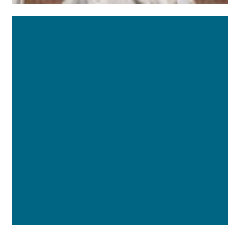


Harvard-Yenching Institute

Winter Newsletter 2010



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January 2010

Dear Friends of the Harvard-Yenching Institute,

It is a pleasure to introduce to you the new Harvard-Yenching Institute newsletter, which we are launching with this issue in order to better inform our alumni, colleagues, and friends about the activities, programs and history of the Institute. We hope that you will enjoy the contents, and we hope even more that you will feel inspired to share with us your own news so that the rest of the Harvard-Yenching community can be kept up to date on your current interests and achievements.

Having recently concluded a very successful Harvard-Yenching alumni conference on the theme of "multiple meanings of community and citizenship," held at Beijing University from October 31 to November 2, 2009, it is perhaps appropriate to reflect briefly on the special attributes of the HYI community. The Institute's greatest resource is of course our alumni, but we benefit from that resource only to the extent that our alumni remain active citizens of the HYI community. To that end, I would like to encourage all of our alumni to continue to participate in the scholarly life of the Harvard-Yenching Institute by sending us copies of your latest books – which we will proudly display in our Cambridge office – and by contributing to the "alumni news," "working papers," and "new frontiers in Asian scholarship" sections of our website: www.harvard-yenching.org. Another way in which you can remain actively engaged in the Institute is by volunteering to help conduct interviews of our fellowship applicants. And of course, as "citizens" of the HYI community, you are always warmly welcome to offer us your advice and suggestions on how we might improve our programs and operations.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of two new HYI initiatives that we hope will be of interest to some of you. First, the Institute has recently introduced a Harvard-Yenching Library Research Grant which allows Asia-based senior scholars (including, but not limited to, HYI alumni) with proven publication records to conduct humanities and/or social science research for 3-6 months in one or more of the specialized collections of Asian-language materials available only at the Harvard-Yenching Library. Please consult the HYI web site for details. Second, the Institute is encouraging small-scale workshops organized by one or more of our alumni on a well-focused theme and likely to result in a significant publication. We have in mind inter-disciplinary gatherings of a dozen or so scholars drawn from more than one Asian country and held in Asia at one of our partner universities or research institutes. If this is of interest to you, please contact Dr. Li Ruohong to discuss the application procedures.

One of the greatest pleasures since becoming Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in July 2008 has been the chance to get to know many of you during my visits to China, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam and Singapore. I look forward to meeting others of you on future trips and I hope in the meantime that this newsletter will help to further strengthen your connection to the Institute.

With warm regards,

Elizabeth J. Perry
Director, Harvard-Yenching Institute
Henry Rosovsky Professor of Government,
Harvard University

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Cultural Engineering: the Harvard-Yenching Institute in China (1928-1951)

Shuhua Fan, University of Scranton, PA

Formed in the 1920s, the Harvard-Yenching Institute (HYI) is a non-profit educational foundation for Asian cultural studies, with its headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Although it took its name from Harvard University and Yenching University (an American missionary college in Beijing), HYI has been an independent secular institution from the very beginning. Its entire funding came from the estate of Charles Martin Hall, inventor of a process for extracting aluminum. The Hall Estate Trustees not only granted a generous portion of the Hall Educational Fund for Oriental education to HYI, but also provided timely supervision, which made it possible for HYI to form and operate its programs.

During its first three decades, HYI focused on transplanting Western/American humanities scholarship to China to build up Chinese humanities and to recreate Chinese culture at a critical time of cultural reconstruction and nation-building in China. HYI leaders urged both Western and Chinese scholars to use Western scientific research methods to study Chinese culture, and to incorporate Western methods and values into Chinese traditions. They believed that this approach would help preserve Chinese cultural heritage and at the same time recreate Chinese culture by adding new elements from the West, thus providing guidance to the development of Chinese society.

HYI's ambitious programs can be viewed as an excellent example of "cultural engineering," which I tend to define as a conscious design, by both American and Chinese educators, to study Chinese culture with Western methods and transform it in order to guide China's cultural development and industrialization/modernization. The success of HYI's cultural engineering in a transnational context required an efficient administration and rich resources, a stable environment, attention to the needs of the local (Chinese) society, and positive response from the receiving end (China).

During its first ten years in China (1928-1937), HYI enjoyed favorable conditions for successful cultural engineering. With

Dr. Fan is currently working on her book provisionally entitled "Cultural Engineering: Harvard-Yenching Institute and the Remaking of Chinese Humanities, 1924-1951."

generous funding from the Hall Estate, HYI became one of the earliest and largest American foundations in the 1920s and 1930s dedicated to Asian humanities, with an emphasis on Chinese humanities. HYI established an efficient transnational administration, with members from Harvard and Yenching Universities, along with the Hall Trustees, serving on its Board of Trustees and other committees. HYI was also able to set up its program bases in China, mainly at six Christian colleges, with Yenching as its main center, and relied heavily on the cooperation from both American and Chinese educators at these partner colleges. HYI's main activities included funding and supervising the instruction, research, and publication of Chinese humanities at these colleges. At the same time, HYI launched a minor Asian studies program at Harvard, which aimed to be a training base for work in China. More importantly, HYI's Chinese partner colleges all responded enthusiastically. These Christian colleges had started programs in Chinese humanities in the late 1910s and early 1920s in response to pressure from the Chinese nationalist movement, which was part of the campaign initiated by Chinese intellectuals to recreate Chinese culture by studying Chinese traditions with Western methods. These campaigns made Chinese cultural studies more than purely academic work, instead functioning as cultural engineering. The timing for HYI to start its programs in China was perfect, as its programs attended to the urgent needs of Chinese society and the interests of its intellectuals.

With a relatively stable environment in China after unification by the Nationalists, and the strong interest and enthusiastic response from its partner colleges, HYI enjoyed a golden decade in China from 1928 to 1937. Its cultural engineering was a big success. With generous funding, supervision, and other resources from HYI, the Chinese partner colleges were able to create research institutes and committees, strengthen the faculty body, attract bright students, add new courses and expand library/museum collections, and publish various journals on Chinese culture, including the ambitious and influential Harvard-Yenching Sinological Index Series. All of these contributed significantly to the flowering of Chinese humanities and to the recreation of Chinese culture from the late 1920s to the mid-1930s.

After its first decade of notable success, HYI's cultural engineering in China encountered difficulties during the Second Sino-Japanese War. HYI no longer enjoyed a stable environment in China as it had earlier, and its programs were almost crippled by the extensive military conflicts and attendant rampant inflation. Five of its partner colleges were forced to relocate to southern or southwestern China from the north, east, or southeast of China, with some having to relocate several times. The enormous expenses associated with relocation and the psychological pressures on the administration, faculty, and staff as well as on students were beyond the control of the colleges. Another unfavorable change was the shift of Chinese intellectuals' focus from Chinese cultural studies to national salvation, though some scholars still continued research on cultural-identity construction. Despite the unfavorable context, HYI still kept its regular humanities programs in China going by providing timely and invaluable funding and supervision. HYI also provided generous funding to help its Chinese partner colleges as well as other Christian colleges relocate when their home mission boards encountered financial difficulties during the war years. HYI's efforts helped maintain the morale and spirits of these colleges, and helped to preserve talent and bases for its programs in the postwar era.



Freshmen on the steps of Miner Hall, Yenching University, 1947

With the war coming to an end, HYI leaders envisioned that China's postwar reconstruction, especially a possible drive for industrialization, would require cultural reconstruction in which HYI could play an important role. They believed that HYI's humanities programs would contribute to recreating a new living culture by combining Chinese cultural heritage and Western elements. In their view, this new culture would serve to offset the destructive effects of postwar industrialization, such as technological narrow-mindedness and the destruction of traditional values, thus helping China avoid the difficulties faced by early industrial countries and maintain healthy development. The HYI leaders were also certain that, in addition to their humanities programs, the Christian colleges as a whole would render a special service to China's postwar reconstruction, including in the cultural realm. Therefore, HYI continued its wartime two-front operation in China: granting funding to its partner colleges for its regular Chinese humanities programs and expanding administration to supervise work in China; and at

the same time providing funding to all Christian colleges in China for both the return journey to their original campuses and general rehabilitation after the return. During the extremely difficult Civil War years, the generous funding from HYI proved to be timely and invaluable support for these colleges' survival. Although the Civil War between the Communists and the Nationalists (1946-1949) brought serious obstacles, HYI's cultural engineering in China saw progress. The partner colleges gradually returned to their home campuses and were able to resume their teaching, research, and publication programs, though on a smaller scale than in the first golden decade.

However, the Communist victory in mainland China, the tensions in U.S.-China diplomatic relations, and the rise of the Cold War in East Asia intertwined to bring unprecedented challenges to HYI's cultural engineering, for all of these large forces were beyond the control of the HYI leaders. After careful discussion and investigation of the situation in China, the HYI Board of Trustees decided in late 1951 to stop funding Chinese humanities programs at its Chinese partner colleges. After its partner colleges were taken over by the new Chinese government and its Chinese humanities programs were incorporated into Chinese national universities, HYI gradually transferred its programs to Taiwan,

Hong Kong, Japan, and South Korea in the early 1950s. Despite the sudden end of its cultural engineering programs in mainland China, HYI has left an important legacy of higher education in the People's Republic of China, especially in the field of the humanities.



Yenching University Faculty with John Leighton Stuart

Through its cultural engineering programs in China from the late 1920s to the early 1950s, HYI attempted to integrate the past and present experience of both the West and the East in order to work out solutions for problems facing societies in transition like China and other East Asian countries. However, HYI actually hoped, directly or indirectly, to transform China not into a complete Western model but into a new model by breaking down the dichotomy between tradition and modernity as well as between East and West, and by merging Chinese cultural heritage with Western scientific research methods and values so that China would avoid the missteps of earlier industrial countries.

Photos: Special Collections, Yale Divinity School Library

An Introduction to the HYI Visiting Scholar Association - Korea

Ik-Hwan Lee

In 1954, four Korean professors of the humanities and social sciences were the first Korean visiting scholars at the Harvard-Yenching Institute (HYI): Yong-Koo Bang (Ewha Womans University), Young-Gyu Minn (Yonsei University), Zai-Sup Pak (Korea University), and Ki-Chun Ryu (Seoul National University). In 1959, the official Korean branch of the HYI Visiting Scholars Association (HY-VSA-K) was established with Yong-Koo Bang as President and Jun-Yop Kim (Korea University) and Chu-Whan Cha (Seoul National University) as secretaries-general. Since then, the association has made many contributions to the development of the humanities and social sciences in Korea through meetings, symposia, and international academic conferences, including a recent conference on “East Asia in Globalization: Conflicts and Compromises”, held in 2005 under the leadership of President Song-Wha Choi.

In 2007, the HY-VSA-K published the book *Fifty Years of the Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholars Association, Korea*, which in addition to founding documents, photos and a directory, contains personal statements from over 70 former Korean visiting scholars, who recount their productive years spent at the Harvard-Yenching Institute and describe how the Institute helped them to improve their scholarship and understanding of the international community. For example, Jun-Yop Kim (VS 1958-59) describes his time at HYI as “one of the things that has most significantly affected me”, and states that his study at the Institute helped him better understand Western culture. Nak-Kyu Park (VS 1993-94) remembers being fascinated by the art from almost every corner of the world found in the many museums in the United States. He also writes of the long-lasting friendships formed among scholars from different Asian countries. Min-Haeng Lee (VS 2002-03) notes that, by attending many lectures and seminars at Harvard and MIT, he learned the “methods of discovery and invention” in the humanities, and recalls that his stay at the Institute served as an opportunity to gain a better understanding of Asian countries and their cultures.

I myself was invited to the Harvard-Yenching Institute as a Visiting Scholar in 1984. My research at the Institute helped me to refine the path to pursuing an academic career

in the humanities and helped to broaden my understanding of America and the world. In July 1985, Susumu Kuno (Harvard University), John Whitman (Harvard University), Young-Se Kang (HYI Doctoral Scholar 1983-87; Kookmin University), and I organized a workshop that is now called ‘the Harvard Biennial International Symposium on Korean Linguistics. The thirteen symposia that have been held to date have contributed to the improvement of Korean linguistics not only in Korea but also internationally.



New President Ik-Hwan Lee (5th from left) with colleagues: Soo-Kyung Oh (98-99, Hanyang U), Dong-Won Lee (78-79, Ewha WU), Song-Wha Choi (77-78, President, 2000-07, Seoul NU), Woo-Hyun Won (82-83, President, 2008-09, KDI & Korea U), Ik-Hwan Lee (84-85, Sangmyung U & Yonsei U), Un-Zong Pak (90-91, Seoul NU), Chang-Ho Yoon (88-89, Korea U), Min-Haeng Lee (02-03, Yonsei U).

Recently, thanks to the support of the LG Corporation, the Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholars Association-Korea has held a series of forums on issues such as history, politics, literature and economics, under the leadership of former President Woo-Hyun Won (VS 1982-83; Korea Development Institute and Korea University). The forums have focused on interdisciplinary discussion, inviting scholars from various fields. The most recent forum was held on September 8,

2009, at the Press Center in Seoul, covering the topics of ‘the 21st Century and the Humanities,’ and ‘An Interdisciplinary Discussion about the Humanities and Social Sciences in Korea.’

The Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholars Association-Korea, as an active association, will continue to have a close relationship with the Harvard-Yenching Institute and to deepen the friendship among its members through general meetings and various types of academic activities. In the future we also hope to hold joint conferences with scholars in China, Japan, and other Asian countries in order to promote academic and cultural exchange.

For more information on the HY-Visiting Scholars Association-Korea, contact Professor Ik-Hwan Lee (ihlee@smu.ac.kr or ihlee@yonsei.ac.kr). To see news and photos from recent events held by the HY-VSA-Korea, visit www.harvard-yenching.org

Ik-Hwan Lee is President of the HY-VSA-K. He was a Visiting Scholar at the Institute in 1984, and an Associate in 1994. Currently, he is a Chair Professor at Sangmyung University and an Emeritus Professor at Yonsei University in Seoul.



HYI Advanced Training Programs

The Advanced Training Program is a new initiative undertaken by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, in which a small group of promising young Asian scholars in the humanities and social sciences are selected and brought together at Harvard as visiting scholars or visiting fellows. They work closely with eminent scholars at Harvard and other major universities in the United States, and join academic activities organized by the academic community at large. This program aims to increase scholars' knowledge of new work in their field, and to foster collaborative work as a community. The first two years of this training program focus on Comparative Literature, led by Professor Stephen Owen in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations and the Department of Comparative Literature at Harvard University. The program then moved on to a multi-year joint training program with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences on grassroots society and popular culture, launched in early 2010. The Institute plans to continue training programs in other underdeveloped fields in the humanities and social sciences.

Below is Professor Owen's summary of the first year of the Comparative and World Literature Training Program.

HYI Comparative and World Literature Training Program

Stephen Owen

The special program in comparative and world literature was intended to be a pilot program within the larger HYI program for visiting scholars and visiting fellows. The program grew out of discussions among members of the previous HYI Advisory Committee on how to better use HYI's resources to achieve closer connections between Harvard faculty and visiting scholars and fellows, and to find a venue in which the visitors could work more closely together.

After discussion, we thought it best to make these special programs of limited duration, each year bringing

in five younger faculty and graduate students over a period of two years. This limits the considerable burden for the Harvard faculty member who has agreed to work with the visitors, and it keeps HYI from being identified with any single field or intellectual policy.

We decided, at least initially, to focus our attention on two kinds of fields: 1) those fields that tend to receive less support in East Asian universities, and 2) those fields that are conceived in ways that are substantially different from the way in which such fields are practiced in U.S. and European universities. In the first case we are building fields; in the second case we are building bridges between distinct practices within a single field. Comparative and world literature, with its infrastructure of diverse language and literature programs, serves both of these goals.

Although some Comparative Literature programs in the US are focused purely on theory, many US programs, like Harvard's, still require a mastery of more than two languages and some depth of knowledge of the literatures in those languages. With only two exceptions (Beijing University's World Literature Institute and the Comparative Literature Department at Capital Normal University), programs in comparative literature in China are housed in the Chinese Department, with an exclusive focus on the relation between Chinese literature and non-Chinese literature.

The first year of the special program in comparative and world literature was conceived when the standard program for visiting scholars and fellows had already been set. We kept the number to four because we only had that many desks. In spring 2008 I interviewed at Fudan University, Nanjing University, Sichuan University, Beijing University, and Capital Normal University (the only completely independent Comparative Literature department in China).

It was no surprise to discover that almost all the applicants were interested in primarily Chinese literature or in some field related to Chinese literature. The young faculty and students chosen were:



Professor Owen and the 2008-2009 Comparative and World Literature Training Program Scholars

Jiang Tong, a PhD from Capital Normal University, interested in translation theory; Bian Dongbo, a senior graduate student at Nanjing University interested in East Asian literary relations; Ma Xiaolu, an MA student from Peking University, interested in poetry and autobiography in Russian, Chinese, and English; and Liang Zhao, from Sichuan University, working on minority literatures in China, with a sophisticated understanding of the cultural forces at work in the construction of “minority literature.”

The participants were asked to attend the two semesters of Harvard’s world literature course, both as a common ground for discussion and to experience a different version of a type of course commonly taught in China. The visitors were also encouraged to audit courses and attend lectures according to their interests. I tried to meet with them on a weekly basis, though there were times when my own schedule did not permit that.

I met with the first-year visiting scholars and fellows fairly regularly, but our discussions were free-ranging. When I asked them what would be better for the next group, they unanimously suggested closer supervision. When I asked the second-year group if they wanted more close supervision, they also unanimously requested it. As a result, in the second year I have changed my procedures. I meet every week with them and ask them to raise questions regarding the course in world literature that they all attend. I also bring in books to show them how to learn about a field using English sources, and as suggestions for what their university libraries should buy.

By lectures (which show why some things might be interesting), by discussion, and by elementary bibliography we hope to link the Chinese humanities to the range of humanities offered at Harvard.

Stephen Owen is James Bryant Conant University Professor, Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations and the Department of Comparative Literature, Harvard University.



Participants in the Grassroots Training Program with (front row, from left): Dr. Yu, Prof. Zhang, Prof. Siu, Prof. Perry, Dr. Yu and Dr. Li.

HYI-CASS Grassroots Training Program

The Harvard-Yenching Institute’s second training program, co-organized with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was launched in January 2010 with a focus on “Grassroots Society and Popular Culture”. With the opening up of China in the past thirty years, social inequality has grown and social stratification has become increasingly evident. While some research has been conducted on these problems, full attention has not been given to China’s grassroots society, especially from a comparative perspective. HYI’s new training program is devoted to the study of grassroots society as it relates to politics, economics, religion and culture. This program emphasizes comparative theories of societal change, structure and conflict and offers instruction in alternative methods of field work.

Chinese students and scholars from different social science disciplines and approaches are brought together to create a new network conducive to collaborative comparative research. In addition, the program also serves as a platform for Chinese scholars (from both China and overseas) and American scholars to cooperate and exchange ideas. The goal of the program is to encourage cutting-edge comparative research and study on grassroots society, and to promote scholarly exchange amongst academics in China, America and the world.

As part of the program, HYI and CASS organized a series of lectures by Professors Martin Whyte (Harvard, Sociology), Grzegorz Ekiert (Harvard, Government), Helen Siu (Yale, Anthropology), Lu Xueyi (Sociology, CASS), Zhang Xiaoshan (Economics, CASS), Zhang Jing (Sociology, PKU), Zhao Shukai (Political Science, Rural Development Center), Zhang Letian (Sociology, Fudan), and Zhou Yi (Sociology, Fudan), which took place January 9-18 in Beijing. Later in the year, up to five qualified program participants may be selected for a 9-month research stay at Harvard or other American university.



Clockwise, from top left: Dr. Yu Jianrong and Prof. Elizabeth Perry; Prof. Helen Siu; Prof. Zhang Jing; Prof. Martin Whyte



Charles Martin Hall (1863-1914) and the Establishment of the Harvard-Yenching Institute

Nguyen Nam

The third son and sixth child of a congregational minister, Mr. Charles Martin Hall attended Oberlin College, where he studied chemistry. At the age of twenty-two, he invented an efficient process to reduce bauxite ore to aluminum. Hall and Alfred Hunt co-founded the Pittsburgh Reduction Company in 1888, renamed Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) in 1907. Holding twenty-two US patents for metallurgical processes and playing a key role in ALCOA, Hall possessed a considerable fortune at the time of his death. Single and heirless, he contributed the vast majority of his fortune to charity. As a son from a devout Congregational family closely linked to the international Protestant missionary movement, Hall was familiar with the missionary effort to promote education in various areas of the world. Moreover, Oberlin College, Hall's alma mater, was also involved in the Protestant missionary activities in China. In 1881, Martin Luther Stimson (1856-1935), a graduate from Oberlin Theological Seminary in Ohio, and his bride Emily Brooks Hall (Charles Hall's sister), left the United States for China. In Shanxi, together with a band of graduates from Oberlin Seminary, they established an international institution known as "Oberlin-in-China."

In light of this background, it is clear why Hall stipulated in Item IX of his Last Will and Statement that,

[M]y Executors and Trustees shall then pay the net income from my said property, one-third to the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio; one-sixth to the Trustees of Berea College of Berea, Kentucky; one-sixth to the American Missionary Association and one-third shall be retained by my said Trustees for the purpose, in their sole and absolute discretion, of applying such income for educational purposes in the following foreign countries, to-wit: Japan, Continental Asia, Turkey and the Balkan States in Europe.

Named by Mr. Hall as the two executors for his estate, Mr. Arthur Vining Davis (President of ALCOA) and Mr. Homer H. Johnson (one of the company's legal counsels) sought to create "a link between education in America and in China while at the same time directing the benefits chiefly toward China." Through their meeting with a number of prominent figures affiliated with Harvard and Yenching Universities, including John Leighton Stuart (President of Yenching University), Wallace Donham (Dean of the Harvard Business School), Langdon Warner (Professor of Fine Arts and scholar of East Asian art and archeology at Harvard), and James

Woods (scholar of Buddhist philosophy and chair of Harvard's Philosophy Department), the Trustees of the Hall Estate decided to found an institute under the joint administration of Harvard and Yenching Universities to take charge of those educational efforts in China to be funded by the estate. Together with the above mentioned scholars, they discussed and reviewed various institutional models. Warner proposed a Peking School of Chinese Studies. Others suggested an institute for Oriental education and research modeled after the French Ecole d'Extreme-Orient, tentatively named the Harvard-Peking Oriental Institute (or Harvard Orient Institute), or a graduate school of Chinese studies in Peking affiliated with several existing Chinese institutions as an alternative plan. The name "Harvard-Yenching Institute" was recommended by Stuart in 1927. On April 9, 1928, a statement concerning the Harvard-Yenching Institute was sent to the Trustees of Yenching (Peking) University, announcing that, "Through the advantage of President Stuart's presence in this country [i.e., the United States] and the readiness of the Trustees of the Hall Estate to proceed, the organization of the Harvard-Yenching Institute has become an accomplished fact."

On January 5, 1928, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts issued a Certificate of Incorporation to the newly established organization under the name of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. As stated in the Certificate, the mission of the Institute was,

To conduct and provide research, instruction and publication in the culture of China, and/or elsewhere in Continental Asia and Japan, and/or Turkey and the Balkan States in Europe, by founding, developing, supporting, maintaining and/or conducting one or more educational institutions, and/or by supporting in whole or in part, co-operating with or joining or affiliating with other institutions now in existence or hereafter formed, and otherwise.

Several internationally eminent scholars were invited to be the Institute's founding director, including Hu Shi (1891-1962) and Paul Pelliot (1878-1945). At the suggestion of Pelliot, Professor Serge Elisseeff (1889-1975) was appointed the first Director of the Institute, serving in this position from 1934 to 1956.

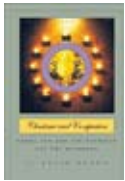
Nguyen Nam is Academic Program Manager at the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

HYI Scholar and Alumni News

We would like to congratulate the following current and former grantees of the Institute for their achievements:

ARKARAPRASERTKUL Non, Lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Chulalongkorn University, was the author of *Shanghai Contemporary: The Politics of Built Form* (VDM Verlag), and co-author of Jan Wampler's *Sukhothai Housing and Planning Studio* (Department of Architecture, MIT). A HYI doctoral scholar at Oxford University in the Modern Chinese Studies Program, Mr. Arkaraprasertkul received the China Research Award from the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, Oxford University in March 2009.

CHEUNG Lik-Kwan, Instructor in the Literature Department of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), published two book chapters in *Lu Xun and Takeuchi Yoshimi* (Shanghai Publishing House) and *Deep in Writing Traces: Collected Papers on Literature, History, and Memory* (Hong Kong: Oxford University Press). In 2009, his papers were published in the *Southern Forum* (vol. 27), *Forum of Intellectuals* (vol. 9), and *Router: A Journal of Cultural Studies* (vol. 9). Dr. Cheung was honored as an Exemplary Teacher by CUHK in 2008. He is currently a visiting scholar at the Institute.



HUANG Julia C., Associate Professor of Anthropology at National Tsing Hua University (Taiwan), received the Dr. Wu Dayou Memorial Award from Taiwan's National Science Council in July 2009. Her book *Charisma and Compassion: Cheng Yen and the Buddhist Tzu Chi Movement* was published by Harvard University Press in January

2009. The final version of the book was completed during her time as a HYI Visiting Scholar (2006-07).

ITAGAKI Ryuta, Assistant Professor of the Department of Sociology at Doshisha University (Kyoto, Japan), was awarded the Shibusawa Prize in December 2009 for his book *Chosen Kindai no Rekishi Minzokushi* (Historical Ethnography of Modern Korea, Akashi Shoten (Tokyo), 2008).



The Shibusawa Prize is presented annually for noteworthy works in social and cultural anthropology. Prof. Itagaki is a current visiting scholar (2009-10)

KUAH-PEARCE Khun Eng, Professor of the Department of Sociology at the University of Hong Kong, was the co-editor of three books published between 2008 and 2009: *At Home in the Chinese Diaspora: Memories, Identities and Belongings* (Richmond (UK): Palgrave Macmillan, March 2008); *Chinese Women and the Cyberspace* (Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam Press, May 2008); and *Social Movements in China: Negotiating Protest Spaces* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2009). She is also the author of 10 book chapters published in 2008 and 2009. Prof. Kuah-Pearce is currently a Coordinate Researcher at the Institute.

NGUYEN Phuong Cham, Researcher of the Institute of Cultural Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, received the top award in 2008 from the Association of Vietnamese Folklorists for her research project "Cultural Changes in Vietnamese Villages: A Case Study in Dong Ky, Trang Liet, Dinh Bang, Tu Son District, Bac Ninh Province)", later published as a book entitled *Bien doi van hoa o cac lang que hien nay* (Cultural transformations in contemporary Vietnamese villages, 2009). Dr. Nguyen is currently a Coordinate Researcher at HYI.

PENG Guoxiang, Professor of Department of Philosophy at Tsinghua University, received the Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel Research Award from the Humboldt Foundation and the Ministry of Education of Germany in September 2009. Prof. Peng was the first Chinese scholar to win the award in the field of Chinese humanities. He was promoted to full professor in 2008 after his HYI visiting scholar stay (2007-08).

SUN Zhongxin (Cindy), Associate professor of Sociology at Fudan University, has been very productive following her time as a visiting scholar at the Institute (2006-07). Her recent publications include: "Redefining Chinese Female Identity In the Workplace: Gender, Class and Motherhood in Foreign Companies," in *Making it in China* (Norwegian Academic Press, 2008); and "Chinese Women: A Social Context Analysis for Understanding Gender Equality in China," in *Women and Politics around the World: A Comparative History and Survey*, (ABC-CLIO, 2009).

RHO Kyung Hee, Post-doctoral Fellow at the Kyu Janggak Institute for Korean Studies, Seoul National University, earned her doctoral degree from Kyoto University in September 2009. Dr. Rho conducted her doctoral dissertation research in the HYI Visiting Fellow Program from 2007-08.

TAO Lei, Lecturer at the Institute of Religion, Science and Social Studies, Shandong University, recently published two books in Chinese: *From Magic to Shushu: The Transformation of the Spirituality of Early China* (Jinan: People's Press of Shandong Province, 2008) and *New Studies on the Confucian Thoughts of Zisi and Mencius and the Early History of Yi-ology* (Tianjin: Tianjin Publishing House of Ancient Books, 2009). Dr. Tao was a HYI visiting scholar from 2005-06.

WANG Wei, Assistant Research Fellow of the Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, received the Young Scholar Award at the 15th Annual Meeting of the International Association of Chinese Linguistics held at Columbia University in 2007. Dr. Wang is currently a visiting scholar at the Institute (2009-10).

ZHU Xufeng, Associate professor, Nankai University, published his book *China's Think Tanks: Research on their Influences in the Policy Process* (Zhongguo sixiangku: Zhengce guochengzhong de yingxiangli yanjiu, Tsinghua University Press) in 2009. Prof. Zhu was a visiting scholar from 2008-09.



Harvard-Yenching Institute

2009-2010 Scholar Directory

VISITING SCHOLARS

CAO Jin, Professor, School of Journalism, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, Research Project: "Women's Alternative Media in Mainland China" [fudancaojin@sina.com]

CHEUNG Lik-Kwan, Instructor, Department of Literature, Chinese University of Hong Kong, "Spatial Imagination and Cultural Politics in Chinese Leftist Writers' Travel Writings" [Lkcheung@fas.harvard.edu]

FENG Xiaocai, Professor, Department of History, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, "Regional Association in Political Changes of Modern China: A Focus on Ningbo Native-place Association" [xfeng@fas.harvard.edu]

GAO Fengfeng, Associate Professor, Department of English, Peking University, China, "The Ancient Commentary Tradition in the Late Antiquity" [gaofengfeng@pku.edu.cn]

HAN Joon, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea, "The Origin and Consequences of Institutional Changes in Korea: from Colonial Modernity to Compressed Modernity" [joonhan@yonsei.ac.kr]

HU Suhua, Professor, Institute of Chinese, Minzu University of China, Beijing, China, "Linguistic Characteristics of the 'Scripture of Ancestor's Road'" [husuhua@sohu.com]

IKOMA Natsumi, Senior Associate Professor, Department of Literature, International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan, "Representation of Crisis in Contemporary Society: Mechanism of Monstrosity" [natsumi@icu.ac.jp]

ITAGAKI Ryuta, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, "Social History of Brewing in Modern Korea" [ritagaki@mail.doshisha.ac.jp]

KIM Sung Ho, Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea, "To Make a Nation: Constitutional Norms, National Identity and State-Formation in South Korea, 1945-1948" [sunghokim@yonsei.ac.kr]

KUONG Teilee, Associate Professor, Department of Law, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, "Development of the Concept of Property Rights in East Asian Transitional Markets – Cambodia, China and Vietnam in Comparative and Historical Perspectives" [teilee@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp]

LEE Sung Yup, Assistant Professor, Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, "Re-examining the Relations between the Imperial Diet of Japan and Colonial Korea" [leesy@zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp]

LÜ Hongliang, Assistant Professor, Department of Archaeology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China, "Environment and Social Complexity: the Transition from the Neolithic to Bronze Age in the Highlands of Western Sichuan" [scottscu@gmail.com]

SATO Masayuki, Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, National Taiwan University, Taiwan, "The Contextualization of International Xunzi Studies as a Basis for the Reconstruction of Confucian Ethics in the 21st Century" [msato@ntu.edu.tw]

WANG Wei, Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China, "Cases of le, zhe and guo: a Study of Chinese Aspectuality from a Typological Perspective" [1way.wang@gmail.com]

WU Xiaohong, Professor, School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, China, "Cultural Change in Ancient China- the Tempo of Transition in the Formative Period" [wu9@fas.harvard.edu]

VISITING FELLOWS

HA Myunghui, Ph. D. candidate, Department of English, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, South Korea, "The Importance of Things in Defoe's Fiction of Self, Nation, and Empire" [mha@fas.harvard.edu]

IDO Misato, Ph. D. candidate, Center for Philosophy, University of Tokyo, "Cosmology of Tsukinami-Fuzoku-zu Byobu" [idomisato@gmail.com]

KIM Dae Hong, Ph. D. candidate, College of Law, Seoul National University, "Application of the Great Ming Code and Due Process of Law" [dhkim@fas.harvard.edu]

KIM Han Sang, Ph. D. candidate, Department of Sociology, Seoul National University, South Korea, "World-picture Visualized: An Analysis of Propaganda Films Made in South Korea" [hankim@fas.harvard.edu]

LEE Hunmi, Ph. D. candidate, Department of International Relations, Seoul National University, South Korea, "Power, Knowledge and International Relations: Rethinking the Enlightenment Reform Movement in Korea, 1905-1910" [hunmilee@fas.harvard.edu]

LEE Wun-Sze Sylvia, Ph. D. candidate, Department of Fine Arts, Chinese University of Hong Kong, "Negotiation Status and Power: Garden Strategies of Elite Women in Jiangnan: China in the 17th Century" [wslee@fas.harvard.edu]

SEO Okja, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Anthropology, Kyoto University, "Selling Sex, selling Emotion: an Ethnography of U.S. Military Camp towns in South Korea"
[okjaseo@fas.harvard.edu]

COMPARATIVE AND WORLD LITERATURE TRAINING PROGRAM

CHEN Xi, Ph.D. candidate, Wuhan University
[glenbrook@163.com]

DAI Xuetian, Ph. D. candidate, Peking University, African/African-American Literature and cross-cultural studies
[dxtian@gmail.com]

LIANG Chongyi, M.A. candidate, Peking University, Reading Beat Poetry from the standpoint of Ecocriticism
[greenary11@gmail.com]

LIANG Dandan, Ph.D. candidate, Fudan University, Classical Chinese poetry in English and Western Classics
[danna198188@yahoo.com.cn]

YANG Baoli, M.A. candidate, Beijing Normal University, Translation, Literary theory and Poetry
[baoliyang.lit@gmail.com]

COORDINATE RESEARCHERS

CHANG Bo-wei, National Kinmen Institute of Technology, working with Professor Michael Szonyi

KUAH-PEARCE Khun Eng, Anthropology, University of Hong Kong, working with Professor Arthur Kleinman

MASAO Ochi, Graduate School of Language and Culture, Osaka University, working with Professor C.T. James Huang

NGUYEN Phuong Cham, Religious and Festival Studies, Institute of Cultural Studies, Hanoi, Vietnam, working with Professor Hue-Tam Ho Tai

Jenny SO, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, working with Professor Robert Mowry

WANG Huimin, Dunhuang Research Academy, working with Professor Eugene Wang

WANG Yao, Soochow University, working with Professor Tian Xiaofei

WOO Jeson, Korean Buddhist Studies, Dongguk University, working with Professor Parimal Patil

DOCTORAL SCHOLARS

AKRARAPRASERTKUL Non, Modern Chinese Studies, Oxford University

CHAROENSRI Chatanee, Sociology, University of Essex

FEANGFU Janit, Literature, School of Oriental and African Studies

HENG Piphai, Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa

HOANG M. To Nga, Psychology, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

LERTCHOOSAKUL Kanokrat, Politics, London School of Economics

LONG Yan, Sociology, University of Michigan

NEAK Chandarith, Politics, Australian National University

NGUYEN Cong Thao, Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa

NGUYEN H. Chung, American Civilization, Brown University

NGUYEN Hoang Giang, Sociology, University of Washington

NGUYEN T. Thanh-Binh, Anthropology, Australian National University

NGUYEN Thien-Hao, Urban Planning, University of Hawaii at Manoa

NGUYEN Vu Hoang, Anthropology, University of Toronto

PHAN Dieu Ly, Sociology, University of Washington

PUTTHONGCHAI Songsiri, Sociology, University of Exeter

TRAN Minh Hang, Anthropology, Australian National University

TRUONG T. Thu-Hang, Anthropology, University of Washington

SIAMPUKDEE Usamard, Politics, University of Leeds

HARVARD DOCTORAL SCHOLARS

ALI Tariq, History

ARIMITSU Michio, African and African-American Studies

BIAN He, History of Science

CHEN Jingling, East Asian Languages and Civilizations

HASHIMOTO Satoru, East Asian Languages and Civilizations

HU Wei, Comparative Literature

HUNG Kuang-chi, History of Science

LAM Wengcheong, Anthropology/Archaeology

PRACHYAPORN Vipas, Anthropology

REN Wei, History of Art and Architecture

YU Wen, History

ZHANG Zhan, Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

HYI-RSEA PROGRAM

CHIA Meng-Tat Jack, National University of Singapore
[mtchia@fas.harvard.edu]

WEN Xin, Peking University
[xwen@fas.harvard.edu]

PUSEY FELLOW

WANG Hui, Contemporary Chinese Literature and Thought, Tsinghua University

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HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Tel: 617.495.4050 Fax: 617.496.7206

Web: <http://www.harvard-yenching.org>

UPCOMING EVENTS

www.harvard-yenching.org/events/

Weekly Talk Series

Talks are held in the Yenching Common Room, 2 Divinity Avenue unless otherwise noted. For talk times, visit our website.

- February 18:** **C.-T. James Huang:** Variation and change in language: an East Asian perspective
- March 3:** **Joseph Fewsmith:** Institutions, Institutionalization, and Governance in China
- March 4:** **Kim Sung-ho:** How the East Was Won: "Imposed Constitutionalism" in Postwar Japan and Postcolonial Korea, 1945-1948*
- March 11:** **Martin Whyte:** The Impact of Market Reforms on the Health of Chinese Citizens: Examining Two Puzzles**
(Talk will be held in the HYI Common Room, Vanserg Building)
- March 31:** **Lee Sung-yup:** Re-examining the Relations between the Imperial Diet of Japan and Colonial Korea*
(Talk will be held in the HYI Common Room, Vanserg Building)
- April 7:** **Wu Xiaohong:** High Precision of Radiocarbon Dating for the Key Project of Origins and Development of Chinese Civilization in China**
- April 13:** **Cao Jin:** Case Study of a Lesbian Health Hotline in a Peripheral Chinese City
- April 15:** **Cheung Lik-kwan:** Spatial Imagination and Cultural Politics in Chinese Leftist Writers' Travel Writings
- April 21:** **Lü Hongliang:** Trans-Himalayas Interaction during the First Millennium BC
- April 22:** **Hu Suhua:** The Noun Phrase (NP)/Determiner Phrase (DP) Analysis in Yi (a Tibeto-Burman) Language
- April 28:** **Feng Xiaocai:** Politicization of Association in Modern China**
- April 29:** **Kuong Teilee:** The changing concept of property rights in Cambodia, China and Vietnam: What is behind the 30-year process of economic transition?
- May 5:** **Sato Masayuki:** The Issue and Role of Xunzi Studies for the Articulation of the Confucian Values for the 21st Century**

*Talk co-sponsored by the Korea Institute

**Talk co-sponsored by the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies

Talk titles and dates are subject to change. To view the most up-to-date schedule, please visit our website.

Conferences, Workshops and Panels

- March 19:** **What is Chinese Philosophy? Four Expositions on its Characteristics**
- March 20-21:** **International Workshop on the Research of Chinese Philosophy in Japan and Taiwan: With Critical Retrospections and future Prospects**
Co-sponsored by the Department of East Asian Languages & Civilizations
- April 2-3:** **Red Legacy in China**
Organized by the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies
- April 5:** **Explaining the Rise of China: A Challenge to Western Social Science Theories?**
Co-sponsored by the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies
- April 24-25:** **Inner Asia and China: Cultural and Historical Connections**
- May 7-8:** **Social Suffering, the Culture of Compassion, and the Divided Moral Experience in China**
Co-sponsored by the Asia Center
- June 4-5:** **Burmese Lives: Ordinary Life Stories under the Burmese Regime**
Co-sponsored by the Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Academia Sinica