


1. In dealing with China, expect contradictions and complexities
 - a. Size approximate to USA
 - b. 1.3 - 1.5 billion, but nobody really knows exactly
 - c. Most live in N.E. China
 - d. More dense pop. In China than USA
 - e. Land and People
 - i. 50%+ are rural/farming (rapid decrease from 80%)
 - f. Diversity – 56 ethnic groups recognized by the PRC
 - i. Han majority 92% - 93%
 - ii. 55 minority
 - iii. Linguistic diversity
 1. 75 – 80% Mandarin – What counts as “Mandarin” is fluid
 2. United by written word – universal!
 - iv. Cultural diversity
 - v. History and Cultural – 4000 – 5000 years
 - vi. Rapid + broad change –
 1. Buying a car is status + ability to go wherever you want
 2. Elite use to be only ones to fly but now common folk
 3. More internet users than in USA
 4. Standard of living going up
 5. Values and ideology
- 7/1/21 – founding of Communist Party
2. China is more than China – Diversity
 - a. Mainland, Macao, Hong Kong, Taiwan
 - b. Overseas Chinese: America, Europe, Australia, etc.
 - c. Chinese Diaspora – ethnic Chinese
 - i. David Chen + members of Woo family take g’father’s remains back to China
- Party
Govt.  Army
3. China is less than China
 - a. Outer Territories (north + west) Mongolia, Tibet, etc.
 - b. Core – east + southeast (northeast, north, southwest, south)
 4. Today, as in much of its past, China is a centralized authoritarian state (centuries yrs. old)
 - a. “Charter 08” – call for greater freedom with a weak central government
 - b. China reached apex of its reign in 18th century – Qianlong (1736 – 1795 A.D.) Qing Dynasty
“The Sky is high but the Emperor is far away”
 - c. Communist push govt. down to grassroots level
 - d. Hu Jintao – New General Secretary/President
President → Premier (in charge of running of the govt.)
 5. Viewing China is like looking through kaleidoscope
 - a. Dissident Wei Jingsheng + Xu Wenli
 - b. Farmer
 - c. Urban work
 - d. Migrant worker – no protection
 - e. Members of the Communist Party – 75 million
 - f. Entrepreneurs – young people applying for pragmatic reasons
USA only country with more billionaires than China
- Party doesn’t like surprises

“Becoming American” by Bill Meyers

- g. Overseas Chinese
 - h. Li Hongzhi Falun Gong
 - i. Student
 - j. Student
 - k. Ethnic minority members
 - l. Foreigners
6. Although China undergoing transition at unprecedented speed + scale, certain cultural patterns and social characteristics persist
 - a. “Three Ovens” + One Sink
 - b. Group over individual (changing!)
 - c. Age over youth
 - d. Male over female – despite Mao’s “woman hold up half the sky”
Wu Yi an Exception; Liu Yangong
 - e. One Link – Guangxi (“connections”) + personal relations
 7. Hong Kong + Taiwan exerting influences on the Mainland esp. neighboring provinces + regions and vice versa!
 - a. Hong Kong (7 million) thought to lead China into 21st Century but opposite happened
 - b. Taiwan + Mainland China
 8. As a result of China’s huge population + unprecedented growth, C. natural environment is under enormous pressure + strain – China’s successes + failures have global impact
 9. Of the words “C. socialism” or “C. market socialism,” Chinese is by far the most important
 10. Beware of all prepositions, including alone

Dr. Tom Gold

Modern Chinese Society

4 = death

8 = prosperity

9 = years ending in 9 of monumental importance

1839 – Opium Wars start, unequal treaty

Heaven grants legitimacy to the dynasty b/c of peace and prosperity – mandate of heaven. Opposite cycle true, too.

Non-Han invasions – Mongol, Qing (Manchus)

British in Industrial Revolution provoked war w/ China, 1824 Treaty of Nanjing – began China’s century of humiliation.

1912 – Nationalist

1949 – Communist

Foreign affairs were seen as demonized. In Oct. 1 1949 China stands up under Mao. Sixty years important anniversary. 1919 – May 4th Movement major demonstration by Beijing University Students to protest sell out of govt. to Japanese. Warlordism prevailed. During WWII hopes to overcome foreign imperialism. At Treaty of Versailles gave Germany’s part of China to the Japanese, the “yellow dwarfs.” May 4, 1919, students furious with Japan + West predators (Russian Revolution). So Russia and China lean toward Marxism. Almost every 9 years May 4, 1919, revisited.

1989 – June 4 – Tiananmen Square, a “non-event” to Chinese authorities. Maybe Communist Party became more secure from 1989 Tien. Square Protests?

Korean War made China lean toward USSR. In Dec. 1978 Communist shifted focus to 4 Reforms. Jan. 1, 1979 first USA/China formal diplomatic relations.

In 1959 – when Dali Lama in Tibet + his clique driven out of Tibet + into India. From Comm. China point of view, Dali Lama showed his true betrayal colors.

Communist China: Liberation of Tibet.

Identity (state – citizen)	McDonaldism
Generational strife	Communism + Capitalism
Values	Literature + freedom
Single child	Returnees from West

Hakka – guest workers, minority, women didn’t bind feet but started by “younger brother of Jesus” nutcase but tapped in general discontent. Taiping people. Warlordism grew up in response to the Taiping Rebellion.

Qi – (essence/ body – refers to essence of Chin. Culture)

Gong (military force)

How do we maintain our Chinese essence w/ our modernization, still hotly debated, no balance found yet.

[River Town](#) – Peter Hessler
[To Live](#) – film about Cultural Revolution
[In Search of Modern China](#) - book

Identity

How can we control who we are – Internet as challenge

Qi Gong – contradictory identity, issues left over from century of humiliation, perpetrated by the West.

Never again “to allow foreigners to peddle in foreign affairs.” Beijing doesn’t just “get over it.” Chinese layer guilt on Japanese: what’s on the table is “what you did to us. The rest? Mind your own business.” Chinese scapegoat the Japanese.

Early communist looked to the USSR at first for identity. But USSR another foreign power telling us what to do. Mao: follow our own path. Cultural Revolution (1966 – 76) – we need a revolution in the way people think- values. Mao dies in 1976, then Ping to over, a pragmatist.

Huge disparity among individual identities, especially rural/urban. Rural don’t want to limit size of family, but urban do. Dependency ratio when 1 child has to take care of parents and grandparents. State won’t take care of old folks.

Brain drain of students who go ahead, referred to as sea turtles, a pun. No longer considered traitorous to study abroad

Socialism w/ Chinese characteristics. Doesn’t matter if cat is black or white as long as it catches mice. Also, we cross the river by feeling the stones: fly by the seat of our pants. Last 2 decades of double digit growth Chinese believe they are doing what Marx said, build socialism in capitalism, a stage on the way to socialism. Chinese a kind of Wild West.

Literary freedom: still very vague limits on what Communist can do. Liu Xiaobo – leading dissident who looks for trouble, limit tester. Lawyers, students, etc. who are testing the limits. Wen Bo an environmental activist. HGO (non govt. organization)

Film

Zhang Yimou – film director – To Live, Not One Less

Jia Zhangke – Still Life (2 Gorges), Platform (about generations), The World (about an amusement park in Beijing, Russian Prostitute), Unknown Pleasures, 24 City (laid off workers).

Craig Canning
P.M.

History

Dynastic History

- Xia (2205 – 1766 BC)
- Shang (1766 – 1122 or c. 1500 – 1045 BC)
- Zhou (1045 – 256 BC)
- Qin (Ch'in) (221 – 206 BC) – 1st “human” emperor. Similarities to present regime. Qin launched emperor system. Headquarters near Xi’an. Short-lived b/c of harshness of rule.
- Han (206 BC – 220 AD): Chinese identify with the Han; Silk Road; beginning of civil service
 - Former (western) 206 BC – 8 AD
 - Xin 8 – 23
 - Later (eastern) 125 – 220

Han – paper, ceramics, earthquake detection, 365-day year.

- Period of Division – nobody powerful enough to unify
 - 3 kingdoms: Wei, Wu, Shu (220 – 280)
 - Jin (280 – 316)
 - Northern Wei (386 – 534)

Buddhism came from India during division time

- Sui (581 – 617)
- Tang (618 – 907)

Xi’an the historic capital, which becomes largest city in the world! Golden age of Chinese poetry.

Empress Wu establish dynasty of her own sandwiched b/t Sui/Tang.

- Five Dynasties + Ten Kingdoms (907 – 960)
- Song (Sung/Soong) (960 – 1279)
- Ming (1368 – 1644) restoration of Chinese (Han) rule

Maritime Exploration (1405 – 1433)

- Qing (or Manchu) (1644 – 1912) non Han but Manchuria

Qing established largest land mass. Qing, the apex of Han culture. Built Summer Palace. Dream of the Red Chamber (also known as Story of a Stone)

During Qing Dynasty tea trade w/ Britain. British East India Company. George III sent Lord George McCartney for trading. Qianlong Emperor turned him down flat. Viola – 50 years later Opium Wars, 1839 – 1842, the treaty of which ushered in Century of Humiliation.

- Post Imperial China

Republic of China, Jan. 1, 1912 – retreated to Taiwan. Sun Yat-sen, father of modern China. Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist Party (1925) leader. Mao Zedong (1893 – 1979) lock in mortal battle. Long, bloody civil war. Mao enters Beijing in January 1949. Founding of People’s Republic of China (Oct. 1, 1949) Mao reunified China.

Dynastic Cycle

Start – powerful family ruler

½ - 2/3 rulers become effect, corruption, weakening of military, external threat

End – famine/flood – natural origin

Rebellion usually comes from country.

Mao's Great Leap Forward. Soviet/Sino lasted only a decade + and then became bitter. Cultural Revolution (1966 – 76) – next generation needs to experience revolution. Post Mao Period. Gang of 4 tried + condemned.

Deng Xiaoping's Reemergence, 1976 – 1978 (d. 1997). Chinese still were skittish about opening up to the West (Century of Humiliation Legacy). Four cities open to West, wildly successful, more opened. China proceeding by feel. Cradle to grave support – bind state owned enterprises (SOEs); can't release all those workers w/ pink slips!

“We can learn some things from capitalism” – Mr. He Jie, soft-drink King. Plant managers the head.

Township ownership

- Rising standard of living – increase of middle class
- Consumer goal
- Travel; media (much freer than we think); pulp fiction
- New patterns of entertainment
- Chinese Woodstock – lots of change

Economic growth tied to international trade. GDP growth up to 10% in 2005. China joins World Trade Org. in 2001. Deepening involvement in world affairs. USA backed Taiwan as legit govt. of China. Surprisingly China good player in the UN. 2008 Summer Olympics a great success. Reaction to SARS @ first denial + cover up. China bound to the world; inextricably linked.

Dr. Pi-Ching Hsu

The Past 100 Years

Opium war about trade deficit. One way trade of silver to Chinese but quickly China owed Britain. G.B. had opium to give instead of silver. Upper Chinese class adored this opium.

“Equal field” to take land away from Hakka, people from the north who themselves had been dispossessed. Civil service exam knocked them out of power. Hakka group became marginalized. Men + women could be officials + join military; also abolished concubinage, gambling, opium. No private property. Yet Hong Xinquan (who claimed to be younger brother of Jesus Christ) + jis ilk got fat + hypercritical. For Marxist, he was a hero, a precursor to Communism.

Sun Yat-sen: Chinese nationalism (+defined ourself from foreigners).

3 Principles of Sun Yat-sen

- 2) Right to create + modify laws
- 3) People's livelihood – close gap b/t rich + poor but did not nationalize land. Govt. took over important services.

Northern Expedition: attempt to defeat the warlords in order to unify + centralize China. Successful. Japan attacks. Sun says 2 enemies – Japanese cancer of skin but communist a cancer of the heart. Communists also extinct – Long March. Mao became new communist leader though he had been low in the party. He said forget old communist leaders + turn over leadership to him during Long March. Chiang Kai-shek kidnapped by comm.. to reunite w/ Communist to fight the Japanese

Rape of Nanking: pregnant woman's baby ripped out + bayonet shoved into her vagina – shown by Japanese to intimidate Chinese.

After WWII, civil war b/t nationalist + communist. Mao won. Nationalists retreat to Taiwan.

Great Leap Forward: throw all your metal into furnace. Deforestation. Agriculture abandoned.

President taken away from Mao + small scale private property brought back. Mao furious. Mao wanted combat, so enflamed students. Encouraged to destroy temples, churches, beautiful things. Mass frenzy of destruction. Cultural Rev. as massive madness. China replaced Taiwan as China's true representative in 1971.

Confucius vilified b/c old Chinese feudal govt. Mao bragged he buried 46,000 scholars, more than the 460 an ancient emperor bragged about.

U.S. finally in 1979 officially normalized relations with PRC. USA sold arms to Taiwan + promised to will defend it if PRC invaded it.

The 55 ethnic minorities didn't have to obey the one-child policy. Little emperors and empresses in China as a result – spoiled kids.

Middle age women first to get laid off. Go back to the farm, ladies, be good socialist wives, and await reassignment.

Tiananmen Sq. was attempt to imitate May 4, 1919 student uprising. Massive bribery to get economic success wrong. They also got assigned jobs that they couldn't use their brains. Base jobs on merit, not family background. Also wanted democracy, 2 parties to compete. Thought Chinese can vote, they vote for 1st candidate, the party's choice: fake democracy. Deng said students reminded him of the Red Guards of Cultural Revolution, who had humiliated him previously.

Mao played on people's fears. "If you leave me, you have no allies." Also Charismatic. Expert on human psychology. He advocated for the peasants, 1st time in 500 years! Reversal of social hierarchy; bottom @ top + vice versa. Plus China was a mess – every social ill imaginable. Chiang Kai-shek's govt. was corrupt. At first he stabilized things.

Hakka minority sound like masons – take care of their own.

Macao the Sicily of China, a gangster, rouge city. PRC if they can absorb Hong Kong + Macao peacefully, could say to Taiwan "you can rejoin us + we can be a family again."

Chinese Geography

Western Interior + Maritime East or
West China + Coastal China or
Outer Interior + Core

It rains far more in Southern China b/c of monsoons. River systems: Russo/Chinese border: Black Dragon River; less soil – Yellow River.

Agriculture: rice (central + south China).

As you go from South to North, growing seasons are progressively fewer days.

Diversity of population: 90% Han population. 5 Autonomous regions set up under PRC after the USSR model – 5 (Inner Mongolia, Ningxia hui [Muslim minority], Xinjiang [Uighur], Tibet, Guangxi. Implications: “They sky is high + the emperor is far away.”

Fourteen countries border China!

Tribute System: any country could benefit from relations w/ China so long as you acknowledge China's superiority. Humble yourself before the Emperor + he'd heap gifts on you in return. “Middle or Central Kingdom” mentality – China epicenter of all civilization. Also synonymous w/ isolation, but China never isolated. Deng + Mao seldom left China (2x maybe each).

Xi'an – city of peace

Hong Kong – fragrant harbor.

Beijing: “Municipality” gives special status
17-18 million, 2nd largest city.

Historical significance – early regional capital; since Mongol times (Yuan or Mongol, 1279-1368) capital city + one of the 4 Great Ancient Capitals of China (Nanjing, Luoyang, + Xi'an). Founded in 1368 – 1644 in Ming Dynasty. It meant “northern capital.” Third Ming emperor constructed Forbidden City + re-construction of Qingshi.

Manchu (Qing) 1644-1912 left Bei. pretty much as is – Manchu rebuild Summer Palace.

[Peking/Peiping/Beijing – all the same.]

Beijing in Republican era. 1912 – 1949.

Beijing in PRC, 1949 – present. Communist recognized political potency (significance of “Municipality” status in Republic period of 1912 – 1949.)

Beijing laid out on grid system, North to South, reflects belief emperor the Son of Heaven (Tian Tze). This concept key to architecture + its potent symbolism. City wall – only remnants. Chinese character for city includes “wall.”

Tiananmen Square (holds 1 million) – 360 degree see major buildings. Mao + post Mao economy dramatically changing Bei.'s face.

Xi'an (city of west peace) – 8+ million people (only NY compares). Xi'an a modern name; it had several historical names. Zhou (1045 – 256 BC), Qin (221 – 206 BC), Han (202 BC – 220 AD), Sui (581 – 617), + Tang (618 – 907) – Xi'an served as capital to all. Terracotta Army (Qin Dynasty) Tang Ming-Huang, Yang Guifei + her favorite hot springs (most beautiful Chinese woman). Love affair ended badly in her suicide; poem "Everlasting Snow."

Chinese civil war (CCP vs. KMT) – Xi'an Incident (1936). Post 1949 (+ especially post-Mao), education + space program, info. Tech, R+D (defense), tourism, hub for nat. program for China's development + western interior regions.

Chongqing: agricultural basin in Sichuan Province 31.5 million (2004) people. Has municipality status – equivalent to province – since 1997. Urban-rural breakdown (approx. 6 million urban to 25 million rural residences). Occasionally served as capital of regional states or kingdom and/or leaders challenging central govt. control.

Chiang Kai-shek's wartime capital during 2nd Sino/Japan War, 1937-1945, Since 1949 "demoted from muni. To a provincial city in Sichuan Province in 1954. 3 Georges Dam here, so displaced persons.

Shanghai: mouth of Yangtze River. Municipality. 20+ million (China's largest city). A late bloomer city. Song Dynasty (960 – 1279) through Qing Dyn. (1644 – 1912). Post Opium War (1842 – 1949): rapid economic growth. Shang. developing hooked into global economic from early 1800 + linked it to central govt. Communist Party formed in Shanghai. One reason for C. Kai-shek's success is this city. During Mao years (1949 – 76) Shanghai lost some of its status. Post Mao period city has come into its own, one of the most dynamic in the world. It's epicenter of economic development, leader of cultural innovation, continual political potency.

Hong Kong: Guangdong Province. Under 7 million people. A late-bloomer, too. Treaty of Nanking ended Opium War + ceded to Great Britain. City of light industry + international trade center. At Pearl Harbor Japan bombed H.K. 2 wks. later Japan occupation. British continued to govern until 1997. H.K. attractive refugee center. 1945-49 – 2 kinds of refugees. 1) poor, destitute w/ nothing. 2) people of means from Shanghai who were capitalists. Highly motivated labor + business acumen. H.K. was gateway to China. Returned to China under "One Country, Two Systems"

End of California Orientation

7/1/09

Department of Sociology

Contemporary Chinese Family

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Overview:

- Marriage
- Divorce
- Family structure
- Children left behind in rural China
- Parent-child co-residence in modern China
- Family strss + social support un urban China
- Future

Factors contributing to the Change of Chinese Family

- Modernization
 - Industrialization
 - Urbanization
 - Westernization
- Economic growth
 - Urban: large supply of housing in the market
 - Rural: increase of family income, which could be used to build new houses

Housing as scarce resource which demanded intergenerationalism living in urban areas. In rural area not enough money to build new houses in 1980s.

- Market transitions
 - Privatization + commercialism of public services. Used to the company took care of housing the elderly.
 - Temporal crisis for the family due to the transition.
 - Intense competition in the labor market. Used to once you got the job you were safe. Now not so.
- Demographic transition
 - 1-child policy.

Marriage

Women's average age rising (men 2-3 years higher). Never married women aged 25-44 in 2005: 3.3%. Marriage still prevalent (3.3% never married, in USA around 20%; Switzerland 40% - cohabitation may explain difference). Cohabitation not common in China + tends to marriage.

Divorce

From 1980 – 2004 steady increasing; 0.4% - 1.5% per 1000. Low by our standards. One-child policy means shrinking pop. Finances discourage divorce; women make lower salaries. Female divorcees are viewed hostilely. Remarriage higher for rural women b/c they have to.

Family Structure

Biggest chunk is nuclear family. Next is stem family: nuclear plus one married child + grandchildren. Single-person least amount. B/t 1990 – 2000 trend not necessarily toward nuclear family; stem family slightly increased – all a surprise. Trend toward childless couples b/c of 1-child policy. Empty nest comes earlier. Stem family structures increasing b/c of 1-child policy. One-Child policy varies a lot by location, esp. in rural areas. If you only have 1 son, less conflict in living w/ 1 son than if you have several sons-less conflict. Daughters don't weigh in. The 1-child policy profoundly impacts all family structures. Household registration (pre-Reform era) change very difficult in order to control pop. In cities.

Children left behind due to migrant work conditions

Definition: children under 18 living w/out either parent for 6 months or longer. Data from 2000 census: 22.9 million; in 2005 size increased 58 million under 18. Accounting for 28.3% of all children living in rural areas. Largest % concentrated in primary school age (34.85%); next pre-school.

Who takes care of them? Living w/ grandparents; then living w/ mother alone; living w/ others. Dominate percentage lives w/ no parent (more than 52%)
Concerns: 1) school performance (g'parents educational level lower than parents); 2) safety (g'parents maybe don't pay as close attention); 3) psychological well-being (traditional ideas is if child's creature comforts are taken care of, no lasting damage to child incurred. Probably wrong-minded). Trend of urbanization has profound impact on children left behind. Some schools change to enroll a migrant child though that's illegal.

Parent – adult child coresidence in urban China

Married couples much less likely to live w/ parents. Only 24% parents live w/ their children.

Family stress + social support

Big issues are financial difficulty + education of children 2 highest. Rely most on family, then friends, then community, colleagues. Govt. trying to provide social welfare + social security system; improve provision of community service.

Chinese Understanding of Chinese History

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- I. Significance of Understanding Chinese History + Culture
- II. Ancient Chinese Civilization
- III. Humiliation in Modern Times
- IV. The People's Republic of China

Lots of TV programs about C. history b/c any issue now can be found then, in history. Does China have a victim mentality? Great continuity – 5000 years.

Early 1920s West saw China was a “sleeping giant.” We saw West as dynamic, China as static. Great transformation now, but good or bad? Observe + reflect on it needed.

Written on Wall of West Forest Temple – Su Shi (1037 – 1101) good poem for teaching multi-levels

Sideways as mt. range, vertiucally as peak.
Far-near, soaring-crouching, never the same.
No way to know Lushan's [the mt.] true face
When you are in the middle of the mountain!

Paradox “reflective” self Multi-dimentional

Poem relates to significance of studying different cultures. We must go out to see something different.
“A fish cannot describe water.”

Shape of China like a rooster: diligence, hardworking. Russia, Canada, China, USA – size in that area.
Farming area in China not as large as USA.

Many ethnic groups: 56 in total/nationalities, a melting pot.

II. Ancient Chinese culture

The Yangshao and Lingshan Culture (5000 – 3000 B.C.)

Three ancient dynasties:

- The Xia Dynasty: 2070 BC – 1600 BC (c. Abraham)
 - Agrarian, used Bronze weapons + pottery. Close to Beijing.
- The Shang Dynasty: 1600 BC – 1046 BC (c. Moses)
 - Ancestor worship, ritualized writing (“Oracle Bones”)
 - Beginning of C. written language, different from western letters. (Tortoise shell + animal bones.) Bones were heated + cracks interpreted for answers.
- Western and Eastern Zhou Dynasties (1046 – 221 BC) (c. David/Solomon)
 - Longest rule in China + world. Highlight of moral govt. Split into Summer + Autumn Periods. Birth of Confucianism, Daoism, + Legalism. Period of 100 Schools of Philosophy. C.’s most productive + creative period.
 - Confucius: rules everyday life, relationships, hierarchy, harmony/peace if relationships are right.
 - Confucian tenets:
 - 1) benevolence, humaneness toward others
 - 2) faithful friendship
 - 3) ritual or propriety
 - 4) wisdom
 - 5) sincerity, honesty + trustworthiness
 - 7) loyalty
 - 8) reciprocity or Golden Rule (“don’t do to others...” more passive)
 - 9) filial piety, love w/in family; children obey
 - 10) brotherly love; respect + love your elder brother

Parents more supportive of children than in USA but expect child to take care of them in old age. Changing now b/c 1 couple take care of 4 parents! As eldest child, Dr. Gao education his younger brother through his PhD., which was expected of him + eldest +1st graduate

Confucianism: emphasis on education, harmony + unification, no distinction of classes; ed. Available to all classes. Ed. teaches moral, ethical behavior. Stresses importance of social, cultural + moral order. Says human nature is good. Emphasizes king craft of humane govt. Rulers + elites should set good example for common people. If error of way pointed out, you lose “face.” Christian: sinful nature of humans = more tolerance + forgiveness. China not as tolerant of human nature. Confucius needed supplementing, so...

Daoism (Lao Zi; 6th C. BC)

Dao, The Way – all-encompassing + eternal. Gardening + arts emphasized. Legalist ideas (reward + punishment). Mohist (all-sided love.) Divine Farmer – equality of all; even emperor engaged in farming. One hundred philosophies. Harmony w/ nature.

Qin Dynasty (221 – 206 BC)

Unified China in 221 BC; standardized writing, currency, measurement (movie “Hero”). Great Wall, Terra Cotta Warriors. Legalist rule too harsh. Empire collapses not long after death of 1st emperor. People have to give up the concept of revenge in order to simplify the country. Even now, mercy and forgiveness emphasized. Buddhist philosophy comes into play, too. All 3 philosophies supplement each other. Chinese are pragmatic, combining all 3 philosophies.

Han Dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD)

Confucius emphasized as well as education. Military expansion. Silk Road established. Chinese inventions spread through Silk Road. China greatest, best organized, + most civilized country in world. China superior to Roman Empire @ its zenith. Majority group in China called Han people.

The 3 Kingdoms – fragmentation

Sui Dynasty (581 – 618 AD)

Reunification, build Grand Canal (Beijing to Nanjing, Yellow + Yangzi Rivers). Imperial Examination System selected most capable personnel (606 AD). People from lowest classes could rise to top. Exam will become rigid later. Confucianism didn't encourage change; conformity + obedience encouraged. Now dissent can be voiced on the internet.

Tang Dynasty (626 – 649 AD)

Model ruler, good economy, peaceful policy allowed Chinese culture to spread. Culture very open. Ed. reached its peak; comprehensive school system establish from top to bottom. Openness; the 754 AD census showed 5000 foreigners in capital. Hub of culture + ed. exchanges East + West. Silk Road reached its peak. Seen as a Golden Age. Tang poetry: Golden Age, a must for well educated person. Most advanced civilization of its time. The "Chinese Renaissance." West looks forward; China looks at history to learn how to avoid problems. USA blames China, but China will re-examine itself to avoid future mistakes.

Four Great Chinese Inventions: paper making (Han D. 100), compass (Song D. late 900), printing (Han D. 100), gun-powder (Song D. 1132)

Social classes: top: scholars; bottom: merchants. Scholar (paid no tax!), farmer, artisan, merchant, military. Profit looked down on; money is dirt. Merchants only move goods around. Heart not pure if you're a merchant b/c you serve yourself only + not others. Chinese valued generosity + were surprised foreigners did give back in kind. "Those who work w/ their heads will rule; hands will serve" – Confucius

Yuan Dynasty (1271-1369)

Initial great expansion; weakness, more decentralized govt.; severe fiscal problems. Size (huge!) unwieldy. Mongols found rich country but 100 yrs later left it impoverished.

Ming Dynasty (1369-1643)

Zheng He (1405 – 1433) great explorer. Some say China went to America in 1421. China a maritime power. Zhang he increased Chinese prestige + demonstrated maritime power. Some thought it was too expensive.

Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911)

China lost lots of territory. USA was growing as China was shrinking. Humiliation. Opium Wars, Sino-Japanese War, Invasion of 8 Allies. French + British robbed + looted Summer Palace. Aftermath of Boxer Rebellion – China defeated. Looking down on merchants + military but China in the better. One Hundred Years of Humiliation (1839 – 1949) – damage to China's pride. China bogged down 2/5 of Japanese military but lost 15-20 million lives.

Oct 1, 1949 – Mao stood up to redeem Chinese pride. Deng. In 1990s – money not dirty anymore! "One country, 2 systems;" China emphasized non-interference in their internal affairs. China is rising peacefully (?).

The three traditions that shape today's China

- I. Pre-modern tradition Confucius, Tao, Buddhist
- II. Revolutionary traditions
- III. Reform traditions

I. Pre-modern traditions (6th Century BCE – 1895)

a. The three teachings

i. Confucianism

1. Classical Confucianism (6th c. BCE – 3rd c. BCE)

Confucius 551 – 479

Mencius

Xunzi

Ren – Humanity; love

Xiao – Filial piety

Li - ritual

2. Imperial Confucianism

Legalism Fa – law

Qin Dynasty 221 – 206 BCE

Qin Shihuangdi – The First Emperor; Terra Cotta Warriors

Han Dynasty 206 BCE – 220 CE

Imperial Confucianism = Confucianism + Legalism

3. Neo – Confucianism

Responding to challenges from Buddhism

Song Dynasty 960 – 1279

Zhu Xi Yuan Dynasty 1271 – 1368

Ming Dynasty 1368 – 1644

Qing Dynasty 1644 - 1911

ii. Buddhism

iii. Daoism

Individual + spiritual freedom

Confucian culture

Family School State

b. The Great Wall, the Ming overseas voyages, and the alien rule

II. Revolutionary Traditions

a. Challenges from the West and Japan

i. The Opium Wars

1. The First Opium War 1839 - 1842

2. The Second Opium War 1858 – 1860

Yuan Ming Yuan (The Imperial Summer Palace)

The Unequal Treaties

The Treaty Ports

ii. The Sino-Japanese War 1894 – 95

The Treaty of Shimonoseki: 1895 Taiwan

Extinction of China?

iii. Reform, Revolution, and increasing radicalization of the Chinese mind

1. Reform of 1898

2. Revolution of 1911

Radical Reforms: Family

School
State

- iv. Introduction of Marxism
1921, CCP founded
Global Revolutionary Movement
- v. Anti-Tradition as a tradition
The May Fourth New Culture Movement
Anti-tradition, anti-Confucianism
- vi. The Maoist Programs and Policies
 - 1. The Great Leap Forward 1958 – 1961
 - 2. The Cultural Revolution 1966 – 1976
 - 3. The Revolutionary foreign policy

III. Reform Traditions

- a. De-Maoization
Negating the C.R. & abandoning the doctrine of “class struggle”
Deng Xiapoing: focus on eco. development
- b. Reforms
Eco.: market economy; private sector; individual freedom
Pol.: limited but significant
- c. “opening up to outside world”
Integrating China into global economy
- d. “Peaceful rise/development of China”
Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan

IV. Concluding remarks

Interaction of the three traditions

PM
7/1/09

How China’s Past Shapes Today’s China
Sr. Ren Yu – supplemental w/ Dr. Yu’s notes

The 3 traditions that shapes today’s China

I. Pre-modern traditions

- A: Classical Confucianism. Regarded self as transmitter of knowledge. Impt. to study the past b/c people forget values. Restore political dynasties. Conf. believed he failed in his life. His ideas influenced 2 students. Confus. never wrote anything but students compiled.
- 1) Humanity – benevolence treat humans as
 - 2) Filial piety – includes previous + future genetaions
 - 3) Rituals – imbody all these concepts

Society of harmony can result from the above. One hundred schools of thought – Confus. only 1 of many. By 3rd century BC Confus. hardly made a dent at first. Legalism another school of thought. Confus. focused on humans + love. Scholars of legalism rejected Confus. People are good + follow good role model = Conf. Legal. said people bad so clear laws needed (like our Puritanism). Have to have law in order to have order. Humans born w/ selfish desires. In 3rd century lots of competing philosophies. Lots of warfare settled into several estates. The Qing Dyn. dominated + emphasized Legalism. Qin Shi united nations but most powerful dyn. overpowered by peasants, the Han.

Why did such a powerful dynasty collapse. The 1st Han used military might but didn't know how to rule! Legalism repressive + people will rebel against the harshness.

Classical Conf. now came into the forefront as a way to govern. Exam system comes into being + Confus. integrated into legalist state as a guide.

Imperial Confus. integrates itself w/ Legalist system. State + family promote morality + if child rebels then last resort is legalist, lay down the law.

Neo-Confus.: lots of division, confusion, civil wars + general chaos. In 1st – 7th AD Buddhism comes to China. Life is pain. How to free oneself from suffering? You need to be enlightened to attain eternal happiness. By time China achieves order + peace, Budd. entrenched. Conf. must respond to Confus: 1) this life is real, not illusion. You can achieve happiness by the 3 Conf. Principles. Synthesize Imperial + Classical Confus. into Neo-Confus.

Mongols overthrew Song Dyn. + expanded China hugely. Chinese rule reclaimed the Han-esque control. Neo-Conf. restored in Ming Dynasty, handed down to 20th century. Neo-Conf. China; recent past. Confus. has 2000 yr. tradition: enormous flexibility, adaptability.

Daoism another major school of thought. Conf. emphasize responsibility of individual in his/her social relationship. You are this never an individual (from family up to state). Self, family, state, universal peace. Dao says too many principles + standards + we love our true self. Individual must fit self into nature. Final pleasure + satisfaction in this life. Landscapes appear in art; ying/yang.

Chinese culture is Confus. culture. Confus. values are the core of Chinese culture. Buddhist + Tao are add ons.

Great Wall represents Chinese answer to nomad invasions. Symbolizes national security is based on defense against Northern nomads. 1405 – 1433 Ming emperor sends powerful fleet to S. Asia + E. Africa. Columbus' ships only 1/5 size of Chinese ships. Re-establish tributary system. Chinese emperor showing he's top dog. Too much tax + too many gifts to foreign leaders – people protested. China didn't colonize or have strong desire for foreign trade. "We've got everything + don't need your stuff." Abandoned ship project + reduce taxes. Maritime fleet to promote peace.

Mongols not assimilated into Chinese culture. In 3 generations Manchus fully Chinese. In beginning alien conquerors but in 150 yrs. Chinese culture conquered them. Last emperor didn't speak Manchu!

II. Revolutionary Tradition

Reaction to Western intrusion. British fleet forces China to open doors to foreign, European powers. China opened 5 cities to foreign trade but Britian wanted more trade, which resulted in 2nd Opium War. Ten more cities added for trade + diplomats in Beijing. Emperor not happy but in 1860 British occupied Beijing + set fire to the Imperial Summer Palace, which was 150 yrs. Old. Imperial family escaped 130 miles from Beijing; he died + doesn't ever return. Empress Dowager takes over + rules. Treaty Ports (Shanghai most imp.) – humiliating defeat. But bigger one to come.

Japan – Sino-Japanese War (1894 – 1895). Japan defeats China in Korea, a miserable defeat. For 1500 yrs. Japan loyal disciple of China. Japan became contemptuous of China. "We learned from the West +

you're history" – Japan. Japan took Taiwan for themselves. Chinese shocked – puissant little island whipped us, our little brother.

Will China become vassal colony. Will race become extinct? This drove Chinese to embrace revolution around 1895. In 1898 a reform that didn't last. In 1911 Revolution of Sun Yat-sen overthrew imperial system. Japan still has an emperor. China didn't anymore.

China's fear: we'll become everyone's colony. Radicalization of the Chinese mind. Marxism began to take shape and seems to be a solution, esp. to radical young intellectuals. Look at Russia, a role model for Marxism. Chinese Revolution becomes part of world's great revolution.

In July, 1921, Communist Party founded w/ 57 members. Now membership 75 million!

Anti-tradition becomes the tradition. Let's reject traditional system of Conf. etc. + embrace freedom, democracy + universal love. Young generation encouraged to turn back on 2000 yr. tradition! Blame placed on Confucius: weak, backward, cowardly. Let's embrace the West + go forward, away from Conf. + the past.

Mao takes over in 1949 + rebuilds China. Mao a radical, emphasized China's sovereignty. Great Leap Forward was a disaster. Mao encouraged people to work hard but many died of famine (30 million died). Mao's prestige + authority threatened so he fashions Cultural Revolution: old anything overthrown. Leading professors + civic leaders abused. People lived in poverty in 1960s + 70s.

Revolutionary foreign policy: anti-soviet, anti-counter revolution. China became isolated w/ few friends (N. Korea, Albania, Romania – arg!) Mao died in 1976 so new leadership could get on w/ reform.

Maoization is negated. Marxist doctrine of violent class struggle abandoned. Gang of 4 blamed for maoist excesses. Deng Xiaoping returned to power + change began. Deng focused on economic development. By 1993 – goal became a goal to develop a market economy.

Emergence of private sector. Beginnings were slow at 1st – barber shop, etc. But what is China now? State still controls imp. sectors of the state. But private businessmen began to go multi-national. Individual freedom means don't bother the govt. but just focus on making money. Living standards very different from a short time ago. Political reforms limited but significant. Power should be limited b/c absolute power corrupts absolutely. 1) Mao the chairman from 1942-76. Now national leaders serve only 2 terms of 5 yrs. each. Term limits + transfer of power. 2) Elections with secret ballots. Can't elect national leaders yet but will come in the future.

Mao said "prepare for war." In 1960s-70s lost of infrastructure moved from coast to interior. Lots of waste. Deng said abandon that crazy idea. War is not inevitable. If you're smart + be patient, economics will win out in nuclear age. His diplomacy makes huge sense. Peace is possible so focus on economic development, which will defend us. Basically China has become integrated into the global economy. Book: One Year Without Made In China. Family tried to live 1 year w/o Chinese products. 500 million laborers introduced into the world – most imp. decision on China's part. China now wants exchanges w/ the world + become insititutionalized. Dr. Yu puts a very benign face on it all!

- 1) China benefits from its present stance.
- 2) China learned from Germany + Japan imperialism.

Peaceful rise of China. Dr. Yu said we'll be great pals w/ Taiwan.

Strong state promotes order. Old authoritarianism controlled everything – monopoly. New Confus. lets market rule like Taiwan, South Korea, + Singapore. Neo-authoritarianism.

Neo-author. allows individuals to acquire wealth. In 1989 in Tiananmen Sq. Neo-Conservatism, strong state. A strong state provides order for a capitalistic (free market) economy. State in effect protects the economy. Rapid economic growth empowered by strong authoritarian state. Partial reforms are on-going.

Only base of Conf. philosophy is in the family. Confus. is homeless in the 20th-21st century.

PM	In China
7/1/09	China Daily
Ms. Huang Qing	

80% income/earnings are from subscription + advertising. 20% other commissions (products)

- 1) Started as a newspaper + grew into media group
On-line, mobile, daily, weekly.
- 2) Started as a service for foreigners: living, working, studying. Now also serves the Chinese. One million circulation.
- 3) Started in publication but now also in education. Many schools use it for teaching materials. USA newspapers aren't practically oriented. Language classes should be fluent in comm. China Daily gives cross-cultural awareness. Students read the weekly. Every year an English speaking contest. No public speaking in Chinese society! C.D. runs China Zone Contest in London.

Beijing – 52 newspapers; few big circulation morning dailies. Unlike USA, they are doing well in print. B/C access to computers few. Even evening papers doing well. 2795 newspapers in China (includes local's.) Migrant workers pay 5 yuan for on-line service + are big readers on-line. Kids are getting their news from mobile phones. CD tries to deliver news 2x a day on mobile phone, sandwiching in education.

Mrs. Qing began as an English teacher. She was passionate about writing + moving from Shanghai to Beijing. New husband lived in Beijing. She began as a reporter in a 2-room rental inside another newspaper.

Censorship: CD does self-censorship. Law + constitution observed. "We have to be clean minded not to go beyond the limits." Journalism not well paid job. Young women are attracted to it. New generation of women journalism. Nanjing U. top choice b/c it produces good writers in English. Journalism is a hard major. Most Chinese universities produce good journalists in Chinese but not in English.

7/3 AM	Eisenhower Fellowship Program
	Investigate Dual Degree Program

Ni hao – hello
Ce suo – toilet
Fan guan – restaurant

Cultural bug - below surface of culture: notions of modesty, idea of beauty, ways to raise kids, rules of descent, cosmology, relat. to animals, privacy, patterns of superior/subordinate relations, defin. Of sin, courtship practices.

- 1) Teachers in China teaches how to draw an apple: teacher draws apple + then asks students to follow his role model
- 2) Teachers in Japan: hold it, smell it, feel it, now draw it.
- 3) Teacher in USA – teacher let students eat them + then students draw pumpkins, then pears, 3rd time more like apples.

Different ways of teaching.

Chinese: knowledge based, teacher centered, focus on process of “teaching.” More concerned about results.

USA: student-centered. Open, non-restrictive environment. Concerned about indiv. feeling + learning experience.

Japan: shows relativity.

“If you haven’t lost a bicycle in Beijing, you are not a true citizen of Beijing.”

7/3/09
AM

A Very Brief History of Chinese Contemporary Art
Philip Finaire

Art + politics inseparable, but in a complex way. In Oct 1, 1979. Stars Exhibition was 1st time artists, few of govt. control, exhibited their work. It was similar to Martin Luther’s 39 theses. Oct 1 was anniversary of founding of PRC-ironical. Access street was the Xidan Democracy Wall. Ma Desheng a leader, crippled w/ polio, who now lives in Paris. Art as a ground for individual expressions; Stars was closed down early. Every member of the Stars exhibit are renowned artists now. “No name” group were painting landscapes on small canvases before Stars movement.

Beijing airport mural by Yuan Yansheng – controversial b/c woman not wearing tops + ethnic minorities depicted. About 200 graduates in art/year in the late 1970s.

Illustration of “Maple” in 1979, a Romeo/Juliet story about competing Red Guards. Rather than direct criticism of the govt., social realism depicted people suffering. Luo Zhanghi’s “Father” was a ground breaker b/c a peasant old man represented in full face like only Mao had been.

“Current of Life” series modified realism in early 1980s. In ’82-’83 debate over abstraction. The ’85 New Wave seeking to look at the function of art in society, etc.

Dada Exhibition, 1987; all works burned at the end of the exhibition. Merging East + West artistic concepts focused Chinese modern artists. Major exhibition, China Avant-Garde. February 1989, important social criticism, included performance art where one of the artists shoots her own art in the exhibit. In 1990, “New Generation” of realists return to photo realism. Lense turned to ordinary life (Liu Xiaodong’s “Returning from School”).

“The Orchid Poem” rewritten (overlaid!) 1000 times. Effect is very dense. In 1980s no market in Chinese contemporary work. Some dealers creeping across the border (esp. from Hong Kong,) buys up

Chinese art in early '90s. Some foreigners collected contemp. Chinese art under the radar for around \$500 + later sold them in millions.

Wang Guangyi juxtaposed cannon Cultural Revol. rhetoric with Western iconography. Cai Guo-Zang one of the most important ex-patriots (living abroad). China did represent itself and the Venice Biennale until 2005. Chinese pavilion there stuck out in the boondocks.

Endurance Art (artists covers self in honey + sits in a urinal that attracts flies!). The '80s artists move abroad + new wave artists don't continue the debate.

Borrow your enemy's arrows – from a famous battle when the general sent an empty boat, shot @ by the enemy + used their arrows against his enemy.

Now in the name of art you can annex land.

Visit to the 798 Factory Site, converted from a Soviet style factory into art studios.

Dr. Laughlin

Chinese Literature

IUP Center in Tsinghua University

International University Program (IUP) – consortium of 15 universities to learn the Chinese language. Teachers don't lecture. Students have to know the text cold. Total of 59 students, open to anyone to apply. Not just consortium. Vast majority stay 2 full semesters and even 1 year.

For recommendations see handout. Look up Jonathan Spence, a Yale professor who covers impt. aspects of Chinese history by focusing on one person.

Before 1949

- “Diary of a Mad Man” (1918) cannibalism metaphor.
- “Diary of Miss Sophia” Ding Ling (1920s) – protagonist has T.B. + in a sanatorium; story about desire for certain men; creates perverse psychology. Sexual frankness + moral ambiguity. Ding Ling wrote several stories of this type. She wrote stories that critics say she was falling into party line. Critique patriarchy. “Thoughts on March 8” – article about chauvinism in upper Communist Party.
- Mao Dun – “Spring Silkworms” – young, urban intellectuals. “Spring Silkworms” a turning point in Dun's career. He's one of China's most accomplished leftist writers. Midnight a novel about collapse of Shanghai financial market.
- “Blockade” – Eileen Chang. Slice of Shanghai life in 1930s.

Post 1949

From 1949 – 76 not much good writing.

Columbia Companion to Modern Chinese Literature.

Literature takes off in Taiwan post Communist Party.

- Bai Xiangyong – collection called Taibai (sp!)
“Wandering in a Garden Waking From a Dream.” Setting in 1960s Taiwan. Nostalgia for old Shanghai. Protagonist a vivid socialite who was young in Shanghai + now an old woman in Taiwan.
- Xi Xi Western influenced. “A Woman [or Girl] Like Me.” Woman works @ a funeral parlor who puts make-up on dead bodies in a mortuary; set in Hong Kong.
- Yu Hua (male) wrote To Live of which the film is based on. The Past and Punishments. Brothers – 3 volumes.
- “Whistling” author may be Ge Fe 1980s. Set in ancient China, based on a famous painting of Chinese golf. Time is layered + overlapped; mind of a confused old man. Daoist – ambiguity about time + organizing reality.

Now Chinese not as interested in great literature since the 1980s. China going thru a phase where they just want to be consumers; they more come back to great culture. Lit. on internet lite weight. Lit. Lite.

- The Chairman Would Not Be Amused, trans. By Howard Goldblatt.
- China’s Avant Garde Fiction (?)

The 1980s literature is heavily influenced by Daoism. Han Shaogong + Ah Cheng are authors heavily influenced by Daoism. Term: root seeking literature.

Dictionary of Idiomatic Phrases to find Chinese sayings.

Poets: not many people reading poetry. Anthology: Another Kind of Country (or Nation?) ed. Zhang Er. Ma Lam is wife of Charles Laughlin; our speaker. Another collection of 20th Century Chinese Poetry (more or less) ed. by Michelle Yeh. Guo Moruo a Maoist certified poet of 1920s; his version of Marxism is passionate + romantic. Wen Yiduo another poet, educated at U of Chicago + writes about Chinese experience in Chicago.

Ya Xian, Guo Moruo, Yang Mu, Mu Dan more 20th Century poets.

Fairy tales and folk tales: Shen Congwen (Film Mulan)

Ming Dyn. novel: A Journey to the West. Also brief one called Monkey (only 300+ pages) based on historical journey of monk to India to gather Buddhist texts. The disciples are there to protect monk – 108 challenges. Monkey interleaves the 2 major religions of China (Yellow Emperor in Daoist). Also available in comic + animated film.

Journey to the West also a film. Graphic novels are in large demand in China now, esp. To people who don’t have computers.

Novel not a standard in China as in the USA. The short story + novella was more popular. Rainbow (same author as Midnight). Eileen Chang also a novelist. The Rice Song – set in rural China. Rouge of the North.

Three Kingdoms (200AD – early 4th century) – historical novel.

Water Margin – bandits who are Robin Hood set in Song Dynasty (corrupt). All Men Are Brothers – Pearl Bucks adaption of the novel.

Dream of the Red Chamber – (Story of the Stone) innocence + loss of it – character comes out of a stone. Ching (Ming?) Dynasty. The annotations make it a great study of pre-Mao China _ it's manners.

The Plum in the Golden Vase – Ming Dynasty, erotic novel. A playboy who runs a pharmacy – unromantic depiction of his love affairs. Gritty + realistic (written in 1500s). Very uncomfortable. Literature looked down upon. Innocence isn't a part of this story.

Crystal Voice – young gay men living in Teipei.

Family Catastrophe – family falling apart after father disappears. We learn how dysfunctional everyone is.

1920-40 (Republican Period) – Zhang Wenshui – Shanghai Express written as a novel to be read on a train. Lifestyles of a various people in different classes on a train from Beijing to Shanghai.

Judge Dee is Song Dynasty. Robert Van Gulick – an eccentric Sinologist. Sherlock Holmes popular during Republican Period in China.

Monday
7/6/09 AM

Lawyer's Defense of Children + Migrant Workers

In 2003 – NGO established three Ford Foundation to represent children + whatever policy impacts them. Big Tobacco takes on b/c no warnings on cigarette packets. Injured child labor, school related, research on child-related issues.

- 1) Promote legislation for policy reform (PAC)
- 2) Promote more lawyers to go into child advocacy. Blog established. Goal to have lawyer in each county. 8189 lawyers spend spare time to advocate for children – pro bono work. NGO more limited.
- 3) Media + educational awareness promotion

For migrant workers system is a) too expensive + b) time consuming. Who will protect them? 226 million migrant workers. Ministry of Agriculture gives out the statistics. 114 million in cities. About 20 cases of child abuse in Beijing!

Some mainstreaming of disabled students. Extreme cases have special schools. Big difference b/w children's cases in China + USA. In China govt. won't interfere w/ families. USA as a developed country has more resources/ personnel to devote to child welfare. In China most people won't report child abuse/welfare violation. Reluctance to interfere w/ family.

Child welfare not fully established in China yet. In answer to where is abused taken away to, the gentleman answered, "China has a long way to go." This is a legal center, not a counseling agency. There is, however, cooperation among agencies

A long trek begins with a single misstep.

Govt. refrains from interfering w/ family issues. Children left behind problems. Migrant worker needs \$, so has to leave the village to go away to work to work. Not enough workers in rural area. Migrants don't have special skills.

Foster care system in China exists though not stable. Lots of abandoned children are disabled. Perception that NGOs criticize govt. chinapi.org

Goals for future in terms of policy making: 1) influence labor issues, esp. migrant workers. Rule of law in rural societies; more research on farmers losing land to development.

Nat. People's Congress meets for about 2 weeks every year. Rule of Law in China means access to the law, for people to work w/ the system + not be shut out of the system. Funding + politics are this agency's biggest problems.

Samuel Hinton brought out difference b/t classroom discipline vs. classroom management. High suicide rate among college students b/c of homework + after graduation fierce competition (only 71% pass the Chinese bar exam).

Summation: trail blazers in this field, passionate, selfless (advocates for social change), building social capital.

7/6/09
PM

"Talks, speeches, articles, + resolutions should all be concise and to the point. Meetings also should not go on too long." Mao Tse-tung, 3/13/49

Professor Wang Yingjie
Wangyi@bnu.

Dramatic Social Changes + Educational
Reforms in China

- I. Changes in National Economy
 - a. Transformation from planning economy to market economy.
 - b. Fast growth: average annual growth rate of GNP is 9.4% b/t 1979 and 2004.
The Challenge: ed. system has to meet challenges brought by transformation of economic system + fast growth of national economy. Market economy dominates society and education.
 - c. Flow of Labor Force: Proportion of labor force working in the primary, secondary + third industry were respectively 70.5%, 17.3% + 12.2% in 1978; in 2004 changed to 46.9%, 22.5%, and 30.6% Flow of labor presents choice for education should school stress transmitting of knowledge or learning skills training? How should the education of city immigrant's children be provided? General or specialized ed.? Movement toward general.
 - d. Transformation of Production Modes. Knowledge based economy has its 1st steps in China. Enterprises have to turn labor-intensive mode of production into the technology-intensive one. The balance b/t universalization of schooling + its quality has to be ?
 - e. Unbalanced Development + Enlarged Income Gap
 - i. Gap of devel. levels b/t coastal + frontier areas in enlarging.

- ii. Income difference b/t urban + rural areas among different social classes in worsening. Distribution of ed. resources is unfair. Different areas or groups make different demands on education. Student financial aid needs improvement.
- II. Transformation of Govt. Roles:
 - a. Policy making process more decentralized.
 - b. Govt. confines its roles to making policy + providing supervision, guidance + service. In the process of a shrinking govt. role, ed. admin. + financial system has been transformed. Schools have gained more autonomy. Schools have to be transparent to the society.
- III. Transformation of a Closed Society into an Open Society
 - a. Average annual growth rate of total amount of import + export is 19.8% b/t 1979 + 2004. Am. living style + culture: Coca-Cola is very popular. McDonald + Kentucky Fried Chicken.
 - b. Internet + Opening of Cultural Products Market
 - i. China had internet in 1994. Number of users 33.70 million in 2001; 87 million in 2004.
 - ii. Hollywood movies, Korean pop singles, Japanese cartoons + game software very popular w/ Chinese youth. School system must be open to outside world. Schools must prepare citizens w/ international understanding + national self-respect. Chinese opera, i.e., is dying b/c unpopular w/ youth. Youth have to identify w/ being Chinese.
- IV. Changes in the family
 - a. Declining of pop/ growth rates + shrinking family size.
 - i. Chinese pop. growth rate been declining; 15.04% in 1989 to 5.87% in 2004
 - ii. Average family size was 2.98 in urban area + 4.08 in rural areas in 2004. The only one child policy tends to produce little spoiled only-child by parents + g'parents. In villages only children + old women! Rural children don't have parental advocates b/c parents are absent. Expectation weigh heavy on only kids. Many onlies have psychological problems.
 - b. Disposable family income increased
 - i. Disposable income per capita in urban areas was 1274 yuan in 1989 + 9422 yuan in 2004. Net income per capita was 602 y. in rural areas +2936 in 2004. Family investment in educat. Has increased. Young people more materialistic + oppose Chinese system of advancements by merit.
 - c. Increasing divorce rate
 - i. 8.671 million couples married + 1.665 million divorced in 2004. Character development of kids in single-parent family difficult.

Current Situation:

2. size-increasing: 1731 regular colleges + universities
3. Great achievement: After compulsory ed. has decreased, so bottom tier losing ground. Gross enrollment rate in higher ed. is 19% in 2005.
4. Severe lack of funding + unbalanced development. In GNP, public expenditure for ed. was 4% + declining to 3% GNP. Best Schools in coastal cities, worse in rural areas.
5. Long Cultural tradition
 - Schools means to transmit national culture but is restricted by national culture
 - Unique mission to pass exams
 - Focus of instruction to transmit systematic knowledge. Some students hate school
 - Society + school believe forced learning is necessary

- Teachers in center of learning process
 - Students' workload is very heavy. Parents don't allow T.V. during the week when getting ready for exams. Lots of pressure to pass exams; education for examination.
- 5.3. Curriculum reform: move relevance to students' lives, integrating courses, electives, lowering difficulty + load to allow reflection + more time.
- 5.4. Instruction Reform: Students center of learning; more student responsibility + initiative of own learning; teachers give guidance to student learning so they are learning how to learn.
- 5.5 Assessment Reform: lightening up (all primary kids promoted to middle school, # of subjects tested for college entrance cut down. Localization of nat. unified college entrance exams). Selection/Entrance more fair: parents or \$ irrelevant.

Great opportunity for cooperative learning model.

Conclusion: urgent need for ed. reform b/c Chinese society dramatically changed, but schools can't keep up w/ changes or meet demands of people.

Q.A. Teacher learning a problem like in USA. Best graduates won't go into teaching. Chinese ed. in a pendulum in its reform. When kids pushed so hard to study, they burn out. When they get into university, kids feel less pressure (like Japan but opposite of USA). Chinese students not as creative as USA's. China's computer scientist not as good as India's or USA. China needs its students to be more creative. Chinese good in math but little else. Old model: once employed at one school, always employed; new model: 3 yr contract + forced retirement age (61!)

7/6/09 PM

The Chinese Economy: An Overview

Liping He

Beijing Normal University

- Chinese economy fastest growing in the world in recent decades
- China largest market by # of consumers on each
- However, China's economy hugely diversified
- Pop 1.328 billion by 2009 + growing 0.52%/yr
- 2/3 pop. lives in eastern lowlands of Yellow, Yangtze + Pearl Rivers. Pop. density of > 200 per sq. km.
- Only 10% land arable
- Vast areas of northern, western, + Tibet sparsely populated.
- 13 cities have pop. over 4 million, 118 cities pop. over 1 million. 1) Shanghai 2) Beijing 3) Chongqing most populated
- Han dominate race – 91.9%
- 55 ethnic minorities
- Religion: Daoist, Budd., Muslim (1-2%), + Christ. (1%)
- Mandarin official standard language
- 50 minority languages
- In 2006 China a young (15-64 yr.) pop. – 72.3%; 0-14 – 19.8%; 65 + over – 8.9%.
- Urbanization from 1978 (less than 20%) to 2007 (82%) climb; over 50% Chinese people live in cities.

- Primary sector about 50% + declining; secondary sector (mining/manufacture) 20% + increasing; 3rd sector (service + education) increasing 20-23%. Compared to other countries though China's less on 3rd level of service.
- State-owned businesses + institutions declining. Foreign investment increasing. Most universities state-owned but non-govt. universities increasing but are undergrad level. Oldest are govt. owned.
- Per capita GDP based on PPP, current internat. dollar, 2007
Russia \$14,710 vs. China \$5330 (India \$2560). Egypt \$5500. Mexico \$14,120. USA about \$40-45,000. China may overcome Japan in GNP but per capita Japan Xs China.
- Commodity Export Growth + Export as a % of GNP – dramatic increase. Fully 1/3 commodities exported. 200 billion dollars exported to the USA.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flow – increase of domestic proportions. China owns the USA.
- Major Composition of Export – primary goods (agriculture) low but manufactured huge (in 2007 over 1200 billion!).
- Trade balance in negative on transport, travel, insurance
- FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) – largely concentrated in coastal region + major cities. Manufacturing focused; lately increasingly active in service sector.
- Policy toward FDI is sole ownership, partnership, self-propriety. Reinvestment impt. source of FDI recently. Merging + Acquisition invoking FDI ever-increasing.

Conclusion: Premier Wen paints a gloomy picture.

"[In our] economic development there are certain problems of instability, non-coherence, imbalance, or non-sustainability." 9/27/08 speech @ Summer Davos Forum, Dalian, China

"too fast speed in economic growth, deadlocks in economic structures, crude use of means of development, too high costs paid for resources + environment, looming inflation pressures, + fundamental barriers to institutional reform that still remain."

Q/A.

Enforcement of environmental standards a problem in China. China moving in the right direction.

In USA 50% people don't own passports or travel abroad. In 2008/ 100 million Chinese travel abroad. Chinese "inward looking" little knowledge about what's happening abroad for a long time. Though dependant economically, Chinese have little experience.

China still has a 5 yr plan, vestige from past, but not old Soviet-type plan.

In construction development private-investment + govt. involvement.

7/9

Gallop International English School

The Head Principal greeted us w/ thanking us for bringing good weather to Xi'an, "getting rid of the fire tiger." 5,200 students. English teachers come from America, Canada, and England. Xi'an like Rome + Athens, an ancient capital. "You will love Xi'an so much you will forget the way home." Chinese students are good at written English + examinations, but their speaking skills are bad. With 60 students per class, little chance to converse w/ teacher. Gallop has 18 students/class + weekend school. Speaking + listening, students greatly improve.

7/9/09
PM

Acupuncture – stimulates certain locations or points of the body by manipulating needles of other similar instruments.

Moxibustion – therapy utilizing ignited moxa wool to heat or cauterize the surface of the human body.

Effects of meridians + collaterals:

- Linking organs and communicating the internal w/ the external
- Circulating qi and blood + coordinating yin + yang
- Transmitting sensations + regulating the deficiency and excess.

7/10/09
AM

NW University founded in 1902; 3 campuses, 25 schools + departments, 23,000 – 24,000 students.

Chinese Culture – Professor Hu

If you want to know China in last 100 yrs, go to Canton + Shanghai; for 500 yrs, go to Beijing; for all time, go to Xi'an.

Book of Changes – philosophical book. People still read it.

Qin Dynasty – first Chinese Emperor, who build Great Wall. 1/10 of people working on his tomb. Medicine + research for eternal life + preparation for life after death. He united 7 state, conquering other 6. He built famous palace. When he was overthrown, new guy spent 3 months burning down this huge place!

Han Dynasty – authentic Chinese. Diamond Palace was 14x bigger than Forbidden City in Beijing.

Tang Dynasty – Chinese apex of culture – Golden Age. If you can recite 300 poems of the Tang Dynasty, you are truly cultured. Primary school children can recite many of these. Ezra Pound translated from Japanese of the Chinese. Pound's credo: Make the New, which is from Confucius. Many Am. writers (Emerson, Eliot, etc.) read Chinese literature. Xi'an biggest city, 30,000 of whom were foreigners. Xi'an's 14 km city wall is the biggest in the world, built in 6th century (AD?). Tang Dyn. Emperor's graves were huge mounds; common people's much smaller. So emperor's built at foot of mts. due to lack of man power.

In 1957 two princesses discovered. Princess's tomb had great frescos; only g'daughter of only Empress of Tang Dynasty. Two women empresses in all of Chinese history. Beijing served 1300 yrs as capital. Everywhere you go Ming Dynasty remnants. In 1936 Chang Kai-shek housed himself here in Xi'an, the Xi'an incident: Shek agreed to unite w/ Communists to fight Japanese. Xi'an has best writers: Touch Paper (Famous for contemporary Jia Ping Wa). Xi'an people don't want to get out b/c they feel they are already in the best place. Canton, Shanghai, + Hong Kong have meandering streets b/c of Fung Shui! Xi'an has straight streets. Fung Shui still prevalent today.

Xi'an starting point of Silk Road. Buddhism – Journey to the West about Buddhism coming to China. Stone tablets in Xi'an museum that shows Christianity introduced to China in 6th century! Taoism, Islam, Confuc. etc, all came to China.

In Tang Dynasty emperors have 72 concubines, divided into 9 different ranks. Class system. Honorable Lady to concubine, can work up to queen if she had a son. Li changed to Zhou when empresses she killed her own to become empress. She was cruel but clever. She was buried w/ her husband w/ huge blank tablet at her unopenable tomb, as if to say, "Let future generations judge me." Look her up! Nobel Prize winner in 2001 is judged inferior to many other writers in China.

Chinese painting: what's good + what's bad. 1) calligraphy, 2) rice paper, 3) ink stick, 4) ink stone. Three kinds of brushes – weasel's hair the most preferred. Whiskers of the mouse also used ("You won't find whiskered mice in China.") Also new born's hair used as a brush ("Lucky Chinese babies are bald"). Xun (rice) paper came from Southern China – single layer or double layer. Two categories of art: free sketch and detailed painting (like our oil painting). Detailed is life-size. It takes 30 yrs beginning @ age 5 to perfect painting. No white paint used. Title important. Paintings, poetry, calligraphy 3 parts of painting. One of your poems needs to be in your painting. Now artist will use text of famous poems. "When you read a poem, you see a painting; when you see a painting, you read a poem." Seals – stamp is always in upper left corner and red (black a copy): see name + 1st name. Material + price of chop varies greatly. Sometimes stamp at lower right if a student and/or for balance. Owner may also put his own stamp on painting or book. On ancient paintings we may see many stamps!

Symbols also imp. in Chinese paintings: pine trees are for greeting; bamboo is for gentleman (for flexibility); rooster = luck; fish = surplus, being well off (on cuisine must have chicken + fish dishes). To tap table in China it means "thank you." For USA it means "fill 'er up." To rap knuckles on table means "I kneel down before you." "There's money + beauty in books." Great calligrapher plus power rare nowadays.

A shrimp symbol – curved person (zig-zag) so complex + maybe devious?

Theodore Dreiser popular in China b/c of urbanization, similar theme in China today. Coming Home Crazy – read it. Prose Digest – our lecturer translated his works.

Q/A. Contemporary women writers: Zhi Li (contemporary city life). Film: Wild Mountain (novel: Chicken Nest Family). Contemporary poet – few women poets! Poetry largely on internet.

Lecturer analyzed the Chinese painting on the wall. Nature emphasized (shades of romanticism). "A close friend understands the music of your heart."

Chinese fuzzy + obscure; West very specific. In China food at McDonalds can take 15-20 mins + that's okay. On a Chinese business card name come last after country, province, university, then name, opposite of our business card. *Use cards to show students the different (collectivism/individualism).

When KFC 1st came to China for feasibility study. A cheap hamburger in US @ \$1.00 is unattainable for guy in China making \$5.00 / month. KFC starts w/ kids w/ toys + lure kids in; parents watch kid eat but don't eat w/ her.

Now lit. under Mao not considered literature! Only 4 novels read. Not real literature in Mao era. Now Nat. Party fighting against Japanese considered courageous. Now more freedom to dissent. Example of film of dying actor soldier who says "Give my Party Membership to the Chairman of the Party" then dies. Our lecturer said, "Bull Shit." He compared it to dying actor who asks that money he owes friends be given to his brother to pay them after he dies.

Now re-interpretation of Chang Kai Shek from Mao Era. Shows changing nature of current Chinese policy + possibly pragmatism. More harmony sought b/t Taiwan + PRC.

1909-49 and 1949-79. Dramatic change in 30 yr increments. Our lecturer witnessed huge change + came from 10,000 people village + only college student. Materials changed in 1980. Now brick + cement. Before 1980 clay/mud used in countryside. If bldg. 7 stories or under no elevator a few years ago in Xi'an.

In the 1950s + 60s people starved. Corn was only subsistence. Meat only eaten during spring festival. Intellectuals + dissents sent to countryside w/ nothing – had to subsist as best they could. Our lect. Was only student out of 500 who passed the examination; 5 out of 600 later. He hated his father b/c dad's record haunted our lecturer, his son, + son resented him until later.

"From plowing to reading in one generation" often written on gates of Chinese families.

7/9/09 PM

Development of Western China
Professor Wong

Last 10 years emphasis on development of West. China. Map of China looks like "an ambitious cock." 12 provinces + 1 municipality (Chongqing). Chongqing food is very hot. Four autonomous regions (including Inner Mongolia + Tibet + Muslim regions). Xi'an considered West China. 29% of population lives in West China. GNP – 2,000 billion (2 trillion) – 16.9% (1/6) West China. Current govt. trying to balance discrepancy.

1) Ecological dev. + environ. Preservation

West C. has abundant natural resources: coal (78% coal reserves), oil (53%), water (82%), natural gas (69%), iron, copper, nickel, etc. minerals. But...

Technological disadvantages compared to East China. Is East C. sucking West C. dry? Too much extraction the environment has been compromised seriously. 200 trillion yuan invested in economic development. Some headway in erosion + water loss made in last 10 years. Some farm land returned to forests, 5.2 million acres; 7.6 million barren mts. + hills to forest. Return (19.3) pasture back to grassland.

2) Infrastructure

big gap b/t water + construction from Beijing b/c of infrastructure. "If you want to be rich, you must build a road first." One beautiful area opened up b/c road made only 45 min. drive but town couldn't hold influx of people + cars. Cycle of need for hotel, restaurants, etc. will develop from tourism. Hanzhong from Xi'an Highway takes 2-3 hours where before it took 6 hours. "Hot flower noodle" famous; used to be 4 yuan but now 6 yuan! So access + tourism cause inflation of prices. Houses used to be cheap but now houses almost unaffordable b/c of fast development of Xi'an city folks to spend weekends.

Water + Power Supply must be in place in order to develop. Our prof. stated in a province where she had no water, which had been out for 2 months. Despite being rich in natural

resources, they had to use mineral water to survive! Would investment happen if there's no water or power? Foreign investors would decline b/c of lack of infrastructure. Lack of infrastructure offsets richness of natural resources. 0.2 trillion invested in W. China. Ten new airports; 0.2 million km for roads. 5,000 km for railway, connecting E. China cities to West China. Pipeline of natural gas from West to East. "Expand your eye sight" – means to become more multi-cultural.

3) Industrialization

development through govt. firsts with later private enterprise. Some industries better for govt. Govt. begins project + then guides private sector to finish project. Sounds like good synthesis b/t socialism + capitalism. Govt. can put it up for bid at a certain point. Too much rural area with poor people. Rural people at risk. Agriculture must be preserved. "One village, one product." In northern China (where Mao began revolution base) has apple planting soil, so they focus only on apples; another may be medicine or handicrafts. No industry, no development. Sounds very govt. managed-intensive, vulnerable to say an apple-pest, b/c lacking in development. Prof. said China can learn from US subsidies to farmers. W. Chinese peasants not capable of phasing into industrialization like they can in USA. Chinese taste change faster than USA. (like apples, Chinese like this one this yr, but another kind next year.) Bumper crop of apples one year forced some farmers to dump them on pigs. Demand produced supply but then surplus means deficit, supply + demand not balanced.

Key pts: 1) ecolog./environ., 2) infrastructure, 3) industry.

4) Improve lifestyle + revenue of rural people

FDI had increased for rural W. Chinese. Farms are the focus of rural development

- a. Disparity b/t East + West China (regional disparity)
- b. Rural + urban disparity

Both kinds of disparity have expanded, unfortunately. Less investment in W. China by both East China + foreign investment.

5) Capital Investment:

- a. If I'm a foreign investor, I have to consider cost/benefit ratio. What will I get out of my investment @ the end (eg. Cost of transportation, etc.)? Lack of infrastructure. These are long-term investment, not short.
- b. Exhibition Effect. VW + GMC invested in Shanghai + get high profits, but no investment in West China.
- c. Inheritance Effect: If GMC already in a profitable place, the no percentage in going elsewhere. East C. already has investment but not West China. *Have to give incentive for investors to invest in W. China.
- d. Reversal Effect: If VW already invested in profitable area then tendency to invest in new place.

Reconstruction of new environment in order to shrink 2 disparities. Bank issue loan \$ to rich, not poor, reinforcing vicious cycle. Nat. Developing Bank to invest in West China, backed by the govt. It gives loans for Western China development/venture capital. Dev. Bank is a service bank. China has microfinance. Research shows small loans to poorest people is more profitable than richest b/c poor people pay back their loans.

6) Strengthen Economic System Reform

Transferring from socialist economy to capitalist/market economy. In coastal areas market economy going gangbusters. If market system not established well, not good competition system. Competition very good in the market. If govt. intervenes or protects too much, it perpetuates the problem. How to evaluate process/output. "What you have (mountain or river) is your food." Need education for narrow eyesight people (backward) who have little idea about

economic principles. Poor evaluation of officials. So invest in schools, research + development – but 20 yrs later you see effect. Mayor's or governor's skill is critical – can there be cooperation? If boss/leader not good, area doomed. Leadership most imp. but way to evaluate them not developed.

7) Personnel/Team cultivation:

Brain drain out of the region. Graduates immigrate to more prosperous regions. W. China doesn't give its intellectuals a platform to operate from so brain drain. "I want to grad you down rather than let you bring me up." If graduates start business in W. China, they can enjoy tax benefits – solution. Create incentive to stay in area.

8) Public Health, Culture, and Society

If hungry, nothing can happen. Food most basic need b/c all development depends (see Step 2). Material/immaterial

9) Legal System

Legal system will suffer if no development. Big gap in law. Intellectual property not good because legal system not good. Multi-national corp. because of lack of legal protection. Intellectual property not protected. Africa + China get by-passed by multi-national investment.

10) If an area wants to develop, a leader must emerge (e.g. NAFTA, EU [27 members], but ASIN [10 countries] not successful).

- a. Emerging disparity
- b. No one of the 10 countries developed enough to go ahead. Coastal cities makes adjacent areas prosperous. Not happening in W. China. No central area to magnetize growth. No anchor to secure further growth like the anchor in the EU like France, Germany, U.K.
- c. Issues:
 - i. Investment environmental protection; cross development. Key point to reconstruct soft environment (attitude [book *Attitude is All*], philosophy, strategies, different ways, mind-set, overly conservative/backward/narrow eyesight). If attitude changes, rest follows.
 - ii. Quality – increase education
 - iii. Policy

Hard environment

1. Infrastructure
2. Increasing industry pillars, anchor needs to be ecological + tourist based. West China has beautiful famous sites ripe for tourism. Ecological + tourism may be a contradiction.
3. Emphasize private sector, which is minimal in W. China. Decrease SOE (state owned enterprises) + increase POE (private owned enterprises).
4. Cultivate coordination of regions/provinces – create economic zones (sort of like mini-NAFTAs). Interdependence of regions.

Q/A. Repercussions of young people – consumption tax increased on alcohol + tobacco. Educate to stop smoking. Global interdependence is a good thing. Lone Ranger dies! Sounds like collectivist cultures will take to this better than USA. Win/win = interdependence.

To prevent brain drain

- 1) Central govt. moves successful leaders to West China.
- 2) Selection of excellent students to study in coastal city universities + bring knowledge back to W. China.
- 3) Give favorable tax policy to developers in West China.

- I. Infrastructure takes a long-time; can't see short-term benefits.
- II. Infrastructure can't depend solely on the govt. No quick fixes. China has people to work
- III. Infrastructure will be key to long-term development.

7/14/09

AM

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China's Wartime Capital

Urban history of Chongqing is Miss Zhang's dissertation specialty. Chongqing (C'qing) is very much in the middle of global history. Lu Zuofu, impt. literary + business leader. Dr. Z most interested in wartime C'qing.

Topics

1. Chongqing impression: Shanghai or Hong Kong
2. Historical heritage before WWII
3. War in C'qing: C'qing bombings ("Great Rear Area")
4. "Little Wartime Capital" – image of Beibei ("Little Wartime Capital")
5. C'qing Stilwell Museum – symbol of Sino-USA friendship

C'qing has 3000 yr history. Today fastest growing urban center in the world. Tribute to Chrysler Bldg. called "New York, New York."

C'qing lies along Yangtze River; 3rd largest city in China. It became a municipality in 1997. Close to 3 Gorges Area. It's bounded by 2 rivers (old part), Jialing River on North, Yangtze on South; looks like an island but a peninsula. Look up Marriott Bldg. + Crys. Bldg. copy. C'qing likes to identify w/ New York City.

C'qing also referred to as "Mountain City," "River City," "Foggy City," "Furnace City," + "Gateway to the West."

History before WWII: Traces to Old Stone Age (20,000 – 30,000 years ago). Beginning of the Shang Dynasty (c. 14th century BC) to close to Warring States Period (221 BC).

From Qin Dynasty through Han Dynasty (221 BC – 220 AD) known as Ba + known more as military base. Qin Emperor called it Jin. Song Dynasty – renamed Gong Prefecture. In 1189, Zhao Dun names it Gong District + it became C'qing. In 1362 (Yuan Dynasty) Daxia Kingdom @ C'qing for a while. Ming Dynasty (1621) - ? Ming + Qing C'qing went beyond military to business modal. Early Qing wall extended.

In 1891 C'qing became 1st mainland port opened to shipping. Linked it globally both outward + inward. Very few foreigners before 1925 to C'qing, who despised foreigners. From 1920s-30s C'qing governed by war lords. By 1930 movement to rebuild the city along median lines. Liu Xiang (1890 – 1938) governed under Chiang Kai Shek. From 1927-38, C'qing pulled by 5 warlords. Liu Xiang wrested control of C'qing district. Liu not greatly educated by open-minded. General Pan Wenhua (military) 1st mayor, a key person for urbanization of the city. Both men military.

C'qing very influenced by "Shanghai Model" which had a good infrastructure (building, piped water system, telephone exchange).

But... wartime War of Resistance Against Japan. Bombing in 1939. 60 million people moved inland. C'qing became wartime capital from Nanjing. Overnight a sleepy city bustled into life + became command center. In 1939 @ onset of WWII, C'qing a Nationalist Party in control + C'qing symbol of Chinese resistance. Communist + Nationalist united for 2nd time against Japanese aggression. City in chaos + transition w/ shock. Tension b/t upriver local elites + "downriver new migrants." Downriver people richer, intellectual, cultured. Bombings threw everyone into further anguish. Shocking damage of Japanese bombing. Dug outs common to shelter from bombings. Time June 10, 1949, characterized Chinese people in patronizing way. From 1939-42 serious bombing. Total of 268 air raids conducted; horrific suffering of the city. Lots of lost + found ads w/in one week! Evacuation: people thought they'd be safe but C'qing become locus of battlefield. Underground terrible health + sanitary habits b/c of density of crowds. Yet C'qing never surrendered. Newspapers (10 of them) united into one to motivate + encourage people. C'qing was a "Spiritual Fort" in the war, a movement built to it in 1949. Factories continued in underground shelters. In one shelter over 4000 people died from lack of air after 3 hours of bombing. Bamboo + mud used + quickly rebuild after a bombing.

"Little Wartime Capital" - Image of Beibei – called "Wartime Capital w/in the Wartime Capital" Lu Zuofu (1883 – 1952) leader of C'qing construction movements, a symbol of nationalist capitalist. He was an intellectual who modernized C'qing. Early in his career he launched mass education movement. He then became interested in a business model during sojourns in Shanghai. His shipping company became just as much a social/educational paradigm rather than solely a shipping industry. He modernized the Sichuan province. Liu cooperated w/all govts. Of China at the time from warlords, Nationalists, to Communists. Liu was a humanist like Ben Franklin!

Chongqing Stilwell Museum – originally to house VIPs. Residence of General Stilwell, special envoy to China from Roosevelt. In 2003 it was converted to museum + 2000 changed its name. It hosts exchange b/t China + foreign countries. China values the effort General Stilwell + American troops gave to the resistance against Japan

Q/A. Forced 60,000,000 people to migrate from coast to inland, largest migration in history!

C'qing Archives + C'qing Library best house for WWII materials. Our lecturer not happy her son wants to learn Japanese @ university as well as her friends. So strong residual of resistance from early 1940s.

7/15/09

With C'qing's rapid growth, education has to catch up with it. Answer is international models. Over 132 volunteers come to help out from foreign countries. Chinese teachers @ conference exhorted to learn methodology + spoken English from us. "Teachers affect eternity; you can never tell where its influence stops." (Adams?)

PM

Medium Technical School (now 100 years old) – 9th + 10th grades. Mission: train workers w/ better techniques' "made by China" instead of "made in China." Computer, clothing design, electronics. Students come from 10 Western provinces; 10,000 students. It's been a national need for other schools

across China. "Student-center ability based." Now it creates many of China's text books. Chinese economy developing rapidly so this school wants to train workers for it. Developing education for developing economy. In future, this school will have high tech./vocational training.

Q/A. Hard to decide what will be emerging programs. School head didn't really ask the question. Handicapped students go to special schools + aren't in this school. Students must go to school year 1-9 + then can apply to this school. After 8th grade, students have choices to attend one or another choice. Students stay here 3 years; 1) students learn basics; 2) then they get workshop experience 3) internship in professional setting. Often cooperation b/t major corporations _ this school. Often job offers are seamless from school to corporation. Hit or miss on matching students w/ vocational choices.

7/16/09

Southwest University - under Ministry of Ed

One of the top 100 in China. Founded July 2005. Goes back to 1906. Four campuses. Ideal location w/ good transportation + commerce. Elegant + pastoral campus, yet not isolated b/c 40 mins to C'qing's center. Vet medicine + agriculture here.

640 hectares, 50,000 students + w/e-campus 100,000. Over 6,000 teachers, ranks 3rd largest in China. Covers 11 disciplines including humanities. PhD + Masters levels, pedagogy + psychology very strong. Cooperation b/t SW in China + St. John's in USA. Scholar from SW talked at length about SW's accomplishments.

Understanding China: The Perspective of a Young Scholar
(History PhD recently; been @ SW since 1997)

China is a great focus today. Our lecturer born in 1970s

- 1) China 1 country with many regions. Regional differences.
 - a. Economically unbalanced: East the engine of development. Most minorities live in Western sector of China, Since 1999 China adopted strategy to develop the West.
 - b. Urban vs. rural another schism.
 - c. Cultural differences: too many sub-cultures. People experience culture shock w/in China! Language + food (hot!) in C'qing very different. Climate differences. Transportation: bicycle in East very popular, but in C'qing too mountainous. Our lecturer met a C'qing lady + wanted to marry her. He prepared to meet his mother-in-law, who asked him if he intended to beat her daughter b/c in his native Shandong Province, home of Confucius, Confu. philosophy stress dominating woman/wives. People in N. China more conservative, people in South more liberal. Even in same province like Sichuan, where C'qing located b/t east and west. Sectionalism also influenced USA history. Before 221 BC, China several kingdoms. Every ruler tires to strengthen central power + decrease local.
- 2) China Today: New Look, Old Mentality
1949-1978 Old Mentality. In just 30 years class struggle + political movements. After 1978 Open Reform strategies implemented in 3rd Plenary of CCP. After 1979 our prof. had electric lights in elementary, TV in middle school. College entrance exam resumed in late 70s which opened doors to education. Internet came on the scene when his family moved. "The sky isn't as blue as in my childhood." Rivers polluted and drinking water dangerous, cost of economic development. Unemployment drove farmers to city. Economic recession recently causes unrest.

Old Mentality: victim mentality. China invented many things before West: the 4 great inventions. From then on China went isolationist. In 1840s Opium Wars forced China to open itself up. Western powers + Japan looted + establish spheres of influence. China became semi-colonial country. Japan invaded in 20th century. In 1949 Mao ended 100 yrs. of humiliation. China very sensitive: territory, unity, sovereignty. China adopts strategy in international politics of harmony.

- a. 1st level China endeavored to provide harmony b/t family, ethnic, regional, world. Individual can create harmony that works all the way up to the top
 - b. International level to be harmonious: black/white, rich/poor, etc. No war necessary if everything/one harmonious. USA/China on same page here.
- 3) Chongqing: Miniature of China: great development juxtaposed to great backwardness. Big city, poor villages in country. Flying Tigers + General Joseph Stilwell. Lots of wartime remnants. C'qing has lots of revolutionary activity. Communist fought against Nationalist Party in C'qing. C'qing also a very modern city. Outpost of "Great West Development." Youngest Municipality directly under Central Govt., the only 1 in West China. Partly Secretary of C'qing are members of the Politburo, highest govt. office. Canton + C'qing above Provincial Govt. Outpost of "Great West Development." C'qing in middle of great rural area + is the center of experiment to open up the undeveloped West. It's the center of West China. C'qing center of spreading vast wealth of East to the poor West, that is, 3 out of 4 Chinese! Development in C'qing shockingly fast. It should be international, so strides being made. Home of many universities yet no international students. No American students program either. Int. Studies big in Beijing + Shanghai. USA so far from Chinese (West esp.) everyday life.

Q/A. Many millionaires in Chian, surpassing even USA but gap b/t rich + poor dangerous. Rich people can invest in real estate + make money, which will enlarge gap

Common people more concerned about money than environment, the cost of economic development. Strategy: to advance economy as fast as possible (jobs!) + develop technology for environment. Fast segue to intellectual property rights.

Will China become more interfering as it grows to become a greater power?

- 1) Immigration from 3 Georges Development huge. C'qing beat other cities in China b/c of the mass immigration.
- 2) Also West China development C'qing the central outpost.
- 3) C'qing played important role in recent history (WWII capital, etc.)
- 4) Le Ping (sp.) born in Baibai – VIPs from here

China maintains non-interference in its + other countries' affairs. Chinese rise in power may force them to interfere, esp. in cases like Sudan + Darfur. Chinese on a learning curve about international affairs. Our prof. said to be more patient w/ China. Our prof. believes education now important key to the future of China, learning from international community + the past.

7/20/09

Contemporary Chinese Foreign Policy
(Professor Ni Shixiong)

- 1) Beijing says high time for readjustments (peace, development, and cooperation). Cold War Era was about confrontation, revolution and world war potential. After Cold War an entirely new era ushered in. The 3 evils above no longer relevant.
- 2) Policy of reform + opening up will continue, especially an emphasis of new Chinese govt. Guiding principle is mutual benefit for all, a win/win situation + results replaying zero sum game. Rules of game have changed.
- 3) Core of Chinese foreign policy: Peaceful development. By peace China can win at her goals. Deputes settled by peaceful, not war-like, means (ex. America in Iraq). Peace + stability for China and the whole world. Core of readjustment: continuation of peaceful means.
- 4) Continuation of peaceful diplomacy in 5 ways:
 - a. Respect sovereignty of other nations
 - b. Non-aggression
 - c. Non-interference in international affairs of other nations
 - d. Mutual benefit + equality
 - e. Peaceful co-existence among nations
 (all of the above 5 have been core since Zhou En Lai)
- 5) Final realization of building up a new world order of harmony. President comes up w/ 8 Chinese characters: 1) Everlasting peace (preventing another world war). China knows regional wars will continue. 2) Common prosperity – no more rich + poor extremes.

Harmony in China + abroad. Chinese know domestic peace + harmony its responsibility but it also wants to extend that to the entire world. Peaceful rise means domestic as well as international responsibility. Dec 10, 2003 Premier Wen Jiabao at Harvard – speech said to understand China we have to understand past, present and future of Chinese. China's present makes it ready for peaceful rise! Later that Dec. in Beijing (marking Mao's birthday), President re-emphasized peace. But he said China determined to develop peace + development (economic rise). Peaceful rise, peaceful development are interchangeable. Hopes that countries like India will likewise rise peacefully + welcomed.

To implement: 5 focuses:

- 1) To comprehensively construct + advance cooperative relationship with USA.
- 2) Also the same as above w/ Russia + EU. About 10 years ago China established partnership w/ Russia, where 2 top Chinese meet at least 2x a year. EU important to China (27 members at present), in Brussels contact w/ EU reinforced via scholars although problems of human rights + relations w/ Dali Lama of Tibet.
- 3) Relationship with Japan – renewed efforts to improve relations. USA + Japan have good relations, so good for China to do to the same (history of 2 nations problematic). Mutual benefits are starting point b/t 2 nations. Anything that benefits both sides will do. Trust very important given history.
- 4) 14 neighboring countries (war with India (60s), Vietnam (70s), USSR (60s)) + territorialities. Ongoing disputes need to be put aside for common development. Fifty million tons of oil from China Sea. Land dispute with neighboring countries over land + resources. Enhancement of “good neighborhood” China's goal. India Vietnam relations have improved. In 1979 Vietnam remembers a self defense war. Museums of War Crimes (where China represented) closed down by 1990s) North Korea “pretty normal” at present. Russia + Japan stable. Good news + bad news w/ neighboring countries.
- 5) Relations w/ developing (3rd World) countries (Africa + S. America). Africa is stable at present w/ cooperation w/ 49 African nations. China recently held convention in Africa that was successful.

E.g. Sudan/Darfur our prof. said lots of good efforts by China, welcomed by USA. China has sent infrastructure personnel (e.g. engineers) to build in Sudan + get water to Sudanese people. China + USA have special envoys to Sudan in order to stabilize the dire situation.

1/3 of S. Am. nations have formal relations w/ Taiwan, most from Central America. But on whole China has pretty good relations. Our prof. had been to Mexico, where he found striking similarities: housing, population overcrowding. "Mexico doing better than us." Free college @ state university in Mexico City impressed our prof.

US/China relationship: China had concerns about Obama [go figure!]. Bush in his 8 years did some good but not so much @ beginning, developing of his admin. 3 C's: comprehensive, constructive and co-operation were hallmarks of US/China relationship. 1 P + 2 C's: Positive, cooperative + comprehensive. April 1, 2009 Obama + Hu reached consensus.

SED: Strategic Economic Dialogue, combining 2 frameworks into 1: US/China Strategic + Economic Dialogue. First round of talks begin July 2009 in Washington, D.C. Obama will visit China this fall, Hu next year to USA. Our prof. met Senator Obama 3 years ago for 20 minutes + later Biden (in our seminar room!). Our prof. was very surprised by Obama's win b/c he was not on the short list of senators to come to China 3 yrs ago.

International issues, environment, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, military, science, ed., energy, pollution – 8 conditions to stability supreme emphasis.

Our prof's daughter married an American + has USA citizenship.

Q/A.

Smart power, hard power, soft power – Hilary Clinton – prof. recognized her charisma + intelligence.

Mistrust of USA's shift of attention from Iraq to Afghanistan.

China does not welcome G2/China sees N. Korea as a dangerous situation. C. supports UN resolution but don't press N. Korea into a corner; give leeway so N. Korea will come back to the negotiation table. H1N1 has something to do w/ global change, esp. global warming where strange diseases will rise up as serious challenges.