

## China – Culture and History

### June 27, 2009: Ten Propositions – Dr. Craig Canning

1. In dealing with China expect contradictions and complexities-
  - population is 1.3 billion (concentrated in Eastern provinces)
  - less than ½ of the population is agrarian
  - ethnic diversity – 56 minorities but 92-93% of population is Han majority
  - linguistic diversity
  - cultural diversity
  - history – 5,000 + years continuous
  - rapid and broad-ranging change
  - \*- state control of population movement w/ personal autos? telecommunication and censorship? (note – see Foucault and internal v. external social control)
  - changing values and ideology
2. China is MORE than China
  - “Greater China” – Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau and overseas Chinese diaspora
3. China is LESS than China – majority of the population is concentrated in Eastern Provinces –regional variations
4. Today, as is much of its past, China is a centralized, authoritarian state with a WEAK central government
  - Qianlong Emperor – “The sky is high and the emperor is far away” (1736-1795)
  - Qing Dynasty –
  - Hu Jintao – Sec. Gen. CCP & Presidents
  - tripod - party – gov’t – military ...premier is head of cabinets
5. Viewing China is like looking through a kaleidoscope: dissident, farmer, urban worker, migrant laborer, CCP member, entrepreneur, etc.
  - \* video – “Becoming American” - Bill Moyers documentary on PBS

6. Although China is undergoing transition at an unprecedented speed and scale, certain cultural patterns and social characteristics persist:

Three “overs” and one link –

“over” no. 1 – group over individual

“over” no. 2 – age over youth

“over” no. 3 – male over female – “women hold up half the sky” – Mao

One “link” – Guanxi (connections)

7. Hong Kong and Taiwan are exerting great influence over mainland China – especially neighboring provinces and regions – and vice versa. i.e. economic ties – (CEPA)

8. As a result of China’s huge population and unprecedented economic growth, the environment is under extreme stress and China’s success or failure to cope has global implications.

9. Of the words “Chinese Socialism” or “Chinese Market Socialism”, Chinese is by far the most important

10. Beware of all propositions about China

**Dr. Tom Gold – University of California, Berkeley – June 27, 2009: Modern Chinese Society**

Years that end in 9 are years of significant events in Chinese society, 4 signifies death and 8 signifies prosperity:

1839 – start of Opium War (modern China) – end of dynastic eras (mandate of heaven), decline and natural disasters

(opium from India??? None in China??)

1842 – Treaty of Nanjing started a “century of humiliation”

- Foreign affairs =barbarian management

1949 – October 1<sup>st</sup>, founding of PRC – 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year

1919 – May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement – student protesting “sellout” to Japan

1989 - June 4<sup>th</sup> – Tiananmen Square protest

1979 – reform movement – (mid-Dec. actually) – four modernizations

1959 – revolt by Dalai Lama – Tibetan exile

Identity – Taiping (Christian – messianic vision) – Hakka – guest people – warlords increased suppression  
– Ti – essence <->Yong (technology/science –esp. military science)

-how to maintain Chinese essence while modernizing?

Book – Peter Hessler – “Rivertown” – on 3 gorges dam

The State teaches that people must remember the “century of humiliation” and maintain Chinese identity – internal control over internal affairs

“modern economy” – foreign investment, government control, private business – this was attempted by the Nationalists in the 1940’s

Yanan Way – communist experiment in the 1930’s and 1940’s – (Soviet model)

- Video – “To Live” Zhang Yimou on the Great Leap forward

1966-1976 – Cultural Revolution to change peoples’ minds

Generational shifts – not necessarily evolutionary shifts

Single Child Family – yes, in urban areas. In the rural areas there is pressure for more sons. Dependency ratio – graying population. Returnees – “sea turtles”

p. 2 - Gold – June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2009

Highway lanes are ignored – merely suggestions

“Socialism with Chinese characteristics” – “Crossing the river while feeling for stones”

Literary freedom – authorities try to keep people off balance – people test the limits – “social entrepreneurs” – rise of NGO’s (i.e. Wen Bo and the Pacific Environment)

Films to watch – “Raise High the Red Lantern” – Ju Dou

Jia Zhangke (acquired taste) – “Still Life”, “Platform”, “The world”, “Unknown Pleasures”, “24 City”

**June 27, 2009: Dr. Craig Canning – “China and the World – Past and Present”**

Chinese History – basic categories:

Prehistory and history

Dynastic history (pre and hx)

Imperial (pre and past)

Traditional and modern

Where should line be drawn? Do legendary and factual history coincide? Does it matter?

1. Pre-history – homo erectus – reached East Asia 1 million years ago – Yunan and Peking Man – 400,000 years ago

Homo Sapiens – 100,000 years ago

10,000 BCE - hunters, gatherers, fishing, language acquisition

Neolithic cultures – Yangshao (painted pottery) 5000-3000 BCE

Dawenkou – 5000-2000 BCE

Late Neolithic – 3000-2000 BCE

2. Dynastic history:

Xia – earliest dynasty – 2205-1766 BCE

Shang – 1766-1122 or 1500-1045 BCE – distinguishing characteristics – bronze, written language, increasing inequalities, horse-drawn carriages

Regional bronze cultures – (many cradles) – Wei River

Zhou – 1045-256 BCE – feudal

Western Zhou – 1045-771 BCE

Eastern Zhou – 770-256 BCE

China’s golden age of thought – addressing social turmoil

Warring States period – 403-221 BCE

Confucianism – stress on relationships – superior and inferior

5 Cardinal rules:

Ruler – subject

Father – son

Husband – wife

middle three concern family

Brother – brother

Friend – friend

We are not created equal – superior has obligations to the inferior

Taoism – Lao Tzu – iconoclastic – Way to maintain social order is to follow the natural order (mind your own business) – Don’t force things – they will happen in their own time

p. 2 Canning, June 27<sup>th</sup>

Qin (Ch'in) – militarily defeated others – (221 – 206 BCE) – unified China –

-legalism –people are bad and you need to control them through law – rewards and punishments

Founder of Qin Dynasty – Qin Shi Huang Di – launched Imperial Period – linked sections of the Great Wall

Han Dynasty – (206-220 BCE)

Western Han capital – Xi'an

Eastern Han capital – Luang Yan

Silk road, civil service system (meritocracy), art and architecture, paper, ceramics, science and technology

Period of Division – (220-581)

Three Kingdoms Wei, Shu, and Wu (220 – 280)

Jin – 280-316

Northern Wei – 386-534 – Buddhism comes from India

Dynastic Period resumes:

Sui Dynasty – (581-617)

Tang Dynasty – (618-907) Xi'an is capital – largest in world (2 M)

Golden age of Chinese Poetry

Five Dynasties – 907-960

Song Dynasty – 960-1279

Paper, money, landscape painting

Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty – 1279-1368 – unified and expanded territory

Ming – 1368-1644 – re-established Chinese rule – BIG ships (Zheng He)

Qing – (Manchu) – 1644-1912 – largest ever – tea trade, summer palace, literary collection (the Story of the Stone) – Dream of the Red Chamber

100 Years of Humiliation: British – Opium Wars – China was Semi-colonized

Post-Imperial China – 1911 Revolution – Republic of China founded in 1912 –

1949 – to Taiwan – Sun Yat Sen as father of modern China

Chiang Kai Shek – 1925 – Nationalist Party leader (Civil War) –

Mao Zedong – 1949 – “socialist paradise” – 1958 – Great Leap forward –

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Cultural Revolution – 1966-1976

Post Mao Era – 1976 to present –

Deng Xiaoping – Special Economic Zones – (SEZ's), State Owned Enterprises (SOE's), Township Enterprises and Private Enterprises

- rising standard of living
- emergence of middle class
- increase in consumer goods
- freedom of movement and media
- China's deepening involvement in the world (UN, WTO)

**June 27, 2009: Dr. Pi-Ching Hsu – San Francisco State University – “The Past 100 Years”**

Opium War – trade deficits – silver - 93-98% into China

1820's – switched/favored foreigners

Upper class addiction due to boredom, lower class addiction as a relief to physical hard work

Unequal treaties – first British, then others

Taiping Rebellion – (great peace) – 1850-1864 – Hong Xiuquan – failed exams 4 times, had a breakdown, “told to kill all Manchus” – devils – thought he was the younger brother of Jesus – followers are called Hakka – the word means visitors so they refused to pay taxes – Hakka lost power through the civil service exam and “equal land” laws – women could be soldiers – abolished concubines, gambling, opium, private property

Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895

Boxer Uprising – martial arts – 1900 – Empress Dowager Cixi – Lost the war to 8 countries and had to pay war reparations – Chinese treasures were raided

Sun Yat Sen – medical doctor- 1912 – Republic of China was founded –

Three principles of the people - Nationalism, Peoples' Rights (vote, recall, laws) and Peoples' Livelihood

Warlord Era – funded by foreigners

May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement – 1919 – students demonstration

CCP founded in 1921 – seeds sown in May 4<sup>th</sup> movement

Sun Yat Sen – Russia promised money if Nationalists and CCP merged

Chiang Kai-shek – Northern expedition to combat warlords in north – established in Nanjing

Manchurian Incident – 1931 – Japan blew up railroad and blamed the Chinese – Japan invaded – fighting both the CCP and Japanese – CCP – Cancer of Heart – Japanese – Cancer of Skin

Long March – 1934-1935 – Mao emerged as leader

Chiang Kai-shek captured in Xi'an – united with CCP to fight Japanese

War of Resistance – 1937-1945 – Chongqing was the capital of the Nationalists

Rape of Nanjing by the Japanese

Post WWII – Nationalists and CCP resumed fighting

p. 2, Dr. Hsu, June 27, 2009

PRC founded in 1949

Hundred Flowers, 1956- Mao expected praise for his policies – critics were labeled as weeds and imprisoned

Great Leap Forward – 1958 – industrialization – back yard furnaces – deforestation and erosion – 3 lean years – great starvation – (13 M people died)

Cultural Revolution – 1966-1976 – Mao spoke to youth – root out elitism – destroyed artifacts and beat teachers

1971 – PRC replaced ROC at the UN

1973-1974- Criticize Lin Biao, Confucius, Praise Qin Shi Huang Di

1976 – Death of Mao and Zhou Enlai – fall of the “gang of four”

1979 – Normalization of U.S. – China relations - Deng Xiaoping

U.S. sale of arms to Taiwan

1980 – One Child Policy

First people laid off were middle aged women, to become “good socialist wives” no “iron rice bowl”

1989 – Tiananmen Square Massacre – protesting government corruption, job assignments, pro-democracy

Book – “Prisoner of the State” – by Zhao Ziyang

## June 28, 2009 – Canning – “Five Chinese Cities”

U.S. slightly larger than China – Geography – basic divisions – outer territories v. core or west and coastal

AND – north/south China divided by the Qinling mountain range – southern is more mountainous

Precipitation patterns – monsoons

Soil – Yellow River – loess

Agriculture – crops – rice, wheat, millet, tea

Diversity and politics –

Han and non-Han – conflict and conciliation

PRC set up autonomous regions – Ningxia, Hui, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Xinjiang, Kwangsi, Zhuan -

Regional diversity – implications for development – strong central government to unify regions

Tribute system – any country could benefit from contact with China (China superior) – Kow tow – the emperor “gifted visitors”

Central Kingdom mentality – China as the definition of civilization – (China fairly ignorant of western civilization)

Five Chinese Cities – Beijing (Northern capital), Xi’an (Western Peace), Chongqing (Wartime capital), Shanghai and Hong Kong (fragrant harbor)

1. Beijing – 17 M plus population – 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city – National capital since 1279 – one of four great ancient capitals of China – 3<sup>rd</sup> emperor of Ming (Mongol) dynasty constructed Forbidden City and connected Great Wall. During the Manchu dynasty they reinforced the Mongol construction and Summer Palace. During the Republican Era (1912-1949) – in name only. In 1928, Chiang Kai Shek moved the capital to Nanjing – Beijing during PRC, 1949-present – “municipality” status – maintained city design – architecture and powerful symbolism – Chinese emperor as Son of Heaven – City wall removed. City’s changing face – Tiananmen – Soviet architecture
2. Xi’an – Shaanxi province – Wei River – 8 million plus people – hx significance – many dynastic capitals (none called Xi’an) – One of four great ancient capitals – Terracotta Army, during the Tang dynasty – 2 million people lived in city – “song of everlasting sorrow” about Tang Ming Huang and Yang Gui Fei (his concubine). During the Chinese Civil War the CCP kidnapped Chiang Kai Shek near the hot springs in 1936 and forced unification to fight Japanese . During Mao years, a sleepy town – Since Mao, technology center, aeronautics, educational center, research

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and development, tourism, hub for development of Western Interior (1990-present) and the Northwest.

3. Chongqing – Sichuan province – 31.4 Million population – municipality since 1997 – 6 M urban, 25 M rural. Hx significance – occasional regional capital and base for rebel leaders – Chiang Kai Shek wartime capital 1937-1945. Resettlement of 1-2 M people due to Three Gorges Dam.
4. Shanghai – mouth of the Yangtze River – 20 Million plus population – (largest city) – hx significance – gradual economic development and population increase through the Qing dynasty – Post-Opium War – opened to Western trade (1842) – Western colonialism linked Shanghai to global economy- 1921-1949 – civil war – CKS organized in Shanghai 1921 – CKS had close ties to Shanghai. During Mao era – lost some momentum. Post-Mao – city has blossomed- China’s economic powerhouse (maybe world) – leader in cultural innovation – politically potent role.
5. Hong Kong – south China – 7 Million population – historical significance – 1842 W. Colonial interests – ceded to Britain in perpetuity – in 1941 – gradual development as international trade center and light manufacturing. Hong Kong under Japanese occupation – 1941-1945. 1945-1949 a city of refugees. British rule – 1949 – 1997 – gateway to China. 1997, return to sovereignty – One county, two systems.

**July 1, 2009 – Lecture by Prof. Gao Yanli – Peking University**

“Chinese Understanding of Chinese History”

Unnamed lake the most famous part of Peking U.

How Chinese view their history – family name first denotes collective and importance of family

He holds a double major in English and History

1. Significance of understanding Chinese Hx and Culture
2. Ancient Chinese Civilization – many TV shows re: Chinese Hx
3. Humiliation in Modern Times – (100 years, victim mentality)
4. The PRC –

Warming up questions – what do you know about China? How did you learn about it? Why are you interested in it?

Continuity and change are both important – dynamic change in the past century – positive or negative?

Written on the Wall of West Forest Temple - Csu Shi – 1037-1101

Sideways a mountain range,

Vertically a peak,

Far-near, soaring, crouching,

Never the same.

No way to know Lushan's

True face

When you are in the middle of this mountain!

(Lushan is a mountain in Southern China)

Universal symbols v. uniqueness of cultures

LuShan – photos of mountains –

Chinese map is shaped like a rooster – up early in morning and hard working (in the East) – and early civilization – Hainan = Florida in size. China bigger than the U.S. in size but smaller agricultural area.

Major ethnic groups in China –

56 nationalities, China has been a melting pot – Han majority – Mongol, Manchurian, etc.

July 1, 2009 – Gao Yanli

Ancient Chinese civilization –

Neolithic China – 5,000-3,000 BC – Yangshao (mountains) & Lungshan (plains)

Both distinct groups – famous pottery and silk production

3 Ancient dynasties –

Xia Dynasty – 2070 BC-1600 BC – agrarian, bronze weapons and pottery

(time of Abraham)

Shang Dynasty – 1600 BC-1046 BC – worshipped “Shang Ti” (god)- time of Moses

Highly ritualized/ancestor worship, early record of writing (oracle bones) written prototype of modern Chinese characters (pictographs). Oracle bones were used to ask God questions and for record keeping. Similar to Old Testament – a punishing God. The characters resemble figures – i.e. the character for home is a pig resting – a place to relax. You need to use both sides of your brain to read them (Chinese is integrated, English is separated)

Western and Eastern Zhou Dynasties – (1046-221 BC) – Longest in world history – highlight of moral government and enlightened rule in the thinking of the Confucianists.

Spring/autumn – 770-476 BC

Warring States – 476-221 BC – China’s most creatively productive – 100 schools of philosophies – Confucianism, Taoism, Legalism

Confucius – Fundamental Tenets –

Ren – benevolence, humanness toward others

Yi – “faithful friendship” – righteousness

Li – ritual of propriety, decorum, etiquette

Zhi – wisdom

Xin – sincerity

Zhong – loyalty

Shu – reciprocity – do not do to others what you do not wish for yourself

Xiao – filial piety – love within the family, children must obey

Ti – brotherly love – respect and love elders

July 1, 2009 – Gao Yanli

In practice –

-parents support college students – students don't work a job but parents expect support in old age, it's changing because you have one couple has four parents (one child policy)

-attaches importance to harmony and unification

-in teaching, there should be no distinction of classes and teachers need to curb tendencies to stray from ethical behavior

-stresses importance of social, cultural and moral order (o.k. to sacrifice individual rights)

-emphasizes kingcraft and humane government – they should set an example for the common people

-human nature is good – high expectations

-ruler can lost mandate of heaven – can be overthrown

-unwilling to admit own mistakes (losing face) – Japan is unwilling to admit or apologize for WWII atrocities due to loss of face

-not very tolerant or forgiving on an individual level

Daoism – (Lao Zi – 6<sup>th</sup> century BC) – Dao is all embracing, eternal, conceiving and governing everything, including the sky and earth. An important aspect of Daoism is the withdrawal from worldly affairs.  
Naturalism – gardening and art.

Hundred Schools of thought – the Legalists based on reward and punishment – Mohists (?) – an all sided love – Divine Farmer – focus on equality. These schools helped ruler to survive difficult times.

Qin Dynasty – (221-206 BC) – Unified China – 221 BC – (177 years before Caesars death) – standardized writing, currency, measurement, the Great Wall, terracotta warriors, rule was too harsh and it collapsed

- Movie – “Hero”

Vengeance – old school    Compassion –new school    - Buddhist influence

Joke – typical government worker is a Confucianist in the office, a Daoist after work and before death becomes a Buddhist.

“all under heaven are brothers” – but very pragmatic

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Han Dynasty – Confucianism becomes state philosophy, education is priority. Military expansion, Silk Road established to Rome, Commodities and inventions spread and a trade deficit develops. China was superior to the Roman Empire at its zenith

The 3 Kingdoms – in 220 BC – book – “Romance of the Three Kingdoms” – movie – “The Red Cliff” –

Wei, Shu and Wu

Sui Dynasty – 581-618 BC – unified China, built the Grand Canal, Imperial Examination system in 606 AD – anyone could take exam

-comments on analects or poetry

-philosophy and moral values – no scientific inquiry – no challenge of tradition – cultivated obedient ministers

Tang Dynasty – 626-649 – model ruler – prosperous economy – King of Tibet and Chinese Princess married

Great Tang – 626-649 (Xian was capital) – education reached its peak – openness, foreigners lived in capital (scholarships) – hub between East and West exchange – Silk Road reached its peak – (Chinatown = Tang Town). Tang poetry – golden age of Chinese culture. The development of Tang poetry – everyone wrote poetry. Most advanced civilization of the time.

Song Dynasty – 960-1279 – China’s renaissance – Ci poetry – 800 tune patterns, written songs. Literature encyclopedias – Chinese historiography (history as mirror – learn from it). Sima Guang (self reflection). Neo-Confucianism – (Zhu Xi) – arts, painting, porcelain

Four Great Chinese Inventions: gunpowder (1132), paper making (100), compass (900) and printing (1045), all four were represented in the Olympic opening ceremonies

Social Classes

Scholars – (shi) – pass exam, pay no tax

Farmer (hong) –

Artisan (Gong)

Merchant (shang) – not creating anything new (‘dirty money’)

Military Man – (wu)

“Those who work with their heads will rule, while those who work with their hands will serve” – Confucius – education was seen as a strategy for survival

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Yuan Dynasty – Mongol Empire (1271-1369) – Marco Polo visits, initial great expansion, weaker more decentralized government – severe fiscal problems

Ming Dynasty – 1368-1644 – smaller – the Great Wall was rebuilt – Ming Palace (Forbidden City)-1405, Zheng He (1371-1433) – book “1421” – navigator (1405-1433) – China as a maritime power – 90 years before Columbus – greatly heightened Chinese prestige – demonstrated Chinese maritime power – no war, colonization. Area closely resembled today’s map of China. The Qing Dynasty was bigger – China has been shrinking since – source of humiliation

Opium Wars – 1839-1849 – China had to pay war reparations

Sino-Japanese War -1931-1945 –

WWII - burned old summer palace, France and Britain invaded and looted treasures

Became a semi-colonial country at end of these wars – source of great humiliation –

Oct. 1, 1949 – Chinese people have stood up – women’s rights, literary campaign

Deng Xiaoping – 1978 – reform and open door

1990’s – to get rich is glorious

Hu Jintao – building a harmonious society and world – mutual respect and noninterference-

China is rising peacefully

**July 1, 2009: "Social Issues in Contemporary China: The Contemporary Chinese Family" by Ms. Wu Lijuan, Peking University**

Outline – Overview, influencing factors, marriage, divorce, family structure.

- children left behind in rural areas
- parent/child co-residence in urban China
- family stress and social support in urban China

Trying to show "average" picture

Influencing factors:

- modernization, industrialization, urbanization and westernization
- economic growth – urban – large supply of housing (scarce until 1979)
  - Rural – increase in family income, used to build new houses
- market transition – privatization and commercialization of public services (education, medical care, elderly care)
  - temporary crisis for family due to transition – public workers were laid off (esp. middle aged) – lost pensions – women, 55 yrs, men 60 yrs old – being laid off in their late 40's
  - intense competition in labor market – no more lifetime employment
  - demographic transition – the one child policy

Marriage – women's average age at first marriage – 1991 – 22-23 yrs old/2005 – 23.49 (Beijing -25.07)

Never married women – 25-44 yrs. Old – in 2005 – 3.3%

Cohabitation is uncommon – premarital is becoming more accepted

Divorce – women divorcees – negative image – female remarriage rate is low –

CDR (crude divorce rate) – per 1,000 pop.

Adjusted CDR - aged 15 plus

4X higher since 1980 – 1.0% - small number of young people due to one child policy – in rural areas divorced women tend to remarry due to finances

July 1, 2009 – p. 2 – Wu Lijuan

Family Structure – 1982-2000

Single person family

Lineal family – older couple with multiple married children (less than 1%)

Stem family – 1 married couple with one married child and grandchildren

Nuclear family –

2 parents without children is increasing (mid to older age) due to one child policy and healthy elderly

Stem families are increasing – one child policy. More prevalent in urban areas – live with sons, not daughters

Single parent family – married but living apart

Household registration policy is relaxing

Stem family with a generation gap

Children Left Behind – (migrant workers children) – definition – children under age of 18 (or 15) – living without either parent for six months or more.

2000 census – age under 15, 22.9 Million children, 86.5% from rural areas

2005 – 58 Million under age 18, 40 Million under age 15

28.3% of ALL children living in rural areas – 35% are 6-11 years old, 27% are 0-5 years old, 20% are 12-14 years old and 17% are 14-18 years old.

25% live with their grandparents, 22% live with mother alone, 15% live with others, 11% have other arrangements

Major concerns – school performance – grandparents have a lower level of education and discipline issues; safety ; psychological well being – there is a lack of government funding for this problem.

Special schools for migrant workers children in the cities – sometimes charge “fees” for public schools in urban areas – can’t move the family due to registration policy

Parent-Adult Children co-residence in urban China – 1996 – married children are less likely to live with their parents than unmarried adult children – increasing age of children -24% of population total

July 1, 2009 – p. 3 – Wu Lijuan

Family stress and social support – urban unemployment – self reporting of stress causes

Financial difficulty and education of children are related

Family member disease/disability

Housing/mortgage payments

Sources of support to deal with stress –

Family, friends, work community and community,

Solutions urban – build universal welfare and social security, improve community services

Solutions rural – changing rapidly, sons are migrating to cities,

Work unit = union

## July 1, 2009 – China Daily – Ms. Huang Qing, Deputy Editor in Chief

June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1981 – opened doors, result of reform and opening policy – have grown, 900 people on staff – 170 editorial staff and bureaus

21<sup>st</sup> century – weekly newspaper geared toward Chinese student audience

Operations in Hong Kong – small office in NYC – setting up operation in Europe

Products – China Daily (flagship), 21<sup>st</sup> Century, Web service and mobile news service (bilingual)

Business – 80% of income is from ads and subscriptions – mostly subscribers (individual and collective such as airlines, restaurants) 20% from other commissions

Three comments-

- started as newspaper, grown into media group

- started as serving foreigners – now serving Chinese as well – circulation 1 million

- started as publication business – now involved in education – use 21<sup>st</sup> Century for teaching materials. Teaching English, should be fluent in communication, cultural differences are missing. They run an English speaking contest – started at University level, China zone contest – won contests in London.

Q & A –

1. 52 papers in Beijing – large circulation – Chinese people still like to read papers – not the same financial troubles as papers in the U.S. –still have evening papers – 2.795 papers in China
2. Young people in China do read papers – middle school, not as many computers
3. Migrant workers use cellular phones for news – 5 yuan/month for 2 daily updates
4. Generation of the 90's – students are reading less – mobile phone penetration is 90% - Nokia has mobile education, increase in subscribers, pay revenue to Nokia
5. Parents don't allow computer use due to heavy homework load – middle school students, 80% use mobile news service – 3G news service – cautious to provide on internet unless subscription
6. Censorship – you must know the limits (legally). Self censorship – the situation is improving
7. Increase in color printing? Because of TV – all papers are in color – big 4 in Beijing
8. Newspapers as supplement to curriculum in schools
9. Journalism is becoming a popular major for young women – doesn't pay well
10. New curriculum for teaching English – vocabulary and length of story and sentences determined by curriculum and level of teaching

## July 1, 2009: CEAI – Dr. Ren Yu – SUNY Graduate – Chinese History – “How China’s Past Shaped the Present”

Three major traditions – Pre-Modern, Revolutionary and Reform

Confucianism is most important – Classical, Imperial and Neo

1. Classical Confucianism – 6<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Century BCE – 1<sup>st</sup> teacher in China to open private school to teach knowledge of previous generations. The reason for suffering is they forget the past – died frustrated, thought he had failed. He never wrote anything, students wrote the Analects

Ren – benevolence – treat human beings as human beings

Xia – filial piety – respect for superiors

Li – rituals

100 Schools of thought – Confucianism was only one –

Legalism – humans are bad, selfish, must have law and punishment

Confucius – focus on love, humans are good, children will follow good example

3<sup>rd</sup> Century BCE – Warring States – eventually 7 large states – Qing Dynasty – hired legal advisors – 221 thanks to legalism – lasted 15 years – overthrown by a peasant rebellion – Han dynasty – why such a fast decline of the Qing? Knew how to seize power but never learned to govern through morals –

136 BCE – Adopted Confucianism as state ideology – university in capital to teach Confucianism . The structure was legalist but adopted Confucianism.

1. Imperial Confucianism – modified by legalists – state, school and family all promote moral teaching. Exams included arguments between different schools of thought. Traveling Confucian entertainers to sing analects to illiterate villagers
2. Neo-Confucianism – 400 years – Northern and Southern Chinese – Buddhism rises to forefront – What’s the meaning of life? Life is pain – how to free yourself from suffering? Teaching of Buddha – must be enlightened – eternal happiness – adopted by rural people and women – reaffirmed values of Confucianism but used new terminology – this life is REAL.

Confucian : self->family->state->world peace

2,000 year history of Confucianism in China. Buddhism emphasizes relationships.

Daoism – individual and spiritual freedom – misguided by too many rules of Buddhism – must fit into pattern of nature – You should find pleasure and satisfaction in spiritual pursuits (landscape paintings).

Confucian values are CORE of Chinese culture

China’s foreign policy: Great Wall symbolizes China’s insecurity about northern nomads.

Security policy is defensive (mostly)

July 1, 2009, p.2 – Ren Yu

Ming overseas voyages – 23,000 sails to SE Asia, S Asia and Africa, most powerful navy in early 15<sup>th</sup> century (BIG ships) – trying to re-establish tributary system – Chinese did not colonize, Confucian scholars thought it was wrong to “waste” so many resources on voyages – saw no reason to trade – no strong missionary impulse – 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of voyages this year

Mongol rule (alien) – not assimilated but left Chinese alone –

Manchus – in 3 generations, fully assimilated – compromise between Manchus and Confucians

Premodern – basic values from Confucianism influence modern China

## II. Revolutionary Traditions –

Opium Wars – 1839-1842 & 1858-1860 – Unequal treaties – Great Britain and France – 30 year old emperor resisted – 1860 – occupied forbidden city – burned imperial summer palace, built by Jesuit missionaries and Chinese – Emperor escaped and died, Empress Dowager from 1861-1908. Treaty ports – Shanghai opened by treaty

Sino-Japanese War – most humiliating defeat – 1894-95 – Japan was China’s “little brother” for 1,500 years – Taiwan became Japanese colony – How could an island country defeat China? Will it be colonized? Embraced reform revolution-

Reform of 1898 – 100 days – failed revolution of 1911 – Sun Yat Sen – overthrew Imperialism (Japan still has an emperor) – increasing radicalization of Chinese mind – introduction of Marxism – 1921 – CCP founded – radical, young intellectuals. Successful in Russia in 1917, Global Revolutionary Movement.

Anti-tradition as tradition – May 4<sup>th</sup> - New Cultural Movement – anti-tradition, anti-Confucian – 1919.

Freedom, democracy, universal love, “down with Confucius” – blamed Confucianism

Mao – radical Marxist, Nationalist Chinese sovereignty –

Great Leap Forward – 1958-1961 – ignored economic laws – hard work – famine – 30 M plus people died of starvation

Cultural Revolution – 1966-1976 – Red Guards destroyed the 4 “olds” – poverty reigned

Revolutionary Foreign Policy – anti Imperialism, anti Soviet Union, anti counterrevolutionaries

Mao died – 1979

July 1, 2009 p. 3 Ren Yu

### III. Reform Tradition –

- A. De-Maoization – negating Cultural Revolution, abandon doctrine of class struggle  
Deng Xiaoping – focus on economic development (1977)
- B. Reforms – economic – market economy, private sector, individual freedom  
Political – limited but significant – limit power by limiting terms, abolished lifetime employment –
- C. “opening up to outside world” – integrating China into global economy
- D. “peaceful rise/development of China” – Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan

State still controls energy and transportation

Concluding remarks: interactions of the three traditions:

Inner party democratic elections – multiple candidates, secret ballots

Industrial plants moved from coasts to interior – very wasteful

Lenin – “war is inevitable” – Deng Xiaoping – “in an age of nuclear weapons, war is NOT inevitable – abandoned armament

Book – “one year without made in China” –

Greenspan – epic change that China made in the world in the last 30 years was to introduce 500 million Chinese laborers to the world

China benefits from current conditions – why would they upset the balance? History shows that is not a wise path.

Imperial Palace – pre-modern – songs are of the revolutionary tradition – reform era shows itself in current peoples’ dress

Authoritarian capitalism? Mixed economy – neo-authoritarian – open economy, political control, neo-conservatism – strong state that provides order to the economy

Heavy American influence in Chinese schools –

Family is still Confucian

“If there is something wrong with the present, blame the past”

July 3, 2009: CEAIE – Mr. Yu Yougen

China International Association for International Exchange

Founded in 1981, licensed in 1991

UN ties – Bi and multi lateral connections

Eisenhower fellowships, youth and teacher exchange programs, AFS since 1982, Dual-degree program 1+2+1 Sino-U.S., Hand-in Hand action, English teachers to rural areas

Welcome to China – July 4<sup>th</sup> surprise – U.S. National Anthem

Chinese National Festivals – Children's Day – June 1<sup>st</sup>, Spring festival, Dragon Boat,

Culture – Ice-berg theory – primarily in awareness – visible evidence – fine arts, literature, drama, classical music, pop music, folk dancing, games, cooking, dress

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Invisible evidence – notions of modesty, ways to raise children, patterns of subordinate/superior positions, courtship, cleanliness, problem solving, conversation, insanity, ideas of beauty, rules of descent, sin, work, disease, eye behavior, justice, dependents, status mobility, ideas of past and future

It's not right, it's not wrong, it's just different.

Opera, not very popular with young people – language is difficult to understand

Calligraphy – many styles

Ways of teaching: How should we teach students to draw an apple?

Chinese teacher – step by step, follow the teacher, 1<sup>st</sup> time perfect

Japanese teacher – sensory – all senses, one apple

American teacher – eat many apples, 3<sup>rd</sup> time, better

Chinese – knowledge based – teacher centered – results are important

Japanese – student centered – self experience

American – student centered – open – less emphasis on results – individual feeling and learning

Safety tips: “if you haven't lost a bicycle you aren't in Beijing”

Personal property – traffic rules – medical care – h1N1 flu

July 3, 2009 – Mr. Philip Tinari – “A Very Brief History of Chinese Contemporary Art” CEAI

Teaches at the Central Academy of Fine Arts – Continuing Ed. Of “Art Forum” – Chinese language, web edition

Educational work – small publication business on Chinese Contemporary Art

Art as a window to Chinese transformation of past 30 years

Art and politics are connected but not to the detriment of art

First Stars Exhibition – Beijing October 1, 1979 – postimpressionistic, on garden walls of Chinese Art Museum (like Luther’s Theses) – supposed to last six days but closed in one day, offered space inside museum

Yidan Democracy Wall and artist Ma DeSheng, Wei Wei (helped with Bird Nest) –

Everyone can be a star – individual expression

Huang Rui – “New Life” – 1979

Ai Wei Wei – deconstructed furniture (in NYC now)

Wang Keping – sculpture wood – (in Paris now)

Yuan Ming Yuan – 1981 – (Paris Embassy party?)

April Photographic Society – grew out of April 5<sup>th</sup> movement (Zhou En Lai death, April 1976)

Wu Peng – Internationale – 1976

Wang Miao – “Peony Mounds” – 1979

Surrealist influence – Xu Zhuo and Chen Fan

No Name Painting Society preceded Stars (tiny landscapes)

Yuan Yunsheng – Beijing airport mural – 1979 (topless women!)

“Scar art” – (post traumatic) – Illustrations for “Maple” (romantic Red Guard story)- 8 schools, 200 ppl/year – very small group

Chongqing – center for painting

Gao Xiaohua – “Why?” – 1979

Chen Chonglin – “Snow on a Certain Day in a Certain Month”

July 3, 2009 p. 2 - Tinari

Luo Zhongli – “Father” 1979 – (Szechuan Academy) – portrait Mao style – “rustic realism” – every artist spent time in the countryside painting life

Meng Luding – “Adam and Eve” – 1985 – Wittgenstein and Sartre translated in early 1980’s – people who started college in ’77 are bright (ten year backlog of applications) – spread ideas throughout China – ’85 New Wave

Wang Guangyi – “Black Reason” – bible proportions – 1987 – deconstructed Madonna

Zhang Xiaogang – “Tomorrow is Near” – 1989 – Fauvism, Cubism

Zhang Peili – “30 X 30” – 1988 – video – cracked mirror reconstructed, rubber glove art

2<sup>nd</sup> Xiamen – Dada Exhibition – 1987

Huang Yong Ping – “A History of Chinese Painting...Washed in a Washing Machine for Two Minutes” – 1987. Mona Lisa/DaVinci superimposed images. Fallacy of thinking you can merge East and West.

Xu Bing – “A Book From the Sky” – 1989 – 3,000 Chinese non-characters

China Avant-Garde – Feb. 1989 – (a no U-turn logo) –

’87 – Anti-Bourgeois Liberalization

’83 – Spiritual pollution Campaign – “gang of five”

Wang Youshen – photos – performance art – gun fired – closed. Next exhibition, bomb threat, closed permanently Feb. 19<sup>th</sup>

Gu Dexin – 1989 – “Untitled” – plastics melting

Wang Guangyi – AO Mao 1981- Red grid over Mao portrait –

Xu Bing – 1990 – “Ghosts Pounding the Wall” –

Liu Xiaodong – “Returning from School” – The new generation 1990 exhibit on Tiananmen Square – “unpolished” works – realism

Qiu Zhijie – “Writing the Orchid Pavilion Preface 1000 Times” (poem, look it up) – 1991-1993, limits of language

Hong Hao – “Yuanmingyuan” photographer, zodiac fountainheads

Wang Jinsong – 1991 – political pop – cynical realism – two schools

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“Black cat, white cat as long as it catches mice” – Deng Xiaopeng – (NEZ)

No market for art until 1992 – Hong Kong dealers (Johnson...?)

Li Shan – Mao con fiore -1992

Fang Lijun – 1993

New Yorker article – 1993 – “their Irony, Humor and Art can Save China” – The Bald Guy – early 1990’s malaise – post-industrial, workers laid off – hooligans

Wang Guangyi – “Montana” – brand names – 1993- (McD’s?) – “the Great Criticism”

Zhang Xiaogang – “Bloodlines. The Big Family” – 1993 – re-examining his childhood during the Cultural Revolution – Sichuan Academy – schizophrenic mother

The 4 heavenly kings of the auction market –

Cai Guo – Qiang – “Fetus Movement” – 1992 – extraterrestrials – pyrotechnics at the Olympic ceremonies – ‘explosion events’

Exhibiting around the world –

Zhang Huan – 12m2, 1994, performance art

Book – “China Can Say No”

Underground – 1990’s - in basements

“Sand Bank, Bank of Sand” – Huang Yang Ping

Factory 798 – 1993 Open House – group of Chinese collectors supporting the system – last 4,5 years integrated into industry, well funded today, has become a creative industry

Beijing – primary and tertiary roads, no 2ndary roads (metaphor)

SoHo – large upscale apartment complex was farm land 8 years ago

Norman Foster designed airports of Beijing and Hong Kong

July 3, 2009 – Dr. Charles A. Laughlin – Tsinghua University, “Chinese Literature” – U of Minn. Grad.

Involved with I.U.P.- Inter-University Program – 14 colleges – started in 1963 in Tai Pei –no modern Chinese, all traditional – a consortium for academies, different than business language schools

Teaching method – put intelligent learners into small classes with fluent language speakers and gradually increases the difficulty of the material – 1:3 ratio – teachers are not lecturing, all dialogue

Open enrollment to any student – average age is higher – usually graduate or PhD students

2 year Chinese language prerequisite. 2 months at IUP=a one year standard

Book – China: A Travelers Literary Companion – arranged by area of country (they have published them on many countries)

Wang Wenxing – “Family Catastrophe” - 1970’s Taipei

Intercultural communications – what do you do when you are a foreigner?

How to deal with anti-American sentiment?

Nobody is right, everything is complicated.

Richard Pell – “Not Like Us” – European view of Americans

Michael Meyer – book about living in traditional neighborhood in Beijing

Short Stories –

“Diary of a Madman” – Wu Shen – cultural cannibalism

“Diary of Miss Sophia” – Ding Ling – 1920’s – female desire – objectification of men – “Thoughts on March 8<sup>th</sup>” –

Mao Dun – leftist – author – name means contradiction – “Spring Silk Worms” on sexual politics. Novel, “Midnight” on collapse of Shanghai financial industry in 1931-32

“Blockade” by Eileen Chang and “Rouge of the North”

Short stories post 1949 – 1976: goal of Mao was to extol socialism – “propaganda”

Columbia companion to modern Chinese literature (all from Taiwan) – went to Iowa Creative Writing School

Bai Xianyong – “Taipei People”, “Wandering in a Garden Waking From a Dream” – “Crystal Boys” (gays in Taipei)

XiXi – Hong Kong author – “A Woman (girl?) Like Me” – does makeup for a funeral parlor set in Hong Kong

July 3, 2001, p. 2, Laughlin

Yu Hua – “To Live” based on his novel “The Past and Punishments” – avant garde late 1980’s also “Brothers”

“Whistling” by Ge Fei – based on painting of “go” game

Chinese are not reading much anymore – height was 1980’s – want affluence and comfort – may be a phase

“The Chairman Would Not be Amused” – Howard Goldblatt

Daoism and the search for Chinese identity – 3 stories by Ah Cheng – “King of Children”, “King of Trees” and “King of Chess”

Han Shaogong – Dao influence – root seeking or roots literature – urban youth were sent to countryside

Contemporary poets – “Another Kind of Nation” edited by Zhang Er

20<sup>th</sup> Century Chinese Poetry – edited by Michelle Yeh – Wen Yido, Guo Moruo, Ya Xian, Yang Mu and Mu Dan

Fairytales – Shen Congwen

“Shanghai Express” – Zhang Henshui – people on a train from Beijing to Shanghai

Weili – author – “The Journey to the West” – abbreviated “Monkey” – 108 challenges – “lost empire” DVD based on this story

“History of Sex in China” by Yan Goolueck (?) – Judge Dee Series DVD

“The Search for Modern China” by Jonathan Spence –

“Three Kingdoms” – Moss Roberts translation

“Story of the Stone” translation of “Dream of the Red Chamber”

Note- see also list of books from lecturer on Selected Background Readings

July 6, 2009 – Mr. Tong Lihua – Beijing Legal Aid Office for Migrant Workers and Children’s Legal Aid and Research Center

1<sup>st</sup> Chinese NGO Legal Aid for migrant workers – case against KFC – foreign companies should treat workers fairly – high media attention – discrimination suit for migrant workers rights

Background (see brochure)

Q & A –

Mr. tong – 2003 registered as legal NGO – donated his own money to establish NGO, now funded by Ford Foundation – 2005 – branched out from children’s work to migrant workers org.

Three basic categories of work:

1. Direct legal service for children and families (represent children in court)
2. Evidence based research
3. Promote legislative reform
4. Promote more lawyers for child protection issues

2001- case against big tobacco – no health warnings on packs - selling tobacco to children – court refused to take case but public pressure forced action

Juvenile justice/protection/child labor/school rights – published 20 books and government funded research – publish articles – presidential audience

Helped to write drafts of bills for governmental reform on rights issues (representative of his district?)

2 models for child protection lawyers to increase numbers

-China Lawyers Organization – child protection committee –

-promote more pro bono attorneys – at least one in each county – 8,189 lawyers in network, started with 100

-partnership with pro bono and fulltime lawyers – f.t. child protection lawyers and management of pro bono lawyers

Lots of advocacy and public education programs – educational lectures to students and teachers, awareness of laws passed in 2006

Migrant workers’ rights – established 2005 – use the law instead of civil disobedience (i.e. public suicide) – are people stupid or is the system broken? System is broken – 2008 – in process of registration – 1,000 cases/year in Beijing and 6,000 legal consultations. Negotiated \$10 M RMB last year.

China – 226 M migrant workers (Ministry of Agriculture from Bureau of Statistics)

341 M children

July 6, 2009 – p. 2 – Mr. Tong

Child Abuse – no mandatory reporting system – 20 cases/year in Beijing – (200 outside of court)

Try to mainstream disabled children – many go to “special schools” unless parents insist on mainstreaming

Abandoned children – gov’t doesn’t like to interfere w/ family affairs- people don’t report – only deal with severe abuse cases

Some teachers abuse children – Education Ministry encourages no corporal punishment but it is legal – trying to educate teachers

Child Welfare System – is not fully developed in China

Four levels of courts – appeals are possible – “we are a legal service, not social workers or psychologists”

Interagency cooperation is difficult

“street children” – may be threatened, beaten, controlled – may include migrant workers

20 years of rapid development

Migrant workers often leave children in village – hard to bring them to city because life is so difficult – 100 M farmers would like to come to city as migrant workers

300 M plus migrant workers in the future – lack of education and job skills

Foster care families – more institutionalized – not adoption, foster children may be treated worse or may have bad behaviors that make care difficult

Large percentage of abandoned children are disabled

Ministry of Civil Affairs has “tomorrow plan” – try to correct disabilities and find adoptive families

NGO registration process – complicated – may start by working with agency already registered in a subordinate position

Some people don’t trust NGOs – perceived as critical of gov’t – don’t know how to work w/ gov’t – need to work together in future

White paper – “The Role of NGOs in China” – [ChinaPillaw.org](http://ChinaPillaw.org)

Currently seven interns from U.S. – Yale, Harvard

Some exceptions to One Child Policy – more of a family planning policy – lots of responsibility on child to do well when only one child. High suicide rate.

July 6, 2009 – p.3 – Mr. Tong

Goals for the future –

- research on migrant workers – labor rights issues

- new organization next month – standards on rule of law in rural areas – workers rts.

- two levels – Peoples' Congress – meet with constituents from rural areas

Rule of Law in China means anything the speaker wants it to mean – trying to improve access to legal system

Large issues – funding and politics – goal is to work within existing system - trying to encourage enforcement of existing laws

Passage rate of bar exam – 7%

July 6, 2009 – Prof. Wang Yingjie – “The Impact of Social Reform on It’s Education”, Beijing Normal University

Fulbright to Harvard 1991-92

1. Changes in National Economy
  - 1.1 – from planning to market economy
  - 1.2 - fast growth – avg. annual growth rate of GNP is 9.4% (1979-2004) – educational system has to meet challenges brought by 1.1 and 1.2. Almost no room for planned economy – almost all market economy. Prof. Wang has a 40 year career most of it solely in teaching- now some research and search for money for research – almost all universities are now businesses – all professors must have research to have graduate students. Individualism is playing a more important role in moral values.
  - 1.3 Flowing of labor force – 1978 – primary sector – 70.5%, secondary sector – 17.3%, tertiary sector – 12.2%. In 2004, it was 46.9%, 22.5% and 30.6%. Employees can no longer expect lifetime employment – many job changes is the norm. Educational impact – should schools stress more on knowledge transmission or learning skill training? How should migrant workers’ children get an education? No provisions – should be educated in home village. In past, education specialists were assigned by govt, is purpose now gen. ed or specialized? 500,000 engineers graduated/year – only 10% are qualified for international work
  - 1.4 Transformation of Production Modes – knowledge based economy had 1<sup>st</sup> step in China. Enterprises have to turn labor-intensive mode of production into tech intensive one. Need to balance universalization of schooling and it’s quality.
  - 1.5 Unbalanced development and enlarged income gap – gap between coastal and frontier regions is enlarging. Gap between urban and rural and among different social groups is growing. Distribution of educational resources is unfair and the demands of different groups are different. Student Aid needs improvement. Fees are waived in rural areas.
2. Transformation of government roles-
  - policy making is more decentralized
  - government confines its roles to making policy and providing supervision, guidance or service
  - in the process of shrinking gov’t roles, educational administration and finance system has been transformed, esp. at the local level – financial support falls on county, poor areas suffer lack of funding – gradually, central gov’t is funding rural schools
  - university system is similar – supported by different levels of govt – need to make data transparent so people know what is happening
3. Transformation from closed to open society
  - 3.1 – average annual growth rate of import/export was 19.8% from 1979-2004. KFC just this year had 200 new restaurants – 1/day. McDonalds - 1<sup>st</sup> choice for children’s birthday parties. American living style and culture came in private.

3.2 – Internet and opening of cultural products – 1994 – internet intro. 87 M in 2004 – largest in the world . Plagiarism is increasing due to access to the internet. Hollywood movies, etc. and game software is popular among youngsters. The school must prepare its citizens with international understanding and national self-respect. The govt is more transparent because it is hard to hide information. Computer addiction – need to overcome. Peking Opera – young people don't attend – now provincial operas are dying.

#### 4. Changes in family

4.1 – declining population growth rate and shrinking family size – 15.04% in 1989, 5.8% in 2004. Average family size decreasing – 2.98 in urban and 4.08 in rural areas in 2004. The Only Child is protected by both parents and four grandparents to be spoiled and society is not prepared for aging society. Children no longer can take care of parents, esp. unprepared in rural areas – mobility of the labor force – villages are now old people, some women and children – men have moved to the city. Children do not have parents in rural areas - traditionally, parents push children's education. Only children tend to be self-centered which is a challenge for the educational system plus many teachers are only children. High expectations of children – many “lessons” – dance, mathematics, athletics, etc. leads to psychological problems to overcome failure and deal with the pressure.

4.2 – disposable family income is increasing – urban areas = 1374 yuan in 1989, 9422 yuan in 2004. Rural areas – 602 yuan in 1989, 2936 in 2004. Family investment in education is increasing. Young people have developed materialism – adopted credit card mentality(young people) – traditional culture is hard working and thrifty. Health care in rural areas is expensive.

4.3 – Increasing divorce rate – 8.671 M married, 1.665M divorced in 2004. Character development of children in a single parent family is more difficult. ¼-1/3 in cities and educated class.

Current situation of educational system:

1. School structure of China
2. Huge size – 1,731 regular universities and colleges, 79,058 general secondary schools, 6,478 vocational secondary schools, 394,183 primary schools. 9 years of compulsory education.
3. Great achievement. Net enrollment rate primary – 98.9%, promotion rates – 98.1% primary, 62.9% lower secondary. Gross enrollment in higher ed. 19%-23% in '08.
4. Severe lack of funds and unbalanced development – less than 3% of GNP. Good in coastal areas, poor in frontier areas
5. Long cultural traditions- means of transmitting national culture but restricted by national culture. Unique mission is to pass exams – main focus is to transmit knowledge. Society and schools believe forced learning is necessary. Teachers are the center of the learning process. Students work load is very heavy. Traffic stops, construction stops for exams – publicize rates of

July 6, 2009 – p.3 – Prof. Wang

graduates who get into best schools. Pressure on teachers – little innovation due to focus on exam scores. Increasing math scores associated with increasing math exercises. Many children hate to go to school, no TV during school week, bed at 11-12.

#### Contemporary Trends –

1. Development of Minban schools (private) – diversification of money
2. Decentralized administration
3. Promote 9 year compulsory ed.
4. Promote post-compulsory ed.
5. educational concepts and well rounded education
6. new “national curriculum standards” – discipline based and increasing relevance – decline of the number of required subjects – offer integrated courses, elective courses, active learning, decrease the difficulty of the curriculum and lighten student’s work load
7. instructional reform – student centered learning, student responsibility and initiative, teachers role is to guide students to learn how to learn
8. assessment reform – promote to secondary without examinations, decrease the number of subjects in college entrance exams, localization of nationally unified college entrance exam (to decrease parents’ influence)

need for reform but it takes time – Chinese society is changing dramatically there is an urgent need for educational reform but people still want stability – cannot afford failure of change

forced studying decreases students’ interest. Not as creative as U.S. students – decreasing analytical skills

July 6, 2009 – Professor He Liping – Beijing Normal University – head of the Dept. of Economics and Business Education – “An Overview of the Chinese Economy”

-fastest growing economy in recent decades

-largest consumer market

-diversified market

-network of personal contacts

-vast opportunity for business

Western provinces hold natural resources but population is on the East coast

3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy in the world – 1.3 B population, largest in the world, population growth at .52%/yr. – rapid urbanization, 2/3 of population on eastern lowlands, population density is 7200/sq. km. in the Yellow, Pearl and Yangtze river valleys – 130/sq/ km. average. Only 10% of land is arable – vast sections of northern, western and Tibet are sparsely inhabited.

Shanghai – 17 M, Beijing – 14 M, Chongqing – 14 M, Tianjin – 9 M, Guangzhou – 8 M. 13 cities with more than 4 M pop. And 118 cities with more than 1 M.

Han is the dominant race, 91.9% share common written language, 55 ethnic minority groups. Religions – Dao, Buddhist, Muslim (1-2%), Christian (1%). Mandarin is official standard language, 50 minority languages, mainly spoken.

Population by age group – working age as % of total population will decline in 10-20 years due to declining birth rate, increase in life expectancy), increasing labor force leads to an increase in economic growth. Economy now requires efficiency improvements to grow.

Increased urbanization – 1979 – 20%, 2008 – 48% of population

Decrease in the primary sector (extraction of resources)– from 70-50% , increase in the secondary sector (industrial)– 20-25% and an increase in tertiary sector (services)– 10-25% over the past 30 years.

State owned units as a % of total employment , rural or urban employment – 1978 – urban, 80% to 4% in 2007. 1978 – rural – 90% to 8% in 2007

Privatization and foreign business is increasing dramatically. Universities are becoming privatized on the undergraduate level.

Per capita GDP based on PPP, 2007, (IMF, World Economic Outlook): China - \$5330, India - \$2560 (were equal 30 years ago), Russia - \$14,710, USA - \$40,000. China may overtake Japan in GDP, total size not as % of population. China 5X Japan in population.

July 6, 2009 – p. 2 – Prof. He

Commodity Export Growth and Exports as a % of GDP – 5% in 1979, 35% in 2007

Annual Export Growth Rate – 40% in 1980, 35% in 2007, lots of fluctuations (spikes)

\$200B between U.S. and China in 2008

Foreign Direct Investment inflow - \$30B in 1983, \$75B in 2007 – (1% in 1983, 95% in 2007)

Major composition of Chinese Exports – primary goods – small minority, manufactured goods majority

Trade Balance in Service sector, 2007 – export – 122,206, import 130,111 – (-\$7,904 M)

Transport - -\$11,946, Insurance --\$9,760, Financial - -\$326, patents and royalties --\$7,849

FDI in China (Foreign Direct Investment) – largely concentrated in coastal regions and major cities.

Guangdong and Yangtze River – export oriented. Domestic market – targeted FDI all over country.

Manufacturing centered, FDI increased activity in service sector. Annual FDI inflow now about \$80B.

All forms of business organization become possible – sole ownership, partnership and self propriety.

Joint ventures still a popular way, local production of foreign brands. Local financing now possible.

Profit plowback most important source of FDI. M & A involving FDI becomes ever increasing through mergers and acquisitions since 2001.

Economic transition under way – almost every woman works in China – 50% of workforce.

Government subsidies have mostly stopped. Indirect subsidies exist in R & D. Some reduction in taxes or interest rates for certain businesses. Overcapacity in steel making – large fluctuations in supply and demand – electricity oversupply. Government has little power to make quick adjustments.

Environmental protection standards have been enacted but enforcement is light. Cannot do anything without government approval.

## July 7, 2009 – Mr. Jiu, Basic Conditions of China – Beijing International College

(see BBC documentary on China)

Five topics: China's history, population and geography; politics; social and economic conditions; culture; and Olympics

1. 5,000 yr. hx – four great inventions – compass, printing, paper making and fired pottery. Third largest country in world, largest population. 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 3 municipalities. Beijing is the heart of China – cultural, financial and governmental center.
2. Political system – NPC – National Peoples Congress (rights reserved to people), CPC (Communist Peoples Party) and CPPCC (Chinese Peoples Political \_?\_ Conference)  
Party system in China – 9 parties, 1 Communist and 8 democratic parties (supervisory). China is not unified – Taiwan.
3. Social and Economic Development – Socialist Market Economy, 2008 GDP, 3<sup>rd</sup> in world
4. Nationality and culture – Han Nationality – 91.6% of population, other 55 minorities, 8.4% according to the 2000 census
5. China food and culture – complicated process – dumpling – many types across country, regional variations. “nothing is more delicious than gao zhu (meat dumpling)”. Beijing famous for roast duck.
6. Religious beliefs – many beliefs, religious freedom. .1B people are religious. 100,000 religious places, 300,000 religious institutions. Buddhism, Islam, Catholicism, Christianity, and Taoism
7. Languages – Han written and spoken is today's Mandarin (most used in the world due to population). 2<sup>nd</sup> largest is Hui – schools in Mandarin.
8. Education – (2006) – compulsory education – 95%, entrance – 99.27%, high school entrance – 59.2%, college entrance – 22%, higher in urban areas than rural areas.
9. Science and technology – (2006) – 30 M people, 294.3B Yuan investment, 11% science and research. Xinhua, first manned space flight. Xinhua #7, 2008, 3 astronauts.
10. 2008 Olympic games – 5 fu wa (blissful babies, animals) BeiBei, Jing Jing, Huan Huan, Ni, Ni, Ying Ying (welcome to Beijing – Bei Jing Huan Ying Ni) – Birds nest holds 100,000 people. Water cube. Global torch relay – all capital cities, 40,000 KM – 19,000 people involved, 97 days. 8-8-08 lucky number is 8. (fa-become prosperous)

Traditional Festivals – 8 Main festivals:

1. Spring Festival – 1<sup>st</sup> day of New Year – celebrate with red paper to scare away monsters. Red paper on windows and doors – sweep and clean on New Years Eve – “lucky money” for children - time to visit on New Years Day – most used transportation day in year. Ppl go home to visit villages.
2. Main Autumn Festival – Lunar calendar – 15<sup>th</sup> day of August – moon cakes – sit under tree and appreciate full moon while eating moon cakes – visit neighbors and relatives
3. Ching Ming festival – warrior state era – Ching running from murderous brothers –ran out of food, officials cut piece of flesh from leg to feed Ching – they survived, Ching became emperor but forgot to reward official for flesh – others reminded him, went to look for him,

July 7, 2009 p.2 – Mr. Jiu

4. took mother to hide in mountains, why not burn whole mountain? To force them out – found them burned to death by a tree – no fire on that day – cold food day
5. Chi Xi Festival – Chinese Valentines Day – lovers and people worshiped in heaven-pray at night for good harvest, beautiful girl in heaven with 6 sisters – descended to earth – river – boy in village w/ cow. Cow spoke to him, “go to bush, find beautiful clothes, take them and you will get your wishes” – “marry me and I’ll give you your clothes” – Queen mother not happy – wanted daughter back, cow had died, before death, told boy to cut skin and put it on in case of emergency. Flew to heaven – queen mother painted the skin. Became the river of heaven – birds made bridge across river. Southern China – young unmarried women rival each other in needlework.
6. Hang Tzu Festival – glutinous rice – sr. official –advisor to emperor – threw himself into river (Tsu Yen) – ghost came out of river hungry – put wrapped rice in bamboo leaves in river – small children (under 5) sent to grandmothers home to avoid festival and disasters
7. Chong Yao – (double nines) – reunify family members (Sept. 9<sup>th</sup>) old people go mountain climbing (etc)
8. Lantern Festival – after Lunar New Year – 5<sup>th</sup> day of January – fairy bird perched on tree – vicious bird damaged village – wanted to kill but accidentally killed fairy bird- ordered to burn village, emperor warned them to run away – villagers made it look like village was burning – lit lanterns and firecrackers – today people hang lanterns on long street and have parade – also for lovers, date under the tree beside river
9. Chinese Halloween – Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>? Mr. Xai – Northern China – give dead candy, etc. illness blamed on ghosts under 2-3 year old children – children have “3<sup>rd</sup> eye” OR – burn cut paper- paper made objects – 5 different colors of paper – for ancestors to enjoy in world of dead

July 14, 2009 lecture notes – Chongqing University, “Culture of the War of Resistance Against Japan” by Prof. Zhang Jin

### “Chungking, Chongqing, China’s Wartime Capital”

Chongqing is inland and has a different model of modernization than Shanghai – 32 Million people in the municipality, 6 million are urban. Same population as Canada.

1. Chongqing Impression: Shanghai or Hong Kong?
2. History of heritage before WWII
3. War in China: Chungking bombings
4. “Litter Wartime Capital” – Image of Bei Bei
5. Chongqing Stilwell Museum – symbol of China/US Wartime Friendship

1. Chongqing – history of 3,000 years, fastest growing city in the world, 1997 became a municipality, 3 Gorges Dam and door to Western expansion, between the Yangtze and Jialing Rivers, city is on peninsula. China’s 4<sup>th</sup> municipality after Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin. Ethnic groups in Chongqing – Miao, Han and Tibetan. Much pride in this city about their heritage and modern day position, rivalry between Chongqing and Chengdu.
2. History of heritage before WWII – Ancient times – Old Stone Age – 20,000 to 30,000 years ago. 16<sup>th</sup> century – Shang Dynasty – 221 BC, Warring states, capital of the state of Ba. During the Qin Dynasty, Eastern Han, known as “Ba”. During the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581-907 AD), became “yu”. During the Northern Song Dynasty – double happy events – King Gong “ChongQing” – military fort in 1189 by Shao Dun – in 1362 during the Yuan Dynasty, Daxia Kingdom capital, 1621 (Ming Dynasty) – Trading center during Ming and Qing Dynasties. 1664 – wall rebuilt and extended esp. Tung Yuan Gate.

Interior Treaty Port – 1891 – customs house established, shipping, trade, finance, industrial – British, Japan, US, etc – very few established residence until 1925 – one Japanese settlement – “dislike” of foreigners – withdrew from Japan due to (?) incident

Warlord period – kingdom 1920-1930 – in 1929 became official city – Lu Xiang 1890-1938 – warlord who controlled Sichuan – general under Chiang Kai Shek during wartime – aids and staff Lu Zuofu and Liu Hangshen were political AND intellectual leaders – Gen. Pan Wenhua – 1<sup>st</sup> mayor of Chungking – stressed urban modernization. Urban reforms based on Shanghai model – wide streets, new and better buildings, electricity, h2o system and phone exchange.

3. War in China – CQ bombings in 1939 – (KMT) in 1937 moved govt from Nanjing to CQ – returned to Nanjing in 1946 – returned to municipality capital under Executive Yuan – 60 Million people moved from coastal areas to CQ – walked “became beacon of the free world

p. 2 – Prof. Zhang Jin, July 14, 2009

against the evil empire of axis powers” – temporary wartime capital – many problems but united CCP and Nationalist parties – difficult terrain (surrounded by mountains) – tensions between upriver local elites (poor) and downriver new immigrants (rich) – class issues. Constant bombardments – over 30 foreign embassies during the war – 8 months of fog every year, bombed during 4 clear months – dugouts and caves during bombings, ppl. Initially thought bombing wouldn't hurt them, many people died – bamboo structures caught fire easily, stopped bombings in 1943 – rebuilding mostly by hand. Used a balloon alarm system. CQ never surrendered – “spiritual fort” – built to reinforce resistance and unity until the very end. Rebuilt with bamboo and mud.

4. Litter Wartime Capital – image of Bei Bei – “capital within the capital” – Lu Zhofu – founder of Minsheng Co. – leader of BeiBei construction movements – mass education advocate – three principles of people – San, Min, Zhu Yi. 1921 – education director of Sichuan Province – also a businessman – need to have JOBS for educated people - “Shanghai model” applied to BeiBei – “Modern Group Life” program – “service to other people and society” – more a social group than a business – cooperated with many different governments. Established media – “Jialingjiang River Daily” – advertised – quickly, safe, comfortable and clean”
5. CQ Stilwell Museum – March, 1942 – Gen Stilwell's residence – (FDR commissioned him) – to accommodate VIPs during Anti-Japanese War – only one in Asia – built on site – rebuild Burma Road – he led the ground troops in Asia – Freeman Foundation funded the building – opened in 2003 – “With the guns silent and smoke faded, it is the historical friendship and our memory that will last forever”

July 20, 2009 lecture notes – Prof. Ni Shixiong – Director of American Studies Center, Fudan University – “Contemporary Chinese Foreign Policy”

30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of US-China diplomatic relations “To make friends you should be honest and friendships always face challenges” – his book will be published next month

US-China relations have seen profound changes since the end of the Cold War – China has had to adjust to changes. Five aspects:

1. Beijing emphasis – peace, development and cooperation. Represents a new trend of the times – the Cold War era is gone – general principles of Chinese foreign policy
2. Policy of reform and opening up will continue...reiterated at last meeting of CCP, guiding principle is mutual benefits. (win-win results. Zero sum game is Cold War thinking-rules of the game have changed)
3. China will take the road of peaceful development – Chinese race is peaceful in a peaceful environment – BY peace – how to bring about peace? Settle disputes – core part of readjustment. FOR peace – purposeful
4. Peaceful diplomacy – 5 basic principles of coexistence
  - a. Respect the sovereignty of others
  - b. Nonaggression
  - c. Noninterference
  - d. Mutual benefits and equality
  - e. Peaceful coexistence
5. Realization of a harmonious world – build new world different from current situation (Hu Jintao, 8 Chinese characters, everlasting peace – prevention of WWIII, common prosperity – narrowing the gap between rich and poor – regional disputes are unavoidable

Harmonious relations at home and abroad is core goal of Chinese foreign relations. Dec. 10, 2003, “peaceful race” concept at Harvard, in order to understand present of China you need to understand its past”. China is ready for a peaceful race

Hu Jintao – anniversary of Mao’s birthday, China is determined to take the road to peaceful race and development, nonaggression has become peaceful development, hope India will join the effort

Implementation – readjust foreign policy. Focus:

1. Comprehensively develop US/China cooperation – top of agenda, mutual trust
2. Develop friendly relations w/ Russia and EU (10 years ago strategic partnership with Russia, meet every two years)
3. Develop relations with Japan – renewed efforts, key to peace and stability in NE Asia and Asian Pacific regions, mutual strategic benefits
4. Stabilize relations with neighboring countries – territorial disputes –put aside disputes and work for common development – enhance a good neighborhood – Vietnam and India are

improving. China-So Korea is good, No. Korea is not bad – a challenge to deal with current situation

5. Relations with other 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries, esp. Africa and Latin America – relations with 47 African countries, China-Africa cooperation forum every 2 years – Sudan, China sent workers to stabilize Darfur – h20, etc. Support UN resolutions to stabilize Sudan. Latin America – 1/3 have relations with Taiwan (mostly Caribbean), sensitive with PRC – lots of similarities between Mexico and China – housing, etc. china is still a 3<sup>rd</sup> world country

U.S. –China relations – initially not so sure about Obama – Bush did good – comprehensive, constructive and cooperative relationship – (3 Cs) – not sure if 3Cs would continue under Obama – no longer 3Cs – now 1 P and 2 Cs. Positive, Cooperative and Comprehensive – in London, April 1, 2009 – has not changed the essence and general direction of relationship

Two channels of strategic dialogue – Strategic Economic Dialogue and High Level Dialogue – this year combined the two into one – U.S. China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (Hilowe from U.S.). Obama will visit China this autumn and Hu Jintao will visit U.S. next year

8 areas of focus:

1. International financial crisis
2. Climate change
3. Terrorism
4. Nuclear proliferation
5. Military
6. Science and technology education
7. Energy and environment
8. Resume dialogue on human rights

Q & A – Zimbabwe – China taking students - difficult to get visas to U.S.

Hillary is helpful to improving U.S. China relations – “smart power” – combination of hard and soft power

Mutual trust is improving – we need to understand meaning of “peaceful race” – Not a threat to the U.S. – China needs to understand intent of US actions

Shift to Afghanistan from Iraq is hard to understand

“No first use of nuclear weapons” China has agreed – hopes U.S. and Russia will follow suit

p. 3 – July 20,2009 – Prof. Ni

G-2 (China-US) – is confined to financial matters, trying to extend to other areas? “we do not welcome idea of G2”

No. Korea – China and US need to cooperate, be careful not to push No. Korea into a corner -6 way talks is only solution

Latin America – H1N1 – connected to climate change

July 20, 2009 lecture notes – Prof. Ge Jianxiong – Fudan University – “Modern Chinese History”

Important concepts – ancient to present – two Chinese characters in ancient times

Tien (heaven) – everything under heaven - round

Shia – (under) – earth should be square

Four seas around land – Chinese people in center of land, everyone else are barbarians.

1<sup>st</sup> emperor of Chin dynasty – regarded himself as master of Chuong Guo but many people on periphery not considered part of people – after Opium War Westerners were regarded as non-Chinese.

1912 – China became official name. Western missionaries puzzled why people didn't call themselves Chinese – China has two meanings – “whole country” and “Han people”, not including territorial areas- no controversy in ancient times – limited contact with outside areas, Arab/Chinese conflict in Khazakstan, took Chinese POW's- only one survived, Mongols conquered by Chinese culture, Mongols remained in China and became “Chinese” – dispersed people to all parts of China

Since 1911, Manchurians want to become Han – many used Chinese last names

Nat'l autonomy – ppl are recovering original ethnic groups, gain 20 pts on entrance exams for college, financial support from govt

Opium War – emperor didn't know where Britain was – how could a woman rule a country? Ignorance about outside world – guns, steamboat, warships of Britain, learn from them, only about \$ - “we need nothing from foreigners” – they will leave

1<sup>st</sup> Chinese ambassador was an American – Anson Burlingame – negotiated more favorable treaties, the British suggested that Chinese should bring his wife – unheard of to bring a woman to barbarian areas

Ethnocentrism to the max – what could China possibly learn from anyone else???

Chinese school should be the principle foundation of the country – Western ideas should be used only as tools.

During the Ming Dynasty the Pope's emissary found it impossible to change Chinese ideology – being Confucian-Catholic was OK

During the Ching Dynasty, can't be both, Catholics not OK

Fairbank – modern Chinese history is a combo of action and reaction. A response to Western action, difficult to change the idea of Tien Shia, Chinese still consider themselves superior due to ancient ethnocentric beliefs. “Chinese people are used to master/servant. Much harder to be friends.”

Mao – tried to be friend of other countries, only Russia responded, Mao tried to be independent but China was too poor and needed \$ from Russia.

p. 2 – July 20, 2009 – Prof. Ge

1979 – Open Reform Policy – 1<sup>st</sup> time since ancient time that Chinese people opened their minds, need to be patient

Q & A –

Foreign policy – no policy because China was center of world – we were all barbarians – no foreign ministers in Chinese govt – 1902 foreign ministry established at end of Boxer Rebellion – only as condition of treaty

Geography of China – it can support itself agriculturally – isolated agrarian society, no need for market economy, “using our money for other people” – why continue exchange with others?

Only Arabians used the Silk Road – Mao – “self reliance in building socialism” refused help from outside

Cultural Revolution – not only Mao – people still considered him as emperor, unquestioning obedience – self criticism – “difference between real history and written history”

Proposed museum of cultural revolution

“Zhong xue wei ti xi xue wei yong” (ti yong?) – Chinese learning, Western function – IMPORTANT

Guo Songtao, sent out to world and then ostracized

Li Fanyuan – Mongolian affair bureau - >Zongli Yamen – office of foreign affairs ->foreign ministry in 1902

July 28, 2009, Lecture notes – Mr. Chris Yeung, Chairman, Hong Kong New Executives Association, “Journalism in Hong Kong”

Lantau Island – big Buddha on top of mountain. Editor at large for 20 years of South China Daily Post. 1986 inception, to ensure freedom of the press and speech – mostly HK politics and columnist

Media in HK – 17 daily papers including 5 free papers. Total circulation of free papers, 1.5 M, more than paid papers, 90% of people are Chinese. South China Post – 100,000 circulation

Electronic media – 2 free TV and 2 pay TV (\$30-\$40/month)

Radio – 3 stations, 2 commercial, 1 govt – provide content to other channels, are employees govt employees? If so, can they criticize govt? ½ of them are contract staff, want clarification of status.

Online media – free online content, Post has annual \$50 USD subscription, early development, how to expand and get advertisers? Cautious about investing

1<sup>st</sup> challenge media is facing – economic downturn – advertising dollars dropped sharply – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter is slightly stabilized, business community is still unsure – mixed picture – also swine flu, concern about travel, tourism is down. Decrease in tourism ->decrease in hotel, restaurants->decrease advertising revenue

800-900 employees in media sector have been laid off (5-10%?)

General mood – maybe next year things will be better, this year will be tough

2<sup>nd</sup> challenge – overall media environment – self censorship, since 1997 handover journalists are self censoring when it involves politically sensitive issues (Tibet, Taiwan, etc) and human rights issues

TVB case – handling of two news stories, memoir of “state prisoner” TVB didn’t cover book release, June 4<sup>th</sup> candlelight vigil rally, usually covered live on evening news, this year, no live broadcast until 8-8:30 PM, was it self censorship? To keep more people from attending? 100K attended. Self censorship exists but not in all organizations as the influence of China increases self censorship may also increase

3<sup>rd</sup> challenge – public perception of Chinese press and media – perceived as sensationalist and yellow journalism, affected overall credibility

4<sup>th</sup> challenge – the future of newspapers, pie is shrinking, total circulation has not dropped as drastically in HK as in US, young people seldom read anything

Unique role of media in HK. One country, two systems – mainland has control by govt, HK is unique, spending more resources on reporting on China bureaus in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, more independence in HK, advantage, also Chinese – better access, better understanding of complexity of issues than other journalists – ex. Shoddy construction of schools in Sichuan earthquake. Transmissions interrupted by mainland on sensitive topics

Several thousand copies of So. China Post circulated on mainland

p. 2, July 28, 2009 – Chris Yeung, Media in HK

Consumption of luxury products and mainland visitors has dropped –drop in advertising for those products (i.e. watches)

General public in HK doesn't spend much time reading papers on Sunday, circulation slightly less than weekday, too many attractions on Sunday

Tough competition among Chinese language papers, not much room for expansion for English language papers – Cantonese more popular than English (govt and courts) English standard is declining

China Daily – official govt “version” of news

Local papers have more latitude in reporting local stories, esp. involving govt corruption at local level

No longer able to maintain bureaus in other countries except DC and China mainland. Major bureau in Beijing

July 28, 2009 lecture notes – David O’Rear – Chief Economist HK General Chamber of Commerce-“Hong Kong, China, the U.S. and the World”

Chamber founded in 1861 – 4000 members -75% HK, 20% foreign, 5%PRC. Main function is lobbying HKSARG – biliterate, trilingual, Mandarin, Cantonese, English. Re-emphasis on English. Working on minimum wage laws and antitrust laws, legal issues.

Asia and the global financial crisis. What went wrong?

Triple A suddenly worthless – 85% in terrible recession, no one escapes this time

14% of disposable income spent on interest on debt, coming down a bit

\$7B borrowed in Nov. 2008 - \$1.6T deficit this year

US consumers stopped buying, 9% drop. The world stopped trading, 12% drop. China has never experienced a decline in foreign demand. Can the Chinese consumer bail us out?

Railroads, north –south, Rivers east-west. Transporting goods inland is difficult

Change product, transport, demand to meet Chinese market

Different economies in different parts of the country

Disposable income needs to be spent on medical care and education – cautious spenders!

Local govt more interested in tax payable projects than long term projects

Lack of use of credit – can’t control economy through adjusting interest rates

Japanese school girls – key to Asian markets

Products – try 100, what is wanted, advertise the best two

China’s foreign trade -30-40% drop in both imports and exports, size matters – 10% growth in China is worth less than 3% growth in the US or EU

Big increase in China’s foreign exchange reserves – about ½ is US

HK –most globalized economy on earth- best able to capitalize on upswings, most vulnerable to slumps, outsource everything possible. HK owns 30% of China’s exports

Slow recovery ahead – consumption down, savings up, govt revenue down, spending up, interest rates drop and rise, dollar drops and rises, inflation eases and rises, imports drop, exports rise. MAYBE

Deflation in US 1<sup>st</sup> time since 1955

Raise interest rates and inflation goes away. What to do about deflation? We don’t know

p. 2 July 28, 2009 – O’Rear

“people don’t shop at WalMart because they like to”

Protectionism hurts the poor the most

China’s stimulus package – ¾ already was in pipeline – for infrastructure projects

US stimulus package – banks hold “core capital” – about 10% AAA rated- lost mortgage, credit. \$1T USD to replace (buy out) – next \$1T on health care and rebates

China less involved with economy than EU

“socialist market economy” is term used to justify capitalism

Tradition of micro loans in China, esp. women (20-30% interest)

Small businesses are vulnerable to locality

Soviets liberalized politics before economy, corruption, lack of foreign investment

China slowly opened economy, strategy with agriculture, slowly dismantled barriers (1980s), 1990s foreign investments

Shanghai financial center –lack of convertible currency, market is setting interest rates, collection of world class services (insurance, accounting) – efficiency and cost of doing business – rule of law (legal system)

Distrust of US economy – what if we gave an auction and nobody came?

What would happen if Tokyo had an earthquake?

July 29, 2009 Lecture notes – Mr. Jacky Lum, Principle Assistant Secretary for Home Affairs, Home Affairs Bureau, Youth Development – “Children and Youth Matters”

Chief executive of the Home Affairs Bureau under Chief Executive, responsible for policy making

Platform for delivering resources

2 areas that mainland controls, military and foreign affairs. Others are HK autonomy. Exchange programs are OK as long as not officially foreign affairs

Filipino maids doing caretaking of youth

Big emphasis on civic engagement, employment after graduation

Two problems –

Drug use – (“soft drugs” are available easily, mandatory drug testing?)

Employment – “compensated dating” copied from Japan, a form of prostitution but not as harmful

July 29, 2009 lecture notes – Honorable Justice Hartmann, Hong Kong High Court

Common law adopted from Great Britain, similar to US. China, village rights. Since 1997, Special Administrative Region.

“basic law” – mini constitution sets out what HK is and how it is governed. Constitution protects common law, protects separation of powers

Judiciary, legislative and executive, separate areas of power and areas of jurisdiction

City/state of sorts, rely on trade, run their own affairs, rely on trade and services, related to trade, no other assets in HK

Fair and competent hearings necessary to continued business with outside world, lots of press coverage keeps them transparent

Bribery and corruption not likely, forbidden from taking ANY gifts

Common law is English but 90% of people speak Cantonese – influx of local lawyers into the system

Bottom heavy local – top tiers are mostly ex-pats

Judges elected by statutory body, recognize need to localize

Three layers of courts – frontline, out in districts (magistrate courts) -95% local, mostly minor offenders. District court in one building, used to be in districts, civil jurisdiction, \$1M HKD, criminal, up to 7 years, no juries, 50/50 local and expats. High court – trial and appeal. Supreme court, court of final appeal, 5 judges, appeals have three judges. Rise through the system, more talk about finer points (jurisprudence)

Court of final appeal – foreign judge sitting each time, chief justice picks that foreign judge, particular jurists for particular cases, chosen on expertise, mostly from Britain and Australia

High Court – only jury trials, only in respect to crime and ONE civil (defamation), 7 person juries, couldn't find 12 people who spoke English – very undemocratic system but it works well. Qualifications eliminate many people from jury pool, mostly middle class, must speak English and be on tax rolls, 90% are local Chinese

Some bad judges and lawyers but most are quite good

Constitutional and public law- ordinary people trust courts, people feel comfortable coming to court

Special interests in legislature

Limited integration with mainland, law is only 30 yrs old on mainland, based on German law

Extradition –difficult to deal with mainland either incoming or outgoing

p.2, July 29,2009 – Hon. Justice Hartmann

privacy – illegal without laws in place (surveillance) –covert operations need some guidelines – 6 month suspension

legislative meddling (its their business)but hands off judicially

appointed on permanent terms but can be removed through impeachment, high and district levels, 3 year terms on magistrate level (10 yrs as practicing lawyer)

“promotional judiciary” – making decisions to please higher ups

Difficult to think legally in Chinese for Cantonese speakers, want to speak English

“exchange programs” with mainland

Solicitor, office lawyer, limited rights in court

Barrister – trial lawyer, briefed by solicitor

Specialists develop from system

Costs is bad thing about legal system, lawyers charge by hour- don't share in profit from awards

Legal aid – very accessible

Health care is mostly free and high quality – low tax rate

Instructions to jurors may be complicated

Points of abrasion are inevitable in “one system, two party” system

Death penalty not used since mid 1960s, abolished in 1996

Mainland - “what is perceived as a social evil at any time and place?”

“I” approach –internal social control

“we” approach –external social control

Sentencing guidelines – not mandatory, some discretion

July 29, 2009 lecture notes – US Consulate General – Mr. David Miller, Public Affairs Officer, acting director, Foreign Service Officer, retired.

Joe Bookbinder will be new Public Affairs foreign service officer

HK, near Pearl River Delta, growth and wealth, mfg used to be in HK now in PR delta, Guangzhou, 90% of Chinese Americans from there before WWII, after WWII more from other areas

PR Delta economic zone – ½ of world's population within 5 hr. flight from HK

½ of worlds gambler within 5 hours from Macau

Responsible for HK and Macau, separate relationship with each. Fifteen agencies, 300+ staff, 7 law enforcement agencies

Emphasis on democracy, human rights, autonomy; economic/commercial interests; law enforcement, including anti-terrorism; American citizen services (55,000-60,000 US citizens)

Policy interests – democratization (universal suffrage); trade and investment (HK is WTO member); preservation of one country, two systems (50 years no change); security of shipping, migration, money, trade; health and infectious diseases. Anti money laundering and no funding for terrorists.

HK Challenges – moving goods, people and \$ efficiently; provide reliable and secure communications systems; control spread of weapons of mass destruction and drugs; control spread of infectious diseases

Major market for US agriculture and electronics

HK economy – pop. 7 M, GDP \$27.5K/year, increasing growth, decreasing unemployment. Services are 90% of GDP. Four pillars – trade and logistics, financial, professional services and tourism

Services trade , continued growth as mainland develops

Over 25 M tourists in '06, 8% increase

Open economy, trade is 3.4 times GDP

89.3% free, #1 in heritage foundations of list of worlds freest economies

China is HK's largest trading partner, 45%; US is 10%, EU is 11%

US economic links – trade surplus with HK; 1200 US firms w/regional offices in HK, 10% of HK workforce. 1 M visitors, 60,000 US citizens

Check out the AmCham website

HK Ports – world class transportation hub, HK int'l airport, 44.5 M total passengers, 600 flights/day

#1 in intl cargo, more than 100 cargo flight/day, worlds 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> largest container port

p.2, July 29, 2009 - Mr. David Miller

HK political system:

Part of China, but...

Civil liberties, common law; goal of universal suffrage; open regulatory regimes; evolving relationship with mainland

All politics are local, historical preservation; urban planning; tax base; environmental protection (air pollution from PR Delta); social inequity, relations with PR Delta

Recent events – Donald Tsang took office March 2005, 800 electors predetermine results,

PRC in HK – low profile, liaison office; cross border investment opportunities; CEPA, zero tariff on HK origin goods

US-HK security interests – ship visits, CSI, ICIS

Major challenges – democratization; environment; China and region; US law enforcement; DEA, ICE, CBP, IRS, FBI, Secret Service, State Dept, Diplomatic Security

Macau – long relationship with Portuguese, not imperial colonial power, cleaned it up before they left

Gambling – Macau Grand Prix, returned to China in 1999, no common law tradition, no British colonial service. Sleepy backwater until 2002, Co-Tai strip, hundreds of millions on \$US from Vegas and Atl. City, dislocations and social stress. Land reclamations investment and trade.

Vulnerabilities in financial sector, law enforcement cooperation.

Economic growth dominated by casino, tourism, retail and convention and exhibition sectors

Entertainment by big names.

Stanley Ho – 46% market share, BIG money, gaming revenue is \$5.9B/year

Direct tax, 35% on gambling earnings.

Trafficking in persons

Open and fair playing field for US investors