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DEDICATION

John Owen Haley: Scholar, Mentor and Friend

The article that leads off this issue, "Lessons from a Changing Japan," is based on John Owen Haley's inaugural lecture as the Garvey, Schubert & Barer Professor of Law, which he presented at a ceremony celebrating his appointment to that position. That professorship, the first permanent endowed professorship at the University of Washington School of Law, takes its name from a law firm that has long been at the forefront in legal relations with Japan. Thus, selection to the professorship represents an especially fitting and richly deserved honor for John, for over the past two decades he has contributed as much to American understanding of Japanese law as anyone.

John's accomplishments are far too numerous to list, but in this brief dedication I will touch on four aspects: John as scholar, as promoter of scholarship on Asian law, as teacher, and as colleague. Ever since joining the faculty at the University of Washington School of Law in 1974, John has been one of the most influential and productive Japanese law scholars in the United States. Among other works, his "The Myth of the Reluctant Litigant," published in the *Journal of Japanese Studies* in 1978, set the framework for much of the later debate over the supposed absence of litigiousness and rights consciousness in Japan. It remains one of the most widely cited articles on Japanese law ever published, and has spawned numerous other articles by both Japanese and American scholars. In a similar manner, his work on administrative law and administrative guidance has had a great impact on subsequent research on those topics. His research and writing have extended far beyond those fields, though, embracing such seemingly diverse areas as antitrust, civil procedure, contracts, criminal law, and the legal profession.

He invariably looks beyond the stereotypes prevalent among Western writers; and his works are also characterized by attention to history. His award-winning book, *Authority without Power: Law and the Japanese Paradox*, published in 1991 by Oxford University Press, reflects all of these qualities, and promises to influence the ways in which Westerners (and the Japanese) view and debate Japanese law long into the future.

Beyond his own writings, John has been an unfailing champion of the development of materials for the study of Asian law and of work on Asian

law by other scholars. He has compiled extensive sets of course materials on Japanese administrative law, Japanese antitrust law, comparative contracting, and the legal systems of North Asia; and, together with Professor Dan Fenno Henderson, he compiled a comprehensive set of materials for a survey course on Japanese law. A current project, a textbook on comparative law on which John is collaborating with Professors John Henry Merryman and David S. Clark, promises to give Asian law the recognition it deserves for the first time in a mainstream comparative law textbook. In addition, during the fifteen years in which John served as editor-in-chief of the journal *Law in Japan: An Annual*, he encouraged the work of many others and helped publish countless important materials on Japanese law.

As much as he enjoys his own scholarship and debates with other academics, John may enjoy teaching students even more. As professor and a principal driving force for the Asian Law Program at the University of Washington (and visiting professor at other schools), he has taught Japanese law to hundreds of American students, some of whom are now teaching that subject themselves, and has also helped guide hundreds of Asian students in their work toward LL.M. and Ph.D. degrees. Moreover, rather than simply continuing to teach the same courses in the same way, John frequently takes on new courses and continually explores ways of increasing interaction between U.S. and foreign students. As examples, John has developed a course in international contracting that utilizes simulated problems and involves negotiation and drafting by teams composed of U.S. and foreign students, including students enrolled at both the Law School and Business School at the University of Washington. Seeking to provide students with an even broader experience, he has recently organized seminars in which teams of American students negotiate international trade issues, largely by fax, with teams of Japanese and German students. With the advent of e-mail, even more ambitious projects cannot be far in the future.

Finally, on a personal note, John has been a superb colleague. Five years ago, as a junior faculty member in Japanese law coming to a school with an established program and established scholars in the field, I was naturally concerned over what relations with those colleagues would be like. Any fears I may have had quickly disappeared. In fact, one of the greatest pleasures for me has been John's presence at the University of Washington. He has been wonderfully supportive and generous with his time when I have sought help, but has never sought to impose his views or wishes on me. I can only wish that all junior faculty members should have senior colleagues like him.

Last fall, shortly before he left for Japan to teach for a year as visiting professor at Tohoku University, John expressed concern — with a touch of false modesty, I suspect — over what he would do now that he had published *Authority without Power*. That book, he said, encapsulated the views on Japanese law he had been developing for most of the prior two decades, and he wasn't sure what to focus on next. As the article that follows reveals, it did not take long for John to begin developing new themes; and I am looking forward to his return to the University of Washington so that I can begin to discuss and debate them with the new Garvey, Schubert & Barer Professor.

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