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This is the second annual report on the activities of the Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China. Again, we have had a very productive year with regard to teaching and research on contemporary China. In the pages ahead, we will highlight our many activities, faculty work and awards, achievements by our postdoctoral research associates and visiting scholars, and programming involving our undergraduate students. As ever, we are thankful to the Wythes and Tung families for giving us the opportunity to conduct such a full range of activities.

This summer, I led the 4th cohort of the Global Seminar to China. The diversity of students interested in contemporary China continues to astound me; we had students from all over the United States, the Republic of Georgia, Denmark, Austria, and Japan. We took the students on extended trips to Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, and Shanghai so that they could examine all aspects of China: modern and industrialized cities, rural villages, and religious and ethnic minority autonomous regions. As with every year, the Global Seminar was funded by the generous support of Peter Yu and Sandra Mancini, who created the Drs. Charles C. & Marie S. Yu P83 Global Seminar Fund. This Fund provides aid to students with financial needs as well as funding for the field trips.

We continue the training of junior scholars and students, both domestic and foreign. This fall, we welcome four non-resident postdoctoral fellows to campus: Cheng Cheng, Huancheng Du, Fengming Lu, and Yang Zhou. They will be working on aspects of Chinese sociology, economy, big data analysis, and finance. Our departing postdoctoral fellows, Chang Liu and Xin Yun, will engage in the second part of their joint postdoctoral program at the Chinese University of Hong Kong at Shenzhen and Fudan University, respectively. We will also host a number of visitors. Please see the biographies of our staff and current and past visitors in this Annual Report.

Finally, because of the great generosity of our donors, we are able to give out grants to faculty and undergraduate and graduate students so that they can conduct important research on the many aspects of contemporary China. We are pleased to introduce the Jennifer Wythes Vettel ’86 Senior Thesis Honor Award, which will be given to one student annually who has an exemplary student record as well as a deserving senior thesis topic. This year, we are also introducing the annual Debra Yu ’86 Meritorious Honor Award to one study abroad student who not only is an exemplary student, but would also benefit the most from a study abroad experience in China.

I hope you enjoy learning about the activities of the Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China. Please be in touch should you have any suggestions or comments.

Sincerely,

Yu Xie, Bert G. Kerstetter ’66
University Professor of Sociology
and PIIRS
Director, Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China
Center Mission and Overview

Since 1978, China has been undergoing a social transformation, the scope, rapidity and impact of which are unprecedented in human history; all aspects of Chinese society are changing fundamentally and forever. Major social changes occurring at a very rapid pace have provided a historic opportunity for researchers in the social sciences to document those changes now taking place in China. Given China’s history and current place in the world, the study of contemporary China has never been more important.

The mission of the Center is to advance the study of contemporary China at Princeton University and to provide substantive analysis from social science perspectives of the dramatic sociological shifts taking place in China today. Some of the most prominent examples of these shifts include features of Chinese society, such as work organizations, the education system, the urban/rural divide, migration, social inequality, marriage and family, ethnicity and religion. Other examples include China’s fast economic growth, its nascent democratization efforts, and technological advances.

Recognizing the importance of China’s place in the world, the Center’s main goal is to bring together and welcome those whose work focuses on issues that affect China today. The intent of the Center is to provide an institutional home for such interdisciplinary collaboration for faculty and students whose research and work converge.

The Center is directed by Yu Xie, Bert G. Kerstetter ’66 University Professor of Sociology with a joint faculty appointment with PIIRS. He is also a Visiting Chair Professor at the Center for Social Research, Peking University. His main areas of interest are social stratification, demography, statistical methods, Chinese studies, and the sociology of science. His recently published works include: Marriage and Cohabitation with Arland Thornton and William Axinn, Statistical Methods for Categorical Data Analysis with Daniel Powers, and Is American Science in Decline? with Alexandra Killewald. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Academia Sinica and the National Academy of Sciences. In 2019, he was given the Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award for a career of outstanding contributions to sociological methodology, a lifetime achievement award from the American Sociological Association. Xie joined the Princeton faculty after 26 years at the University of Michigan.

The Center’s activities include a lecture series, graduate student workshops, a number of research initiatives, peer-reviewed journals and book series, faculty and student grants, summer internship program, and a PIIRS Global Seminar in China. Our faculty and students are drawn from sociology, East Asian studies, economics, history, politics, religion and the Woodrow Wilson School. The Center also hosts visiting scholars, postdoctoral research associates and other experts on contemporary China.

Please see the Center’s annual report for full coverage of its activities, which may be found here:
ccc.princeton.edu/about
Visitors 2018-2019

**Longhai Qian**, Ma Huateng Visiting Scholar and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of First Capital Securities Co. (FCSC), a top Chinese investment bank and financial services company listed in the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

**Yinan He**, PRCC Visiting Scholar and Associate Professor of International Relations at Lehigh University. Her research interests include politics of memory and reconciliation, East Asian security, Chinese and Japanese foreign policy, and national identity and nationalism in East Asia. She received her Ph.D. in Political Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA from Fudan University, and BA from Peking University.

**Jung-Hwa Ha**, Fulbright Visiting Scholar and Associate Professor in the Department of Social Welfare at Seoul National University in South Korea.

**Yongai Jin**, Princeton Global Scholar, Assistant Professor from Renmin University, and participant in the PRC National Health and Family Planning Commission on fertility policy.

**Weixiang Luo**, Visiting Scholar and Associate Professor at the Institute of Population Research at Fudan University.

**Yan Ming**, Visiting Scholar and Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, Capital Normal University, China.

**Bing Tian**, Visiting Student and PhD Candidate from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

**Jia Yu**, Visiting Scholar and Assistant Professor, Center for Social Research, Peking University.

Visitors 2019-2020

**Xiaotian Li**, Visiting Scholar and Associate Professor from the Capital University of Physical Education and Sports.

**Qing Huang**, Visiting Student and PhD Candidate from Peking University.

**Yichun Yang**, Visiting Student and PhD Candidate from Renmin University.

**Zihao Chen**, Visiting Student and PhD Candidate from Peking University.

Research Assistants 2018-2019

**Gavin G. Cook ’15** is a Sociology PhD Candidate from Los Angeles, California.

**Joshua Gardner ’20** is a Computer Science major from Glenside, Pennsylvania.

**Ryan Yao ’21** is a Computer Science major from Arlington, Texas.
“Attitudes Toward China”
Project Interns
(formerly the China Impact Project)

Chesley Chan ’21 is a Princeton WWS major from Orlando, Florida.

Xudong Guo ’21 is a Tsinghua University Computer Science major from Shanxi Province.

Lemeng Liang ’21 is a Tsinghua Journalism major from Shandong Province.

Isaac Velasquez ’21 is a Princeton Computer Science major from Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

Emily Yin ’21 is a Princeton Computer Science major from Acton, Massachusetts.

Zeyu Zhu ’21 is a Tsinghua Journalism major from Shanghai.

Postdoctoral Research Associates 2018-20

Cheng Cheng, Peking-Princeton Postdoctoral Research Associate. Cheng received her PhD in Sociology from Princeton University in 2018.

Huancheng Du, CUHK Shenzhen-Princeton Postdoctoral Research Associate. He earned his PhD and MS in Financial Economics from American University.

Qian He is a Non-Resident Postdoctoral Research Associate of the Peking-Princeton Postdoctoral Program (PPPP). She obtained her PhD in Sociology from the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Junming Huang, Associate Research Scholar. Junming received his PhD from the Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Chang Liu, CUHK Shenzhen-Princeton Postdoctoral Research Associate. Chang Liu is an applied economist who earned his PhD in Economics from the Guanghua School of Management at Peking University.

Fengming Lu, Peking-Princeton Postdoctoral Research Associate. He received his PhD in Political Science at Duke University.

Donghui Wang, Wythes Postdoctoral Research Associate. She received her PhD in Rural Sociology and Demography at The Pennsylvania State University.

Feng Yang, Non-Resident Postdoctoral Research Associate with the Peking-Princeton Postdoctoral Program. Feng Yang received his PhD in Political Science and an MS in Statistics from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

Xin Yun, Fudan-Princeton Postdoctoral Research Associate. She obtained a joint PhD degree in Management Science and Engineering from the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and in Finance from City University of Hong Kong.

Yang Zhou, Fudan-Princeton Postdoctoral Research Associate. Yang Zhou earned his PhD in Economics from Fudan University.
Faculty Associates

**Janet Chen**, Professor, History and East Asian Studies. She is a historian of modern China, specializing in the 20th century. She received her PhD from Yale University and a BA from Williams College.

**Chih-p’ing Chou**, Professor, East Asian Studies and Director, Princeton in Beijing. He specializes in modern Chinese intellectual history and late Ming literature. He received his BA from Soochow University, MA from Tunghai University, and PhD from Indiana University.

**Gregory C. Chow**, Professor Emeritus, Economics. He is a major figure in econometrics and applied economics and founded the “Chow test,” a statistical test for structural change in a regression. He has also been a major adviser on economic policy, economic reform, and economic education in both Taiwan and mainland China. He received a BS from Cornell University and his PhD from the University of Chicago.

**Jianqing Fan**, Frederick L. Moore ’18 Professor of Finance, Professor of Statistics, and Professor of Operations Research and Financial Engineering at Princeton University, where he chaired the department from 2012 to 2015. He received a PhD in statistics from the University of California, Berkeley.
Deborah Kaple *91, Research Scholar and Lecturer. She teaches a Freshman Seminar on the Cold War and a class entitled “Communism and Beyond: Russia and China.” She holds degrees from Princeton University (PhD), George Washington University (MA), Vermont College (MFA) and Ohio State University (BA).

Stephen Kotkin, John P. Birkeland ’52 Professor in History and International Affairs. Stephen Kotkin joined the Princeton faculty in 1989. He teaches undergraduate and graduate courses on modern authoritarian regimes, global history (1850-present), and Soviet-Eurasian history. He received his PhD from the University of California, Berkeley.

Stephen F. Teiser *86, D.T. Suzuki Professor in Buddhist Studies and Religion and Director of the East Asian Studies Program. His work traces the interaction between cultures using textual, artistic, and material remains from the Silk Road, specializing in Buddhism and Chinese religions. He received an AB at Oberlin College in Ohio and received his MA and PhD degrees from Princeton University.

Please see our website for complete biographies: ccc.princeton.edu/people
Rory Truex, Assistant Professor, Politics and the Woodrow Wilson School. He studies comparative politics, focusing on Chinese politics and non-democratic regimes. He received his undergraduate degree from Princeton in 2007 and PhD in political science from Yale in 2014.

Lynn T. White III, Professor Emeritus, Politics. Lynn White’s interests include China, comparative revolutions and reforms, comparative organization, and patterns of political development. He received a BA from Williams College and an MA and PhD from the University of California, Berkeley.

Wei Xiong, Hugh Leander and Mary Trumbull Adams Professor in Finance and Professor of Economics in the Department of Economics and Bendheim Center for Finance. His research interests center on capital market imperfections and behavioral finance. He received a BS from the University of Science and Technology of China, MA from Columbia University, and a PhD from Duke University.

Ti Hua Dennig S81 P13 P15 is an educator and on the Board of Governors for the Chinese International School in Hong Kong. In addition to higher education, her interests include contemporary Chinese art and media. Dennig is a graduate of Peking University and the University of Michigan.
Robert Hauser is Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin-Madison and Executive Director of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. He has wide-ranging research and teaching interests in comparative studies in aging, social stratification, and social statistics. He received an MA and PhD from the University of Michigan and a BA from the University of Chicago.

Jonathan T.B. Howe *89 is Partner and Founder of Sensato Investors LLC, a hedge fund based in San Francisco. Sensato manages Asia Pacific equity long short strategies, applying sensible investment insights within a systematic framework. He holds a BA from Yale, an MPA from the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, and a PhD from the Anderson School of Business at University of California, Berkeley.

Yan Huo *94 S*95 P22 is Managing Partner and Chief Investment Officer of Capula Investment LLP, a global alternative asset manager headquartered in London, managing absolute return, enhanced fixed income and tail risk strategies. He holds a PhD and an MA in Electrical Engineering from Princeton University and a BS in Physics from Fudan University.

James Mi *91 is Founding Partner of Lightspeed China Partners, a leading China-focused early-stage venture capital firm with investments in internet, mobile, services, and enterprise IT. He holds 14 US patents in flash memory, communications, internet security, and commerce. James received an MS in Electrical Engineering from Princeton University and a BS in Physics from Fudan University. In addition, James received executive management training at Stanford University.
Alec Tracy ’89 is COO and General Counsel at the Admiralty Harbour Financial Group. He previously worked in private equity and prior to that spent more than 20 years in private practice in New York, Singapore and Hong Kong with a major international law firm. He holds a BA, cum laude, from Princeton University and a JD from the New York University School of Law.

Donald Treiman is Distinguished Professor of Sociology Emeritus, University of California, Los Angeles. His current research centers on two main topics: the cross-national comparisons of social mobility and status attainment in contemporary China and the determinants, dynamics, and consequences of internal migration in China, particularly for health outcomes and other aspects of well-being. He holds a BA from Reed College and an MA and PhD from the University of Chicago.

Yu Xie is Bert G. Kerstetter ’66 University Professor of Sociology and has a faculty appointment at the Princeton Institute of International and Regional Studies, Princeton University. He is also a Visiting Chair Professor of the Center for Social Research, Peking University. His main areas of interest are social stratification, demography, statistical methods, Chinese studies, and the sociology of science. He holds degrees from the Shanghai University of Technology (BS) and the University of Wisconsin-Madison (MA, MS, and PhD).

Jennifer Wythes Vettel ’86 is a veteran educator and fundraiser, having worked for schools and nonprofits and currently serves as a board member in a number of organizations (Riekes Center, Eastside College Prep Ambassadors, PIIRS, Denison University Board of Advisors and the Stanford Medicine Community Council). She is passionate about education, health, international affairs, and volunteering. She has three almost-adult children to whom she is devoted, and she believes wholeheartedly in giving back to the community from which she has gained so much. She holds a BA from Princeton and an MA from Stanford University.
Andrew Walder is Denise O’Leary & Kent Thiry Professor, School of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford University and Senior Fellow in the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies. His publications on China have ranged from the political and economic organization of the Mao era to changing patterns of stratification, social mobility, and political conflict in the post-Mao era. He holds a PhD from the University of Michigan and an AB from Johns Hopkins University.

Stephen Kotkin (Ex Officio) is John P. Birkelund ’52 Professor in History and International Affairs at Princeton University. He holds degrees from the University of Rochester (BA) and the University of California, Berkeley (MA and PhD).

Yu Xie (chair) | Bert G. Kerstetter ’66 University Professor of Sociology and the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies.

Janet Chen | Professor, History and East Asian Studies

Jianqing Fan | Frederick L. Moore, ’18 Professor of Finance

Stephen Kotkin | John P. Birkelund ’52 Professor in History and International Affairs

Stephen F. Teiser ’86 | D.T. Suzuki Professor in Buddhist Studies and Director of the East Asian Studies Program

Rory Truex ’07 | Assistant Professor, Politics and the Woodrow Wilson School

Wei Xiong | Professor, Economics and Bendheim Center for Finance
The Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China facilitates the research of its staff and visitors and is a proud sponsor to four postdoctoral research programs: its own postdoctoral program, the Peking-Princeton Joint Postdoctoral Program, the Fudan-Princeton Postdoctoral Program, and the CUHK Shenzhen-Princeton Postdoctoral Program.

The Center also has initiated the Program on Chinese Economy and Society and the Princeton Research Network on Contemporary China.

The Center’s latest joint initiative is with the Princeton Environmental Institute in holding an annual co-sponsored lecture on China and the environment.
Program on Chinese Economy and Society

With the generous support of the Ma Huateng Foundation, the Center has significantly widened its activities to encompass economics, financial technology and regulation, and financial engineering, in addition to demography and sociology, while maintaining its sharp focus on data-driven social science. Thus, the Center has created the Program on China’s Economy and Society (PCES) that will be jointly directed by Professor Jianqing Fan in Operations Research and Financial Engineering and Professor Wei Xiong in Economics. The Center Director and PCES Co-Directors have initiated extensive research projects and two joint postdoctoral programs that expand our knowledge of contemporary economics, finance, and public opinion on and about China.

Professor Xiong’s research agenda includes: (1) developing more reliable measures of China’s national and regional economies; (2) understanding economic mechanisms and consequences of China’s real estate boom; (3) understanding risks in China’s financial system; and (4) developing an integrated framework for analyzing economic and financial risks in China. Professor Fan develops and applies cutting-edge statistical machine learning, AI and big data technologies to study various societal problems in China. These include measuring and understanding systemic risks of financial and economic systems; developing financial technologies and their associated regulations; developing credit rating and modeling in macro finance; optimizing energy distributions and usages; and studying health costs, biological processes, and measurements. Professor Xie has initiated a research project that studies public attitudes toward China and conducts national surveys among several nations to understand global opinions on China.

As core pillars of PCES, the Center has established two new joint postdoctoral programs with Fudan University in Shanghai and the Chinese University of Hong Kong in Shenzhen. The two new postdoctoral programs, FPPP and CPPP respectively, are open to any of the data sciences-relevant disciplines. Annually, two candidates are selected, each spending one year at one institution before transitioning to the other institution the following year, so that only one fellow is at each institution during the year. You can find out more about these programs here: https://ccc.princeton.edu/CPPP and https://ccc.princeton.edu/FPPP. Through PCES, Faculty Directors invite visiting researchers to give talks at Princeton and to do research with them. PCES also features an annual speaker to give a talk on aspects of China’s society and economy.
Princeton Research Network on Contemporary China

The Center has established a collaborative research network on contemporary China. Members of the network include other research centers or institutions with similar missions or individual scholars with complementary research interests. The network is interdisciplinary, including sociology, economics, political science, psychology, demography, and history. Two annual conferences are held, one at Princeton and one in China.

The second annual Princeton conference, entitled “China in Transition,” was held at Princeton University in August 2019. This year, twenty outstanding scholars and practitioners in the fields of sociology, economics, and political science shared their work on contemporary China. The presentations covered a wide range of topics on contemporary China, including migration, family, education, fertility, inequality, housing, public opinion, state capacity, and bureaucratic systems. Panels, such as “Perceived Inequality in China,” “Property Rights and the Housing Market,” “Elite Kinship Network and State Strengthening,” and “American Public Opinion Toward China,” were featured at the conference.

As part of the PRCC, a working paper series is published to advance knowledge on contemporary China. The working paper series is added to annually and can be found in print and online: https://ccc.princeton.edu/princeton-working-papers-contemporary-china.
Peking-Princeton Postdoctoral Research Program

Peking and Princeton Universities have established a joint postdoctoral fellowship program, the Peking-Princeton Postdoctoral Program (PPPP), which is aimed at training highly-qualified, early-career postdoctoral researchers in studies of contemporary China so that they will be positioned to become leaders in their respective academic fields. Each fellowship is for two years: the first 12 months are at Peking University with a visiting appointment at Princeton University and the next 12 months at Princeton University with a visiting appointment at Peking University. The position is open to early-career scholars who will be in residence and participate in the host organization’s activities, including student-faculty seminars, workshops, and public lectures. The position is open to candidates from any discipline as long as they conduct research on contemporary China. The fellow’s research is supervised by a faculty member at each University and thus, candidates must receive the endorsement of a faculty member at each institution in order to apply. Announcements about the program may be found here: https://ccc.princeton.edu/pppp.

Joint Initiative with the Princeton Environmental Institute

With the Princeton Environmental Institute, the Center cosponsors an annual lecture on China and the environment. For Fall 2018, Professor Jack Liu, Rachel Carson Chair in Sustainability and University Distinguished Professor of the Center for Systems Integration and Sustainability at Michigan State University, gave a talk entitled “China’s Environment on a Metacoupled Planet.” The Center also helps with PEI’s China Environmental Group (CEG), led by Daniel Gardner of Smith College, which meets monthly for informal discussion of the environmental challenges facing China today. The group welcomes all interested undergraduates, graduates, staff, and faculty from the natural sciences, the social sciences, the humanities, and engineering.

CHINA’S ENVIRONMENT ON A METACOUPLED PLANET

In the past four decades, China’s economic miracle has been shadowed by many environmental challenges with global implications. This talk will highlight long-term trends and consequences of China’s major environmental issues, such as air pollution, biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation, and water pollution and shortages. It will illustrate their interplay across a metacoupled planet with human-nature interactions within and among countries. The talk will also show achievements and ongoing efforts of environmental protection. It will end with suggestions for an environmental revolution to fundamentally improve the environment in China and beyond.

JACK LIU

Jianguo (Jack) Liu is the Rachel Carson Chair in Sustainability and University Distinguished Professor of the Center for Systems Integration and Sustainability at Michigan State University. He takes a holistic approach to addressing China’s environment and global sustainability through systems integration (e.g., integration of natural and social sciences as well as policies and advanced technologies). Liu is also a reviewing editor for Science, member of the American Philosophical Society, and fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences.
Research Projects

Visiting Scholars and Postdoctoral Research Associates work on a variety of independent research projects.

On these pages is a brief summary of each individual’s projects and collaborations.

Visiting Scholars

Jung-Hwa Ha worked on the impact of cognitive impairment and childlessness on older adults’ wellbeing in China, as well as a collaborative research project with scholars in Singapore and Thailand that compared the implications of childlessness among older adults across East and Southeast Asia.

Yinan He worked on a book manuscript on Chinese national identity politics. Utilizing Princeton’s vast library resources, she also collected a large amount of material for new chapters in this book.

Yongai Jin worked on several research projects, including: “Attitudes toward China,” “Racial Differences in Educational Investment in America,” and “Opportunity Inequality and Intergenerational Mobility of Wealth.” For the attitude project, she conducted three surveys on public attitudes in the United States, Malaysia and China; cleaned and combined survey data from the Pew Research Center; and drafted two research papers. For the education project, her goal is to use nine waves of National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) to investigate how Asian parental investment in children’s education differs from that of parents of other races. For the inequality project, she explored two important mechanisms of wealth inequality, intergenerational transmission and opportunity inequality, which is an extension of her dissertation, “Household Wealth Inequality in China.”

Weixiang Luo published one peer-reviewed journal article, completed and submitted one paper, and drafted and revised several others. He collaborated with two Princeton University professors on “The Unhealthy Middle Class in China” and “Economic Growth, Income Inequality, and Life Expectancy in China” with Professor Xie, and “Ethnic Inequality in Health in China” with Professor Tod Hamilton. He will also launch an online survey about sexual attitudes and lifestyles in China with Professor Xie.

Yan Ming worked on a project entitled “Family and School Factors Affecting Students’ Academic Achievement.” It is well known that family background and schooling are the two main factors that affect children’s educational achievement. In poor areas, children tend to show large differences in educational achievement due to differences
in family background. This research aims to explain how the influence of school on a student’s achievement may vary by family background, with a comparison between China and America. The research uses the data of ELS012 in America and CEPS2013 in China. Dr. Ming also assisted with Professor Xie’s project, “Chinese’ Attitudes Toward the United States,” the flipside of his other research project, “Attitudes toward China.” This project examines Chinese’ attitudes toward the United States vis-à-vis the trade war, popular opinion, and the Trump administration.

Longhai Qian researched investment vehicles that exemplified green finance, China’s bond market, and the global demands of institutional investors.

Bing Tian worked on two projects. The first was on tertiary education both in China and from a comparative perspective, specifically focusing on the horizontal stratification of tertiary education, and identifying the effects of college quality or fields of study on college graduates’ labor market outcomes. Tian also looked at the over-education problem induced by vast tertiary education expansion. The second project involved studying gender segregation in fields of study and occupation, as well as measuring how the segregation would contribute to gender inequality in the long run.

Jia Yu audited a text analysis course, finalized a book proposal, and finished drafting papers co-authored with Professor Xie. Her finished manuscript, “Is There a Chinese Model of the Second Demographic Transition?” discusses the second wave of demographic changes in China. With Professor Xie, she submitted a book proposal to Princeton University Press that focuses on Chinese family dynamics.

Cheng Cheng’s research examines extended family gender dynamics in China, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. During the 2018-2019 academic year, Dr. Cheng worked on three projects that address how the extended family shapes couples’ marital experience over the life course. In collaboration with Professor Yu Xie, she used a mixed-methods approach to examine how the resources of married couples’ natal families affect the balance of marital power. In addition to analyzing survey data, Dr. Cheng conducted in-depth interviews in spring/summer 2019 in both southern and northern China to study gender power dynamics in household decision-making. In collaboration with Professor Jia Yu at Peking University, she used longitudinal survey data to examine how co-residence with wives’ parents-in-law moderates the effect of motherhood on wives’ labor force participation. Dr. Cheng also collaborated with Dr. Donghui Wang at Princeton to examine how the wealth of one’s natal family affects entry into first marriage and post-marital living arrangements. She will work on revising these papers for publication in the 2019-2020 academic year.

Huancheng Du focused on the nexus of international financial economics and trade. In his paper, “Diffusion of Financial Reform through Trade Networks,” he uses unique cross-country panel data that show a country’s domestic financial development and structural changes. In this paper, he also studies how government decision-making in financial market policies diffuses through the international trade network. Overall, he finds that improvement of an importing country’s financial market generally degrades the general welfare of the exporting country. Based on this relationship, he theorizes an optimal rule of financial market development based on how national authorities make decisions on how to improve the financial market.

Junming Huang has been working on evaluating and developing causal inference algorithms. Causal inference is the process of drawing a conclusion about a causal connection based on the conditions of the occurrence of an effect. The main difference between causal inference and inference of association is that the former analyzes the response of the effect variable when the cause is changed. Dr. Huang attempts to appropriately incorporate recently-developed, machine-learning techniques to help solve causal inference tasks. Along with methodology exploration, he also applies quantitative methods to sociological research practices, for example using natural language processing algorithms to analyze large-scale newspaper articles. This work assists with the Attitudes Toward...
China Project, which analyzes sentiment about China by people from other countries. Dr. Huang worked closely with interns and research assistants to label perceived sentiment expressed in *New York Times* articles, implementing algorithms on high-performance computers to automatically extrapolate manual labels to a large-scale dataset. He also helped recruit undergraduate students from China for the internship program.

**Chang Liu** investigated the effects of China’s Universal Salt Iodization (USI) policy in 1994 – the largest nutrition intervention policy in human history – on children’s later-life educational outcomes. With his collaborators, Dr. Liu found that the USI policy increased primary school enrollment and decreased the illiteracy rate and primary school dropout rate. These results were reported in a paper entitled “Farewell to the God of Plague: Estimating the Effects of Universal Salt Iodization on Educational Outcomes” that is now under review at the *Journal of Health Economics*. Dr. Liu also co-wrote a paper on China’s Great Leap Forward. This paper explores whether setting performance targets works in bureaucracies using the case of Mao Zedong’s grain yield targets in 1958-1961. Mao arbitrarily set targets for Chinese counties according to their geographic locations, incentivizing local officials to over-report grain output and excessively extract food from farmers. Using novel county-level data combined with a spatial regression discontinuity strategy, the researchers found that the targets led to excess death tolls in China’s Great Famine. Further investigation suggested that the famine was a root cause of China’s current regional human capital disparity. This highlights the distortionary effects of setting performance targets in bureaucracies.

**Fengming Lu** engaged in several research projects. His co-authored paper on media coverage, elite behavior, and intra-party elections in the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was published in *Political Communication*. Dr. Lu’s co-authored working paper on the 2006 Chinese education finance reform and local government accountability is at the revise and resubmit phase at the *Economics of Education Review*. Dr. Lu presented chapters of his book project on behavioral factors in the CCP’s elite selection at academic conferences, including the American Political Science Association and the Midwest Political Science Association. He also worked on a project that involves the role of peer interviews in the elite selection of the CCP and political propaganda in China and presented them at academic conferences and workshops. These projects will be sent for review to academic journals later this year.

**Donghui Wang** worked on a project that examines how parental socioeconomic resources, such as education and wealth, affect children’s timing on the entry into first marriage as well as their living arrangements at the time of marriage in contemporary China. The preliminary results show that parents’ economic resources facilitate individuals’ entry into the first marriage, all else being equal. However, the effect of parental resources on children’s entry into first marriage differ by individuals’ gender and age. Overall, this project will contribute to the existing understandings on the marriage formation by incorporating family resources as additional sources of determinants. For the upcoming academic year 2019-2020, Dr. Wang will continue expanding the project by examining the effects of parental economic resources on living arrangements at the time of marriage.

**Xin Yun’s** research focused on the systemic risk management problem for modern financial markets. After the 2008 Financial Crisis, Central Counterparty Clearing Houses (CCP) became a key element of the ongoing reform for the financial system all over the world. They transform the financial network to a central clearing system. Dr. Yun’s research builds upon theoretical models based on the empirical data to control the risk of CCP and analyze the efficacy of CCP for reducing systemic risk. This research can provide risk management instruments for managers of CCP and financial system regulators.

**Yang Zhou’s** research focused on individual energy consumption behavior by data mining electricity consumption data. He studied the heterogeneous response of industrial and commercial firm to time-of-use price. He also conducted research on algorithms predicting energy consumption. He published three papers. Currently, as a resident postdoctoral research associate, he will focus on electricity market design and application on energy consumption data.
Publications

In addition to individual publications by our researchers, the Center sponsors three major publications: the Princeton Research Network on Contemporary China Working Paper Series, Princeton Studies in Contemporary China, and the Chinese Journal of Sociology. On these pages is a description of each publication.

Princeton Research Network on Contemporary China (PRCC) Working Papers Series

This is a collaborative research network on contemporary China with members from other research centers or institutions with similar missions or individual scholars with complementary research interests. The Network is interdisciplinary, including sociology, economics, political science, psychology, demography, and history. From PRCC, an annual working paper series has been established. Professor Xie serves as the first editor of the working paper series and is responsible for approving papers in the series. Publication priority is given to members of PRCC. The Center is responsible for the working paper series, editing, and publication. Editions are published here: https://ccc.princeton.edu/princeton-working-papers-contemporary-china.
With support from the Center, the Chinese Journal of Sociology (CJS) is a peer-reviewed, international journal issued jointly by Shanghai University and administrated by SAGE Publications, with an aim to building an academic platform for in-depth discussion of the issues facing contemporary Chinese society from sociological perspectives. CJS strives to promote international, academic communication, international research collaboration, and resource-sharing inside and outside of China.

In a recent two-volume special issue, guest edited by Professor Eric Fong, CJS addressed space and migration. The discussion of the causes and consequences of migration cannot be separated from the discussion of space. After all, migration is about the movement of individuals from one location to another, whether they are crossing national boundaries, counties, streets, or buildings. Changing locations suggests that migrants are willing to adapt to new social, cultural, and economic environments. The analysis covers mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea and include such titles as: “Socioeconomic integration of early professional Hong Kongers in Taipei, Taiwan,” “What keeps China’s floating population from moving?,” “Elderly population changes in small- and medium-sized cities in China, 1982–2000,” and “Migration and marital instability among migrant workers in China: A gender perspective.” https://journals.sagepub.com/home/chs

The Center has launched a new book series entitled Princeton Studies in Contemporary China published by the Princeton University Press. With this new series, we bring together new books on contemporary China authored by top-level scholars in diverse disciplines, such as sociology, economics, political science, history, psychology, demography, and anthropology. The new series focuses on contemporary China from a social science, interdisciplinary perspective. Most importantly, such scholarly works will have an impact on the Chinese academy. Scholarship on China in the United States and Europe usually has minimal impact on scholarship in China, except in the case of blockbuster books, which are then translated into Chinese. One goal of this series will be to change this by simultaneously publishing in English and in Chinese with a partner press in China.

The book series is edited by Professor Xie. This year’s book in the series is China’s Urban Champions: The Politics of Spatial Development by Kyle A. Jaros, associate professor at the University of Oxford. The rise of major metropolises across China since the 1990s has been a double-edged sword: although big cities function as economic powerhouses, concentrated urban growth can worsen regional inequalities, governance challenges, and social tensions. Wary of these dangers, China’s national leaders have tried to forestall top-heavy urbanization. China’s Urban Champions explores the development paths of different provinces and asks why policymakers in many cases favor big cities in a way that reinforces spatial inequalities rather than reducing them. Full series listing here: https://press.princeton.edu/catalogs/series/title/princeton-studies-in-contemporary-china.html
Proposals must specify a contemporary China-related component of the event and/or project, include a full project budget, indicate other sources of funding received or pending, and be directly connected to Princeton University through employment or study.

We also require final reports so that we can understand how funding assists with their research endeavors. If you wish to see detailed final reports, please get in touch with the Director.

The following are brief summaries of research funded by the Center:

**Faculty Research Grants:**
The Center provides funding to Princeton faculty in support of research, teaching, and scholarly dialogue on contemporary China.

**Undergraduate Funding Requests:**
The Center provides funding to individual undergraduate students and student groups to support research for senior theses and conferences. It also supports the International Internship Program.

**Graduate Student Funding Requests:**
The Center provides funding to individual graduate students for dissertation research, presentations at academic conferences, and special projects. Students may also request funding for scholarly symposia, seminar series and workshops. In addition, graduate student groups may gain support for lectures, conferences, and other projects.
Rory Truex, WWS/Politics
Professor Truex is engaged in several surveys: Public and University Student’s Personality and Attitudes Towards Social Justice; The Psychology of Authoritarian Rule; How Propaganda Works; The Dictator is Me: Nation, Regime, and Self-Concept; and Personality, Dissent, and Indoctrination.

Janet Chen, History
Professor Chen is currently completing a book manuscript and launching a new research project. The book project, *The Sounds of Mandarin*, is a social history of how people in China and Taiwan learned to speak a new national language in the twentieth century. She has also started a new project on the history of Hainan Island. Since its occupation by the Japanese during World War II, the island has emerged from obscurity to become a major tourist destination as well as an industrial and financial hub. The decollectivization process will be a major focus, starting in the late 1970s, and moving into the island’s designation as a province and SEZ in 1988.

Jianqing Fan, ORFE/Statistics
Professor Fan is developing statistical machine-learning tools for analyzing big data on Chinese society that address several challenges inherent to the analysis of big data: heterogeneity, endogeneity, spurious correlation, robustness, privacy, and computation via developing new generations of statistical methods. These techniques will be investigated and employed to study the risks of financial systems and other societal problems in China.

Steve Kotkin, History and PIIRS
Professor Kotkin’s final volume of his Stalin and the World series covers the period of WWII, Chinese Revolution, Cold War, and de-Stalinization.

Stephan F. Teiser, EAS Program Director/Religion
Professor Teiser’s project, “How Buddhism and Chinese Religion are Studied in the Contemporary Chinese University,” centers on how Buddhism and Chinese religion are studied in the contemporary Chinese university. His study focuses on three specific universities and works with their faculty. The topic is important and interesting because it will highlight how and why the academic divisions in the United States do and (mostly) do not match up with academic and intellectual divisions in China. Whereas Professor Teiser is based in a Department of Religion, his colleagues in China are based in other kinds of departments, including Philosophy, South Asian Studies, and History.

Deborah Kaple, Sociology
Professor Kaple has been working on a book project on “China’s Experience with Soviet Friendship, 1949-1962.” She examines the Soviet Union’s effort to help China recover from its years of war and devastation (1949-60). The Soviet Union “helped” Eastern European nations after the war, but such assistance made them into Soviet satellite states. There was no attempt to follow this model in China. Given that fact, this study raises the following questions: What did the two nations get out of the Sino-Soviet friendship? What were the lasting consequences of the experience for both nations? And finally, why did the assistance end in rancor? Her preliminary answer is that there existed a deep misunderstanding about the terms of the actual political, economic and social aid and cooperation and about the significance of “friendship” on both sides. She recently visited the Hoover Institution at Stanford University to gain access to archival documents from Li Rui, a scholar and later a dissident to the PRC, to explore this relationship.
Meir Alkon, Politics and WWS
Alkon received support to present a paper entitled “Economic Interdependence, Political Risks, and the Limits to Liberalization” at the International Studies Association Annual Conference. The paper is based on a dissertation chapter that argues economic interdependence presents a double-edged sword for authoritarian regimes. Openness facilitates the economic growth necessary for maintaining popular and elite support. At the same time, uneven subnational integration into global markets can pose both short- and long-term risks to authoritarian stability. Alkon theorizes that authoritarian regimes maintain stability amidst economic interdependence through a mix of top-down directives and selective policy devolution, and that global crises can provide political opportunities for economic reforms to reduce the exposure to future crises, partially attenuating the risks of continued interdependence. To test this theory, he created a subnationally-disaggregated measure of export dependency for China, based on the location and industrial classification of all Chinese firms, combined with product-level data on changes in US imports following the 2008 financial crisis. Leveraging the crisis as an exogenous shock, contrary to expectations, the Chinese regime used declining exports as part of a geographical reallocation of government investment, away from regions more negatively impacted by the crisis. This has practical implications for understanding the drivers of China’s trade and industrial policies.

Joyce Chen, Department of Music
“When Africa meets Asia? Reinterpreting African Music in Taiwan”
Since the early 2000s, there has been an emerging scene of West African drum and dance ensembles in Taiwan. Meanwhile, the rising hybrid and international culture in Taiwan breeds several non-mainstream musical groups that include elements of African traditional and contemporary music. Chen’s project focuses primarily on the fusion and innovative usage of African music in Taiwan and how they have acquired new meanings and functions in the Taiwanese cultural context. She travelled to Taiwan to visit several African ensembles, which were enlightening. She observed that these groups/schools/teachers have attracted drastically different groups in various parts of Taiwan. Some of these observations were contrary to what she had expected at first. She initially thought the West Mande drumming tradition had become an alternative way for unifying Taiwanese citizens. However, groups have contrasting concepts in terms of how to approach (pedagogically and artistically) this music/dance tradition. Furthermore, Chen also encountered some independent bands (獨立樂團) that explore the idea of Taiwanese nationalism (國土意識) even more explicitly in their lyrics and musical conception. She hopes to conduct further fieldwork on Taiwanese nationalism, especially given the heated political climate due to Hong Kong’s resistance to the extradition law.

Shuang (Yo-Yo) Chen, Office of Population Research
Chen presented a paper, “Sibship Size and Parental Investment: Case of Low-Fertility China,” as part of a Panel entitled “Effects of Younger Sibling on Parental Educational Investment: Evidence of Resource Dilution from Contemporary China” at the Annual meeting of the Comparative and International Education Society. Panelists used multiple sources of rich qualitative and longitudinal data to investigate significant and persistent educational challenges that remain within a wider context of economic, social, and educational progress in China. The research presented offers exploration of both nationally representative data and also specific investigations of one of China’s poorer interior provinces. In their work, the panelists focused on channels of educational success and social change in China by investigating efforts to improve school quality; the complex nature of family decision-making about educational investments and pathways; and the home, school, and community factors that condition educational quality and choices. The conference was a valuable networking event and provided important feedback for Chen’s paper, which is a chapter in her dissertation.

Gavin G. Cook, Sociology
Along with Professor Yu Xie and Yongai Jin, Cook visited Malaysia and India to connect with local partners for future work on the Attitudes Toward China Project. The researchers visited academics and leaders of survey centers in Kuala Lumpur, Delhi, and Mumbai. They took the opportunity to formally and informally interview residents of all 3 cities, and they collected data from an institute in Malaysia. Professor Xie believes that true social science can only happen from the ground up, and he felt he needed to see Malaysia and Indian life for himself before working with data culled from either country.
Wei Gan, Anthropology

“Public Interest and Philanthropy in China: An Anthropological Exploration”

Gan explores the research question of institutionalized giving in China. Currently, the philanthropic and public interest sector in China is undergoing professionalization, standardization, and economization, often seeking Western models, ideas, and expertise. Building on this work, she asks what the effects and implications of these changes are, not only for the sector, but also for Chinese society as a whole. How do practitioners situate philanthropic interventions within broader conversations of Chinese-ness and humanitarianism? In what ways are economies of capital—financial, political, social, and cultural—converted into economies of gifts, and intertwined with individual and national identities, discourses of progress and modernity, and China’s changing role on the global stage? Gan visited China to meet with philanthropic organizations and individuals, explored new developments in the sector over the last year, created and built on scholarly and institutional networks; and identified the main locales for her long-term dissertation research.

Haosen Ge, Politics

“Government Preferences and Political Risks: Evidence from China”

Ge’s dissertation attempts to understand how companies in China interact with local governments to influence policy. The project requires gaining access to insider knowledge from both local bureaucrats and business practitioners. Ge interviewed 15 insiders, including local bureaucrats, company managers, and chairmen, and scholars in Shanghai, Bengbu, Changzhou, Lanzhou and Zhangye. The interview sites encompassed eastern, central, and western China, where the economic conditions differ significantly. The diversity of the chosen regions lends credibility and reliability to the acquired knowledge. Moreover, what seems promising is that the insights gained through the extensive interviews confirm most of his theoretical conjectures.

Ruo Jia, Architecture

Jia’s dissertation investigates the creative misreading, rewriting, and repositioning out of the gap opened by exchanges across cultures, languages, and disciplines. It takes on the China-France exchange as a case study by examining the 1960-70s’ French construction of post-structuralist theory and alternative approaches of cultural productions inspired by China’s Cultural Revolution and the Chinese architectural scene’s re-employment of these theories since the 1980s, to establish an alternative to China in the Cultural Revolution. Jia conducted field work in China to gather more information on the ’90s Chinese architectural scene by visiting and interviewing the architects Jiakun Liu, Yichun Liu, and Shen Zhuang and the architectural critics Mingxian Wang, Jian Shi, Xiangning Li and Peng Nu. She also gained first-hand material from their personal archives.

Karolina Koziol, Anthropology

“Representing Foreignness: Tourism in the Chinese-Russian Borderlands”

Koziol’s dissertation project seeks to examine the construction and reproduction of the mutual imaginaries circulating and conveyed through tourist attractions in Northern China. She examines how visions of Russia and China are being reproduced in the tourist setting among visitors from the respective countries. Additionally, she has focused on migration from the Russian Far East into the Chinese North in light of China’s rapid economic development, contrasting with the unstable economic situation of eastern Russia. She spent nine months in China as a visiting student at Peking University, which gave her the appropriate visa coverage and academic affiliation needed to conduct interviews and gain access to libraries and other resources.

David Logan, WWS

“Searching for the Nuclear Cult of the Offensive in China”

Logan’s research examines Chinese perceptions and preferences regarding the country’s nuclear weapons policies and how bureaucratic politics inform those perceptions and preferences. The project investigates the views of China’s military and civilian leadership toward nuclear weapons, assesses the extent to which those views differ, and determines which of those views is likely to drive China’s future nuclear strategy. In the past, calls by the Chinese military to place the country’s nuclear weapons on alert have been made since at least the 1980s. More recently, evidence suggests China’s military may be calling for revising the country’s nuclear strategy in more aggressive ways. Some Chinese scholars believe China’s political leadership has become increasingly inattentive to nuclear
Graduate Student Research
Continued

Weapons issues, which allows the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) more space to shape the country’s nuclear strategy. During his trip to China, Logan conducted expert interviews, material collection, and archival work. While material collection at private bookstores was achieved, interviewing and archival work was not entirely successful. There is evidence that interview research was burdened by two factors. First, the deteriorating US-China relationship was likely inhibiting Logan’s efforts to meet with some experts. Second, the IRB requirement to present a written Consent Form was off-putting to respondents. One respondent reacted skeptically to the form’s presentation. Another interviewee explicitly said colleagues had initially been open to accepting interview requests but had ultimately decided not to after seeing the consent form, which implied a high degree of formality. Logan has already requested a modification from IRB to this component of the research proposal. He was also not able to access archives due to conflicting schedules.

Junbin Tan, Anthropology
“Markets and Political Identities at the China-Taiwan Border”
Tan examines the persistence of market activities at the China-Taiwan border, amidst past conflicts (Taiwan Straits Crises, 1949-1992) and mounting tensions as Taiwan protests against China’s attempts to impose a “one country, two systems” model. Despite past and present hostilities, he observed that commerce, travel, and religious activities at the China-Taiwan border continue to flourish. He argues that the market activities of small business owners at Kinmen’s city center, who encounter and profit from transactions with visitors from China, provide a key vantage point for examining the vernacular processes that create markets, political identities, and the relationship between politics and economy at the border. Tan strives to understand how markets are created and sustained through sociocultural practices and how “economic” practices shape and are shaped by understandings of political and/or cultural nearness and distance. The constant making and remaking of relationships, ideas and practices, and places in the process of crafting markets and political identities will also contribute to works on infrastructures. More broadly, this will unpack the idea/concept of “political economy” by analyzing how “economization” relates to the formation of political identities at the China-Taiwan border. With regards to the geographical area, this work attempts to follow up on historical research on wartime Kinmen and contributes to research on East Asian (especially China’s) borders.

Lai Wei, Sociology
“Migration Experience, Social Comparison and Subjective Well-being in China”
According to the sixth Chinese census in 2010, the size of the migrant population in China reached 221 million, making it the largest migration in human history. Migration opportunity clearly improves migrants’ objective well-being, as measured by income, but it is unclear how it influences subjective well-being. Income increase might lead to improving subjective well-being, but systematic discrimination and lack of emotional support in cities for migrant workers could offset such positive effects. This research project is aimed at exploring the subjective consequences of the Great Migration in China using quantitative methods. Wei traveled to China for data gathering and analysis. His research was evaluated at Peking University at a quantitative sociology workshop, which included scholars of quantitative social science across the globe. He also used his time in China to contact and communicate with established scholars in the related areas. In China, he finished the first draft of a research paper that he then presented at the 2019 Annual Conference of International Sociological Association’s Research Committee 28 (Committee of Social Stratification and Mobility). He is currently preparing the manuscript for publication.

Erik Wang, Politics
“Does Anti-Corruption Undermine Bureaucracy? Evidence from the Primary Land Market in China”
Widespread corruption poses a fundamental challenge to developing countries. Wang argues in his dissertation that efforts to counter corruption, while successful when judged on their own terms, could have perverse influences over local bureaucracies. He investigated the impact of anti-corruption campaigns on local bureaucrats’ productivity in China. Initial findings suggest that anti-corruption arrests decrease the productivity of local bureaucrats, causing them to put fewer land parcels up for sale, approve fewer land transactions, and reduce the total area of land parcels transferred to the business sector. Wang theorizes several causal mechanisms that decrease local bureaucrats’ productivity, including shirking...
and fear of punishment. With imperfect information about each transaction, bureaucrats may perceive that certain transactions involve corruption. A third mechanism relates to corruption as a way of sidestepping the red tape bureaucrats must deal with when approving transactions. Quantitative findings only tell us whether anti-corruption may have an effect, but do not tell us why. Wang used Center funding to collect data from land construction plans in Chinese prefectures between 2012 and 2017. These documents contain information about the total area of land development projects that Chinese local government leaders plan to pursue at the beginning of each year to uncover the potentially negative effects of China’s anti-corruption campaign on local state capacity. He is constructing a measure of local state capacity in China that essentially employs the ratio between the actual area of land development projects that each Chinese prefecture pursues in a given year (which was already collected before applying for the grant), and the planned area of land development projects for each prefecture in each year (which he was able to collect with this funding). Preliminary results suggest that one month of anti-corruption inspection reduces this ratio, or state capacity as measured, by 3 percent.

**Audyre Wong, WWS**

Wong presented two chapters of her dissertation, “Crafting Payoffs: Strategies and Effectiveness of China’s Economic Statecraft,” at the ISA Annual Convention 2019 in Toronto. The paper examines the conditions for the success and failure of China’s economic statecraft across different target countries, including Cambodia, the Philippines, and Myanmar. She received useful feedback and invaluable opportunities to network and meet with other senior and junior scholars working on China and economic statecraft, which helped her to meet her professional development and research goals.

**Wanru Xiong, Office of Population Research**

“Human Trafficking of Women and Children in China”

Xiong’s current research project studies human trafficking of women and children in China using trial document data. She has collected a dataset on the human trafficking of women and written a paper on the sex ratio imbalance and the human trafficking of women for marriage in China. The documents come from “China Judgments Online,” a public official uniform platform for the issuance of trial documents by the people's court across the country. By Feb 2019, more than 63 million judicial documents were on the platform, with 10,000 documents added daily. The dataset would be a valuable source for understanding this lesser-known side of contemporary Chinese society. The data collection process involves archiving the trial documents, reading and understanding the crime description, and coding the key information. Xiong now has a complete dataset on child-trafficking in China that covers transactions between 1987 to 2018 in 27 provinces (out of 31 provincial-level regions) in mainland China. The data will be used to investigate child-trafficking in China and propose a new measurement of son preference that quantifies the monetary value of children and helps to identify the regional and time variance of son preference. Future research could use the information in this dataset to quantify the nominal value of a child and predict changes in fertility behaviors due to policy changes and technology advancements in sex selection. The dataset provides a quantitative benchmark for future discussions of son preference in China.

**Xue Zhang, East Asian Studies**

Zhang presented a paper, “Opening One’s Eyes to Observe the World: Foreign Geography and the Studies of Xinjiang in Nineteen-Century China,” at the International History Seminar, London School of Economics and Political Science. The paper was based on his dissertation, which discusses how Qing scholars’ studies of the local populace and neighboring polities urged them to view Xinjiang as an indispensable “fence” for China proper. The project has contemporary relevance in that the Qing’s vision of Xinjiang had a long-lasting impact that still reverberates today. Without an adequate analysis of Qing policy choices, which were not, or at least not purely, ideologically driven, we cannot fully understand why and how the Qing managed to reconquer Xinjiang despite the unbearable expenses the campaign incurred. Nor can we understand why the Qing’s successors, Republican and communist China, incorporated Xinjiang into their territories. The research seminar propelled Zhang to reconsider the project from a comparative perspective and ask broader questions shared by historians working on other regions. The discussion on the Russo-Britain Great Game in the nineteenth century in the Q&A session was particularly helpful. Inspired by the discussion, he has added a more extensive analysis of Qing scholars’ recognition of the Great Game and its potential impacts on Qing western borderlands.
Sophia Chen, ORFE ’19
“Demystifying the Chinese Housing Boom and its Risks to China’s Macroeconomy”
Chen travelled to China to conduct research for her senior thesis, which is focused on the effects of credit risk related to Chinese real estate development companies on the Chinese real estate market (i.e., housing prices) and the greater Chinese macroeconomy. Her research consisted of visiting and collaborating with four professors at leading Chinese universities in Hong Kong and Beijing. She returned from her trip with a revised and more focused research question, quality data on Chinese real estate companies’ financial statements, city-level housing prices (which only Chinese universities have access to), and connections with leading professors and researchers in the field of Chinese real estate finance. Prior to this journey, Chen had looked into many different data sources for Chinese real estate market data, but was not able to find any that were reliable and fit her research area of interest. Meeting with local experts allowed her to find the relevant datasets for her thesis research. Her thesis may be found here: http://arks.princeton.edu/ark:/88435/dsp01k0698b360

Angela Feng, Independent Study-Linguistics ’19
Grammatical Particles in Tujia
The goal of this work is to provide an account of the tonal behavior of certain grammatical particles in Tujia, a language spoken by the Tujia ethnic minority of China. The only existing in-depth analysis of tone sandhi in particles can be found in Xu and Lu (2005), in which there is an attempt to group tonal behaviors that cover a rather random assortment of words. Tujia is spoken in south-central China, in the provinces of Hunan, Hubei, and Guizhou, as well as Chongqing municipality. Though the Tujia people number among the millions and are one of the largest ethnic minority groups in China, less than 1% of their population speaks the language. Feng’s research question is about the role of particles in Tujia. These “particles” perform a variety of grammatical functions but have not yet been systematically analyzed. Tujia is one of the many languages in China that are currently vanishing due to the pressures of Mandarin Chinese, and its ethnic people have no desire to revitalize it. All research that can be done on this language must thus be done now, because no one knows how much longer it will be around. Thesis: http://arks.princeton.edu/ark:/88435/dsp015138jh712

P.J. James Greenbaum, WWS ’19
“The East is Red (Ink): China, Aid, and Debt Diplomacy in Sub-Saharan Africa”
China’s challenge to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)-led donor regime in sub-Saharan Africa has piqued the interest of a small army of Western academics, many of whom argue that China gives development aid to Africa as a means to secure natural resources and political influence in recipient countries. Greenbaum investigates how recipient country domestic politics – in this case the degree of ethnopolitical competition in sub-Saharan African countries – influences the allocation of Chinese foreign aid. Funding from the Center was provided for fieldwork in Kenya, where Greenbaum considered the following questions: What is the impact of Chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on ethnic politicking in Kenya? How have the benefits from Chinese FDI in Kenya been distributed amongst the various ethnic coalitions in Kenya? What political strings have been attached to the Chinese aid and investment? Can FDI function in a manner similar to a “resource curse,” and if so, what policies can work to make FDI function more equitably? Greenbaum found, after a month of field work in Kenya and Tanzania, that Chinese aid had been captured by the ruling political coalition in Kenya but not by that in Tanzania. In return for billions of Chinese aid dollars for unprofitable “prestige projects,” leaders of Kenya and Tanzania have tied their developmental models to China at the expense of their country’s economic futures, all while strengthening their own coalition’s hold on political power and increasing ethnic divisiveness. Thesis: http://arks.princeton.edu/ark:/88435/dsp01tb09j8501
Frances Ash Lodge, WWS ’19
“The Decline of Chinese International Adoption”
Since the inception of the intercountry adoption program in 1992, China has sent over 130,000 children abroad for intercountry adoption. Today, however, adoptions from China are increasingly rare; since their peak in 2005, intercountry adoptions from China have fallen by nearly 85%. Little consensus exists among those who study and work in adoption as to what is driving this dramatic decline. This thesis ultimately argues that the Chinese adoption landscape has existed as an institutional buffer to external demographic, economic and political forces. Lodge shows how the adoption landscape has absorbed – and therefore evidences – these three separate historical forces: first, China’s growing population and the demographic consequences of its history of birth planning; second, its improving economic conditions and the accompanying socioeconomic developments; and third, China’s rising stature on the international political stage. The implications of this argument are vast. If we are to accept that the adoption landscape can serve as a type of indicator of these internal changes, current and future shifts within the adoption landscape should be understood as a useful window into internal developments in China. Furthermore, this suggests that the Chinese institution of adoption, as it has existed since the early 1990s, has frequently deferred to other interests and concerns besides those of the children involved.
Thesis: http://arks.princeton.edu/ark:/88435/dsp01fx719q31h

Samuel Rasmussen, WWS ’19
“Chinese Soft Power Campaigns in Response to BRI-Critical Countries Reaching Out to the West”
Rasmussen attempts to understand and explain how China conceives of and uses soft power and its strengths and weaknesses in the soft power arena. He uses concrete examples from Uzbekistan and Myanmar to back up his theoretical claims. Both of these countries are looking for more international partners, and China is either competing to be one of those partners, in the case of Uzbekistan, or retaining its place as the predominant international partner, in the case of Myanmar. Rasmussen’s purpose in going to Uzbekistan was to understand how China is pitching itself in that country, how the Chinese interact with local people, and what the strengths or weaknesses of China’s current approach are. He learned that China does not have a significant image problem in Uzbekistan, and the majority of Uzbeks are planning on adopting a wait-and-see approach to Chinese investment. If it is good for Uzbekistan, then they are completely supportive of Chinese investment. One particularly useful aspect of the trip was that it provided convincing evidence that China largely focuses its soft power efforts on convincing elites based on the theory that elite opinion will trickle down and influence popular opinion – in much the same way that the Confucian principle of hierarchical relations operates domestically in China. Chinese public diplomacy is rather limited, most likely because Uzbekistan lacks the civil society necessary to influence public opinion, and thus China focuses its energies on elites. In particular, China sponsors development-focused trips for political party leaders and business people to convince them that it can do tremendous things for them and their country economically, and that they should therefore throw their support behind increased Chinese engagement. This elite-engagement soft power strategy—markedly different from the West’s—played a major role in Rasmussen’s thesis, which can be found here: http://arks.princeton.edu/ark:/88435/dsp01bz60d011t
Surging housing prices in Chinese cities like Beijing have raised concerns about asset bubbles and housing affordability. Beijing has typically directly regulated housing market growth using Home Purchase Restriction (HPR) policies (increasing down payments, restricting eligibility), the effects of which have been measured in existing literature. However, in Beijing, public education accessibility also has a strong impact on the housing market, as parents bid up home prices near top primary schools as a way to guarantee enrollment. In April 2017, due to concerns about the financial risks associated with speculation on “school district houses,” the Beijing Municipal Government announced that buying an apartment would no longer guarantee enrollment in top ranked public schools and added an element of randomization to school district assignment in each of the six core districts. This thesis is the first to specifically examine how an indirect perturbation, i.e., Beijing’s April 2017 education policy change (AEP), affects the Beijing housing market. Wang found support for the existing scholarly consensus that access to higher quality schools positively impacts housing prices. Furthermore, she shows that districts with higher average and lower variance in education quality are less impacted by the April education policy change. She also found evidence that the lag between the April 2017 policy announcement and June 2017 implementation strongly affects buyer behavior, as she identifies a price spike for certain homes. She attributes this spike to buyers feeling more urgency to buy “at-risk” homes that previously guaranteed access to top primary schools before the new policy change goes into effect.

Thesis: http://arks.princeton.edu/ark:/88435/dsp01sf2687954
PUCC Delegation to Global China Connection (GCC) Conference at George Washington University

The PUCC sent a delegation of four members to the GW’s GCC annual conference, where they were able to hear from and meet China experts based in Washington, DC. The conference gave them ideas on how they can improve the Global Governance Forum, as well as some new speaker ideas to pass down to next year’s conference team. They were able to meet Ambassador Stapleton Roy, Yukon Huang, Robert Sutter, Ali Pyne, as well as other student leaders interested in China. This networking opportunity created another link in the chain of future China experts from Princeton University.

Policy Punchline China-Related Podcasts

Policy Punchline is Princeton University’s first student-run podcast that engages in policy-related dialogues with renowned scholars, policy makers and entrepreneurs. The episodes are available for audiences across several platforms: iTunes, Spotify, SoundCloud, Google Play, and Stitcher. With the mission statement of “Hear the Differences,” Policy Punchline seeks to bring together insightful voices across multiple industries to discuss economics-, finance-, politics-, and public policy-related issues. The Center has sponsored the production of China-related podcasts, including: Courtney Fung, a Hong Kong University professor who was also a post-doctoral research fellow with the then Princeton-Harvard China and the World Program; Scott Moore, the director of the Penn Global China Program at the University of Pennsylvania; David Willard, who runs a China-US M&A advisory firm; and many others who focused on diverse topics, including but not limited to the US-China relationship, global security, investment banking, and trade policies. Many of the guests have been connected through CCC conferences and events.

International Relations Council Model UN 2018

More than a thousand high school delegates and a hundred Princeton staffers converged at the Hilton East Brunswick for Princeton Model United Nations Conference (PMUNC) 2018, the East Coast’s premier fall high school Model UN conference. This year’s PMUNC featured two innovative crisis committees, animated substantive debate, valuable dialogue between students and diplomats, and competition. The joint crisis committee, “Japanese Imperialism: Shōwa Period,” became the signature experience. Across three rooms, delegates reenacted and reinterpreted historical developments in twentieth-century China, Japan, and Korea. By studying the history, both distant and recent, the PMUNC offered a realistic and thrilling simulation of East Asia during a time of political and moral turbulence. Princeton’s undergraduate International Relations Council hosted a fireside chat with two distinguished China experts, Angie Tang ’91 and Martin Gold, on November 26. Nearly twenty students from the International Relations Council, the Princeton University US-China Coalition, and Professor Truex’s Chinese Politics class listened to the guests dissect the historical development of the US–China relationship. Subsequently, Ms. Tang and Mr. Gold answered a number of student questions about what dynamics might characterize the bilateral relationship in the future, as well as their thoughts on current events.
We work with the International Internship Program (IIP) to fund internships. Brief summaries by past interns describing what they got out of the internship experience are presented on the following pages. Based on their own words, we can say that many students gained a 360-degree education: they learned about their future careers (what they did and did not like), aspects of the host culture and society and, most importantly, themselves.

We hold an annual study abroad “Global Seminar” that is held in Beijing with field trips and extended excursions to other provinces. In the summaries, you’ll find personal statements from this year’s Global Seminar cohort on their motivations to go to China for the summer, as well as their thoughts post-seminar.
Sumner Brinkley ’21, Economics
IIP: Wolverine Hill Asset Management Asia Ltd., an Asia-focused alternative investment asset management and advisory group, in Hong Kong
“I learned a lot about finance in general, about hedge funds, and how they are run since it is hard to learn these kinds of things in a classroom setting. It was definitely a rewarding experience to live on my own in a foreign country for the first time. I really enjoyed exploring the city with my fellow interns and going to the various night markets. I contributed by writing a risk policy for one of our new hedge fund manager clients with help from the chief risk officer.”

Joseph Feng ’22, Mechanical Engineering
IIP: Beijing University Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture (Bridge China), Beijing
“My internship organization was the OnEarth Architecture research group at the Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture. Our group performs research on earth-based architecture, with a focus on providing cheaper construction in rural areas of China. Overall, the internship was just as valuable, if not more so, for connecting with the cultural aspects of China rather than the technical aspects of the work itself. I think I especially learned a lot about rural areas and the struggles that the Chinese peasantry face by living with them for a period of 2 weeks and helping with village construction and farm work. One of the most rewarding experiences was getting to meet with a lot of students from Hong Kong University and being able to both work with them and learn about their experiences and life stories. One student, who became a good friend, was an Eastern medicine major. It was interesting to hear different perspectives and also understand his role in working in rural communities. Another rewarding experience was setting up a carnival one day for the villagers. It was nice to be able to provide the village with fun and exciting activities, especially when we were able to entertain the children.”

Grace Gong ’22, Mechanical Engineering
IIP: Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture (Bridge to China), Beijing
“Professor Mu Jun’s architecture lab at the Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture (BUCEA) studies the uses of rammed-earth construction as both an art form and a viable traditional building technique. A main benefit of rammed-earth construction is the ability to build low-cost, locally-sourced houses in remote parts of China. The lab receives the support of many groups, including the Chinese government, UNESCO, and Wu Zhi Qiao (WZQ) Charitable Foundation. Living abroad for this internship helped me realize that I would not mind moving overseas for my future career. Although I didn’t learn very much about my major, mechanical engineering, I did learn a lot more about Chinese culture and language. I’m planning to take Chinese language classes to improve my vocabulary and finally become literate! The biggest impact of my internship was helping me become more independent. Living in China where I couldn’t rely on my family or the system around me, I had to learn how to arrange my own living situation, travel, and work independently of other help. We organized a carnival where my group made jidanzzai, a Hong Kong waffle-like pastry sold as street food. The village kids crowded our table and were all so excited to try a new food—it was doubly rewarding to learn how to cook something new and to make people happy.”

Yousung Kim ’21, Economics
IIP: Joint US-China Collaboration on Clean Energy (JUCCCE), Shanghai
“JUCCCE is a non-profit organization accelerating the greening of China for a healthier world. It has made profound changes in China through projects such as Smart Grid and Energy Efficient Lighting and continues to do so with its current Food Heroes project, which I worked on during my internship. I worked on graphic design, developed the user interface wireframe for the Food Heroes mobile app, and cross-checked/improved curriculum materials. The most rewarding moments were when my boss brought in interesting people to give talks and when I got to participate in the Discovery Channel documentary filming of JUCCCE. I helped complete the 2.0 Food Heroes curriculum and improved the visual aspect of the curriculum.”
Alyssa Lau ’21, Economics
IIP: Joint US-China Collaboration on Clean Energy (JUCCCE), Shanghai
“JUCCCE is an environmentally focused non-profit organization that has led greening projects, such as Energy Efficient Lighting, Government Training, and Smart Grid. Currently, the organization is developing Food Heroes, a curriculum focused on play-based food education for a sustainable and healthy world. While working on the visual aspect of assisting children in creating a positive dietary habit and a multitude of other projects such as curriculum translation, I mainly focused on developing the digital platform of Food Heroes, an application similar to Blackboard that connects not only students and teachers, but also parents. I developed a set of strong communication skills at JUCCCE by continually articulating myself in a clear and precise manner in front of coworkers, my direct superior, and the founder. I translated parts of the curriculum from English to Chinese, updated the research and sources behind the curriculum, implemented new research into the teaching method, led the digital platform of Food Heroes, developed material for gamification, and led the visuals team for the Shanghai Media Group project. I also left a student, parent, teacher application template for JUCCCE to use and embedded room for further functional expansion. I learned Shanghainese, ate local cuisine, and explored the tourist spots, niche locations of Shanghai, all with my fellow Princeton roommates. It was an unforgettable summer!”

Derek Li ’22, Woodrow Wilson School
IIP: Octagon, Beijing
“This summer, I worked at Octagon, a branch of Weber Shandwick, a company that is part of IPG. In Beijing I was on the Nike team, specifically working on the Air Jordan section. My work consisted mostly of translation, research on athletes, and making media recap PowerPoints and communication. In Shanghai, my work was slightly different, even though I was technically still on the Nike team. We also worked with clients unrelated to sports, such as Kaluga Queen, a caviar company. One of the most rewarding moments in the overall experience was the ability to explore the city independently. Being independent was unique, but it meant that I had to adapt very quickly. Luckily, I speak Chinese, which made purchasing things, housing, and public transportation relatively straightforward. I got the opportunity to use the bike-sharing service, so I would spend hours biking around to tourist locations and aesthetic areas of the city.”

Ange Matsumoto Ndayishimiye ’22, Civil Engineering and Architecture
IIP: Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture (Bridge to China), Beijing
“I worked with Professor Mu Jun, who works with rammed earth architecture. Rammed earth is a type of earth architecture that has historically been used as a construction method in rural areas of China. This internship made me realize that although I am interested in Civil Engineering and Architecture, I still have a lot to learn. By speaking to architecture students from all over China, I realized that the way architecture and engineering is taught in China differs greatly from the way it is taught in North America. I also realized that my current knowledge of the subject is very minimal. This has inspired me to broaden my knowledge of the subject of my own accord. Through this internship, I feel as though I was able to uncover a part of my personal identity. Having been born in China and lived there for only 2 years, I had always felt a connection to the country and its culture. This internship allowed me to immerse myself in the culture where I was born and where my parents lived for many years. One of the most rewarding aspects of my overall experience abroad was travelling around. The two-week workshop in rural Gansu was especially rewarding because I got to see a different part of Chinese culture than I had seen in the larger cities. The work we did in Macha will be valuable to the organization and the village for many years to come. Solar lamps have been set up in the streets, trenches have been dug to improve water flow after rainfall, and the dormitory building is almost ready for houseguests. These accomplishments will ensure that future work on projects will continue.”

Devin Sun ’21, Economics
IIP: Wolver Hill Asset Management Asia Ltd. Hong Kong
“Projects included the following: conducting a pricing case study to facilitate competitive fee schedule optimization for the company’s products and services; compiling and analyzing risk-return metrics for potential Asia-focused managers for the firm’s fund of funds platform; Working directly with the firm’s Chief Operating Officer and Chief Risk Officer to review and draft compliance and risk policy; and redesigning the Wolver Hill website using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to advance the firm’s positioning in its industry. The opportunity to work in the financial services industry at such an early point in my undergraduate studies has been invaluable. It has allowed
me to further explore both my academic and personal interests. It has also allowed me to realize that I want to work in the financial services industry in the future. One of the most rewarding moments of my overall experience abroad was being able to attend a networking event for service providers within the industry in Asia. It was great to meet others (lawyers, fund administrators, auditors, asset managers, etc.) within the space and learn about their experiences firsthand. My pricing case study allowed Wolver Hill to more competitively price its products and services. Compiling and analyzing risk-return metrics allowed the firm to offer more bespoke services to its clients. Reviewing and drafting compliance and risk policy allowed the firm to manage hedge fund operations on a daily basis. Completely redesigning Wolver Hill’s website allowed for a more modernized look and feel, allowing a better presentation of its products and services to potential clients, therefore bringing in more business.”

**Jenny Wang ’22, Woodrow Wilson School**
IIP: Joint US-China Collaboration on Clean Energy (JUCCCE), Shanghai

“Specifically, I worked on Food Heroes, a food education curriculum for children in China. I focused on sales and marketing, which consisted of creating marketing materials using Adobe suite. I also did outreach to Chinese schools, worked on translation, and created a prototype for an app. The environment of the workplace is quite similar to that of a startup; we were constantly being assigned new tasks in a variety of focus areas. Traversing and navigating a foreign city on my own developed my resilience and problem-solving skills. I created workplace relationships with coworkers and became close friends with the other Princeton students interning in Shanghai. I was happy to explore my cultural roots and become more independent during the journey. The internship gave me the opportunity to gain exposure in the clean energy non-profit sector. This provided me with insight on the US-China relationship and policy initiatives in the Chinese market/government. I am more interested in learning about international relations and public policy. One of the most rewarding moments was exploring the different nooks and local spots in Shanghai. I really enjoyed walking around the nearby water towns, like Qibao, and eating all the traditional foods. I worked on translation of ‘Why This Matters’ in the Chinese curriculum of Food Heroes. I worked on creating marketing material templates (flyers, emails, cold calls, etc.) for a diverse range of different audiences as well as outreach to Chinese schools. I also worked on UI/UX design for a parent and teacher portal app with Adobe XD. Finally, I worked on InDesign migration and specific tasks that required Adobe Illustrator such as graphic design and more. The work I did will allow quick and efficient access and rollout of the curriculum. Rather than having employees go through the same repetitive steps to market products, they can quickly insert the specific information in a generalized template. Also, the app will shift much of the curriculum online, which will allow modernization.”

**Xinyi Han ’22, COS**
IIP: China Market Research Group, Shanghai

“CMR is a small market research and consulting company that specializes in helping multinational companies in a diverse range of industries to understand the Chinese market. I drafted an article for the CEO. I also participated in a full research project for KFC and was responsible for the entire data/excel page. In addition, I prepared project proposals for potential projects, helped the CEO with the proposal for his next book, and contributed new creative ideas for strategy meetings. This experience made me realize that I don’t want to do consulting in the future. Most rewarding moments of experience abroad: Traveling!”

**Kevin Zheng ’21, WWS**
IIP: StepStone Group, Beijing

“StepStone Group LP is a global private markets firm providing customized investment, portfolio monitoring, and advice to investors. StepStone covers primary fund investments, secondary fund investments, and co-investments across private equity, real estate, infrastructure and real assets, and private debt. I mostly continued the same projects to completion and oversaw them for the investment committee. My workload picked up in the second half. In terms of overall internship experience and impact on personal growth: I was definitely challenged during this internship and grew as a result. My co-workers and leaders were very kind mentors and showed me good workplace practices as well as effective examples of leadership. There were a lot of rewarding moments. The best would probably be hiking the Great Wall by myself for an entire day. I co-authored an investment memo. Those investment opportunities are used to make decisions by the investment committee.”
Global Seminar 2019

Contemporary Chinese Society
GLS 323/EAS 316/SOC 324

With the generous support of the Drs. Charles C. and Marie S. Yu P’83 Fund, Debra Yu ’86, and the Wythes family, we are able to fund the travel and study of fifteen undergraduates to China for a six-week, intensive in-country experience.

The seminar offers an introduction to some of the most prominent features of Chinese society, including work organizations, the educational system, the urban/rural divide, migration, social inequality, marriage and family, ethnicity and religion. Through in-class lectures, guest presentations, and field excursions to sites within Beijing, central China, and Shanghai, the seminar provides a substantive introduction to sociological perspectives of China that allows a better understanding of social changes in China and their long-term impact.

Previous guest lecturers include Jet Li, Chinese actor and philanthropist; C.H. Tung, the first Chief Executive of Hong Kong, to speak on Sino-US relations; venture capitalists; Chinese health care experts, and Chinese IP lawyers, among others. Among the excursions were a weekend trip to Shanxi and Inner Mongolia Provinces to examine rural life, minority autonomous regions, and contemporary religion in China. This trip included visits to the Gobi Desert, Buddhist art in Datong, and a Mongolian village. Another weekend excursion was a visit to Shanghai that included company visits to venture capital firms, the American Consulate to learn about US-China relations; Jones Day, an international law firm; and the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Another benefit of the Global Seminar is that language is not required to take this course, allowing China novices to begin their study on contemporary China.
Global Seminar 2019 Cohort

This year’s cohort included students from Austria, Georgia, Japan, and Denmark, showing that interest in China is international and growing. Below are some excerpts from the 2019 Cohort’s application essays.

**Maryam Abdurrahman ’21, Physics** (Vienna, Austria)  
“My relationship with China started forty years before I was born, in 1959. While Algeria was still fighting for its independence, a delegation from the provisional government of the Republic of Algeria, which my grandfather was part of, was received by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. The People’s Republic of China, ten years young and struggling, was one of the first to recognize Algeria’s sovereignty. For me, growing up, China was this symbol that proved that humans, regardless of the differences in their identities and histories or the distances between their nations, can be united when they share a vision of hope and persist in their fight for freedom in the face of oppression. What was especially striking to me was the simultaneity of ancient tradition and utmost modernity, which never seemed too far apart. I hope this program will allow me to gain a multi-faceted and in-depth perspective of a country and society the development, structure and economy of which increasingly impact other countries and their societies; the intersections of cultures and economies in a rapidly globalizing world are not only growing more and more personally relevant to me but also increasingly complex and fascinating.”

**Zaza Asatiani ’21, undeclared** (Tbilisi, Georgia)  
“I remember studying world history in high school and feeling a sense of protest inside: although the subject itself was one of my favorites, the textbook was so Eurocentric—as expected in a European country—that it had literally only three pages devoted to China, one of the world’s most ancient civilizations and biggest countries. When I expressed my disappointment, my teacher proposed that I visit China and explore the country’s history, culture, and the modern condition myself. Until I came to Princeton this seemed like a mid-career goal to me just as my teacher had implied, but through the Global Seminars program it can become a reality. A curious individual, I did not just keep waiting, though, until life would have decided to give me a chance to travel to China—I started to immerse myself in the books on Chinese history I found in my local library. After reading about various dynasties and even acquiring the *Art of War*, I felt equipped for dissecting contemporary China firsthand whenever possible. Soon my personal motivation was complemented with academic motivation as well. Realizing that my interest in the functioning of society and its institutions, patterns of individual relationships, effects of culture and economy on quotidian lives, as well as political dynamics between the government and people and among different states on a global scale, was pushing me into the discipline of sociology, I decided to devote my summer to exercising my sociologist muscles outside of classroom walls. The Global Seminar in China provides an invaluable opportunity to this end, especially through its multi-dimensional approach to contemporary Chinese society from religion to the juxtaposition of urban and rural areas.”

**Diego Ayala-McCormick ’22, Politics** (Pasadena, CA)  
“There are several reasons why I would like to enroll in the Global Seminar in Beijing. I have studied Chinese throughout high school and am currently enrolled in Third Year Modern Chinese. My study of the Chinese language has always been motivated by a fundamental interest in Chinese history, culture and society. One issue that I am particularly interested in, for example, is China’s rapid economic development and its effects both on domestic society and also on China’s international role, particularly with respect to other developing areas such as Latin America and Africa. Despite these academic interests, I have never been able to fully integrate them with my language learning. Studying contemporary Chinese society in Beijing would present a perfect opportunity to do so, since it offers an opportunity to exercise my language skills by the simple fact of being in China while also studying these broader social questions in an immersed situation.”

**Elizabeth Brennan ’22, undeclared** (Pennington, NJ)  
“I have always had a clear, defined sense of who I am and what I stand for, but at this stage in my life, I would like to have the opportunity to refine my sense of self, both academically and personally. Participating in the Global Seminar in China would surely provide me with that opportunity. I have been enthralled by the idea of studying in Asia
since my freshman year of high school and would like to explore politics and economics in an Asian setting. This semester, I was enrolled in “Buddhist Thought and Practice;” visiting a Buddhist monastery would enhance my understanding of the religion, an understanding that has, to this point, been limited to the classroom. Finally, I would like to supplement the academic component of the program with an independent photography project. I am an avid photographer and would love to capture the juxtaposition between the urban and rural areas of China as a photography series.”

Jacquelyn Davila ’22, Sociology (Sacramento, CA)
“My motivation for participating in this Global Seminar is really a combination of my personal experiences as a volunteer in a “developing” country [as a Bridge Year India participant] and as a student interested in sociology. I am also considering studying for a certificate in Journalism. I think it would be fascinating to be able to hear the perspectives of not only the college students but also that of the people we meet during the last two weeks of travel. Many of the things that led me to India also call me to participate in the Global Seminar in China. Both are incredibly diverse countries with rapidly evolving societies, yet at the same time they inhabit spaces rich with tradition and history. One of the biggest challenges I anticipate facing is the language barrier. I have no previous experience with Chinese, so I know that it will be difficult to communicate with others. However, I also think being able to interact with Chinese college students will help me practice communication skills while also allowing me to build connections with people who live in the city and make my experience even more meaningful.”

Amichai Feit ’22, Woodrow Wilson School (Bronx, NY)
“I would like to participate in the Contemporary Chinese Society Seminar because it presents an opportunity to gain a deep understanding of one of the world’s most important countries, to experience its culture, and to reconnect with the country in which I was born. China’s historic economic growth over the past four decades has helped it become a world power, rivalling the United States. Still, many Americans have little understanding of Chinese society, particularly because it differs dramatically from that of the West. It would be fascinating to study how China has become so powerful with its distinctive political, economic, and social structures and examine how geographic location, ethnicity, and social class influence Chinese citizens’ experiences. As a prospective Woodrow Wilson School concentrator, I would be especially interested in analyzing the policy implications of China’s large population, such as the now abolished one-child policy, and the evolution of China’s economic model. The seminar also provides rare cultural opportunities, including trips to Shanghai, Datong, and Inner Mongolia, which will reinforce my understanding of different segments of Chinese society. Finally, because I was born in Hong Kong but left when I was only two years old, I harbor a natural interest in the country and a desire to experience some of what my family did there.”

Soumya Gottipati ’22, Computer Science (Fredericksburg, VA)
“One of my greatest personal motivations for applying to the Global Seminar program is to gain a greater understanding of the world’s diversity and common threads, broadening my horizons and gaining a better understanding of how I want to contribute to the world. Although I may face challenges, such as a language barrier and travelling without my family for the first time, these challenges can be overcome through careful study of the language and having a flexible, open mind. Whether it be to China, or Italy, or any other country, travelling and experiencing the world’s people, cultures, and societies (through any lens, including development and architecture) is the imperative first step to opening the door to the world. In essence, it is opening the door to becoming a wiser, more open-minded, and grounded individual, one who understands what it truly means to be a human being here on Earth.”
Rebecca Han ’22, Woodrow Wilson School (Tuscaloosa, AL)
“When I was young, I wasn’t proud of being Chinese. Growing up in the deep South, I became used to being a black sheep. It’s exhausting to always be the odd one out. I remember trying my hardest to minimize the ‘Chinese’ and maximize the ‘American’ part of myself. The same food that I scarfed down at home, I snuck bites from at carefully calculated times in the cafeteria, too afraid to even take the container out of my lunchbox. The language I casually spoke at home, I whispered in public, afraid of being labeled ‘loud,’ ‘annoying,’ or ‘other.’ I began to change my mind in high school, especially watching my brother, who embraced being Chinese, and challenged my fear of my identity with his casual comments, like that he’d rather visit China than, say, Australia, or that I should seek a Chinese community in college. Sure enough, I began searching for a Chinese community a few years ago and have continued the search on campus, relishing moments when I get to speak Mandarin to others, have conversations with friends that erupt with laughter when we land on uniquely Chinese experiences, like bartering, or join organizations on campus with lively debates about a subject I value: China, in all forms. I’m also interested in the China seminar because of its focus on contemporary society, especially at this point in a time of intersection between the past and present. I’ve always been fascinated by subtle quirks of culture that I’ve never known whether to attribute to differences in culture or age: different values, different assumptions, etc. They themselves seem to stand at the intersection of past and present, something I’ll notice when my mom shakes her head at beauty trends in mainland China or my cousins laugh when I list the few Chinese songs that I know, which are usually at least 10 years old. I hope to gain from this program a deeper understanding of where China’s been, where China stands now, and where China’s going, and the culture characteristics that underpin these shifts.”

The Global Seminar was such an amazing opportunity for me! The lectures and field trips were well organized and fascinating, with supportive lecturers and staff; but the most wonderful experience was that I could make friends with local Chinese students! We talked a lot about Chinese songs, movies, famous actors, and they took us to Chinese restaurants and Peking Opera! I really enjoyed discussing the differences in the educational system, and I could see many interesting cultural values in their opinions. Because of low social mobility, they think education is the only way to improve their lives, and I could feel that they are studying hard, feeling the strong pressure from their families and hometowns. Their attitudes towards the academic motivate me to study more, and also to understand Chinese society deeper. Now I’m planning to get a certificate in East Asian Studies!” – Shiina Yuri

The trip I went on this summer through Princeton’s Global Seminar Program was a once in a lifetime experience, it encompassed education, travel, fun, challenges, companionship, new friendships, and a true glimpse into the everyday life of Chinese people. Looking back on the trip, the highlight for me was being able to take the class with Chinese students and get to know them; they helped us all explore China like locals and see what their lives are really like. Now I can say that I have friends that live across the world! I will cherish my six weeks in China forever, I feel so lucky to have participated in such a special program.” – Rylie Pease
Johanne Kjaersgaard ’22, Woodrow Wilson School  
(Copenhagen, Denmark)  
“Through studying in Hong Kong and Shanghai, my fascination of Chinese culture, politics and contemporary society has only continued to grow. While my experience has been colored by multiple aspects of immersion—language studies, cultural activities, and limited historical exposure—I have yet to learn from substantive academic analysis of China. Hence, throughout the last three years, I have been able to observe the structures and forces that shape Chinese society but found myself lacking the means to fully comprehend them. Chinese politics are particularly fascinating to me; from the tensioning Hong Kong-mainland relationship to the Belt and Road Initiative, I have often found myself trying to second-guess the central government’s motivations and strategies. China’s unique political landscape under the influences of a fast-paced, modernizing economy and society on one hand and the central government’s efforts to maintain traditional power on the other makes for a complex arena of change. This political and socioeconomic environment stands in stark contrast to my Danish background, a comparison which has always been a thought-provoking endeavor in reflecting on my home as well as development and societies generally. Hence, this global seminar represents to me the highly appealing prospect of learning about the context and implications of Chinese contemporary society.”

Dhyan Patell ’22, Computer Science  
(Laredo, TX)  
“I have always been fascinated by China and its unique governmental style that can effectively be seen as totalitarian in the western sense, but as China is on track to becoming a political and economic superpower this style of government has seldom changed in the recent past. I am very interested in studying the societal changes that are currently underway to cope with China’s growing educated and middle-class population and how the Chinese government is finding new ways to suppress antagonistic voices. Moreover, China has withstood the test of time and as a result, has imparted it with a rich history and a vast array of cultures and people. To learn to see how its social and political history has affected the lives of everyday Chinese citizens is one thing, but to go out, meet, and explore the country offers a greater way to contextualize the lessons learned in class. Directly talking to people and getting to understand the social and political dogma that makes China so unique cannot be effectively substituted by in-class interactions only. By the end of the seminar I want to have had the chance to explore China’s history, culture, and domestic policy to gauge firsthand how the lessons discussed within the seminar have contributed to the growth of China and, most importantly, the perception of how these interactions have affected communities and their way of life.”

Rylie Pease ’21, History  
(Cheney, WA)  
“I want to study abroad in Beijing because contemporary China is very relevant in the world today and I admit that I do not know a lot about China. I would love to change this, and what better way to do it than experiencing China firsthand and diving headfirst into contemporary society in Beijing. The personal motivation for applying to this seminar is that after traveling last summer, I got the itch to travel even more, and my goal is to go to places that I may not necessarily go for vacation in the future. What catches my eye is going to unique places that I may never get the chance to go back to and experiencing as much as I can while there. In addition to this, going to China for six weeks would be a very radical change for me; I do not speak or read Mandarin, which will be a challenge in everyday life when using public transportation or shopping for groceries. Another challenge I foresee is that this class would push me to learn and be open-minded because I do not know a lot about Chinese society. That being said, I want to be challenged by this course. I think I would learn and grow, and through this and I would be a positive force in the class.”

Jonathan Som ’22, Woodrow Wilson School  
(Tiburon, CA)  
“This semester, I acted in a senior thesis theatre production of the classic Chinese play “Teahouse,” by Lao She. The play covered a pivotal thirty-year period in Beijing’s history from the late 19th to early 20th centuries, documenting the fall of the Qing Empire and
Global Seminar China was one of the most eye-opening experiences I have ever been a part of. From ordering food in Chinese at the University canteen to visiting ancient sites that have survived centuries of technological and cultural change, my experience in China has introduced to me a new part of the world, hence introducing me to new ways of thinking about my life and the lives of those around me. I especially enjoyed how the field trips put each lesson about Chinese culture in perspective; standing on the Great Wall, for example, the very place where Chinese military and government officials once stood thousands of years ago, really helped put the scope of Chinese governmental history into perspective and allowed me to draw more contrasts and conclusions about contemporary China’s military tensions, architectural pursuits, and cultural and historical influences on government structure. Interacting with students from Peking University was also a once-in-a-lifetime experience; through countless casual and academic discussions with my classmates, I was able to better understand how education systems and cultural influences growing up form one’s viewpoint of the world. Along with analyzing the various influences of my own beliefs and widening my worldview so as to be more open-minded, I made some really great friends along the way!” — Soumya Gottipati
the political turmoil that eventually led to the rise of the Kuomintang and communist parties. The play’s sociological and political themes sparked my curiosity to explore how they resonate with modern China. At a time when the country seems caught between the Western pull of a capitalist economy and a current regime seeking to recapture a sense of Maoist idolatry, increasing global power and vast domestic inequality, studying about China in China is the perfect opportunity to examine the intersection of these issues. I hope to use the Global Seminar to bring an international perspective to my learning. As a prospective concentrator in the Woodrow Wilson School, studying abroad and examining another society that operates so differently from the US, especially in a country of such diplomatic importance, is essential to developing both an understanding of both foreign relations and public policy.”

Shiina Yuri ’21, Woodrow Wilson School (Kyoto, Japan)
“I would like to participate in this Global Seminar to feel and see the real China to know about the country better and to think about how Japan can build a better relationship with China. I am Japanese, and I have had a lot of opportunities to think about the relationship between Japan and China since I was a child. China and Japan have a dispute over the Senkaku islands, and it seems to me that China and Japan can’t understand each other in terms of historical background. I had some negative feelings toward China and thought that we would not cooperate and reach a mutual understanding. What changed my thought is the Trilateral Leadership Summit that I attended in high school. Students from Korea, Japan, and China discussed the matters on cultural exchange and historical disputes. As we talked frankly, we came to understand that the negative feelings between the countries prevent us from understanding each other. I thought that we could deal with controversial issues if we could just get rid of animosity and separate the subjective feeling from the objective facts. It became one of my dreams to build a friendly and cooperative relationship between Japan and China. The Global Seminar will be important to my understanding of China, in that I think China as a primary source would tell me different and deeper aspects about the country. In the Global Seminar, I expect to gain a true understanding of Chinese society, and how people feel in China. I will encounter some challenges in the discrepancy between what I learn in lectures and what I actually see in China, but I’m really looking forward to the challenge because it will help me get rid of bias and understand the Chinese better. This is why I really want to attend the seminar.”

Kaylee Zecchin ’22, ORFE (Shelby, Michigan)
“I was adopted from China at the age of 10 months since my mom wanted to ‘adopt a baby girl abandoned by the one-child policy.’ Thus, I’ve had a unique experience in America, belonging to one group of people with my culture and another because of my origin. For a long time, I was resentful of China, rejected being associated with the country, and didn’t take pride in my identity. I felt abandoned by my birth parents because of my gender and so I didn’t want anything to do with China. In high school, I met a girl who was also adopted from China. One day I told her my view on China’s culture, and she decided to tell me about her friends, experiences, and even trials during her time in China [when her parents moved there for work]. We discussed how the culture and perceptions have changed and she really opened my eyes. I have since been proud to say I’m Chinese. Due to financial constraints, visiting my home country, experiencing the culture, and learning my roots, has never been a possibility. This seminar would not only allow me to visit China and connect with my identity, but also learn a new perspective of the people and beliefs the country has. I would finally get to form an opinion based on my own observations and truly learn about the people and social state. I also have a deep academic interest in the seminar. In the past, I studied and performed Peking Opera and Chinese Shadow Puppetry. As an ORFE major, I would like to learn about the economic boom China is undergoing now, especially the economic hub of Beijing. The concepts of wealth disparity and the socioeconomic differences fascinate me, as I often wonder how different groups are being affected by this economic revolution. I expect to gain an immersive experience of China’s culture and social structure, a goal of mine for years. However, I do worry that I will feel alienated by the culture, as I will ‘blend in’ but clearly stand out at the same time. I worry that my past fears and doubts will emerge, yet I believe my passion for this topic will outweigh this concern. My main goal is simply to learn.”
Courses

Our faculty teach courses that include history, finance, philosophy, politics, art, and sociology. The following list includes courses from the past four years.

Modern China (EAS 373 / HUM 373) | Joshua L. Freeman | Fall 2019-20
Students will acquire a broad understanding of China’s history over the past three centuries, with an emphasis on the last 120 years. Following a brief overview of the broad sweep of Chinese history, we will learn about China’s last dynasty, the Qing; about the rapid political, social, cultural, and economic changes that began in the mid-nineteenth century; and about the complexities and contradictions of China’s twentieth century. We will consider how modern China has been shaped both by long-range trends and by key events and individuals. In doing so, we will also question some frequent assumptions about China, its past, and its present.

Topics in IR: China’s Foreign Relations (WWS 556A) | Yali Chen | Fall 2019-20
This course reviews and analyzes the foreign policy of the People’s Republic of China from 1949 to the present. It examines Beijing’s relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Third World during the Cold War, and discusses the future of Chinese foreign policy in light of the end of the Cold War, changes in the Chinese economy, the post-Tiananmen legitimacy crisis in Beijing, and the continuing rise of Chinese power and influence in Asia and beyond. WWS Graduate Students Only.

Religions of China (REL 226/EAS 226) | Stephen F. Teiser | Spring 2018-19
A thematic introduction to Chinese religion, ranging from ancient to contemporary. The first half focuses on classics of Chinese thought (Book of Changes, Analects of Confucius, Laozi’s Dao de Jing, etc.); the second half utilizes ethnography and history to consider topics in modern Chinese society such as cosmology, ancestors, gods and saints, mythology, ethics, divination, gender, and ritual.

Imagining Sounds of China: Encounters and Fantasies (EAS 237 / MUS 237 / COM 229) | Guangchen Chen, Paize Keulemans
Spring 2018-2019
Chinese culture and history contain an abundance of sounds with distinctive timbres. They have been experienced, imagined and theorized locally and in cross-cultural dialogues. People from different times and cultures often experience them in mediated forms such as literary and graphic descriptions. This course offers an introduction to these sonic phenomena. Comparative and transmedia approaches are used to tackle their multicultural repercussions while giving equal attention to their socio-historic contexts. Students will gain an overview of the Chinese soundscape, aided by methods of sound studies and literary/cultural criticism.
Communism and Beyond: China and Russia  
(SOC 308 / RES 308 / EAS 308) | Deborah A. Kaple  
2018-2019 Spring  
This course focuses on the communist experiment in the Soviet Union and China. The first half of the course presents the political, social and economic histories that characterize the USSR’s and China’s particular path to communism. The second half of the course focuses on the consequences of communism by examining each country’s demographics, environment, social structures and so on, to the current day.

Chinese Politics (POL 362 / WWS 323 / EAS 362) | Rory Truex  
Fall 2018-19  
This course provides an overview of China’s political system. We will begin with a brief historical overview of China’s political development from 1949 to the present. The remainder of the course will examine the key challenges facing the current generation of CCP leadership, focusing on prospects for democratization and political reform.

Topics in Policy Analysis (Half-Term) - The China Model  
(WWS 593D) | Rory Truex | Fall 2018-19  
China has lifted 600 million people out of poverty in the past 30 years. This achievement has led observers within and outside China to trumpet the virtues of the so-called ‘China Model’ as an alternative path of development. The course provides an overview of China’s political and economic development in the post-Mao era. Core topics include state-intervention in the economy, corruption and political accountability, and authoritarian political institutions.

Medicine and Society in China: Past and Present  
(HIS 472 / EAS 472) | He Bian | Fall 2018-2019  
This seminar offers focused reading and discussion over several key issues in the history of China as seen through the lens of medicine and healing. Using China as a complex case study, we also aim to cultivate a pluralistic understanding of medicine as evolving science, cultural systems, and socioeconomic enterprise. Research papers will explore the historical nature of tradition and modernity. Students from all disciplinary backgrounds are welcome to attend.

China, 1850 to the Present (HIS 325 / EAS 355) | Janet Y. Chen  
Spring 2018-19  
This course is an introduction to the history of modern China, from imperial dynasty to Republic, from the Red Guards to red capitalists. Through primary sources in translation, we will explore political and social revolutions, transformations in intellectual life and culture, as well as competing explanations for events such as the rise of the Communist Party and the Cultural Revolution. Major themes include the impact of imperialism and war, tensions between governance and dissent, emergence of nationalism, and the significance of China’s history for its present and future.

China’s Frontiers (HIS 439 / EAS 439) | Janet Y. Chen  
Fall 2017-18  
This seminar will examine how the territorial footprint of the People’s Republic of China was created, by exploring the history of its frontier regions. Through units on Tibet, Xinjiang, Taiwan, Manchuria, and the Southwest, we will interrogate concepts of ethnic identity, nationalism, culture, and religion, as well as contested historical claims over territory and sovereignty.
Chinese Financial and Monetary Systems (ECO 494 / FIN 494) | Wei Xiong | Fall 2017-18
There is growing interest to learn the workings of China’s financial and monetary systems as its financial markets are being quickly liberalized and integrated with the rest of the world. This course aims to serve this objective with a particular emphasis on understanding the role provided by the financial system in facilitating China’s economic development, in addition to investment opportunities and risk presented by the system to the outside world.

Chinese Intellectual History (EAS 507) | Willard J. Peterson
Fall 2017-18
This course focuses on methods, sources, and problems of research in history of Chinese thought.

Contemporary China (SOC 307) | Yu Xie | Spring 2016-17
This course provides an overview of contemporary Chinese society. Chinese society is best understood through a number of different intrinsically linked and mutually-interdependent aspects.

Chinese Martial Arts Classics: Fiction, Film, Fact (EAS 231) | Pieter Keulemans | Spring 2016-17
This course provides an overview of Chinese martial arts fiction and film from earliest times to the present day. The focus will be on the close-reading of literary, art-historical, and cinematic texts, but will also include discussion of the significance of these works against their broader historical and social background.

Modern Chinese Literature and Film (EAS 334) | Pieter C. Keulemans | Spring 2016-17
An introduction to the major literary and cinematic texts of modern China. Emphasis will be on the close reading/viewing of these works, but discussion will also include the socio-historical context in which these works were produced and consumed.

The Chinese Economy (ECO 379 / EAS 346) | Gregory C. Chow
Spring 2016-17
Topics include historical background, period of planning and political movements, economic reform, economic growth and fluctuations, macroeconomic policy, consumption, regional disparity, population, human capital, banking and financial system, state enterprise restructuring, foreign trade and investment, the legal system, science and education, environmental problems and policy, and the functioning and characteristics of the Chinese economy in general.
The Center also sponsors the Contemporary China Graduate Colloquium (CCGC), a graduate student-led research group dedicated to fostering and promoting research on all aspects of contemporary China. Founded in 2011, the goal of the CCGC is to bring together graduate students, postdocs and faculty in the social sciences and related disciplines whose work or research interests are relevant to contemporary (post-1949) China. The primary purpose of the colloquium is for graduate students, postdocs, and faculty to present and receive feedback. In addition, guests from other universities and institutions are invited to give public lectures on contemporary China. For previous colloquia, please see: https://ccc.princeton.edu/CCGC.

The Center also sponsors Chinese-language-only workshops to discuss the research of our visiting students and scholars. Occasionally, we bring government officials, journalists, and public figures to campus to meet with students. Such individuals include Admiral Harry Harris, Commander to the US Pacific Command; Evan Osnos, American journalist and author of The Age of Ambition; C.H. Tung, the first Chief Executive of Hong Kong upon the transfer of sovereignty and currently the vice-chairman of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC); and Jet Li, actor and philanthropist; among others.
CCGC Seminar: Value of US College Degrees in Foreign Labor Markets: Experimental Evidence from China
Fri, Sep 28, 2018, 12:00 pm, 367 Wallace Hall
Restricted to Students, Faculty, Postdocs only
Mingyu Chen, PhD student, Economics

China’s Environment on a Metacoupled Planet
Wed, Oct 3, 2018, 4:30 pm, 202 Jones Hall
Professor Jack Liu, Michigan State University
Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, East Asian Studies Program, Princeton Environmental Institute

CCGC Seminar: Global Crises, Domestic Stability: How Authoritarian Regimes Manage Economic Interdependence
Fri, Oct 5, 2018, 12:00 pm, 367 Wallace Hall
Restricted to Students, Faculty, Postdocs only
Meir Alkon, Joint PhD candidate in politics and WWS

2018 China Town Hall
Tue, Oct 9, 2018, 4:45 pm
A71 Simpson International Building
Condoleezza Rice, Denning Professor in Global Business and the Economy at the Stanford Graduate School of Business; Keith Abell, Sungate Asset Management
Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China; National Committee on US China Relations

Chinese Migration in Africa: The New Frontiers
Thu, Oct 11, 2018, 12:00 pm, 165 Wallace Hall
Restricted to Students, Faculty, Staff, and Postdocs only
Yoon Jung Park, Georgetown University
Co-sponsored by Center for Migration and Development, Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China

CCGC Seminar: Frightened Mandarins: The Adverse Effects of Fighting Corruption on Bureaucracy
Fri, Oct 12, 2018, 12:00 pm, 367 Wallace Hall
Restricted to Students, Faculty, Postdocs only
Erik H. Wang, PhD Candidate Department of Politics

CCGC Seminar: Crafting Payoffs: Strategies and Effectiveness of China’s Economic Statecraft
Fri, Oct 19, 2018, 12:00 pm, 367 Wallace Hall
Restricted to Students, Faculty, Postdocs only
Audrye Wong, PhD Candidate Woodrow Wilson School

The Disappearance of Routine Jobs: Is China Different?
Mon, Oct 22, 2018, 4:30 pm, A71 Simpson
Albert Francis Park, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Entrepreneurship and Venture Capital Investments in China
Wed, Oct 24, 2018, 4:30 pm, Friend Center Convocation Room
James Mi, Lightspeed China Partners (LCP)
Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, Keller Center on Innovation

China’s Population: A Panel Discussion
Thu, Nov 15, 2018, 4:30 pm, 165 Wallace Hall

The China Factor in Taiwan’s Elections
Mon, Nov 19, 2018, 4:30 pm, A71 Simpson
Christopher Achen, Professor of Politics, Princeton University
2018-2019
Events
Continued

Betraying Big Brother: The Feminist Awakening in China, Book Sale/Signing
Tue, Nov 20, 2018, 4:30 pm, A71 Simpson
Leta Hong Fincher, author

Future of China’s Central-Local Relations
Fri, Feb 8, 2019, 12:00 pm, Friend Center Convocation Room
Jean Oi, Stanford University

Pathways to Violent Insurgency: China’s Factional Warfare of 1967-1968
Fri, Feb 8, 2019, 2:00 pm, Friend Center Convocation Room
Andrew Walder, Stanford University

Racialized International Order and the Rise of China: Evidence from Germany’s Public Discourse
Wed, Feb 27, 2019, 4:30 pm, A71 Simpson International Building
Dr. Enze Han, University of Hong Kong

Just Not In The Neighborhood: China’s Views on the Application of the Responsibility to Protect in Asia
Mon, Mar 4, 2019, 4:30 pm, A71 Simpson International Building
Courtney J. Fung, University of Hong Kong

Making China Modern: From the Great Qing to Xi Jinping
Mon, Mar 11, 2019, 4:30 pm, 202 Jones Hall
Klaus Mühlhahn, author and Professor of Chinese History and Culture at the Free University of Berlin. Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, East Asian Studies Program

Panel Discussion: Promoting Human Rights in China in the Age of Xi
Thu, Apr 4, 2019, 12:00 pm, Louis A. Simpson A71
Sophie Richardson, China Director at Human Rights Watch; Sharon Hom, Executive Director of Human Rights in China (HRIC), Adjunct Professor of Law at the New York University School of Law, and Professor of Law Emerita at the City University of New York School of Law

Thu, Apr 4, 2019, 4:30 pm, A71 Simpson International Building
Molly Roberts, University of California at San Diego

Hydropolitics in China: Water Conflict, Development, and Sustainability in a Rising Power
Fri, Apr 5, 2019, 4:30 pm, A17 JRR Building
Dr. Scott Moore, University of Pennsylvania
Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, Princeton Environmental Institute, PUCC

Rule of Law in China: Practitioner’s Perspective on Commercial and Business Law
Sat, Apr 6, 2019, 10:00 am, Julis Romo Rabinowitz 198
Ji Li, Professor at University Of California, Irvine School Of Law; Alex Hao, partner JunHe LLP; Steven Cohen, Partner Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP; Yan Bennett (moderator). Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, PUCC

The United States-Taiwan Partnership: Marking Forty Years of the Taiwan Relations Act
Sat, Apr 6, 2019, 5:00 pm, Louis A. Simpson A98
John Norris, Managing Director, American Institute in Taiwan - Washington, DC Office. Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, PUCC

Covering China: Fact and Fantasy in the People’s Republic
Sun, Apr 7, 2019, 10:00 am, Aaron Burr 219
James Palmer, senior editor at Foreign Policy; Ed Wong, diplomatic and international correspondent for The New York Times. Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, PUCC

The Dynamics of Income Inequality: The Case of China in a Comparative Perspective
Mon, Apr 15, 2019, 4:30 pm, A71 Simpson International Building
Tak Wing Chan, University College London, Institute of Education
Taiwan’s electoral politics is a potential flashpoint for a major war involving the U.S. and China. Yet its elections are poorly understood in the West and even in Asia. Unlike most democracies, Taiwan does not have a conventional left-wing vs. right-wing dimension to its politics. Instead, the party system is organized around attitudes toward China, the country that claims Taiwan as one of its provinces. Even political issues that seem to have nothing to do with China, such as the adoption of postal (absentee) voting, are absorbed into that one cleavage. This talk will discuss the volatile domestic politics that the unidimensional structure creates, along with the ensuing risks for U.S.-China relations.

IN TAIWAN’S ELECTIONS

UNIVERSITY TALK:
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19
4:30–6:00 PM
A71 SIMPSON

Chris Achen is a professor in the Politics Department at Princeton University, where he holds the Roger Williams Straus Chair of Social Sciences. His primary research interests are public opinion, elections, and the realities of democratic politics, along with the statistical challenges that arise from those fields.

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Will China Save the Planet?
Wed, Apr 24, 2019, 4:30 pm, Guyot Hall, Room 10
Barbara Finamore for Asia at the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC). Co-sponsored by Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, Princeton Environmental Institute (PEI), and the Center for Policy Research on Energy and the Environment (C-PREE)

Religion in China: Back to the Center of Politics and Society
Thursday, April 25, 4:30 pm, 202 Jones Hall
Ian Johnson, writer and freelance correspondent based in Beijing. Co-sponsored by the Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China, Department of Religion, East Asian Studies Department and Program, Program in Journalism
2018-2019 Events
Continued

The International Sociological Association’s Research Committee 28 on Social Stratification, Summer Meeting 2019

Thursday, August 15

Panel E1: Poverty and Class
“Revisiting Chinese Stratification: An Investigation of the Basic Prosperity Class” | Langyi Tian, Aurélien Boucher, and Feng Sun

Panel F1: Unemployment and Job Insecurity
“Nonstandard Employment and Housing Mobility: A Russia–China Comparison” | Jia Wang and Theodore Gerber

Panel A2: Non–Cognitive Factors and Education Attainment
“Educational Spillovers Within the Family: Evidence from School Entry Laws” | Emma Zang, Poh Lin Tan, and Phillip Cook

Panel B2: Gender, Race, and Violence
“Ethnic Classification Strategies and Studies of Social Stratification: Evidence from China” | Ryan Parsons

Panel C2: Assortative Mating and Status Exchange
“Economic Position and Cross–Border Marriages Among Men in Taiwan” | Zhenchao Qian and Ming–Chang Tsai

Panel D2: Community and Neighborhood
“The Impact of Community Socioeconomic Context on the Transition to High School in China: A Causal Analysis” | Lei Lei

Panel B3: Gender and Education
“Unpacking the Female Academic Achievement Paradox in Post–Reform China” | Xiaorong Gu

Friday, August 16

Inequality in the US and China, a plenary panel discussion
“Perceived Inequality in China” | Xi Song and Yinxian Zhang

“College Premium Revisited: Heterogeneous Returns to College over the Life Course” | Siwei Cheng, Jennie Brand, Xiang Zhou, Yu Xie, and Mike Hout

“Fertility Decline and Trends in Educational Gender Inequality in China” | Xiaogang Wu

“Financialization and Income Generation in 21st Century: Rise of the Petit Rentier Class?” | Adam Goldstein and Ziyao Tian

Panel B5: Well–Being of Older Adults
“Early–Life Social Environment and Episodic Memory Among Older Adults in China” | Zhenmei Zhang

Panel C5: Family Investment and Education Attainment
“Multigenerational Effects of Education on Women’s Household Decision–Making Power in Rural China” | Cheng Cheng

“Effects of Cram Schooling on Academic Achievement of Junior High Students in Taiwan: A Revisit with New Data and Methods” | I–Chien Chen and Ping–Yin Kuan

Panel F5: Political Attitudes and Behaviors
“The Chinese Dream: Hukou, Social Mobility and Regime Support in China” | Xian Huang

“Beyond the Patron–Client Relationship: Private Entrepreneurs’ Political Entitlement in Reforming China” | Chengzuo Tang

“Local Community Contexts, Socioeconomic Status, and Belief in Chinese Meritocracy” | Angran Li and Qiong Wu

“Land Seizures, Housing Demolitions and Individuals’ Housing and Political Wellbeing in Contemporary China” | Qian He and Theodore P. Gerber
Saturday, August 17

Panel D7: Public Attitudes
“Understanding Americans’ Attitudes Towards the China–US Trade War” | Yongai Jin, Yu Xie

Panel B8: Family and Child Wellbeing in East Asia

“Social Inequality in Child Educational Development in China” | Yu Xie, Airan Liu, and Wangyang Li

Panel D8: Education and Economic Returns from a Life Course Perspective
“Pathways to Post–Compulsory Education, Work and Home–Leaving of Rural Youth in China” | Donghui Wang

Panel F8: Mobility Mechanisms
“Effect of Political Capital on Socioeconomic Attainment in China: Evidence from China Family Panel Studies” | Xia Zheng

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