current political considerations." - Letter from Chen Jianguo, Vice President, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, to Ahmad M. Ezzeddine, Associate Vice President Educational Outreach and International Programs, Wayne State University, January 27, 2021.	
University of Minnesota	MN	Capital Normal University	2/1/2019
Response from CI Headquarters		"As your partner, we sincerely hope you and UMN will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation." - Letter from Jing Wei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Eric W. Kaler, President, University of Minnesota, December 25, 2018.	
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of Missouri	MO	Shanghai Normal University	8/2020
Response from CI Headquarters		"It's with great disappointment and shock to learn that your University has announced officially and unilaterally to terminate the Confucius Institute (CI), without any prior communication with the Headquarters or Shanghai Normal University....The sudden announcement of your University to close the CI due to external pressure, showed little respect to the Chinese partners and hurt the feelings of the Chinese teachers and volunteers. It's a step beyond our understanding....I sincerely hope that your University could work in concerted efforts with us, to continue to protect the CI's reputation, the interests of the local Chinese language learners and properly handle other remaining issues." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Alexander N. Cartwright, Chancellor, University of Missouri, January 19, 2020.	
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of Montana	MT	Southwest University of Political Science & Law	3/1/2019
Response from CI Headquarters		"Regarding the balance of CI fund, please facilitate to ask the University to provide a signed final accounting statement for CI fund from 2009 to 2018. In addition, please help to provide the asset inventory list. As of the detailed handling of the balanced fund, cultural assets, and appliances, we will notify you further once the new partner is finalized." - Email from Hao Pan, Division of American and Oceanian Confucius Institutes, Confucius Institute Headquarters/Hanban, to Suhan Chen, University of Montana, June 3, 2019.	
Response from Chinese Partner University			
North Carolina State University	NC	Nanjing Normal University	11/1/2018
Response from CI Headquarters		"As your partner, we cherish the bilateral cooperation and sincerely hope you and North Carolina State University will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to Randy Woodson, President, North Carolina State University, November 9, 2018.	
Response from Chinese Partner University			

University of North Carolina Charlotte	NC	Chinese Testing International	12/2020
Response from CI Headquarters			
Response from Chinese Partner University		<p>"We totally understand the decision that you have made in this difficult time and we are appreciative of your great efforts and devotion to operating Confucius Institute at UNC Charlotte since 2016....As before, Shanxi University remains committed to sustaining our strong partnership with UNC Charlotte and still values the cooperation with UNC Charlotte. We have had good collaboration in our Philosophy Graduates Program and Summer Spring Study Abroad Program. And we look forward to identifying more new ways of collaboration with UNC Charlotte in the future....Before the end of CI operation at UNC Charlotte, we are now trying to find another partner in Charlotte. If possible, I hope you and Dr. Nancy Gutierrez can kindly offer some help as much as you can." - Letter from Huang Guitian, President, Shanxi University, to Joan F. Lorden, Interim Chancellor Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of North Carolina Charlotte, undated.</p>	
Dickinson State University	ND		2012
Response from CI Headquarters		<p>"On behalf of the Confucius Institute Headquarters/Hanban, I would like to express my consent to your decision to put an end to the partnership agreement between us on establishing the Confucius Institute at Dickinson State University." - Letter from Wang Yongli Deputy Director General, Hanban, to D. C. Coston, President, Dickinson State University, March 1, 2012.</p>	
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of Nebraska Lincoln	NE	Xi'an Jiaotong University	12/2020
Response from CI Headquarters			
Response from Chinese Partner University		<p>"I highly appreciate your willingness to promote a new phase of partnership between UNL and XJTU on Chinese language teaching in the state of Nebraska. ... You can be ensured that our support and commitment for Chinese language teaching programs and cultural activities to promote the mutual understanding between our peoples will stand firm and unshakable." - Letter from Xi Guang, Vice President, Xi'an Jiaotong University, to Ronnie Green, Chancellor, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, December 16, 2020.</p>	
University of New Hampshire	NH	Chengdu University	7/30/2021
Response from CI Headquarters			
Response from Chinese Partner University		<p>"I hope in the near future, our two schools can form a similar joint establishment for mutual benefit. I was told one of the proposals circulating around was Sustainable Design and I think this is a great idea. Your school has always been a leader in sustainability among colleges in US. It would be great for us to collaborate. With that as a platform, we may be able to explore more possibilities with mutual interests." - Letter from Wang Qingyuan, President, Chengdu University, to "Jim," (James W. Dean, Jr.), President, University of New Hampshire, undated.</p>	
Clark County School District	NV		4/1/2019
Response from CI Headquarters		<p>"We are hoping that your school district will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation as always, and facilitate the public understanding of a real Confucius Institute through various channels." - Email from Miao Jiefang, Division of American and Oceanian Affairs, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Shannon La Neve, Clark County School District, July 20, 2020.</p>	
Response from Chinese Partner University			

Binghamton University	NY	National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts	7/9/2021
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>“Some politicians, by reason of their own political bias, damaged the CIs in the US, forcing CIs including the CICO into closure, which severely hurts not only the learners and those who have contributed to the CI, but also the friendly exchanges between the two countries....I trust that our cooperation in the CI program is the valuable asset to our all, and I sincerely hope this precious friendship of 12 years between BU and National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts (NACTA) can still last. ...If condition permits in the future, BU is welcome to come back to the CI family” - Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Harvey Stenger, President, Binghamton University, April 2, 2021.</p>		
Response from Chinese Partner University	<p>“I believe the sweet memories of our twelve-year CI program will be cherished by both universities. As the line of T.S. Eliot goes, “to make an end is often a beginning”, I am confident that we will find the best way to establish other collaborations for the benefits of our students and faculties in the near future. ” - Letter from Xiaodong Yiu, President, The National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts, to Harvey Stenger, President, Binghamton University, April 8, 2021.</p>		
Stony Brook University	NY	Zhongnan University of Economics and Law	5/5/2021
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>“The raging COVID-19 pandemic is all the proof that human society should strengthen cooperation to fight against the virus, However, it’s with regret and disappointment to learn about the University’s decision to close the Confucius Institute at Stony Brook University at this critical time....In the past 12 years, the former Confucius Institute Headquarters and Zhongnan University of Economics and Law have attached great importance and extended tremendous support to the development of the Confucius Institute at Stony Brook University, and completely performed the rights and obligations...However, as a partner, your university made a unilateral decision to close the Confucius Institute, for which we deeply regret. I want to reiterate that Confucius Institutes have always been committed to Chinese language learning and enhancing U.S.-China people-to-people exchanges. The stigmatization of Confucius Institutes deviates from the real practices of our cooperation. It is groundless political bias. History will prove that such behaviors are absolutely wrong and short-sighted. We are hoping that you and your university will protect the Confucius Institute’s reputation as always, and facilitate the public understanding of a real Confucius Institute through various channels.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Maurie McInnis, President, Stony Brook University, February 10, 2021.</p>		
Response from Chinese Partner University	<p>“We share the same opinion with you on this point that the closure does not mean the end of our partnership. Instead we will strive to maintain and strengthen the tie between us. Based on the strong relationship between Stony Brook University and ZUEL, we will explore new ways in our cooperation. For example, more schools can be involved in establishing new projects including visiting faculty, joint research, student exchange, language learning and cultural exchange. Faculty and students on both sides will benefit from these projects. We continue to strengthen the cooperation with Business School and jointly cultivate more outstanding students. We believe that a win-win situation will be ultimately achieved between Stony Brook University and ZUEL.” - Letter from Yang Canming, President, and Yao Li, Vice President, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, to Maurie McInnis, President, Stony Brook University, February 9, 2021.</p>		
University at Buffalo	NY	Capital Normal University	End of 2021
Response from CI Headquarters			
Response from Chinese Partner University	<p>“Regarding the issue of agreement termination, CNU totally understands and respects UB’s decision, and we hope that the long-standing friendly relationship between the two universities will never be affected by it. CNU treasures the key link of friendly exchanges between the two universities and is more than willing to work with UB in new ways of cooperation to keep benefiting Chinese learners in west New York State and keeps on building an ever-stronger ties with diversified collaboration in the field of academic research, disciplines construction, cultural and educational exchanges as well as community services.” - Letter from Meng Fanhua, President, Capital Normal University, to Satish K. Tripathi, President, University at Buffalo, undated.</p>		

Cleveland State University	OH	Capital University of Economics and Business	9/2021
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Response from CI Headquarters

“Your letter dated March 10, 2021 has been received. The raging COVID-19 pandemic is all the proof that human society should strengthen cooperation to fight against the virus. However, it’s with regret and disappointment to learn about the University’s decision to close the Confucius Institute at Cleveland State University at this critical time, which is committed to the cooperation and exchanges to enhance global understanding....In the past 13 years, the former Confucius Institute Headquarters and Capital University of Economics and Business have attached great importance and extended tremendous support to the development of the Confucius Institute at Cleveland State University, and completely performed the rights and obligations....However, as a partner, your university made a unilateral decision to close the Confucius Institute, for which we deeply regret.I want to reiterate that Confucius Institutes have always been committed to Chinese language learning and enhancing U.S.-China people-to-people exchanges. The stigmatization of Confucius Institutes deviates from the real practices of our cooperation. It is groundless political bias. History will prove that such behaviors are absolutely wrong and short-sighted. We are hoping that you and your university will protect the Confucius Institute’s reputation as always, and facilitate the public understanding of a real Confucius Institute through various channels....Though your university gave up the Confucius Institute, we believe that your university will still value the relationship with Chinese institutions. We are supportive of your plan to explore a new structure of cooperation with Capital University of Economics and Business to maintain and deepen the long-lasting partnership with Chinese institutions, to strengthen our collaborative endeavor to enhance global understanding, exchange and collaboration, to address these global concerns by joining hands.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to Harlan Sands, President, Cleveland State University, March 12, 2021.

Response from Chinese Partner University

Miami University	OH	Liaoning Normal University	6/30/2020
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Response from CI Headquarters

“It’s with shock and disappointment to learn about the University’s unilateral decision to stop hosting the Confucius Institute at Miami University (CIMU) without giving any reasons....In the past 12 years, the Confucius Institute Headquarters and Liaoning Normal University of China have attached great importance and extended tremendous support to the development of CIMU, and completely performed the rights and obligations agreed in the Renewal of Agreement between Confucius Institute Headquarters of China and Miami University in the United States of America on Co-Development of Confucius Institute at Miami University. However, as a partner, your university won’t be able to take the obligations of the Agreement any more, for which we deeply regret....We appreciate your efforts to give a fair and objective evaluation of CIMU and we are willing to work closely with you on wrapping-up procedures prior to the closure of the Confucius Institute on June 30, 2020. We hope your university will safeguard the Confucius Institute’s reputation as always, and facilitate the public understanding of a real Confucius Institute through various channels.” - Letter from Jing Wei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Gregory Crawford, President, Miami University, March 12, 2020.

Response from Chinese Partner University

Portland State University	OR	Soochow University	End of the Spring 2021 semester
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>"It is to be regretted and lamented that Portland State University has decided to close its Confucius Institute....Some politicians, by reason of their own political bias, damaged the CIs in the US, forcing CIs including the CI at PSU into closure, which severely hurts not only the learners and those who have contributed to the CI, but also the friendly exchanges between the two countries. Your recognition for CI, Soochow University and Director WANG Yu in the letter leaves me even more convinced of the value of CI and its bright future. Only through communication and exchanges, can we better know, understand and embrace each other to jointly build a world with mutual respect and inclusiveness. I trust that our cooperation in the CI program is the valuable asset to our all, and I sincerely wish that PSU and Soochow University can continue to cooperate in fields including the Chinese language teaching in the new mode....If condition permits in the future, PSU is welcome to come back to CI family." - Letter from Yang Wei, President, Chinese International Education Foundation, to Stephen Percy, President, Portland State University, February 5, 2021.</p>		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of Rhode Island	RI	Zhejiang University	12/1/2018
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>"I am deeply shocked that you informed us of terminating our cooperation all of a sudden and decided to close the Confucius Institute at the University of Rhode Island due to the influence of John McCain National Defense Authorization Act....As your partner, we hope you and URI could appraise this cooperative program objectively and fairly, clarify the untrue criticism and statements about the Confucius Institute. It is also our hope that you will deal with any issue caused by the hasty closure of the Confucius Institute properly to minimize negative impact." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Executive Deputy Director-General, Hanban, to David M. Dooley, President, University of Rhode Island, January 18, 2019.</p>		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of South Carolina	SC	Beijing Language and Culture University	12/31/2020
Response from CI Headquarters	<p>"The raging COVID-19 pandemic is all the proof that human society should strengthen cooperation to fight against the virus. However, as a partner, your university made a unilateral decision to close the Confucius Institute, for which we deeply regret....Though your university gave up the Confucius Institute, we believe that your university will still value the relationship with Chinese institutions. We are supportive of your plan to explore a new structure of cooperation with Beijing Language and Culture University to maintain and deepen the long-lasting partnership with Chinese institutions, to strengthen our collaborative endeavor to enhance global understanding, exchange and collaboration, to address these global concerns by joining hands....The stigmatization of Confucius Institutes deviates from the real practices of our cooperation. It is groundless political bias. History will prove that such behaviors are absolutely wrong and short-sighted. We are hoping that you and your university will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation as always, and facilitate the public understanding of a real Confucius Institute through various channels." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Director General, Center for Language Education and Cooperation, to William F. Tate IV, Executive Vice President and Provost, University of South Carolina, February 3, 2021.</p>		

Response from Chinese Partner University

“However, the epidemic, the political disaster and the coercion of US-China relationship have curbed our collaboration so that Dean Ford of college of Arts and Sciences have made the immature decision of closing the CI at UofSC. Pursuant to the agreement, either party who initiates the closure is supposed to give a six-month notice to the other party for preparation for closure. But actually Dean Ford of CAS has no intention of informing Confucius institute in advance, and in November the CI website was abruptly closed without any notice. In the wake of it, my further visa extension was rejected by CAS without any explanation, finally Confucius Institute was informed by CAS to close. This array of decisions without notice or explanation could be construed as an irreverent attitude to the agreement signed by the three parties....A prudent decision regarding CI at UofSC is in fact beneficial and crucial to UofSC in terms of future collaboration with Beijing Language and Culture University and other Chinese universities, and even of recruitment of Chinese international students because we respect those who respect us, and we cooperate with those who observe rules and guidelines.” - Email from Yue Li, Associate Professor of Translation Studies and Deputy Director of the Confucius Institute at The University of South Carolina, writing on behalf of Beijing Language and Culture University, to Bob Caslen, President, and William F. Tate IV, Provost, University of South Carolina, January 5, 2021.

Texas A&M University	TX	Ocean University of China in Qingdao	4/1/2018
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Response from CI Headquarters

Response from Chinese Partner University

“I am writing to express how shocked and confused I am at the announcement by Mr. John Sharp, president of the Texas A&M University System, to end its partnership with Confucius Institute....The accusations of Confucius Institute are made by a few people in the U.S. because of their lack of true knowledge of its real situation, which, I am afraid, may severely affect the normal operations of the institute, impair the cooperation between our two universities that we have maintained for years, and even put into risk the long-term education exchange and cooperation between China and U.S.. We fully trust your judgment and hope that our cooperation is free of any political influence. We hope that you could continue to support the development of Confucius Institute and, as usual, we will work together with you to further our cooperation.” - Letter from Yu Zhigang, President, Ocean University, to Michael Young, President, Texas A&M University, April, 6, 2018.

University of Texas - Dallas	TX	Southeast University	8/1/2019
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Response from CI Headquarters

“As your partner, we sincerely hope you and UT Dallas will protect the Confucius Institute’s reputation.” - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Richard Benson, President, University of Texas Dallas, March 14, 2019.

Response from Chinese Partner University

“I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to you and all your colleagues engaged in the endeavors to promote the development of the CI at UTD and the scholarly collaborations and exchanges between UTD and SEU in spite of the present discouraging situation....It is understood that we do not want to see the closing event would impact the current mutual collaborations and faculty and students exchanges between UTD and SEU, and SEU would therefore consider about discussing future collaborative programs with UTD and working on a new agreement after the closing of the CI at UTD is properly settled....If the termination of the 2012 agreement, or in other words, the closing of the CI at UTD for political reason, is inevitable, I am hereby sincerely hoping that UTD could proceed with the issue based on the consensus we have reached accordingly: ...toning down the closing event to the utmost of your power.” - Letter from Wang Baoping, Executive Vice President, Southeast University, to Richard C. Benson, President, University of Texas Dallas, March 15, 2019.

University of Texas San Antonio	TX	University of International Business and Economics	2/1/2019
Response from CI Headquarters	"As your partner, we sincerely hope you and UTSA will protect the Confucius Institute's reputation." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Taylor Eighmy, President, University of Texas San Antonio, March 5, 2019.		
Response from Chinese Partner University	"As a symbol of China's unremitting efforts for world peace and international cooperation, the Confucius Institute serves as one of an important form of people-to-people exchanges between China and the United States....I sincerely hope that in the future our two universities can further deepen our cooperation and promote exchanges in areas such as co-establishment of disciplines, cultural exchanges and mutual visits between teachers and students. Meanwhile, I sincerely invite you and UTSA's excellent professors to teach in our summer school....Therefore, I hope to have another communication and make more efforts on the issues of the construction of CI by the two universities. I will visit the United States in the middle of April. If possible, I am very willing to meet with you in your university to ensure the continued cooperation between the two universities on the platform of cultural exchange between China and the United States." - Letter from Wang Jiaqiong, President, University of International Business and Economics, to Taylor Eighmy, President, University of Texas San Antonio, February 25, 2019.		
College of William and Mary	VA	Beijing Normal University	6/30/2021
Response from CI Headquarters			
Response from Chinese Partner University	"Though we are not able to continue our existing joint CI cooperation, we now have a different cooperative proposal on dual degree program in MEd in teaching Chinese as foreign language (TCFL). Since it would be hard to learn how to teach Chinese as foreign language without actual experience aboard [sic], BNU would like to funded some of our Master students in TCFL, who are qualified to your academic standards, to study and registered as your students in the same or similar program, by the end of which, they will graduate with both degrees from your university and BNU." - Email from Kai Xiao, Beijing Normal University to Michael Gibbs Hill, Steve Hanson, Ying Liu, College of William and Mary, January 24, 2021.		
Old Dominion University	VA	Minzu University of China	6/30/2020
Response from CI Headquarters	"However, as a partner, your university won't be able to take the obligations of the Agreement any more due to the pressure of receiving the federal funding, for which we deeply regret." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, Deputy Chief Executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Augustine Agho, Provost, Old Dominion University, March 16, 2020.		
Response from Chinese Partner University			
University of Washington	WA	Sichuan University, Chongqing Municipal Education Commission	1/2020
Response from CI Headquarters	"As you noted in the letter, the Headquarters would like to work together with you to properly handle the transition of the Confucius Institute. The Headquarters will exert itself to provide assistance and support if there is any need." - Letter from Ma Jianfei, deputy chief executive, Confucius Institute Headquarters, to Jeffrey M. Riedinger, vice provost, University of Washington, September 18, 2019.		
Response from Chinese Partner University			

University of Wisconsin-Platteville	WI	South-Central University for Nationalities	5/1/2021
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Response from CI Headquarters

Response from Chinese Partner University

"I know that it is not easy for you to make this decision. I suggest we work together on a university level to continue to offer Chinese Language credit courses and Chinese Kungfu programs. SCUN will gladly continue funding this operation. We just celebrated Chinese New Year. 2021 is the year of Ox. Ox is a symbol of strength, diligence, and resilience in Chinese traditional culture. I hope that the cooperation and friendship between our universities will last as long as the tenacity of an ox. This year SCUN will celebrate its 70th anniversary in November. On behalf of SCUN, I sincerely invite you to join us for the celebration. At that time, we will continue to discuss the future cooperation between our universities. " - Letter from Jinlin Li, President, South-Central University for Nationalities, to Dennis J. Shields, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin Platteville, February 23, 2021.

**Appendix IV:
Open Confucius
Institutes**

Appendix IV: Open Confucius Institutes

Seventeen Confucius Institutes remained open when this report went to press in March 2022. On the NAS website we publish a version of this list that will be updated as we learn of new information, available at <https://www.nas.org/blogs/article/how-many-confucius-institutes-are-in-the-united-states>.

This list is organized alphabetically by state.

American Institution	Chinese Partner Institution	State	Date Started
Troy University	Hebei Normal University of Science and Technology	AL	10/11/2007
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.troy.edu/confucius/		
San Diego Global Knowledge University	Xiamen University	CA	06/2019
Confucius Institute Website	https://newscenter.sdsu.edu/sdsu_newscenter/news_story.aspx?sid=77714		
Notes	Transferred from San Diego State University.		
Stanford University	Peking University	CA	9/27/2013
Confucius Institute Website	https://ealc.stanford.edu/confucius-institute/confucius-institute-overview		
Wesleyan College	Guangzhou University	GA	4/11/2013
Confucius Institute Website	http://www.wesleyancollege.edu/academics/Confucius-Institute-Home-Page.cfm		
Simpson County Schools	North China Electric Power University	KY	7/1/2019
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.wku.edu/news/articles/index.php?view=article&articleid=7814		
Notes	Transferred from Western Kentucky University.		
St. Cloud State University	The Education Department of Jilin Province	MN	8/30/2013
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.stcloudstate.edu/confucius/		
Notes	CI is "paused" while the university conducts a review.		
Webster University	Beijing Language and Culture University	MO	11/11/2007
Confucius Institute Website	http://www.webster.edu/confucius-institute/		

Alfred University	China University of Geosciences, Wuhan	NY	1/20/2009
Confucius Institute Website	https://confucius.alfred.edu/		
China Institute	East China Normal University	NY	9/1/2005
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.chinainstitute.org/about-us/confucius-institute-at-china-institute-cici/		
University of Akron	Henan University	OH	11/3/2008
Confucius Institute Website	http://www.uakron.edu/ci/		
Notes	Scheduled to close June 30, 2022.		
University of Toledo	Yanshan University	OH	8/10/2009
Confucius Institute Website	http://www.utoledo.edu/cisp/confucius_institute/		
East Central Ohio Educational Service Center		OH	At least 2012
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.ecoesc.org/ci/		
Bryant University	China University of Geosciences, Wuhan	RI	9/14/2007
Confucius Institute Website	https://china.bryant.edu/confucius-institute/		
Notes	Will not reapply for funding, possibly will close.		
University of Utah	Sichuan University	UT	10/19/2010
Confucius Institute Website	https://confucius-institute.utah.edu/		
Southern Utah University	Hunan Normal University	UT	5/18/2015
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.suu.edu/confucius/		
Notes	Will close on June 30, 2022.		
Davis School District		UT	2012
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.dsdlanguages.com/confucius-inst		
Pacific Lutheran University	Sichuan University, Chongqing Education Commission	WA	11/2020
Confucius Institute Website	https://www.plu.edu/confucius-institute/		
Notes	Transferred from the University of Washington.		

Confucius Institutes, once a strategic part of China's overseas influence campaign, have almost disappeared from the United States: 104 of 118 have shut down. But the demise of Confucius Institutes has not deterred the Chinese government, which has persuaded American colleges and universities to re-open and rebrand Confucius Institute programs under new names. *After Confucius Institutes: China's Enduring Influence on American Higher Education*, a report by the National Association of Scholars, documents the new ways in which the Chinese government exerts undue influence on American colleges and universities.

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