It is a pleasure to welcome students, faculty, and visitors to the 2008–2009 Academic Year at the Fairbank Center. Our purpose is to study China together in all its dimensions: its art and literature, its business and politics, its history, and its future direction. To this, in this Olympic year, we may now add the study of sports.

We convene our year in the aftermath of a spectacular Olympics, not only for China in its role as gracious host, but perhaps above all as yet another measure of China’s return to a position of global eminence. As one of our graduate alumni (and this year a Radcliffe Fellow), Professor Guoqi Xu, has shown in his new book, *Olympic Dreams*, much has changed since 1932, when China sent its first (and, in that year, only) Olympic athlete to the games. Then, China was pleased just to take part. In the Maoist period, sporting competitions were subordinated to political friendships (Professor Xu reveals a history of match-fixing and tanking that would do the 1919 Black Sox proud.) Today, China plays to win.

Here at Harvard, we aim to win in the realm of scholarship, and we will be active in multiple arenas. The Fairbank Center will host its regular series of seminars in cultural, political, strategic, historical, and gender studies, to name but a fraction of our standing programs.

Dr. Douglas Spelman, who recently concluded his tenure as United States Consul General in Shanghai, will give the 2008 Charles Neuhauser Memorial Lecture, reflecting on “China’s Modernization: Reflections of an Historian Turned Diplomat.” Dr. Spelman’s doctoral dissertation was on the great Chinese scholar and educator Cai Yuanpei, and it is fitting that his talk postdates by but a few days a joint (Harvard and UC Berkeley) Forum on Higher Education in China.

“The first premise of all human history,” Marx wrote in *The German Ideology*, “is, of course, the existence of living human individuals.” Assuming that people make their own history, the Center is privileged to co-host in November the First International Workshop on Biographical Databases in Chinese Studies, which will bring together scholars from Taiwan, China, Japan, Europe, and the United States who have been working on biographical databases that hold hundreds of thousands of biographies for the study of China.

In the spring, the Center will commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the People’s Republic of China with a major international conference. We aim to look back, over the past 60 years, to assess the success and limitations of the People’s Republic in the light of Chinese history; and we shall attempt to look forward to coming decades for the PRC and for twenty-first-century China.

You will find details about these and many, many other seminars, conferences, programs, and workshops on our website at: www.fas.harvard.edu/~fairbank. For information close to the date, please check the Asia Bulletin at: www.fas.harvard.edu/~asiactr/events.html.

Now, let me use the rest of this greeting to welcome all to the new academic year. Every fall we bring in new freshmen, new graduate students, and new faculty colleagues, all of whom we hope will benefit by their participation in the Center’s programs. But let me say a special word about our new Fellows and Visiting Scholars.

“To welcome scholars from afar, is that not also a pleasure?” It has been an honor for the Fairbank Center since its inception in 1955 to be a place where talent gathers to reflect, research, and write across the broad spectrum of China studies.

*continued on page 2*
2008 NEUHAUSER LECTURE

DOUGLAS SPELMAN
Former US Consul General in Shanghai, 2002–2005

"China’s Modernization:
Reflections of an Historian Turned Diplomat"

Wednesday, October 15, 2008, 4:00 pm
CGIS Building South, Room S020, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge

Free and open to the public. Reception follows.

Douglas Spelman's career combines both academic and diplomatic service, the theme of the Charles Neuhauser Memorial Lecture series. Over a 30-year diplomatic career, Dr. Spelman gained extensive experience in East Asia, having been posted to the People's Republic of China (PRC), Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and Kuala Lumpur. In the PRC, he has served in both Beijing and Shanghai.

As a graduate student at Harvard in 1967, Dr. Spelman worked at the East Asian Research Center (predecessor of the Fairbank Center) with Charles Neuhauser, helping to translate Red Guard documents. Dr. Spelman received his PhD from Harvard in 1973, writing a dissertation entitled “Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei (蔡 元 培) 1868–1923.” Ts'ai (Cai) was a noted reformer and philosopher in the late Qing and early Republic, and the famous Chancellor of Peking University during the May Fourth period. He was vitally concerned with China’s modernization, a theme that Spelman saw played out during his own career. Following graduation, Dr. Spelman taught Chinese history at Bucknell University, Tunghai University in Taiwan, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong. While in the graduate program, he helped interpret for the visit of the Chinese ping-pong team to the United States in 1972, a break-through event that marked a new chapter in US-PRC diplomatic relations.

He joined the United States Foreign Service in 1977. He headed the Political Section in Taipei from 1992 to 1995 when Taiwan's democracy was just beginning to flourish. He was Chief of the Economic/Political Section at the Consulate General in Hong Kong from 1995 to 1999, before and after the historic transition to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

As Consul General in Shanghai from 2002 to 2005, Dr. Spelman oversaw America's rapidly expanding political, commercial, and cultural ties with China's most dynamic region. More recently, he ran the State Department's Taiwan desk, serving in 2007 until May 2008 as Director of the Office of Taiwan Coordination in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. He holds the rank of Minister Counselor in the Senior Foreign Service.

For his talk "China’s Modernization: Reflections of an Historian Turned Diplomat," Dr. Spelman will focus on the People's Republic of China, but will draw as well on his long involvement elsewhere in East Asia. He will consider various aspects of China's modernization, including: clues which might, or might not, be provided by the experiences of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore regarding the future of the PRC; the current yearning for a set of 'values' that one finds among many people in the PRC, including the role and possible contributions of Confucianism; and the effectiveness of US efforts to influence the PRC's domestic and international behavior.

William Kirby, Director of the Fairbank Center, will introduce Douglas Spelman. A reception for the audience will follow the talk.
First International Workshop on
Biographical Databases in Chinese Studies

ORGANIZED BY PETER BOL, CARSWELL PROFESSOR OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES AND CIVILIZATIONS
AND DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER FOR GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, November 21–23, 2008
CGIS Building South, Room S020, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

The Workshop is being convened by the China Biographical Database Project of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica, and the Center for Premodern Chinese History of Peking University. Conference information will be posted at the China Biographical Database website.

The conference will bring together scholars from Taiwan, China, Japan, Europe, and the United States who have been working on biographical databases for the study of China. Experts in markup methodology and the computational analysis of unstructured text will also participate. The workshop will address both practical issues relating to databases and historical issues relating to the use of biographical data to develop new insights into China's history.

Biography has been one of the major forms for the recording of the past in China since the Han dynasty. It is estimated that there are 250,000 biographies in various formats in the Chinese historical record. To this may be added biographical references in multiple sources: lists of examination degree recipients from the Song through the Qing, records of local officials and students in local gazetteers, official appointment lists in the Qing, etc.

In contrast to study of policy, institutions, the economy, and fiscal history, biography draws our attention to the relationships between people and the possibilities for and constraints on individual agency. Biography is a way of thinking about and remembering the past that has had a very long history, represented most systematically in modern research by the biographical dictionaries for the Republican, Qing, Ming, and Song periods and the various indices for biographical materials.

Over the last 20 years, the use of relational databases to compile and analyze relationships in data and the ongoing transformation of historical texts into searchable digital files have led to the creation of a number of person-based databases. Examples include the Tang Historical Figures Database at Kyoto University, the Ming Qing Archive Name Authority Database at Academia Sinica, the Ming Qing Women's Writings at McGill University, China Vitae for the leadership of China today, and the China Biographical Database at Harvard, as well as many other individual and collaborative projects.

The workshop has three goals: first, to give creators of databases an opportunity to introduce their projects, which extend from the Han dynasty into the present day; second, to explore means by which online systems can be made interoperable, so that users of one system will have access to relevant information in other systems; and third, to introduce new computational techniques for extracting data from Chinese texts, thus greatly increasing the ability of databases to add to their content.

For further information contact Peter Bol at pkbol@fas.harvard.edu.
This is a study of visuality in early modern and modern China. Its focus, however, is not so much on imagery per se but rather on how vision itself has been conceived, imagined, and deployed in a variety of discursive contexts. Of particular interest is how these discourses of vision have been used to articulate issues of gender and desire, and specifically processes of gendered subject formation. Through detailed readings of narrative works by eight authors of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—ranging from the canonical to the popular to the esoteric—the study identifies three distinct constellations of visual concerns corresponding to the late Imperial, mid-twentieth century, and contemporary periods, respectively. At the same time, however, it argues that those historical periodizations themselves do not reflect a smooth, unidirectional, temporal movement; rather, they are the result of a complex process of retrospection and anticipatory projection. The goal of this volume is to use a focus on tropes of visuality and gender to reflect on shifting understandings of the significance of Chineseness, modernity, and Chinese modernity.
The symposium has several objectives. It will present the results of a very productive multi-year collaborative effort of Japanese and Chinese historians to examine Sino-Japanese relations over the course of the twentieth century. It also asks participants to step back and assess more generally the results of the many such international projects involving scholars from East Asia and elsewhere that have convened in the past two decades. What sorts of efforts have been particularly successful? What are the most critical issues that should be addressed in ongoing efforts of this sort? In particular, how can scholars address the gap—perhaps growing—between academic historical understanding and more nationalistic popular views? What is the potential for ongoing efforts at historical dialogue in East Asia that transcend particular national histories?

The symposium grew out of a long-term project undertaken by Japanese and overseas Chinese historians, supported by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, which produced a book of essays whose title can be translated as Contentious Issues in Modern Sino-Japanese Relations: Toward a History Beyond Borders. This book was initially published in both Chinese [PRC] and Japanese editions in 2006. An English translation is now underway, and the Harvard Asia Center has indicated its interest in publishing that translation. Drafts of most if not all of the chapters are available for participants to read and comment on.

The symposium broadens the community of scholars engaged in this particular inquiry to include those from the PRC and from Korea. The participants will discuss future scholarly projects involving the original participants and others.

The symposium is made possible by the generous support of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. It is co-sponsored locally by the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, and the Harvard Asia Center. We are excited about the possibilities of broadening the community of scholars engaged in efforts to expand common ground in interpretations of modern history in East Asia.

Affiliates of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, as well as the general public, are welcome to register and attend the symposium. To register your attendance, please send an email to Lindsay Strogatz at strogatz@fas.harvard.edu.

The conference website at http://gist.fas.harvard.edu/HYI/?q=content/historical-dialogue-and-reconciliation-east-asia
Ashley Esarey, An Wang Postdoctoral Fellow
asley.esarey@gmail.com

Ashley Esarey received his PhD in political science at Columbia University in 2006. His research considers how media freedom affects democratization and how censorship promotes support for non-democratic regimes. At Harvard, he will work on a book project, “Unwilling Mouthpiece: Propaganda and Pluralism in Chinese Media.” Since the 1980s, commercialization of China’s media has increased propaganda while reducing the space to challenge the state and consider opposing perspectives. More propaganda has not meant more effective propaganda. Although state control over political information remains strong, it has encountered resistance from media reluctant to comply with restrictions now that the state does not provide subsidies, as well as from citizens who use the Internet to express dissent.

Todd Hall, Princeton-Harvard China and the World Postdoctoral Fellow
tball@uchicago.edu

Todd Hall received his PhD in political science from the University of Chicago in 2008. While at Harvard, his topic will be “Emotional States: Emotional Idioms in International Relations.” The research seeks to provide a theoretical foundation for addressing the role of emotional behavior at the interstate level. For this purpose, he will develop a theory of emotional idioms, which are defined as implicitly shared understandings of emotional rhetoric, expressive behavior, and action tendencies. In contrast to scholars who advocate focusing on individual-level emotions, he proposes investigating the possibility that policymakers, regardless of what their own emotions may be, strategically draw upon emotional idioms when formulating foreign policy. In particular, he suggests that the use of emotional idioms in international relations provides a means to express intentions and convey meaningful signals. To probe the utility of this theoretical framework relative to neo-utilitarian approaches, three empirical domains will be examined: German-Israeli relations, Sino-American relations, and the responses of various state governments to the September 11 attacks.

Elisabeth Kaske, An Wang Postdoctoral Fellow
kaske@em.uni-frankfurt.de

Elisabeth Kaske received her PhD at the University of Heidelberg in 2006. At Harvard, her research will be “The Qing Government and Venality in the Post-Taiping Era.” The study focuses on the development and the implications of the legal sale of offices and titles in Late Qing China at a time when this practice had already reached its limits as a means of public finance but was not yet abolished. The proposed study will explore venality from the state’s perspective and focus on two aspects: First, why did the sale of offices continue when more potent means of public finance had already been found? Second, how did the expansion of venality after the Xianfeng era affect the functioning of the administration?

Andrew Kennedy, Princeton-Harvard China and the World Postdoctoral Fellow
abk1001@gmail.com

Andrew Kennedy received his PhD in 2007 from the Department of Government at Harvard. He is currently completing a book manuscript focusing on Mao Zedong and Jawaharlal Nehru that explores why leaders sometimes make surprisingly bold choices in foreign policy. Entitled “The Origins of Audacity: National Efficacy Beliefs and the Cold War Crusades of Mao and Nehru,” the project explores how both Mao and Nehru developed strong beliefs about the “national efficacy” of their states in their respective struggles for power, beliefs which then shaped their very different approaches to foreign policy after they came to power. In addition, he will also begin a new project exploring how China and India are pursuing energy and environmental security in the post-Cold War era.
Lynette Ong, An Wang Postdoctoral Fellow  
onglynette@gmail.com

Lynette Ong received her PhD in political science at Australian National University in 2007. She works on the political economy of rural finance in China. Her research speaks to the literatures on rural development in China and the political economy of finance in transition countries. Dr. Ong will be completing a book manuscript in this area during her fellowship.

Elya Jun Zhang 張珺, An Wang Postdoctoral Fellow  
elya.zhang@gmail.com

Elya Zhang grew up in Fujian and graduated from Renmin University in Beijing before moving to the University of California at San Diego and taking her PhD in history in 2008. She will take an assistant professorship at Fordham University in the fall of 2009. At Harvard, she will study “Spider Manchu: Duanfang, Networks, and the Human Landscape of Late Qing Reform.” The project adopts a network approach to explore China’s transition from empire to nation. It covers the period from 1900 to 1915 and focuses on how provincial officials, with Manchu statesman Duanfang as the central figure, used favors, symbols, personal bonds, and resource exchanges to command the political economy of the reform era.

SHUM FELLOWS

Yang Dian, Shum Fellow  
dianyang@fas.harvard.edu

Yang Dian is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Harvard. The title of his project is “Modernizing Chinese Firms: China’s Adoption of American-Style Corporate Governance.” The research will investigate the causes, processes, and consequences of the shareholder-oriented corporate governance (CG) reform of Chinese publicly held companies since the late 1990s. Specifically, the project will address the following questions: Why and how did Chinese public companies adopt shareholder-oriented CG practices, such as the independent/outside director system? What are the effects of the adopted CG practices on firm outcomes, especially on three important issues: CEO turnover, corporate strategy, and firm performance? Are the American shareholder-oriented CG practices effective in disciplining CEOs and corporate management, making the Chinese firms more ‘modern,’ more competitive, and better in performance? In a broader perspective, this project aims at examining the role of the state, financial markets, and globalization in shaping the corporate governance and corporate strategy of large Chinese corporations. The research will take both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

Zhang Min, Shum Fellow  
minzhang@fas.harvard.edu

Zhang Min is a PhD candidate in the Department of Anthropology at Harvard. The title of her project is “The Politics of Schooling in a Changing Moral World—An Investigation on Education and Identity in Rural Shaanxi.” Her dissertation research will investigate the educational strategies of rural families in the changing moral world of post-reform China. The study will attempt to go beyond the changing nature of schooling from the perspective of individual actors, both inside and outside of schools. This approach will also contribute to studies of social action—the interplay of agency and structure—in political anthropology and critical theories of education.
Visiting Scholars

He Rowena Xiaoqing 何曉清
xhe@oise.utoronto.ca

Dr. He received her PhD in 2008 from the University of Toronto. She is a postdoctoral fellow of the Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada. Her postdoctoral project is entitled "Identifying with a 'Rising China': An Inquiry into Overseas Chinese Students' Nationalist Sentiment." China’s emerging nationalism in the post-Tiananmen era has been closely observed by China scholars. The year 2006 witnessed a series of dramatic nationalist demonstrations when Chinese students on Western campuses such as Harvard, MIT, and the University of Toronto protested against scholarly discussions in which they thought China's image was being tarnished. Chinese students involved in these events interpreted discussions on social and political problems associated with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) regime as an offense to the Chinese nation and its people, they diverted academic discussions to the questioning of the discussants’ national loyalty. What are the implications of such a phenomenon for the future of China and the world if these students return to China to join the political elite, or choose to stay in the West but remain vocal on China-related affairs? This project will explore two issues: (1) the development of overseas Chinese students' national allegiance, attitudes, and identities in relation to their political socialization/de/re-socialization experiences; and (2) the relationship between the concept of a "rising China" and the students’ "patriotic" responses.

Hsu Rachel Hui-chi 許慧琦
bchsui@thu.edu.tw

Dr. Hsu received her PhD in 2001 from National Chengchi University in Taiwan. She is currently an Assistant Professor at Tunghai University in Taiwan. Her project is entitled "Translating the Feminism and Radicalism of Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Emma Goldman in Modern China." She will study one kind of international cultural and intellectual exchange between the East and the West in the early twentieth century. Her project aims at mapping the global discursive context of modern China, especially on gender and women. This study will look at these two prominent American feminists and radical thinkers to trace the intellectual and ideological paths from their original texts to their transplanted context in China. Their work had a significant impact on Chinese intellectuals from varying ideological backgrounds. From 1914 through to the 1930s the feminist and social critiques of these two thinkers motivated Chinese feminist thinkers. Dr. Hui's visit is sponsored by the Fulbright Program.

Huang Fanhua 黃繁華
fanhuahua@gmail.com

Dr. Huang received his PhD in economics from Nanjing University in 2002 and is currently Professor of International Trade at Nanjing University. He is exploring China's rapid growth as the leading location for the assembly of a broad range of manufacturing goods. He is also looking at the question of why this growth has not led to a more robust trade surplus. His project is entitled "Trade Benefits, Pattern Innovation, and China-US Trade."

Lee Wook-Yon 李旭淵
gomexico@sogang.ac.kr

Dr. Lee received his PhD degree from Korea University in Seoul in 1995. His current research is on “The Child and the Slave in the Pursuit of Modernity in East Asia: The Literature and Thought of Lu Xun and Lee Gwang-Soo.” Lu Xun is one of the most representative writers of modern Chinese literature, and Lee Gwang-Soo enjoys a similar status in contemporary Korean literature. This research looks at the thought of both men from the perspective of East Asian modernity. Both men believed their work could provide a powerful impetus toward modernity, helping to propel their respective homelands out of a retarded state. The work of Lee Gwang-Soo took the concept of a child becoming an adult, while Lu Xun focused on the concept of a slave becoming a master. Lee adopted the perspective of a child, but Lu Xun viewed himself as a slave. Lu Xun's struggle involved freeing himself from his perception of being a slave and involved a struggle with China's own traditions.
Dr. Lim received his PhD from the University of Tokyo in 2002. He is currently an Associate Professor at the University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa. He is a Fulbright Scholar at the Fairbank Center this year. His research project is "The Dynamism of Identity Politics in Peripheral East Asia: Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Okinawa." There has been a rise of an identity crisis among these three areas since the 1980s. There has been a wave of Taiwanese nationalism against China, the emergence of a new Hongkongese identity that has impacted the degree of successful national integration with the PRC, and a reinforcement of Okinawan identity against the mainland Japanese due to the continuing controversy involving US military bases. This research involves identifying the history of being a periphery, the experience of a handover or sovereignty change, and the national integration and identity issues that arise in the post-reversion period.

Dr. Liu received his SJD from Peking University in 2003. He is currently a research fellow at the Financial Law Institute of Peking University and a Special Supervisor of the Beijing Politico-Legal Committee of the CCP. In this latter capacity, he examines the law enforcement of the courts, prosecutors' offices, and prisons in the Beijing area. One of his interests is environmental protection, as guaranteed by the legal codes. This is reflected in his book Value Theory of Environmental Protection Laws (published in Chinese, 2006). His project at the Fairbank Center is a "Comparative Study of Chinese-US Environmental Impact Assessment Practices." China has enacted nine laws concerning environmental protection, and it has issued over 50 administrative regulations on this topic. The idea of public participation in all Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) was introduced into China in the 1980s, but it is not a widespread or widely known practice there. Chinese law allows ten days for public comment on an EIA, which is in most cases not long enough to allow for informed public comment. Environmentalists in China also raise doubts about the exemptions for projects deemed to be "state secrets," because even developers can use the designation as a way to shun environmental responsibilities.

Dr. Shen received her PhD from Preston University in 2007. She is Professor in International Studies at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing and is also Vice Dean of the Center for International Business English Studies. Her current research is entitled "An Institutional Comparison of Banking Systems: A Cultural and Historical Perspective of the Anglo-American and the German-Japanese Banking Systems." She finds that while the Bank of China has started its internal reforms beginning with its stock exchange, the management style of the Bank is quite different from those of major banks in the United States and the United Kingdom. This is because current practices in China reflect China's culture, traditions, and institutions. By examining a number of banking systems used in several major nations against various theoretical explanations for banking sector growth and change, this research will make suggestions about some of the practices that China might adapt and adopt in its own banking structure reforms.

Professor Shu received a Master of Law in anthropology in 2003 from Xiamen University. She currently is a Research Associate at the South China Research Center of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Her research project at the Fairbank Center is entitled "Control Art of the Socialist State: An Anthropological Study of People's Everyday Life in Rural Southern Fujian." It explores the mechanisms the socialist state has applied to penetrate and perpetuate its power through the everyday life of rural citizens. During the Mao period, the state manipulated rural societies through the commune-brigade-team system and also through local cadres. Today, in the village Professor Shu is studying in Fujian, the state seems absent from everyday life. Even the Old Folks' Association, a group of elders who might be expected to control village affairs, has no offices and is not active. Yet, surprisingly, the presence of the state seems to be everywhere in the village. This project attempts to discover the ways in which the government now exercises control over the lives of rural citizens in a small village.
Dr. Rebhan received her PhD in Chinese language and literature from Nanyang Technological University in Singapore and currently lectures at the University of Zurich in Switzerland on literature in Taiwan and Chinese-language science fiction. During this year at the Fairbank Center, her research will be “Chinese Kinship Terms and Family Relationships of the Qing Dynasty.” The Chinese family system is one of the most complex and well organized in the world, characterized by a strong emphasis on subtle differences among various relations that makes this system of kinship terms unique. Dr. Rebhan's project will concentrate on the relationship between morphological expansion and semantic extension resulting from changes in the family system during the Qing dynasty and on ethnic conceptions from the perspective of lexicology. Specific elements to be examined will include the cultural motivations behind kinship terminology, changes in the marriage system, kinship terms and the influence of ethical concepts, the feudal ethical code, and non-kin relationships expressed in kinship terms.

Felix Wemheuer
felix.wemheuer@gmx.de

Dr. Wemheuer received his PhD from the University of Vienna in 2006, where he is currently an Assistant Professor. His research is entitled “The Politicization of Hunger: Discourses of Food and State-Peasant Relationships in Socialist China and the Soviet Union.” Despite the fact that the communist movement promised to abolish hunger, famines managed to occur several times under state socialism. This project aims to understand the interactions between the socialist state and the peasantry which resulted in serious famines. The project is aimed to develop the methods of comparative research and overcome the existing boundaries between Chinese and Soviet Studies. As a result, the project is designed to combine different theories and methodological approaches, based on theories of peasant resistance which consider peasants not only as passive victims of governments. It will rethink the usefulness of terms such as “the Chinese Way,” “State Socialism,” and “Stalinization of the PRC” regarding the state-peasant relationship. The project will contribute to the deconstruction of “the Chinese Way.”

Ellen Widmer
ewidmer@wellesley.edu

Dr. Widmer received her PhD from Harvard. She is currently the Edith Stix Wasserman Professor of East Asian Studies at Wellesley College. She is a longstanding organizer of the Chinese Gender Studies Workshop, which has been offering seminars at the Fairbank Center since 1993. Her most recent book is The Beauty and the Book: Women and Fiction in Nineteenth-Century China (Harvard Asia Center, 2006). Her current research project is entitled “Between Feminism and the Internet: Researching Traditional Chinese Women Poets.” Recent studies have contravened longstanding constructions of the domestic woman of the Ming and Qing as a stay-at-home housewife of low literacy. As has now become well known, early modern China had itinerant women teachers who were hired to educate girl students in writing, painting, and embroidery. The education imparted could be superficial, but it could also produce women who read and wrote sophisticated language, sought to publish their works, and assumed editorial responsibilities. Her project carries this type of analysis one step further with a sustained look at the ways such teaching could threaten the traditional separation of male and female spheres of activity. In particular, it examines commercialized teaching in the Jiangnan area, which depended on close interactions by men and women. It also considers the women of Guangdong Province, who offer instructive comparisons with their counterparts in Jiangnan.

Wu Lin-Chun 吳翎君
wlc@mail.nhuue.edu.tw

Dr. Wu received her PhD in 1995 from National Chengchi University in Taiwan. She is currently Professor and Director of the Graduate Institute of Local Studies at the National Hualien University of Education. She is a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the Fairbank Center. Her research is entitled “America’s Industrial Investment in China during the Late Nineteenth and the Early Twentieth Centuries.” In Dr. Wu’s previous book, The Standard Oil Company in China (Taipei, 2001), Dr. Wu explored how Standard Oil entered China in the 1870s, then grew and quickly monopolized China’s oil market until 1910, when the Texaco Company became a competitive rival. The relationship between Chinese and foreign companies was determined by specific treaties. By conducting some case studies, Dr. Wu will explore how US treaty interests affected American businesses as they pursued profits in China in the late 1800s. She will also try to discover what business regulations existed in the China market at that time.
Xie Zuomiao 謝作渺
xiez@sem.tsinghua.edu.cn

Dr. Xie took his PhD in 2005 at Tsinghua University. He is currently an Associate Professor in the Department of Management at the Central University for Nationalities in Beijing. His research while at the Fairbank Center will focus on “Compensation Management: Compensation Structure, Optimized Model, and Applications.” Chinese businesses now face the problem of attracting and retaining highly talented managers. Dr. Xie is familiar with the theories about executive compensation used in the United States, and he wants to build a model, formed after due consideration of US practices, that will be useful for Chinese corporations. He has collected data from Chinese IPO companies, and he will interview some US managers. By using various statistical modeling techniques, he hopes to develop formulae to illustrate ways of structuring compensation packages that will be useful for Chinese companies in today's environment.

Xu Jialiang 徐家良
xujial@263.net

Dr. Xu received his PhD from Peking University in 2002. He is currently Professor of Public Administration at Beijing Normal University. Among his research projects this year will be “Environmental Protection Organizations and Public Policy Formulation.” In order to be effective, environmental protection organizations must follow several strategies, such as utilizing all possible resources at their disposal, weighing the costs and benefits of each possible action, and securing cooperation from other governmental organizations. This research looks at the role of the government, media, and social attitudes as they affect the formulation of public policy on environmental protection. How can resources be utilized, friends mobilized, and policy formulation influenced?

Zhao Ruyu 趙儒煜
zhaoruyu@yahoo.com.cn

Dr. Zhao took his PhD in 1996 at Jilin University. He is currently Director of the Regional Economic Research Institute at the Northeast Asian Studies Academy of Jilin University. His research proposal is on “A Comparison of the Industrial Structure Progression between the United States and China.” At present, China's economy is booming. But the irrational industrial structure that is in place in China has restricted the further development of China's national economy. The general theory of industrial structure follows Clark's Law stating that the progression of a modern industrial economy will be from an agricultural economy to an industrial phase, then into a service economy. However, by looking at the economies of Japan, Germany, and Italy, we see the need for a new theory in order to account for differences in the evolution through the stages of industrial structure and into post-industrial society.

Zhou Muzhi 周牧之
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Dr. Zhou received his PhD from Tokyo Keizai University in 1995. His most recent book The Chinese Economy: Mechanism of Its Rapid Growth (published in Japanese, 2007) looks at how the information revolution prompted the lengthening of supply chains to global levels that, in turn, allowed the formation of gigantic industrial concentrations in three major areas in China: the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta, and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area. These clusters of industry and the ensuing movement of population toward them developed at the very time when China was initiating an urbanization movement. This established the basis for Dr. Zhou's concept of megalopolis, a concept he is refining in his current research.
Mr. Liang is currently Vice-Director of the Department of American and European Research of the International Information Research Institute of the State Information Center in Beijing. At the Fairbank Center, his research will be on “The Impact on Future Cross-Strait Relations Resulting from the Presidential Elections in the United States and Taiwan.” Economic development and stability will be priorities of the People’s Republic of China over the next ten years. China is interested in a cross-Strait, mutual-trust mechanism to enable direct talks with Taiwan. This is also a concern of the US government. The new American president will undoubtedly initiate some changes in US global strategy and US China policy. The election of Ma Ying-Jeou in Taiwan is already bringing about a new chapter in relations between Taiwan and China. This evolving situation will be examined with a view to suggesting a system to ensure permanent peace in cross-Strait relations.