

Chinese Studies

NEWSLETTER

Association of Australia (CSAA)

CSAA Newsletter Editor: Teri Silvio e-mail: t.silvio@unsw.edu.au

The University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052

Number 24, November 2001

Message from the President

It is my pleasant duty to thank the outgoing CSAA Council members for their work over the past two years and for hosting an outstanding CSAA Conference. In Olympic parlance, the Seventh Biennial CSAA Conference was the best Conference we have ever had. It attracted over two hundred participants and hopefully ended the trend towards corporate-level registration fees. Rafe de Crespigny, our immediate past president as Master of University House at the Australian National University and the staff of University House were excellent hosts. They provided us with an ideal venue that allowed people to meet, talk and change panels without getting lost in wind swept corridors. Rafe's dinner speech at the Conference was also his farewell speech at the end of a long and distinguished academic career in Sinology. We wish him an active and productive retirement.

We also owe major thanks to Jon Unger and the team of the Contemporary China Centre for shouldering so much of the organizational work of the Conference. Andrew Kipnis has to be mentioned in particular, he worked full-time to keep the conference on track and counter all the predictable and unpredictable difficulties of such a task. The Newsletter Editor is grateful to Professor Ezra Vogel of Harvard University who kindly allowed us to print the text of his

Morrison Lecture which he gave as a key note speech at the Conference.

The officers of the new Council are Mobo Gao, who kindly agreed to another term as CSAA Treasurer, Wang Yiyan as the new Secretary, and Teri Silvio as our Newsletter Editor. Details are on the CSAA website, which Louise Edwards has kindly agreed to host for the next years at the Australian Catholic University in Brisbane at <http://www.mcauley.acu.edu.au/csaa/>. The Eighth Biennial CSAA Conference will be held at the University of New South Wales in 2003.

The Council will monitor closely developments in Chinese Studies over the next two years. An Asian Studies Association Inquiry into the situation of Asian language teaching at Australian universities is presently under way. We will report on it in the next issue of the Newsletter. At present it seems that even those Chinese studies and Chinese language departments which have done reasonably well in terms of undergraduate enrolment, have suffered a decline in postgraduate numbers as a result of changes in Government funding. We can only hope Rupert Murdoch's warning that Australia needs to invest in education to avoid facing global irrelevance is not too easily dismissed. Not all is bad, though. A number of colleagues have been successful in obtaining ARC Discovery Grants. China-related large grants have been won by scholars working in Chinese studies, as well as by others who come from specific discipline backgrounds.

Details are on pages 13 to 15 in this Newsletter.

At the last council meeting, there was concern about our Association's membership. While we are thriving as far as Conference participation and general interest in our field of studies is concerned, we would like to thrive even more in terms of formal membership and payment of membership fees. Finances are tight and we would like to continue our Newsletter (we saved on red print this time) and other activities for our members. The membership form is on the back page of the Newsletter. Mobo will be happy to receive your faxes.

I wish all members of the Association a Happy Christmas and New Year Season and, on 12 February 2002, a good start of the Year of the Horse.

Hans Hendrichke
CSAA President

CONTENT

The China-Japan-US Triangle	2
7 th CSAA Biennial Conference	9
Chinese Literature Conference	10
Yang Lian Revisits	11
ARC Grants	13
Book Review	15
Australia-China Council	16
Campus Roundup	16
Notice for Research Partnership	24
Forthcoming Conference	25
Employment Opportunities	26
CSAA Membership	28

At the Seventh Biennial Conference of Chinese Studies Association of Australia, 5-7 July 2001, Professor Ezra Vogel of Harvard University delivered the Sixty-Second Morrison Lecture, which was given on 7 July 2001. Professor Vogel's lecture focussed on the intricate relations among China, Japan, and the United States from the end of the Second World War to the present days. Professor Vogel has kindly given his permission to reproduce his lecture in this issue of the CSAA Newsletter.

- The Editors

The China–Japan–US Triangle

Ezra F. Vogel, Harvard University

I am honoured to deliver this year's lecture to celebrate the memory of George Ernest Morrison, an extraordinary adventurer, journalist and adviser to the Chinese government who in his own inimitable way rendered great service to relations between China and Australia. My wife, Charlotte Ikels, and I have discovered what you know – that the pleasures of life in Australia are some of the world's best kept secrets. We have enjoyed our three weeks at The Australian National University, which has the world's best journal of contemporary China, the world's best assemblage of Indonesia specialists, and a large community of distinguished academic and government specialists on East and Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific.

This evening I will discuss relations between China, Japan and the United States since World War II. I will look at the three periods of critical changes in their relations – 1947 to 1951, 1969 to 1978 and 1989 to 1993 – before turning to consider in more detail the three bilateral relationships in the current period of uncertainty. I draw heavily on a series of conferences that I organized with Chinese scholars, led by Professor Yuan Ming of Peking University, Japanese scholars, led by Professor Tanaka Akihiko of Tokyo University, and Western scholars.

If I were talking about contemporary Europe, I might focus on the European Union and NATO. Although ASEAN and APEC have contributed greatly to reducing tensions and increasing regional cooperation in Asia, in the decades immediately ahead these

multilateral institutions cannot become strong enough to respond to emergencies and maintain a regional security framework. I will concentrate on what I believe to be the most critical factor for maintaining regional stability in East Asia over the next few decades – the relations between the three great powers in the region: China, Japan and the United States. Their cooperation in regional and global organizations is a very important but somewhat distinct topic that I will not try to cover tonight.

For the first time in modern history, Asia now has both a strong China and a strong Japan. The United States is not an Asian country, but is deeply involved in Asian affairs. US ships travelled to Asia even before America became a nation, and US territory has faced the Pacific since early in the 19th century. Since 1941 the United States has made deep and enduring security commitments to Asia, and since 1977 its trade across the Pacific has surpassed its trade across the Atlantic.

China, Japan and the United States all have strong unique traditions and equally strong national pride. The United States is, like Australia, a new nation formed from immigrants. We have scarcely two centuries of history while Chinese and Japanese civilizations count their history in millennia. China and the United States are large continents with considerable cultural and ethnic diversity, while Japan is insular and relatively homogeneous. The United States achieved modernization through private enterprise and individual initiative under a democratically elected government, while Japan and China made their

breakthroughs to modernization through government planning, strategic national investment and authoritarian leadership. The American nation was democratic from the beginning; Japan has been transformed from an authoritarian state into a democracy. China, although increasingly open, pluralistic, market oriented and democratic in the villages, is led by a small elite in the Communist Party. China and Japan are neighbours, while the US capital is far away. The Chinese and Japanese languages are based on Chinese characters, while the United States uses the alphabet. Although these three countries are expanding their base of shared understanding, they have nothing comparable to the common bond that European countries acquired from Roman law, the alphabet, Christianity and centuries of relations between nation states.

1947–1951

It is remarkable how quickly and completely China and the United States, which had been allied against a common enemy in World War II, became adversaries. In 1946–47, two major related events occurred: the start of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the outbreak of the civil war between the Chinese nationalists and Communists.

In retrospect it was perhaps not inevitable in 1946 that China and the United States would become enemies. Both Western and Chinese historians have found turning points at which leaders on both sides might have avoided all-out confrontation. Some Chinese historians argue that if the United States

had been more receptive, Mao Zedong might not have leaned so heavily toward the Soviets. Some US historians argue that if Mao had responded more positively to overtures from US Ambassador Leighton Stuart, the US government might have retained working relations with the Communists. Had Mao not entered the Korean War, the United States might not have protected Taiwan, and relations with the United States could have resumed sooner. Had the UN troops in Korea not crossed the 38th parallel, and had the United Nations heeded China's warnings about what would happen if troops moved toward the Yalu, total confrontation with China might have been avoided.

But the United States and the Chinese Communists had already been leaning away from each other before 1947. Anti-Communism was strong in the United States even in World War II when there was limited cooperation with the Soviet Union. Chinese Communists strongly opposed imperialism and neo-imperialism even when they cooperated with the nationalists and the United States. The Chinese Communists had worked with the Russians since the early 1920s, and in the 1930s and 1940s the United States had far deeper relations with Chiang Kai-shek and his government than with the Communists.

No leaders took the key decisions that might have avoided confrontation between China and the United States. Neither American nor Chinese leaders had the knowledge or vision they acquired some two decades later to seek a way to cooperate against the Soviet Union. With the entry of Chinese volunteers into the Korean War, the totalistic battle between Communism and the "free world" was joined and was not to be concluded until after 1969.

In 1947 the enmity between Japan and the United States changed with equal rapidity. In 1945 the Allied Forces occupying Japan conceived the noble mission of preventing another world war by making deeper and more fundamental changes than were made after World War I. Believing that democracies do not

cause war, they wanted to build strong roots for democracy. The Allied Occupation decided that the role of the Emperor would be only symbolic; the military would be disbanded; Diet members would be elected democratically and have vastly increased powers; a peace constitution would be introduced; the *zaibatsu* (financial groups) that had provided the economic engine for militarism would be split up; labour unions would be strengthened; and textbooks extolling militarism would be replaced by others supporting democracy. It was the world's most massive effort to change a nation. For seven years, forces that at their peak included half a million troops worked to strengthen democratic roots.

Having fought battles against fierce Japanese soldiers, the troops that first landed on Japan still thought of the Japanese as the enemy. Many wanted to exact revenge for the sneak attack on Pearl Harbour that had killed many of their fellow soldiers. But relations between the Allied forces and the Japanese began to improve within months. The Japanese, taught to expect that the occupying troops would rape their women and kill their children, were surprised when the troops passed out sweets and chewing gum to Japanese children. Western forces were surprised that an enemy they had seen as devious and villainous turned out to be courteous, cooperative and sometimes even loyal. Many Japanese civilians who had felt suppressed and deceived by their own military believed that the Allied Occupation provided a chance for Japan to change, and that by cooperating with the Occupation they could speed Japan's recovery and the end of the Occupation.

But what really altered US-Japan government relations was the Cold War and Sino-Soviet collaboration. In 1947, as George Kennan laid out the strategy for containing Communism and as the Chinese Communists won crucial battles against the nationalists, General MacArthur and his staff in Tokyo began to see that the Japanese might be useful allies in the war against Communism. To be sure there were differences of views

between those who wanted to push to the hilt the purging of war-time leaders and the dismantling of the *zaibatsu* and those who felt that moderation was required to give Japan the economic capacity to serve as a Western ally.

It is remarkable how rapidly US-Japan relations deepened between 1947 and 1951. Having renounced the use of military means to achieve its ends, Japan did not send troops to Korea but did provide logistical support, a wide variety of rear services and the transport of supplies and personnel. This September Japan and the United States will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the peace treaty that brought the Occupation to an end and structured an alliance that has remained firm ever since, even after the end of the Cold War.

From 1951 to 1971, Japan tried to build up trade with China. In this aim it was thwarted by US leaders who wanted to constrain trading with the enemy and by Chinese leaders who would not permit deep economic ties without political ties. In order to maintain the alliance with the United States, Japanese leaders were forced to limit trading and political relations with China.

1969–1978

A key starting point of Chinese Communist Party foreign policy analysts has been to identify the main enemy and then identify potential collaborators against that enemy. The main enemy in World War II had been Japan, in 1947 it was the nationalists and after 1950 it was the United States. In 1969, after threats of invasion from the Soviet Union in two border clashes, China concluded that Russia was its main enemy. The Chinese government decided to improve relations with Western Europe, Australia, Canada, and even the United States, to reduce the danger of Soviet attack.

Nixon and Kissinger, who could initially determine China policy with no consultation, believed China could be a useful ally against the Soviet Union and could help resolve the Vietnam War. Thus began one of the most fascinating diplomatic efforts in the latter half of the 20th century. Zhou Enlai and Henry

Kissinger, backed by Mao and Nixon, began to lay the basis for strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union.

When Kissinger secretly flew to China and announced that Nixon would soon visit, Japan felt betrayed. Japan had, under US pressure, fought China's entry to the United Nations and restrained its trade with China. Now, without notifying Japan, US leaders were rushing to Beijing. Japanese analysts explained that the hostilities between the two countries in the 1930s had resulted from intense competition in the Chinese market and that Kissinger's secrecy was designed to give US business a head start as China began opening up to the outside world. In fact Kissinger and Nixon in 1971 not only failed to notify the Japanese, but they failed to notify their own State Department. The real reason they kept their plans secret was because a leak might enable the Taiwan lobby in the United States, working with Congress, to spoil plans for the visit. Nixon shrewdly calculated that the excitement of his visit would pull Congress along and that with such firm anti-Communist credentials he would not be accused, as the Democrats had been in the late 1940s, of being soft on Communism.

Once Nixon's visit was announced, Japan was no longer constrained from improving its relations with China and sought to gain prompt access to the Chinese market. Eisaku Sato, then the longest serving prime minister in Japanese post-war history, had such bad relations with China that he could not have achieved rapprochement. Sato was promptly dumped and replaced by a new prime minister, Tanaka Kakuei, who could work with China. To make sure that Japan did not fall behind the United States in the Chinese market, Japan completed the normalisation of relations with China in scarcely more than a year.

There followed, from 1971 until 1989, an unusual period – the first time in history – when all three nations enjoyed good relations with each other. Once a geopolitical strategy brought them together, economic, cultural, academic and local community relations between

the three countries began to expand, slowly at first and then at an increased pace.

The growth of trust between China and the outside world paved the way for China's 1978 policy of reform and opening. To advance modernisation China wanted a benign trading environment in which it could acquire technology and management skills and expand export markets. It is no accident that China announced this policy the same month that China and the United States announced their agreement to normalise relations, and that normalisation and China's reform and opening both began in January 1979.

1989–1993

The basis for cordial relations between the three nations ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War. After China's crackdown on the Tiananmen Square democracy movement on 4 June 1989, the United States introduced sanctions and relations deteriorated.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War terminated the strategic rationale for the Sino-American and Sino-Japanese friendships. The end of the Cold War also led to an increased assertion of US values in foreign policy. As Henry Kissinger pointed out, US foreign policy has long involved some mixture of geopolitical strategy and assertion of US values. Theodore Roosevelt, for example, had a tough-minded geostrategic vision, and Woodrow Wilson asserted American values. During the Cold War, many US liberals believed that supporting dictators to achieve geopolitical aims was a betrayal of US values. The collapse of the Cold War destroyed the rationale for supporting dictators.

After the Tiananmen Incident, television viewers around the world came to think of Chinese leaders as tyrants. China became the target of America's new determination to stand up for something it believed in.

The Japanese public was also upset by China's crackdown on the protest movement but was far less moralistic

than the American public. Because of their own atrocities in China, the Japanese knew they were not in a strong position to lecture China about morality. Acutely aware of the costs of chaos, which they had witnessed in China in the 1930s, Japanese leaders were sympathetic with Chinese desires for order. They also placed a higher priority on economic interests. In response to global opinion, Japan did restrain trade and technology transfers to China, but was more prepared than the United States to be forthcoming to China.

The US president, George Bush, was more concerned with preserving working relations with China than was the US public. In deference to public opinion, Bush was overtly cool toward Chinese leaders, but quietly supportive of Japanese efforts to improve relations with China. China was eager to reduce the sanctions on trade and technology transfer, and saw an opportunity to weaken foreign constraints by expanding relations with Japan. Thus while formal state-to-state relations between the United States and China were on hold from 1989 until 1994, the relationship China had with Japan was far less affected. In fact Japanese leaders decided this would be an opportune time for the Emperor to have a safe and productive visit to China. The visit of Emperor Akihito in 1992 went well. His carefully worded apologies appeared to lay the basis for continued good relations with China.

By 1994, however, as other countries began to resume relations with China, Japan no longer had such a special role to play. The difficult issues that had troubled Sino-Japanese relations, particularly Japan's World War II record, came to the fore again.

The post-1993 period has been a less stable and more troubled time for relations between all three countries. Let us examine each side of the triangle.

Sino-Japanese Relations

The tensions between Japan and China erupted most visibly in 1998 when President Jiang Zemin visited Japan. The rare visit of the paramount Chinese

leader could have been an occasion for great strides in the relationship, as Deng Xiaoping's visit to Japan had been in late 1978. The foreign ministries of Japan and China tried to put a good spin on Jiang Zemin's visit, but in the media and among the public, especially in Japan, it was considered a major failure. Why did the visit fail?

One reason was that it was such a striking contrast to the enormously successful visit of Kim Dae Jong immediately preceding Jiang's visit. Originally Jiang was scheduled to visit Japan before Kim Dae Jong did, but China announced that because of serious flooding at the time, Jiang Zemin felt he must postpone the visit. When he was in Japan, Kim Dae Jong had an enormous impact on relations between Korea and Japan. Part of the time he spoke in Japanese. He publicly thanked his Japanese friends who worked to save his life when the Korean spy agency, the KCIA, kidnapped him in Japan and prepared to kill him. He announced that it was time to look forward, not backward, and that Japanese and Koreans must learn to work together. After this visit the Japanese public, as reflected in public opinion polls, considered Kim Dae Jong the greatest Asian leader of the time. Although Japan's occupation of Korea and the way Japanese textbooks treated this period continued to stir feelings in Korea, attitudes and relations between the two countries underwent a sea change as a result of Kim Dae Jong's visit.

Jiang Zemin's speeches in Japan a few weeks later reflected the bitter anger that Chinese leaders and public feel about Japan's failure to make a full accounting of its atrocities. Jiang pointedly criticised Japanese political leaders who visited the Yasukuni Shrine to pay respect for Japanese soldiers who died in the war. He repeatedly demanded further apologies, even at a dinner given for him by Emperor Akihito. Jiang, who had not been well briefed on Japanese attitudes, found out too late that the Japanese had become increasingly annoyed with his attacks. His approach was a striking contrast with Kim Dae Jong's, who was

ready to put the past behind him. The Japanese made a written apology to Kim, but Prime Minister Obuchi decided not to offer Jiang a written apology – Obuchi's popularity in Japan shot up as a result.

The confrontation during Jiang Zemin's visit was a culmination of issues that had been simmering between China and Japan since 1993. From China's perspective, Japan's failure to apologise for its war crimes, as Germany had done, heightened suspicions that Japan was plotting to become a strong independent military power. The Chinese media frequently denounced the speeches of right-wing Japanese politicians that belittled the atrocities in Nanjing, the Japanese textbooks whitewashing Japanese aggression, and the visits by Japanese politicians to the Yasukuni Shrine. In 1995, on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, when the Chinese press ran a major campaign calling on the Chinese people never to forget Japan's atrocities, the Japanese became more pessimistic about the future of Sino-Japanese relations.

The decision by the United States and Japan to review and reaffirm their security treaty in 1994–95 strengthened the belief of many Chinese that the two countries were uniting against a rising China. These fears were heightened in 1996 when President Clinton visited Japan to announce the reaffirmation of the treaty after the two years of intensive discussions. Some Chinese think tanks argued that the Japan's purpose was to acquire high-level military technology from the United States in preparation for going independent militarily. Chinese criticisms upset the Japanese and strengthened the hand of the small group in Japan who wanted a stronger military.

Many Japanese business leaders, aware of Chinese sentiments, have made long-term investments in China that had not been initially profitable. As investments became profitable, local Chinese governments increased the *zashui*, literally miscellaneous taxes, which some foreigners translate as extortion. When the Chinese government revised the central tax code, reducing the

capacity of local governments to give tax breaks, many Japanese firms complained that local governments went back on promises about the size and duration of tax holidays they had used to attract Japanese investment.

From Japan's perspective, its generous aid packages to China, far larger than Japan gave to any other country and far larger than any other country gave to China, were a partial atonement for World War II atrocities and a substitute for reparations to which China had renounced its claims. Some Chinese officials understood Japan's generosity but it was not communicated widely to the Chinese public. With China's economy growing by approximately 10 per cent a year and the Japanese economy stagnating, many Japanese have wondered why they should continue to give aid. When China ignored Japanese requests to halt nuclear testing, Japan threatened to cut off aid until China stopped testing. The Chinese government protested so vehemently that Japan reluctantly resumed aid, but before long China stopped nuclear testing and signed the test ban treaty.

Japan's willingness to take a "low posture" toward China began to change in the mid-1990s. While older Japanese felt deep remorse about World War II, many younger people wondered why they should be apologising again and again for something that happened before they were born. The Dutch had done horrible things in Indonesia, Americans had killed native Indians and the British had committed atrocities in their colonies. World opinion no longer demanded that they continue to apologise. Why must only Japan be asked to apologise? Many Japanese became cynical about Chinese demands, viewing them as manipulations to whip up anti-Japanese feeling in China and elsewhere in Asia or as a bargaining tool to obtain more aid, better terms for investment and greater transfers of technology.

Even more importantly, changing Japanese attitudes to China reflected a reappraisal of China's potential. In the 1950s and 1960s, most Japanese did not

share the belief of US officials that China was enormously dangerous, for in the two previous decades they had witnessed Chinese weaknesses – political and economic as well as military. As recently as the late 1980s, Japanese businesspeople spoke with condescension about China's economic capacities. By the mid-1990s, after several years of double-digit Chinese economic growth, Japan looked at China quite differently. For the first time in modern history, Japan could imagine a powerful Chinese state with a powerful military. As the only major country that had denounced its right to produce atomic weapons and develop offensive military capacities, Japan could imagine China using military intimidation to achieve its political goals.

Japanese and Chinese perceptions of each other are not only shaped by their World War II history and concerns about each other's military capacity, but at a deeper level by their historical views about their proper place in the world. The Chinese have long believed China to be the great civilisation of Asia and that Japan is a less civilized offshoot. Japan's century of domination, beginning with its victory in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95, led many in Japan to feel that the two countries' positions on the hierarchy of civilizations have been reversed. Many Chinese find Japanese successes and sense of superiority an affront. China would now like to resume what it considers its rightful place as the leading civilisation of Asia. This will require some adjustment on both sides.

Despite growing tensions, the trade, investment, cultural, academic and local community exchanges between the two countries have continued to grow. Paradoxically, economic and cultural relations are particularly strong in areas where Japanese imperialism was deeply rooted – in the northeast, where Japanese imperialists established Manchukuo, and in Shanghai, where they enjoyed the privileges of an international settlement. Local community exchanges to preserve goodwill are sometimes less than open about annoyances on both sides, but the vigour of these exchanges and the

businesslike relations that go on despite changes in the overall political mood, help provide a buffer during times of political tension.

Sino-American Relations

In US presidential elections, the challenger attacks the incumbent party for its foreign policies as well as for its domestic politics. US presidents have found they need to work with China, but because US attitudes to China have become more negative, they are accused of being too close to China. In the 1992 presidential election, Bill Clinton challenged President George Bush for coddling the "butchers of Beijing". After becoming president, Clinton initially remained true to his campaign rhetoric, announcing he would not grant most-favoured-nation status to China the following year unless China made progress in human rights. Soon Clinton realised, just as previous presidents had, that he needed China's cooperation on many issues, including trade, North Korea and nuclear proliferation. In May 1994, little more than a year after taking office, and despite a State Department report that China's had made no progress with human rights, the president announced the continuation of China's most-favoured-nation status. The policy of engagement with China that had begun with President Nixon has continued almost uninterrupted for some three decades because each president has recognized that it is in America's national interest.

The drama of Tiananmen, China's rapid growth and the realisation that China may within decades be the world's second-largest economy, with a strong military, have made China a salient issue in US politics. China has become a lightning rod for human rights organizations, anti-abortion groups and labour unions, to say nothing of the Tibetan and Taiwan lobbies.

The anti-China coalition in US politics has brought together strange bedfellows. On the left are those critical of China's human rights record, of its oppression of Tibetan and other minorities and of its labour practices. On the other end of the

spectrum is the Christian right that opposes Chinese abortion practices and its restrictions on Christians and missionaries, the Taiwan lobby, the Tibetan lobby and those who stand for a strong US defence posture. Many of these groups are relatively small but determined single-issue lobbies. The American business community has so many interests it cannot focus on China all the time, but when a major issue comes to the fore, it can be very effective in mobilising strong political support. On the two big issues it has really cared about in the past decade – the continuation of China's most-favoured-nation status in 1994 and China's entry to the World Trade Organization in 2000 – it rallied support and easily defeated the coalition of small anti-Chinese pressure groups.

For the Chinese government, the main issue in the bilateral relationship has been US support for Taiwan. Without America's support, Taiwan is much more likely to work out an agreement with the mainland. With its support, Taiwan might gain the confidence to declare independence, a possibility totally unacceptable to China's most fundamental instincts about nationhood. The totalitarian military style of Chiang Kai-Shek and his son Chiang Ching-Kuo had never endeared these leaders to US liberals, but by 1987, as opposition parties were allowed and military emergency rules were abolished, US opinion toward Taiwan greatly improved. After the Tiananmen Incident two years later, the contrast between Taiwanese democracy and mainland totalitarianism gave Taiwan great leverage in US public opinion.

After Lee Teng-Hui became Taiwan's first locally born president, he began pushing for more independence and greater international recognition. Mainland Chinese feared that the United States would alter its acknowledgment of the "one China" principle and provide security to Taiwan, allowing it to declare independence. Since the normalisation of their relations in 1979, China and the United States had an understanding that high-level Taiwan officials would not be

allowed to visit the United States. When the US government allowed President Lee Teng-Hui to stop in Hawaii on transit to Mexico in May 1994, it imposed such severe constraints on his activity that Lee used the occasion to generate enormous sympathy from the US public. The next year the US Congress almost unanimously supported Lee's visit to his alma mater, Cornell. The Chinese government expressed grave concern about the growth of the Taiwan independence movement, and to show its seriousness shot missiles off the coast of Taiwan. The United States, convinced that its credibility as a defender of Asian security would be at risk if it did not respond, sent two aircraft carrier task forces to the vicinity of Taiwan. This incident forced both China and the United States to consider seriously the consequences of collision. Broad consultations followed, and the relationship reached new heights when President Clinton visited China for nine days in 1998.

Despite the warming of the relationship at the official level, US domestic criticism of Chinese human rights practices continued. Views of China were reinforced when the Cox Committee made allegations of Chinese thefts of US military technology. When the United States bombed Kosovo, China was very concerned that the reason given – domestic suppression of minorities – could be used to justify military action against China for its suppression of the Tibetans. Thus China's mood was already very tense when the United States bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade – a bombing Americans cannot believe was intentional and the Chinese cannot believe was accidental.

Tensions revived after George W. Bush became president. The Chinese, already concerned by his campaign rhetoric that China should be treated as a competitor, were upset by his approval of substantial military sales to Taiwan, his announcement that he would do what was necessary to support Taiwan, and his plans for missile defence systems. The mid-air collision between a US spy

plane and a Chinese fighter jet near Hainan island in April provoked strong patriotic responses both in China and the United States.

In the past decade, China has continued to expand domestic freedoms and the rule of law. US criticism of China's human rights violations, its policy on Taiwan or Tibet and its treatment of religious groups has at times protected individual Chinese under attack from their government but is more often counterproductive in pushing the Chinese government to crack down further to prevent further opposition.

In short, the end of geopolitical cooperation, the crackdown in Tiananmen Square, and the sustained growth that has created visions of Chinese power has led to a new uneasy period after the long period of positive relations between 1971 and 1989. The mutual worries and frustrations have restricted the improvement of relations, but the recognition of deep common interests in an increasingly interdependent world has thus far placed limits on the deterioration of relations.

US–Japan Relations

In the 1990s economic tensions between Japan and the United States have been greatly reduced. In the late 1980s, the Japanese economy seemed so vigorous that Japanese were buying up property around the world and challenging the United States' dominance in high technology. Many Americans, not only manufacturers and bankers, but the American public, feared America's position would be overtaken by Japan. This fear was reflected in the antagonism between US and Japanese trade negotiators.

By the early 1990s, US automotive and semiconductor industries had regained their momentum, the US software industry had extended its global leadership and Japan's economy was sliding deeper into the doldrums. The fear of Japanese economic power subsided and so did the depth of sentiment toward what were considered unfair Japanese trade practices. Furthermore, these trade issues were

increasingly being taken up in multilateral trade negotiations, reducing the pressure on bilateral negotiations.

In 1994, as the Japanese government started the planning cycle for its next mid-term defence plan and began discussing the revision of the security guidelines, Japanese officials were very troubled because US commitments were unclear and they feared that the United States, which had already weakened its commitments after the end of the Vietnam War, would continue to pull out forces. Japanese officials began to consider hedging their bets, and some US officials were concerned that Japan might assume it could no longer count on US forces and speed up its independent capacities, weakening the alliance.

In 1994 there was also an urgent reason to solidify US–Japan security cooperation. The United States was putting pressure on North Korea to close its nuclear reprocessing facilities, and North Korea was threatening a military response. The United States and Japan therefore intensified their security discussions, not only on how to respond to the North Korean threat, but also on how to establish a long-term security framework for Asia. These talks involved Japanese and US defence and foreign relations specialists at various levels in the government. Early in autumn 1995, Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Defence Secretary William Perry met with their Japanese counterparts and confirmed a security alliance that would remain robust. The new rationale was not to prepare for an enemy but to provide regional stability and to respond to emergencies such as terrorism and piracy. In the spring of 1996, President Clinton travelled to Tokyo to formalize the agreements reached at the lower levels. Even though Japanese politics in the 1990s was in a state of flux, the commitment to the security alliance across the political spectrum was adequate to provide the necessary political underpinnings.

Japan announced that its forces would continue to be strictly defensive, but that the defence perimeter would be widened

to include the area surrounding Japan. Advances in missile technology have meant that effective defence will require interception before missiles hit Japan. In the Korean War, Japan transported supplies and forces to Korea, but since then it has been unclear what role Japan would play in an emergency on the Korean peninsula. The new risks of conflict in the region have led Japan to clarify its role in the region in such an emergency.

In the Gulf War, oil-dependent Japan was severely criticized for being slow in supporting the United States. In the late 1980s, particularly, when the Japanese economy was strong, the US public would not have tolerated the risking of US lives in a conflict, especially in Asia, if Japan's only contribution was financial. This mobilized Japan into contributing to UN peacekeeping forces, but it remains reluctant to send troops abroad.

In the US–Japan security dialogues in 1994–96, the only discussion involving China concerned how to bring it into a cooperative framework for regional security. There was no discussion about how to respond to China as an enemy. It is true that in the 1990s, Japan has grown increasingly uneasy about the expansion of Chinese military capacities. When President Clinton visited China in 1998 without stopping in Japan, and without mentioning the relationship with Japan while in China, many feared that the United States was allying with China instead of Japan. Weak US reaction to North Korean missile launchings added to Japanese fears of abandonment.

Japan's uneasiness about America's long-term intentions and increasing Chinese military capacities has been compounded by its own domestic political and economic gridlock. Japan is still the dominant economy in Asia, whether measured by gross national product, technological development, overseas investment, foreign trade or participation in international economic and financial gatherings. But the Japanese are growing increasingly concerned about the prospects for domestic industries, as Japanese

companies shift production to lower-cost destinations in China, including production in heavy industry and high technology. The success of scientists of Chinese ancestry working abroad but keeping in touch with scientists in China, and the expansion of research centres and scientific training programs in China, have heightened Japanese concerns about their capacity to compete in the long run.

When the new US administration announced increased emphasis on US–Japan relations, many Japanese worried that high US expectations of Japan might lead to disappointment with Japan's inability to overcome domestic political gridlock on key issues. Some Japanese remain concerned that America's efforts to increase Japan's participation in the missile defence system could cause problems for its relationship with China. But they appreciate that the increased attention from high-level US officials and expanded dialogue has reduced the expectation gap by lowering US hopes that Japan will expand its contribution to regional and global security.

You might argue that I have been describing not a triangle but three separate bilateral relationships. This may be a fair characterisation, for until now most officials in the three countries have thought bilaterally. But I hope it is clear from my comments that the fates of the three countries are interlinked and that we need to give more thought to the triangle.

The visits of President Clinton to Japan in 1996 and to China in 1998 illustrate the problems of thinking only bilaterally. Clinton's visit to Japan caused anxieties in China and his visit to China caused anxieties in Japan, making cooperation on key issues more difficult. More high-level consultations should have been held with the other nation before and after the visits.

Issues concerning the Korean peninsula will require close consultation between Russia and many other regional powers but especially between these three powers. If tensions on the peninsula continue to ease, a key issue will be the

decrease of US forces in Korea and Japan. If the United States can maintain good relations with China as North Korea opens up, it should be possible to continue a US force structure in Korea and Japan that China would not consider threatening.

Missile defence will be a key issue in the years ahead as technology moves from research and development to deployment. It is unrealistic to expect that technological advances will be halted. Any American leader, confronted with the question of whether to invest in a technology that can help defend the American people, is likely to make the investment if the technology is promising. For China, a missile defence system would be anathema if it gave Taiwan the assurance that it could go independent or if it persuaded the United States that the existence of Chinese missiles could no longer deter US attacks on China. If China feels confident of its ability to deter Taiwan from declaring independence and the United States from launching attacks on China, then limited missile defence systems could help stabilise the region. If not, then China is likely to speed up weapons development, and Japan may then respond, leading to an unstable and therefore highly dangerous arms race. It follows that it is critical to work out arrangements where both China and Japan can feel confident of their capacity to deter outside threats.

Some of the greatest threats to rational foreign policy arise from domestic politics in each country. China is confronted with 100 million migrants, a growing body of unemployed workers laid off from state enterprises, public outrage at corruption and weak welfare nets. Leaders who worry about keeping public order and who know that ideology has lost its unifying force may be tempted to stir up anti-foreign, nationalist feelings. Sophisticated Chinese media managers no longer need to rely on crude anti-foreign denunciations. They can fan the fires of nationalism simply by widely circulating outrageous statements by US Congress members and quotations from Japanese textbooks that belittle atrocities against China.

Thus far China has been restrained in criticizing the new Bush administration's sales of weapons to Taiwan, its plans for missile defence, and Bush's announcement that he would do what is necessary to defend Taiwan, but it is unclear how long the restraint will continue.

In the United States, concern about China's growing military capacities, its spying on US high technology, the jailing and execution of dissidents and members of religious groups, and crackdowns in Tibet can mobilize US public opinion, especially if combined with dramatic television footage. When coordination with other countries seems slow, US leaders confident about US military and technological superiority may be tempted to make unilateral decisions that respond to the public mood.

Japanese politicians, frustrated at continued Chinese criticism and the excessive presence of US military bases, are tired of taking a low posture to China and the United States. Will constitutional revision and continued Chinese military build-up lead Japan to expand its military capacity or to go nuclear? Will continued political gridlock and economic stagnation cause the Japanese public to turn to outspoken anti-foreign leaders such as Ishihara Shintaro?

The danger is that domestic political extremism in one country could stimulate extremist responses in the other countries and spiral out of control.

What are the chances that these domestic problems could lead to instability and conflict between the three powers? I believe the risk is small. Chinese leaders have learned the lesson of 1919 when massive demonstrations against Japan turned quickly to demonstrations against the government for its inability to stand up against Japan. They are likely to work to keep domestic protests in bound. Even young Japanese know where militarism led Japan in the 1930s and where good foreign relations and access to global markets brought them after the war. In the United States, democratic forces may be slow to respond to excesses, but the capacity of informed government officials, intellectuals, the business community and national politics to counter extremism remain strong.

On many issues the interests of China, Japan and the United States are alike, providing powerful motivation for leaders pursuing their national interests to work together. All three countries need stability to boost economic investment and trade and build cooperation for controlling environmental degradation, counteracting terrorism, smuggling and piracy, limiting proliferation and

maintaining regional peacekeeping. Leaders of these countries acting rationally are likely to continue to work together to maintain stability while building a stronger regional order.

The challenge for the US–China–Japan triangle is to create the positive synergy that the three nations enjoyed from 1971 to 1989, in the absence of a common enemy. The United States and Japan should use their alliance to expand trust and cooperation with China so that all three powers can adjust and share responsibility as China continues to grow and as its role continues to expand.

It is now a different era than in 1971–89. No longer can a small number of leaders make key decisions without broader public discussion. I am optimistic that the three countries can achieve this synergy, not only because it is in each country's interests. I am optimistic because I believe that businesspeople and academics in the three countries can help shape public opinion and help overcome the narrow domestic political pressures that have the potential to pull us apart. But there are still enough risks that we need all the assistance we can get, from public and private sources, and from large from large nations and small.

Recent Conferences and Seminars

The Seventh CSAA Biennial Conference

by Rafe de Crespigny

The Seventh Biennial Conference of the Chinese Studies Association of Australia was held at University House from 5–7 July 2001. Established to encourage research and teaching on all aspects of Chinese studies — including anthropology, economics, geography, history, language, law, linguistics, politics, sociology and literature — the Association has several hundred members, including university academics, school teachers, librarians and members of the public and government. Conferences have been held in most states of Australia, but the Seventh Biennial Conference was the first to take place in Canberra. As a deliberate policy, the cost of attendance was kept low,

registration and enrolment were largely carried out by email and the Internet. With volunteer work, and the support of University House, attendance reached almost 200 (well above that of previous years), with members coming from all states of Australia, from China and southeast Asia, Europe and the United States. Some 120 papers were presented in over 40 sessions and panels, on topics ranging from early Chinese history and literature, through the late imperial and modern Republican periods to political and economic debates of the present day, including the conflicts of the Falun Gong and the questions of Tibet and Taiwan. There were special sessions on the problems

of maintaining library collections and on the teaching of Chinese language, and several papers dealt with overseas Chinese and the diaspora in Australia and elsewhere.

The conference was opened by Mr Gary Humphries, Chief Minister of the ACT, with a keynote speech by Professor Stuart Harris, former head of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and chair of the Australia-China Council. In discussing the impact of globalisation upon the People's Republic of China (PRC), Professor Harris emphasised the changes brought by the reforms of Deng Xiaoping, the limited role now seen for the People's Liberation Army — though still insisting on Taiwan as part of PRC territory — and the importance of US technology for China's development in an opening world. Despite some US anxieties reflecting the old Cold War, Professor Harris argued that China needs a peaceful environment and had in fact appeared comparatively restrained during the spy-plane incident and other potential sources of tension.

In a second major address, the annual Morrison Lecture of ANU, Professor Ezra Vogel of Harvard discussed the complexities of Chinese, Japanese and US relations since

the Second World War. His conclusion noted that: "The challenge for the US-China-Japan triangle is to create the positive synergy that the three nations enjoyed from 1971–89, without having a common enemy. The crux will be for the United States and Japan ... to expand trust and cooperation with China so that all three powers can adjust and share responsibility as China continues to grow and as its role continues to expand."

Besides the regular program of the Congress, major ancillary events included the exhibition of glass-works by Sunny Wang in the Drill Hall Gallery, where a reception for the conference was hosted by Mr Timothy Yang, Representative of Taiwan in Australia, and the exhibition on China at the Menzies Library, a co-operative presentation from the holdings of ANU and the National Library. At a special film showing in University House, members had the opportunity to see the director's cut of Longbow Films' study of the Tiananmen Incident in 1989.

The chief concern of the Association is the spread of real knowledge about the Chinese world; the Conference in Canberra did a great deal to encourage that ambition.

The International Conference on Chinese Literature for the 21st Century

by Jon Eugene von Kowallis

The International Conference on Chinese Literature for the 21st Century was held in Sydney from 7-8 August 2001. The conference was chaired by Jon von Kowallis (UNSW), and was convened at the University of New South Wales by the Department of Chinese and Indonesian, UNSW; the Department of Chinese at the University of Sydney; and the League of Diasporic Scholars (Lü-Ao Zhongguo Renwenkexue Xuezhè Liányìhuì). The conference was attended by 23 scholars from various universities and research institutes in China including Qian Gurong of the Society for the Study of Chinese and Foreign Literary Theory (Zhong-Wai Wenyi Lilun Xuehui); Zhu Liyuan, Liu Kangde, Gao Yuanbao of Fudan University; Wang Wenying, Director of the Shanghai Institute for Literary Research (Shanghai Wenxue Yanjiusuo); Zhong Xiaoyi, Director of the Guangdong Wenxue Yanjiusuo; Liu Denghan, Director of the Fujian Huawen Wenxue Yanjiuhui; Yu Daxiang, Director of the Shijie Huawen Sanwen Yanjiusuo at the Hainan Shifan Xueyuan; Prof. Gu Yuanqing, Director of the Shijie Huawen Wenxue Yanjiusuo at Zhongnan Cai Jing Zheng Fa Daxue; Prof. Luo Kequn, Director of the Research Institute for World Hakka Literature (Shijie Kejia Wenxue Yanjiusuo) at Guangzhou Waiyu Waimao Daxue; Prof. Guo Yanli, Director of the Association for the Study of Literature from the Recent Historical Period (Zhongguo Jindai Wenxue Xuehui) attached to the Wenxue Yuan at Shandong University; Prof. Yu Xiande, Director of the Wenxue Yuan at Guangdong's Swatow (Xiantou) University; Prof. Wang

Xiangyun of Shanghai's Huadong Shifan Daxue; A/Prof. Wu Yiqi, Chairman of Xiantou University's Centre for Research on Overseas Chinese Literature (Haiwai Huawen Wenxue Yanjiu Zhongxin); Liu Ling and Wang Ziqi, editors at the University Press of Huadong Shifan Daxue in Shanghai; academic scholars from various universities in Australia including Anita Chang (Macquarie University), Dr. Lily Lee and Dr. Wang Yiyang (University of Sydney), Jon von Kowallis (UNSW, Chair and Convenor), Philip Lee, Dr. Zhong Yong and Dr. Teri Silvio (UNSW); 16 scholars, writers and journalists from the League of Diasporic Scholars, including Prof. Ma Bai, former director of the Zhongguo Wenyi Lilun Yanjiuhui; Lu Baotai, former deputy chairperson of the Shanghai Gaoxiao Xiju Yanjiuhui; literary critic Dr. He Yuhuai; Zhang Aolie, former deputy secretary of the Guangdong Writers Association; Bing Fu, poet and directory board member of the Shanghai Zuojiā Xiehui; Huang Yonglian, Taiwan poet and Chairman of the Sydney Chinese Writers Association (Xueli Huawen Zuojiā Xiehui); Prof. Xin Xianxi, formerly vice-director of the Association for Research on Chinese Prose Writings (Zhongguo Sanwen Yanjiuhui); He Danni, former directing board member of the Zhongguo Tangdai Wenxue Xiehui and Chuci Wenxue Xuehui; Mr. Huang Huiyuan, diasporic Chinese writer from Cambodia and senior journalist from the Melbourne Chinese-language press Aozhou ribao; Manjia Lo, woman poet and journalist for Yazhou Xingqi Tian (Asian Sunday), a Chinese-language weekly in Sydney.

Prof. Luo Denghan, a specialist in overseas Chinese literature stressed the necessity of understanding the history of the lives and experiences of Chinese abroad and particularly the changes in belief structures that exposure to non-Chinese ideas and belief systems has brought about.

Prof. Luo Kequn examined the late-Qing verse of Hakka diplomat and consul Huang Zunxian in terms of how it reflects on the life of Hakka community. Prof. Guo Yanli spoke on literary translation from Western sources into Chinese during the jindai period, focusing on later Qing and early Republican-era translators such as Lin Shu, Su Manshu and Ma Junwu from the perspective of *minzu qingjie* and *bentü hua*, asserting that their adaptation of foreign works into native forms has been undervalued by representatives of the May 4th tradition, and that they represent a direct link with the present (*dangdai*) era.

In the convenor's address, Dr. Kowallis held that the role of Chinese literature in the present century would become increasingly interlinked with diasporic themes; to be responsible to the readership at home it would have to convey realistic and non-sensationalized accounts of the ups and downs of life abroad back to a domestic audience in China. Participants debated the definition and understanding of what constitutes Chinese literature today – is it literature written in Chinese or literature of the Chinese people written in any language? The question was posed whether or not Pearl Buck's work in English might one day come to be considered Chinese literature written by a minority person living in China; or whether or not

English could be understood as a minority language in China. The role of writers such as Jin Yong, Qiong Yao, Pai Hsien-yung, Yu Li-hua, Eileen Chang, Amy Tan and Maxine Hong Kingston were also considered, alongside Wang Shuo and Lu Xun. One group of papers examined opera and another contemporary literature. A second paper by Dr. Kowallis examined recent stagings of different versions of *Mudan ting* within the context of the role of high culture in the diaspora and critiqued the theoretical debate over "who owns culture?"

Dr. Lily Lee (University of Sydney) took a new look at Lu Xiaoman and her relationship with Xu Zhimo in view of materials which have recently come to light and did so taking into account feminist and cultural studies theories. Dr. Zhong Yong (UNSW) presented a semiotic critique of Peking Opera Painted Faces. It analysed how formal signifiers (color and shape of the faces) were fixed to the cultural signified (good, evil, loyal, cunning, etc.) in Peking Opera and related folklore. It also examined a number of "common Chinese biases against change, uncertainty, disloyalty, etc." Dr. Wang Yiyan's (Sydney) paper discussed the short stories of Xu Kun, a researcher, novelist, poet and literary critic at the Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. The focus was on the subjectivity of Chinese intellectuals and their social repositioning in the 1990s. Selected papers from the conference will be revised and considered for publication by the university press of Hua Dong Shifan Daxue in Shanghai.

Yang Lian Revisits Sydney – Notes on His Talk and Poetry Reading

by Jon Eugene von Kowallis

Yang Lian, prominent dissident poet and former resident of Sydney, returned to Australia from London on the invitation of the James Joyce Foundation to speak and read poetry on 16 October in the University Club at the University of Sydney. Yang addressed the audience in fluent English, declaiming his verses in high stage Mandarin. The poems were translated into English by Mabel Lee, who, in an effective switch of roles suggested on the spot by Yang Lian, read first.

Yang Lian told the audience he had been referred to by all sorts of labels over the years since he came into exile in 1989: a "Chinese New Zealand poet," an "international poet," etc. Nevertheless, the main role he saw for himself was simply to write literature, not to fall into an identity. The last time he lived here in Sydney was in 1993. That was an important year for his writing but a bad year for him personally because of the realization that the exile after Tiananmen could become a permanent one – to be in the West as a Chinese poet is difficult, as the case of Gu Cheng (who killed his wife and then committed suicide while

living in rural New Zealand). "That year I wrote the poem 'Darknesses,'" he said, voicing special emphasis on the plural form of the English translation of his poem *Heian men* (Gate of darkness).

That year he also completed a sequence called "Where the Sea Stands Still" (*Da hai tingzhi zhi chu*). Yang explained, somewhat reminiscent of *Heshang*, that he believes Chinese culture, at least the "official" culture, is based on earth – the yellow earth of north China, so that "sea" was once nothing more than a word to him. As a poet, he had tried to write about the sea but he still felt a distance from it – he could not "touch" it. "My life on the road was like life with no roots", he said, "but Sydney was the first place I came to live after my exile began and it is so close to the sea. Once I went to Bondi and looked at the ocean from a cliff. It was there that I got the structure of the poem – it has four sections – like the layers of the cliff, one steeper than the other and that in turn seemed unending, like a symbol of my own daily life...the shore becomes the shore from which we launch ourselves. It is a comment on the

distance within ourselves – the distance we create within our own spirit. When I went to Scotland and saw the metal-dark color of the sea there, that made me realize how blue the sea was here and how the poem is permeated with blue. The whole poem was situated in the geography of Sydney. In a way it is about Chinese writers in exile – what we should do and whom we should be.”

strive to catch the concrete moment or movement, but the Chinese language is more abstract, therefore it lends itself to expressing situations.” Yang has come to feel that “Chinese time references are not clear – some people say things like ‘Chairman Mao is the same as Qin Shihuang’ – to me the concept of time is situated in the language. I try to show an understanding of this in the forms I use in my writings. I wrote a long poem from 1994-1997 called ‘Concentric Circles’. It is in five chapters, each with three parts. I wrote another from 1985-1989, which was almost impossible to translate, but Mabel did a great and heroic job on it (slated to come out in a few weeks from Sun & Moon Press in Los Angeles). In that and ‘Concentric Circles’ I did a ‘builder’s job’ in terms of the forms of literature. This [concern with form] is of particular importance for Chinese poets because it has been the modus of the autocratic system to force us to lower our value standards. We have to start from that zero point and prove ourselves by our own writing, especially in the creative forms – to show what the real contemporary Chinese literature is.”

Front row, clockwise from right – Yang Lian, Lily Lee, Jon von Kowallis, Chung-hou Lee.

Regarding the poem “What We Gathered from Exile” he remarked in a characteristically self-reflexive fashion: “We all know what we lost, but I want to talk about what we got and how we should continue our writing. In exile we have lost a supporting society like what we had in China in the 1980s, but this is a chance to develop our writing and concentrate on our own language – to create a consciousness of language – Chineseness or Yang-lish [Author’s note: by “Yang-lish” Yang Lian means his own idiolect in English], it cannot simply be ordinary Chinese – I want to write in my own language. The nature of the language shows the limits but also the possibilities for my writing. Chinese verbs don’t change according to singular and plural, so it might be said that European languages

He then read excerpts from “Where the Sea Stands Still”, beginning (in Mabel Lee’s translation):

Go straight along King Street
Turn right at Enmore Road
No. 14 Cambridge Street
The sea’s tongue licks into the long avenue
An old house reveals
The lure of all places for spying on us...

which he explained as tracing his way home in 1993 from the University of Sydney, but at the same time transferring this highly personal geography to the universal.

Other poems read with Mabel Lee’s translations included: “Record of Twin Cities” (*Shuang cheng ji*), “Ten Years” (*Shi nian*), “Harmonica” (*Kou qin*), and “At a Right Angle to Paper” (*Xie zhi chuizhi de fangxiang*).

☞ ARC Grants Results for 2002 ☞

The outcomes for the 2002 ARC Grants were announced recently. The following are successful applicants in Chinese Studies:

Administering Organisation: Australian Catholic University
Dr Louise Edwards

Title: Citizenship, Governance and Gender: Chinese Women in Political Action

2002: \$37,500 **2003:** \$64,000 **2004:** \$85,609

Teaching Relief - Dr LP Edwards

Category: 4301 - HISTORICAL STUDIES

Summary: The project provides the first book-length analysis of Chinese women’s involvement in politics in Greater China (PRC, Hong Kong, Taiwan, ROC) since 1900. Currently, Chinese women’s participation within formal, informal and civil society politics is poorly understood. My project examines crucial interactions between discursive notions of citizenship and gender in the Chinese cultural context. I also provide a comprehensive examination of structural factors influencing women’s political engagement. My project will be the first in

2002: \$38,000 **2003:** \$31,500 **2004:** \$24,485

Teaching Relief - Dr G Davies

Category: 4203 - CULTURAL STUDIES

Summary: Polemical and combative rhetoric, as well as tactics of dispute and provocation, are an integral part of key debates that have shaped a century of modern Chinese thought. This study is the first attempt to survey and analyse intellectual contestations and controversies in twentieth-century and contemporary China in relation to their publication in different forms of media (especially electronic media) that have been available to Chinese intellectuals and the concerned public. We expect to provide a new critical account of Chinese intellectual history and contribute to knowledge of the socio-political and cultural impacts of new media in a non-Western context.

Administering Organisation: Monash University

Prof Bruce Jacobs

Title: *Democratising Taiwan*

2002: \$25,000 **2003:** \$35,000 **2004:** \$31,500

Category: 3601 - POLITICAL SCIENCE

Summary: On 18 March 2000, over 12.6 million Taiwanese voters cast their ballots and elected two former political prisoners, candidates of the opposition political party, as president and vice-president. This peaceful transfer of power from government to opposition marked a key stage in a thirty year history of liberalisation and transition to democracy. How did Taiwan's political system change from being one of Asia's most authoritarian regimes to one of its most democratic? This project seeks to explore and answer the many aspects raised by this question. The answers have relevance to Australia's peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Administering Organisation: The University of Melbourne

Dr Michael Dutton

Title: *The Paichusuo (the Chinese police station): How Governments Construct Private Lives*

2002: \$47,000 **2003:** \$90,000 **2004:** \$124,000

Category: 4299 - OTHER LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Summary: Employing the architecture of a Chinese police station to frame a series of questions about the policing of identity, this study could best be described as ethnography in a dual register. First, it is the only ethnographic study of a Chinese police station ever undertaken. Second, it employs the insights gained from this close scrutiny of grass roots level policing to raise a broader range of more philosophically orientated questions about governmentality and the social construction of subjectivity and identity.

Administering Organisation: The University of Melbourne

Dr Yongxian Luo

Title: *Tai, Sino-Tai and Sino-Tibetan: the Nature of Historical Relationship*

2002: \$30,000 **2003:** \$45,000 **2004:** \$40,000

Category: 3802 - LINGUISTICS

Summary: What is the relationship between Chinese and Tai? Where did they originate? What is the position of Tai in Sino-Tibetan? The project will advance our present knowledge by conducting empirical investigations of these issues. Using a heuristic approach combining several methods, it will shed light on how Chinese and Tai have interacted and developed diachronically over 2,000 years. The model developed will open a window on the early history of Chinese and Tai languages and cultures, and will facilitate cross-linguistic comparison and explain linguistic complexities underpinning linguistic affiliation and language development.

Administering Organisation: The University of Melbourne

Prof Michael Webber

Title: *Spatial structure of emerging labour markets in China: a study of social and political institutions in localities*

2002: \$35,000 **2003:** \$60,000 **2004:** \$55,000

Category: 3704 - HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Summary: This project will identify factors influencing the structure of emerging local labour markets in China during economic transition. It will (i) measure spatial variations in the degree to which markets for labour have emerged in China; (ii) characterise national, provincial and local influences over the operation of labour markets; (iii) evaluate competing explanations of labour market transitions; and (iv) evaluate the capacity of Chinese governments to direct economic change in new markets. The project will integrate geographical theory of local labour markets and theories of transition in China, extending and enriching both.

∞ Book Review ∞

Linda Jaivin (2001) *The Monkey and the Dragon: A True Story about Friendship, Music, Politics, and Life on Edge*, Melbourne: Text Publishing, i-ix + pp. 438, ISBN: 1876485914 (Paperback).

The Monkey and the Dragon is, at least in part, a biography of the Taiwan-born singer-songwriter Hou Dejian. I have to admit right off that I

was never a fan of Hou's – in Taipei, I used to curse his name every time the junk collector came by on his bicycle at 6:00 am, blasting his song "Any Old

Bottles to Sell?" from an ancient tape recorder. Speaking as one who takes much pleasure (both campy and sincere) in Gang-Tai pop music, there

are a dozen singers I'd much rather *listen* to. But Linda Jaivin has convinced me that I'd rather *read* about Hou.

Hou is an almost eerily perfect subject through which to delve into the contradictions of "Chinese" identity. Almost everything Hou has done professionally has incited a heated debate over such questions as, What does it mean to be Chinese, or Taiwanese, in the post-Mao, post-Chiang era? What are, or should be, the relationships among art, politics, and commerce in "Greater China"?

In her keynote address at the CSAA meetings in Perth in 1999, Jaivin analysed Hou's work and career in terms of his place in the construction of national identity (a version of her paper was printed in No. 20, October 1999 of this newsletter). Hou wrote the song that made him a household name, "Heirs of the Dragon," in 1978, after witnessing the hysterical reactions of his classmates to Jimmy Carter's establishing ties with the PRC. The song expresses the contradictions of being raised in Taiwan to identify with a "far off" and "ancient" China. Interpretations of the song were wildly divergent. Some sang it in a mood of critical despair, yet it quickly became an unofficial cultural-national anthem in Taiwan, Hong Kong and the mainland. Hou's

sudden defection to the PRC in 1983 again sparked a flurry of speculation and debate. Was he merely a professional opportunist? Was he acting on a "natural" longing for home? Was he snobbishly dismissing the people and culture of Taiwan? Was he (naively) attempting to escape the constraints of KMT censorship? In the mainland, Hou continued to be controversial, living a conspicuously extravagant pop star life and participating in the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations. He was unceremoniously sent back to Taiwan in 1990, where he set up a feng shui consulting company. Jaivin does not attempt to provide any simple solutions to these contradictions, but draws them out by placing them in the context of the rapid political, social, and economic transformations on both sides of the straight in the 1980s and 90s.

The book is less scholarly in tone than the earlier paper, but in some ways more intellectually engaging. *The Monkey and the Dragon* is, as the cover tells us, "a true story about friendship, music, politics, and life on the edge." It is as much an autobiography of Jaivin's career as a "China expert" as it is a biography of Hou. The two stories are inextricable; Hou and Jaivin are deeply immersed in each other's "life and times." By showing us how cultural identities are

created and contested through the concrete actions of real people of many nationalities, Jaivin gives us a far more nuanced picture than the usual kind of reportage that assumes essential differences between "us" and "China."

For me, the real hook of *The Monkey and the Dragon* lies in its portrait of the unique social world that emerged between post-Mao China, approaching-handover Hong Kong, and post-martial law Taiwan. We are introduced to a circle of trans-national artists, journalists, academics, and diplomats who will seem (or actually are) familiar to many of us. I don't know if I would assign this book for any of my classes, but if I wanted to seduce my students into China studies, I would definitely recommend it to them. After all, Jaivin gives vivid descriptions of a lot of the things that drew me into the field in the first place – the unexpected cosmopolitan grooviness of Taipei, the intriguing combination of camp and pathos, the excitement of being swept up in history that's being made at the speed of light. What could be more glamorous?

Reviewed by Teri Silvio
The University of New South
Wales

Australia-China Council Residency Awards – Beijing

Dr John Yu AC, Chair of the Australia-China Council, announced on 27 June 2001 on a new award scheme for the use of a fully furnished one-bedroom apartment in Beijing for Australians wanting to undertake educational, cultural or research projects in China.

The Australia-China Council (ACC) will offer residency awards for the use of an apartment in Beijing commencing in mid-October 2001. The grant is for accommodation only. Awardees of the residency will need to cover their own airfares and living expenses.

The aim of this residency is to enlarge the experiences available to Australians in China, to enable them to develop projects related to China and to encourage on-going contact between Australians and Chinese, particularly artists, arts managers, writers, performing artists and academic researchers.

"Difficulty in finding suitable, furnished accommodation at reasonable cost has hindered many Australians wishing to undertake projects in China" Dr Yu said. "The ACC hopes that the provision of walk-in accommodation will encourage more talented Australians to focus their endeavours on China."

The ACC Residence is available for use from 10 October 2001 to 10 October 2002; and is allocated to award recipients for periods from four to eight weeks. Applications for the Residency Award closed on 17 August 2001; and the successful ACC Residency Awardees for 2001-2002 are:

Mr Blain **CRELLIN** and Ms Tania **EWING**: Support to develop a black and white photographic exhibition of Australians working in China including a short history, and to research and write on China's work in family planning techniques.

Mr Rick **FARQUHARSON**: Support for the writing of a feature film screenplay "The Importance of Living" - the journey of an Australian-Chinese girl who returns to China. The story focuses on questions of identity, cultural differences, human frailty and the joy of living.

Dr Robert **GALE**: Support for the development of an Australia-China network on Ecotourism (ACNET), basic analysis concerning ecotourism issues prior to the 2008 Olympics and the dissemination of acquired information.

Prof Wayne Wei **HUANG**: Support for the Co-chair of an International Conference on "e-Business" and the conduct of a collaborative research project on e-business with Professors at Tsinghua University, Beijing.

Mr Daniel **HUPPATZ**: Support for the production of a long poem or a series of connected shorter pieces that focus on Beijing, its history and current changes.

Mr Dave **Le RUEZ**: Support for NRS Group technical staff in Beijing who are building an editing suite, installing equipment and training Chinese staff, to enable narration and subtitling of a joint venture history series in Mandarin.

Mr Francis **REGAN**: Support to undertake policy analysis and research that examines the theory and practice of the development of Chinese legal aid policy.

Mr Tony **SCOTT**: Support for Art Exhibition "Digital Ghosts", painting, curating of an exhibition of Chinese artists in Australia, and further development of personal relationships within Chinese and Australian arts communities.

Mr Mark **SHIRREFS** and Mr John **THOMSON**: Support to authenticate the sights and sounds of Beijing for the finalisation of scripts for a thirteen part TV series. The series is to be a co-production between Southern Star, an Australian Film Production company, and CCTV in Beijing.

Mr Gregory **PRYOR**: Support for Bird Painting: a daily documentation of the residency in words and images painted on Chinese Silk.

The ACC also makes grants to support artists and scholars for specific projects in China.

For more information on awards and scholarships offered by ACC, please visit ACC website: www.dfat.gov.au/acc.

Campus

Roundup

Australian National University *Grants and Awards*

Ann Kent has been awarded an ARC Australian Research Fellowship in the Centre for International and Public Law, Faculty of Law. In October-November 2000 she conducted interviews in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for her project on China and international organisations.

Contemporary China Centre *Staff News*

Luigi Tomba arrived at the ANU's Contemporary China Centre in August to take up a two-year Research Fellowship. Tomba holds a PhD in Political Science and worked at the Italian embassy in Beijing during 1997-99. His book *Paradoxes of Labour Reform: Chinese Labour Theory and Practice from Socialism*

to the Market (Richmond: Curzon Press, 2001) was published last month.

While at the ANU, Tomba will be researching a book on the attributes of a new urban "working middle-class" in China. He is investigating the extent to which the growth of the urban service sector and the tertiarisation of the urban (and industrial) economy in Chinese cities have contributed to the birth of such a "working middle class". The need to investigate this section of a rapidly changing urban society emerges from the need to differentiate the extensively investigated "business middle class" and the "new wealthy" on one side from largely ignored and socially relevant groups whose aspirations and strategies are largely middle class. While these groups, mainly skilled wage-workers and employees engaged in non-manual work, share with the unskilled the difficulties of economic restructuring, they pursue different strategies to attain higher status (with education,

social networks and labour mobility among the most relevant) and undertake specific patterns of consumption and social behaviour.

PhD Degree to be Awarded

The Doctoral dissertation of Bennis So, a political science student at the Contemporary China Centre, has been approved, and he will receive his PhD at the University's next degrees ceremony. Based on large numbers of interviews with private entrepreneurs and officials in Beijing and Guangzhou, as well as documentation, the dissertation examines the emergence of the private IT industry in China and relations between the new firms and the local state. Bennis So is now revising the dissertation for publication.

Postgraduate Student

Ben Hillman, a Doctoral student in political science at the Contemporary China Centre, returned in June from Lhasa where he studied Tibetan in preparation for his fieldwork.

Hillman is planning to examine economic development and social change in a rural county in Tibet.

New Publications

Anita Chan's new book, titled *China's Workers Under Assault: The Exploitation of Labor in a Globalizing Economy* (Armonk: M.E Sharpe, 2001) has been published.

This is a timely book by Anita Chan, an Australian Research Council Senior Research Fellow hosted by the ANU's China & Korea Centre. It debunks the conventional wisdom that Chinese workers are thriving because the Chinese economy is booming. Through case studies, the book explores the lives of factory workers and examines labour conditions. Among other things, it uncovers what Taiwanese and Hong Kong investments mean at the factory level, and in doing so explodes much of the conventional wisdom about Chinese workers and foreign enterprises. The book calls for a new approach to scrutinizing what some have called the Chinese economic miracle and its implications both for China's workers and for workers elsewhere in the developing world.

Jonathan Unger, the director of the Contemporary China Centre, has completed a book on *The Transformation of Rural China* (Armonk: M.E. Sharpe), which will be published early next year.

Griffith University

Departmental News

China studies continue with reasonable strength at Griffith University, despite suffering some recent setbacks. These include the closure of ACASIAN, with its Chinese GIS material. As of 1 September 2001 the former School of Asian and International Studies has been merged with the School of International Business to form the School of International Business and Asian Studies. Chinese specialist Professor Nick Knight was the head of the School of Asian and International Studies and has now become the Deputy Head of the School of International Business and Asian Studies.

Chinese language continues to prosper among the students, with over 100 first-year students. China-based courses are doing reasonably well, but one of them, entitled "China in Transformation, 1900-1949" is due to be given for the last time in 2002.

Grants and Awards

Associate Professor Leong Liew leads a substantial team and has won another ARC Large grant, for a project entitled "Changing East Asia's Economic and Political Regimes: What Kind of Markets? What Kind of Polities?". The grant is for \$125,000 over three years.

Conference News

The International Conference of Strategic Study for the Great Western Development took place on 26 and 27 September 2001 in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, China. Professor Colin Mackerras is one of the academic scholars from Australia who attended the conference.

The basic aim of the Conference was to discuss a report on various aspects of policy relevant to the Great Western Development Strategy, which the Chinese government decided to adopt early in 2000 in order to shift the focus of its economic development to the western part of the country. Previously the

overwhelming focus had been on the provinces of the eastern seaboard.

The report was prepared by a team based in Australia, especially Monash University, but with numerous consultants from various Chinese, Australian and international organizations. The Asian Development Bank and the State Development Planning Commission of the Chinese government were the primary sponsors of the report. However, the conference brought together representatives of the World Bank, the British and other embassies, AUSAID, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the European Union, the Bank for Reconstruction, Germany, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and others. Many different branches of the Chinese government were also represented, representing the various aspects of development considered in the report. Among academic participants were Lord Professor Meghnad Desai, Director of the Centre for the Study of Global Governance, London School of Economics, and Professor Carl Riskin of Columbia University, the latter among the foremost specialists on the Chinese economy and human development in the Western world. Apart from Professor Colin Mackerras, academic representatives from Australia also included Dr Shi Heling from Monash University.

The goal of the report was to evaluate the Great Western Development Strategy from many different points of view, and make recommendations to the Chinese government. Various Chinese and foreign speakers gave short comments on various aspects of development and on the report. Given the importance of the Great Western Development Strategy for China, the Conference held some significance.

Most participants judged the conference to have been successful and it is likely to result in some changes to the report, which the sponsors hope to publish as well as

submitting to the Chinese government. The discussion was generally frank, with some strong areas of disagreement among participants. Not surprisingly, the Chinese government representatives were more positive about China's performance up to now than the foreign representatives, but there was no doubt that all present supported the general thrust of the Great Western Development Strategy, and were keen to see China's development succeed.

PhD Degree Awarded

The following two people gained their PhD formally on 29 September 2001:

Mark Dougan; thesis entitled "A Political Economy Analysis of China's Civil Aviation Industry".

Shan Ma; thesis entitled "Chinese Managers in Simulated Conflict on Welfare Benefit: Effects of Past-Relationship, Other's – Strategy, Hierarchy, and Stake".

Doctoral Dissertations

The following two PhD students of China studies have completed and submitted their doctoral theses, but not yet finally granted the degree:

Susan Trevaskes, "The Culture of Criminal Court Work in China: A Study of Grassroots Justice in Baotou, Inner Mongolia".

Sumei Tang, "Analysis of Foreign Direct Investment in the Hotel Industry in China".

Postgraduate Student

There are two new PhD candidates in the field of China studies: Ann McMillan, whose thesis concerns Xinjiang and minorities issues in the province, and Scott Downman, who is studying the Miao in Australia, with comparisons of the Miao in China. Ann McMillan spent the first few months of her candidature in Taiwan collecting material there and making contacts useful for her research. Both she and Scott

Downman recently completed brilliant Master's theses on minorities issues in China and won scholarships to continue research work at Griffith University. Both are supervised by Professor Colin Mackerras.

Institutional Links

Since the end of 1997, Griffith University has had a regular visit of students to Wuhan. The Wuhan University of Surveying and Mapping, with which the visit began, has now been amalgamated with the Wuhan University. About twenty-five students went to Wuhan University in December 2000 and January 2001. Students get \$800 each from the University as part of its internationalization programme, provided the subject they take contributes towards their Griffith University degree. There will be another group going at the end of this year.

New Publications

Recent publications in the field of China studies include the following by Colin Mackerras:

2001, *The New Cambridge Handbook of Contemporary China*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. This book focuses most attention on the 1990s and the year 2000. It is much more than a revised version of Colin Mackerras and Amanda Yorke, *The Cambridge Handbook of Contemporary China*, which appeared in 1991. However, its structure is similar and it includes a chronology, annotated bibliography and gazetteer, and chapters on politics, eminent contemporary figures, foreign policy, the economy, population, the minority nationalities and education.

2001, "China's Minority Cultures at the Turn of the Century: Issues of Modernization and Globalization", *Archiv Orientální, Quarterly Journal of African and Asian Studies*, vol. 69, Prague, pp. 447-64.

Monash University

Staff News

Professor Bruce Jacobs returned from OSP and Long Service Leave on 1 October 2001. During his leave he conducted field research in Taiwan and prepared a successful ARC Discovery (nee Large) Grant application for a three-year project entitled "Democratising Taiwan".

University of Adelaide Centre of Asian Studies

Departmental News

John Makeham has been elected to serve as Head of the Centre of Asian Studies for a two-year term from November, 2001.

Jonathan Leake, one of the students of the Centre for Asian Studies, held a photo exhibition, called "Children of Asia", between 4-20 October 2001 in the Union House Gallery Coffee Shop. The photos shown in the exhibition were taken in China and surrounding countries over the last 2 years; and the exhibition did justice to the variety and enthusiasm of Chinese, Vietnamese, Nepalese, Indian and Cambodian children. Leake, an enthusiastic student of Chinese, intends to do more such photography during his study in China in 2002.

Staff News

John Makeham has been appointed to the editorial board of the bilingual philosophy e-journal, *World Hongming Philosophy Quarterly*. The URLs of the e-journal are as follows:

Chinese:

<http://www.whpq.org/Chinese.htm>

English:

<http://www.whpq.org/English.htm>

New Course/Subject

A new subject, "Religions of China", has been introduced and is jointly taught by John Makeham and Gerry Groot.

Conference News

Serina Chan, John Makeham and Song Xianlin all gave papers at the annual conference of the Australasian Society of Asian and Comparative Philosophy Conference, held at the University of Hong Kong in July. The three speakers used the opportunity to convene with colleagues from Melbourne, Hong Kong and Hawaii, who are all working on a book project on New Confucianism.

Postgraduate Student

A new PhD candidate, Serina Chan has joined the Centre of Asian Studies. Her research topic is “The Philosophy of Mou Zongsan”, and John Makeham is her supervisor in this research.

University of Melbourne

Staff News

Wu Yunji has spent the second semester of 2001 as a research fellow at the Centre de Recherches Linguistiques sur l'Asie Orientale at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Centre de National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris, where she is collaborating with researchers on negatives in Chinese and on various aspects of the Xiang dialects of Hunan. She delivered a paper on negative markers in the Hunan dialects, at a recent linguistics conference held at East China Normal University in Shanghai. She is currently working on a manuscript on the grammar of the Xiang dialects.

As part of his ongoing research on Sino-Tibetan and South East Asian linguistics, Luo Yongxian delivered a paper entitled “Sino-Tai 'To Eat'” at the Southeast Asian Linguistics Conference at Mahidol University, Bangkok in May. Another paper, “On the Tai Evidence for the *St Hypothesis” was given at the International Conference for Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics, Kunming, China in October. His article “The Hypothesis of a New Branch for the Tai Languages”, appeared in *Essays in Tai Linguistics*, edited by Arthur Abramson and K.

Dingsabah, which was published by Chulalongkorn University Press in Thailand. Luo Yongxian did extensive fieldwork in 2001, including visits to Beijing, Tianjin, Kunming and Guangxi, and is engaged in ongoing research collaboration with the Central University of Nationalities in Beijing, Nankai University, Yunnan Institute of Nationalities, and Guangxi Normal University.

Anne McLaren has been at work on a large ARC project on print in early modern China.

David Holm delivered a paper entitled “The Language of the Market in Guangxi” at the 11th annual conference, International Association for Chinese Linguistics, University of California at Irvine in June and at the biennial conference of the CSAA, Australian National University, Canberra in July.

Lewis Mayo is currently working on a manuscript on the political history of avian life in Dunhuang between the 9th and 11th centuries. He is finalising an article entitled “Birds and the hand of power” to be submitted to the journal *East Asian History*.

Postgraduate Student

Du Liping's PhD thesis “The Marketing of Materia Medica in Guangxi: the 1950s - the 1980s” is nearing completion. A recently completed article by Du Liping, entitled “State Legitimation and Indigenous Medicine in Imperial China: A Case Study of Traditional Wu Medical Practice in Guangxi” is also currently under review.

Gao Jia's PhD thesis “In the Wake of June 4: An Analysis of the Chinese Students' Decision-Making Process to Stay in Australia” is under examination. His article “Chinese Students in Australia” appeared in *The Australian People*, edited by J. Jupp, published this year by Cambridge University Press in Melbourne. In July Gao Jia delivered

a paper entitled “Virtual Reality Chinese: Application of Project-based Chinese Language Teaching and Learning” at the conference “Technology in Language Education in the Era of Transition,” jointly organized by HKUST and Nanjing University. He undertook a fieldwork trip to China to prepare future projects on Chinese sociology and social psychology.

Zhou Shaoming, whose thesis on funerals in Shandong is nearing completion, delivered a paper entitled “The administrative structure of funerals in Shandong” at the biennial conference of CSAA, Australian National University, Canberra in July. His article “On Subjectivism in Folklore Studies and Others” appeared in the Chinese journal *Folklore Studies* and his article “Making Money Can Be Funny” was published in *CINEMAYA*. He also undertook two months of fieldwork at Longkou in Shandong this year.

Grants and Awards

This year Wu Yunji has been holding an ARC small grant for research on the grammar of the Xiang dialects and in 2002 she will take up an international collaborative grant working with Nankai university on the Waxiang dialect in Hunan which provides important insights into the structure of ancient Chinese.

Luo Yongxian has been awarded an ARC Grant ARC Large Grant for 2002-2004 for the research on the nature of Sino-Tai and Sino-Tibetan historical relationship.

Websites/homepages for Chinese Studies

The University of Melbourne has recently subscribed three series of China Academic Journal Web (CAJ web) from 2000 onwards. CAJ web is a full-text Chinese journal database and the three series that are subscribed cover 1666 journals from Chinese academic titles in the following areas: literature, history, philosophy, economics, politics, law, education and social sciences. For

details of the journal titles, please visit:

http://www.lib.unimelb.edu.au/collect_ions/asian/CAJTitleListMay01.xls.

Recent Publication

David Holm has the following publications:

2001, "The 'Ancient Song of Doengving': A Zhuang Funeral Text from Donglan, Guangxi", *Monumenta Serica* 49, November, no page numbers.

Killing a Buffalo for the Ancestors: Zhuang Ritual Texts from Northwestern Guangxi, the University of Northern Illinois, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, forthcoming.

The Baeu Rodo Scriptures: Cosmogonic Texts from the Guangxi Highlands, Bangkok: White Lotus, forthcoming.

Mayo, Lewis, 2000, "The Order of Birds in Guiyijun Dunhuang", *East Asian History*, no issue number and page numbers.

Anne McLaren has the following published recently:

"Australia as Dystopia: Recent Mainland Chinese Writings in Australia", *Otherland (Special Issue: Bastard Moon: Essays on Chinese-Australian Writing)*, vol.7, no year and page numbers.

McLaren, Anne and Chen Qinjian, 2000, "The Oral and Ritual Culture of Chinese Women: the Bridal Lamentations of Nanhui", *Asian Folklore Studies*, Vol. LIX-2, no page numbers.

"Crossing Gender Boundaries in China: Nüshu Narratives". In Carolyn Brewer and Anne-Marie Medcalf (eds.) *Researching the Fragments*, Quezon City: New Day Publishers, no year and page numbers.

University of
New South Wales

Staff News

Dr Teri Silvio is leaving the Department to take up a research position with the Academia Sinica in Taiwan. Peter Zarrow from the School of History has also accepted a research position with the Academia Sinica. Teri and Peter will be thoroughly missed for their inspiring scholarship and their personal contributions to the China studies field in Sydney and Australia. Their positions will be filled as soon as possible and have been advertised (see this newsletter).

Associate Professor Hans Hendrischke presented papers on the emergence of private enterprise in China at the International Convention of Asia Scholars in Berlin and as an invited speaker at the International Conference on Money, Growth, and Distribution, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.

Dr Jon von Kowallis attended the International Conference on Chinese Linguistics and Cultural Studies, held at the Tamkang University, Taiwan in June 2001. He presented a paper entitled "Lu Xun's Han Linguistic Project: The use of *wenyan* to create an 'authentic' Han vocabulary for literary terminology in his early essays" (2 June). Jon Kowallis also chaired the International Conference on Chinese Literature for the 21st Century, which was held at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, from 7-8 August 2001. He presented a paper, entitled "A Pavilion in the Diaspora: Framing Diasporic Productions of the Chinese *Kunqu* Opera *Mudan Ting*" (8 August) in the conference.

UNSW-UTS Centre for Research on Provincial China

The UNSW-UTS Centre for Research on Provincial China held its seventh annual Workshop in collaboration with Duke University in June 2001 in Hangzhou. The Workshop will result in a book volume *Locating China: Space, Place, and Popular Culture*,

edited by Jing Wang and David S.G. Goodman.

Recent Publications

Hendrischke, Hans, "Corruption, Networks and Property Rights: The Demise of a Local Leader through Love and Greed". In C. Neder, H. Roetz, I. Schilling (eds.), *China and her biographical dimensions: Commemorative essays for Helmut Martin*, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, pp. 517-534, forthcoming in December 2001.

Lee, P.Y.K., 2001, *Listening to Mandarin: Themes*, Hong Kong: Commercial Press.

Lee, P.Y.K., *Intermediate Cantonese: Themes for Listening and Speaking*, Hong Kong: Greenwood Press, forthcoming in November 2001.

Kowallis, Jon Eugene von, 2001, "Melancholy in Late Qing and Early Republican Era Verse". In Wolfgang Kubin (ed.) *Symbols of Anguish: In Search of Melancholy in China* (series Schweizer Asiatische Studien / Etudes asiatiques suisses: Monograph; vol. 38), Bern: Peter Lang, pp. 289-314.

Kowallis, Jon Eugene von, 2001, a review of Stefan von Minden's *Die Merkwürdige Geschichte der Sai Jinhua: Historisch-Philologische Untersuchung zur Entstehung und Verbreitung einer Legende aus der Zeit des Boxeraufstands* (Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1994), *Journal of the Oriental Society of Australia*, vol. 32-33, pp. 185-193.

Zhong, Yong, 2001, "The Other Edge of Commercialization: Enhancing CCTV's Propaganda", *Media International Australia: New Television Formats*, no. 100, August, pp. 167-180.

Zhong, Yong, 2001, "What Is behind Yellow Skin and White Mask". In W. Ommundsen (ed.) *Bastard Moons: Essays on Chinese-Australian Writing*, Melbourne: Otherland Publications, pp. 57-72.

Zhong, Yong, 2001, "Who Painted Those Peking Opera Faces", *Cultural Studies*, vol. 2, April, pp. 133-151.

Zhong, Yong, 2001, "Absorbed in Reality vs. Creative in Virtual Reality". In F. Grauby and M. Royer (eds.) *Rethinking Creative Processes/Repenser Les Processus Créateur*, Bern: Peter Lang, pp. 221-234.

University of Queensland

Staff News

Dr Chiu-yee Cheung presented a paper on Lu Xun and Nietzsche at the International Lu Xun Conference held in Shaoxing in September 2001 to commemorate the 120th birthday of Lu Xun.

Dr Guy Ramsay was a judge and presenter at the recent Gold Coast Modern Language Teachers Association schools competition. Guy thoroughly enjoyed the day and was impressed by the quality of primary and secondary school learners of Chinese.

Forthcoming Conference

Professor Kam Louie, Dr Guy Ramsay and Ms Carole Tan from the Chinese program along with departmental colleagues, are organising a conference, entitled "Transforming Cultures/Shifting Boundaries: Asian Diasporas and Identities in Australia and Beyond". The conference is to be held from 30 November - 2 December 2001 at the University of Queensland. A significant number of papers to be presented deal with the Chinese diaspora. Keynote speakers include renowned researchers in Chinese diasporic studies, Professor Ien Ang and Dr David Parker. For more details, visit the Conference Website at <http://www.arts.uq.edu.au/slccs/diasporas/default.html>.

University of Sydney

Departmental News

The University of Sydney sent a team of four people plus Head Coach to Singapore to participate in the 2001

International Varsity Debate (Mandarin) from 26 August to 2 September 2001. The event was organized by Media Corporation News, Singapore and China Central Television. The Sydney team members were: Zheng Wei, Vicky Zhang, Wang Qingmei, Ji Xing and Tim Chan (Head Coach). Tim Chan and Michelle Fu had been responsible for training the team. With the help of Lily Lee, they had held a series of training sessions from late April to late August. The team did a fine job in the debate. While in Singapore, the members participated in various activities organized by Media Corporation News and also observed debates by other teams from China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Canada, England, Malaysia and Singapore. The trip was partially funded by a subsidy from the Vice Chancellor Committee.

New Appointments

Honorary Associate Professor Mabel Lee has been appointed to the Editorial Board of *Renditions: A Chinese-English Translation Magazine*, the AsiaLink Literary Advisory Committee and the Committee of Structures of the International Comparative Literature Association.

New Publications

Chan, Tim, 2001, "The 'Ganyu' of Chen Zi'ang: Questions on the Formation of a Poetic Genre", *T'oung Pao*. Vol. LXXXVII, pp. 14-42.

Chan, Tim, "Dedication and Identification in Wang Bo's Compositions on the Gallery of Prince Teng.", *Monumenta Serica*, forthcoming.

Dunstan, Helen (Deng Hailun), 2001, "Tunhu yu jihuang: shiba shiji gaoji guanliao zouzhe zhong suo fanying tunhu de jue" [Famine and the hoarder: the role of hoarders as reflected in the memorials of eighteenth-century senior officials]. In *Ziran zhaihai yu Zhongguo shehui lishi jiegou* [Natural disasters and social structure in Chinese history],

ed. Institute of Chinese Historical Geography, Fudan University (Shanghai: Fudan University Press), pp. 211-33.

Honorary Associate Professor Mabel Lee has published the following:

2001, (Trans. Hu Jun), "Cong Zhuangzi dao Nicai: Lun Lu Xun de geren zhuyi." In Gao Yuanbao ed. *Nicai zai Zhongguo* (Shanghai: Sanlian), pp. 739-58. Originally published as "From Chuang-tzu to Nietzsche: On the Individualism of Lu Hsün", *Journal of the Oriental Society of Australia*, XVII (1985), pp. 21-38.

2001, "Returning to Recluse Literature: Gao Xingjian," *The Columbia Companion to East Asian Literature*, in print.

2001, "The 2000 Nobel Prize in Literature: Gao Xingjian", entry in Matthew J Bruccoli ed., *Dictionary of Literary Biography - Yearbook: 2000* (Detroit, San Francisco, London, Boston, Woodbridge, Conn.: Bruccoli Clark Layman), pp. 3-8.

(Trans.) Gao Xingjian, "The Case for Literature", Nobel Lecture 2000. URL: <http://www.nobel.se/literature/laureates/2000/gao-lecture.html>.

This is reprinted in the following three publications:

World Literature Today, 2001, vol. 75, no. 1, Winter, pp. 4-11.

Publications of the Modern Language Association of America (PLMA), 2001, vol. 116, no. 3, May, pp. 594-601.

Dictionary of Literary Biography - Yearbook: 2000, 2001, Matthew J Bruccoli, (ed.) A Bruccoli Clark Layman Book (Detroit, San Francisco, London, Boston, Woodbridge, Conn.), pp. 9-15.

2001, "Gao Xingjian on the Issue of Literary Creation for the

Modern Writer.” In Kwok-kan Tam ed., *Soul of Chaos: Critical Perspectives on Gao Xingjian*, Hong Kong: Chinese University Press, pp. 21-41. Revised version of an article of the same title published in *Journal of Asia Pacific Communication*, 1999, vol. 9, nos. 1 & 2, pp. 83-96.

2001, “Pronouns as Protagonists: On Gao Xingjian’s Theories of Narration.” In Kwok-kan Tam ed., *Soul of Chaos*, pp. 235-256. Revised version of “Pronouns as Protagonists: Gao Xingjian’s *Lingshan* as Autobiography”, *China Studies*, 1999, no. 5, pp. 165-183.

2001, “Gao Xingjian’s Dialogue with Two Dead Poets from Shaoxing: Xu Wei and Lu Xun.” In Kwok-kan Tam ed., *Soul of Chaos*, pp. 277-292. Revised version of an article of the same title published in R. D. Findeisen and R. H. Gassman (eds.) (1998) *Autumn Floods: Essays in Honour of Marian Galik Bern*: Peter Lang, pp. 401-414.

2001, (Trans. Yang Lian), “Ten Years”, *Jacket* 15, December, URL: <http://www.jacket.com.au/jacket15/yanglian-poem.html>.

PhD Degrees to be Awarded

Bi Xiyuan and Shirley Chan will be awarded PhD degrees soon.

Bi Xiyuan’s dissertation is entitled “Su Shi: the Creative Use of Rules and Conventions”. Ms Bi shows in her dissertation that Su Shi’s understanding of literary rules and conventions should be seen against the background of his general concept of regulations, which for him existed to facilitate the realisation of basic human needs and intentions. In three prose genres, funerary writing, literary accounts and rhapsodies, Su ignored or adapted prescriptive rules in keeping with his creative purposes but observed, it is argued, each genre’s presumed original intention. Funerary writing he largely shunned, except on the rare occasions when he could honestly celebrate the deceased as moral exemplars and so fulfil this

genre’s original intention. In his literary accounts, he departed from the genre’s conventional requirements but, in returning to its intention of “remembering things”, revitalised it. His rhapsodies, despite their reputed “unorthodoxy”, are in the *fu* tradition in their allusiveness and diction. Finally Su’s prose rhapsodies enlarged the boundaries of the rhapsody genre to take in narrative, drama and philosophical speculation, while retaining the linguistic exuberance that defined rhapsody from its beginnings. They offer the best practical demonstration of Su’s understanding of how literary rules and conventions could be made to serve the creative impulse.

Shirley Chan’s dissertation is entitled “A Study of the *Lunyu* from the Perspective of Confucian *Shi*” Her study attempts to analyse the text of *Lunyu* (Analects) from the perspective of the social group known as *shi* (potential) officers. She suggests that one way to understand the meaning of the text is to read it with reference to the interests and concerns of the *shi*. The study starts with a historical analysis of the *shi* before and during Confucius’s time. By examining such materials as bronze inscriptions, the *Shangshu*, *Maoshi*, *Chunqiu Zuozhuan*, *Guoyu* and *Zhanguo Ce*, the author argues that the *shi* had a tradition of serving in government. The thesis shows that the discussions, monologues and materials as bronze inscriptions, the *Shangshu*, *Maoshi*, *Chunqiu Zuozhuan*, *Guoyu* and *Zhanguo Ce*, the author argues that the *shi* had a tradition of serving in government. The thesis shows that the discussions, monologues and narratives presented in the *Lunyu* reflect the interests and concerns of the Confucian *shi*, i.e., the personal ideals and social vision of this particular group as officers and potential officers during the late Chunqiu (722-464 B.C.) and Zhanguo (463-222 B.C.) periods. The distinction between the Chunqiu *shi* and the Zhanguo *shi*, and thus between their social and political

concerns, is helpful in suggesting a possible chronology for some of the passages in the text, and sometimes for explaining the occasional diachronic inconsistencies of the text. The study supports the view that early Confucianists aimed at participating in state affairs, a view that has been called into question by some recent studies.

Community Activities

Honorary Associate Professor Mabel Lee has participated in the following community activities:

9 May 2001: “Crossing Boundaries: Gao Xingjian Nobel Laureate 2000”. Seminar for St Paul’s College, University of Sydney.

13 May 2001: Awarded inaugural NSW Premier's Prize for Translation and the PEN Medallion at NSW Parliament House.

12 June 2001: “2000 Nobel Laureate Gao Xingjian and His Notion of Cold Literature”. Lecture for the Society for Religion, Literature and the Arts within the department of Studies in Religion at the University of Sydney in association with the State Library of New South Wales.

17 June 2001: “Nobel Laureate Gao Xingjian and His Concept of No-Isms”. Lecture for the China Education Centre at the University of Sydney.

22 June 2001: “Reinventing Chinese Tradition and Culture”. Seminar panelist with Greg Leong, Xiao Xian, Peter Wong (Chair: Helen Fong) at Gallery 4A, Asia-Australia Arts Centre.

9 August 2001: Guest Speaker at “International Day” of International Grammar School, Sydney.

University of Tasmania

Grants and Awards

Mobo C F Gao has received a research grant with Dr Cassandra Pybus for a project on the Chinese community in Tasmania.

Short-term Study Programs

A short-term summer course at Nankai University and Jiangxi Normal University has been introduced. The summer course will run from late November 2001 for eighty weeks.

Forthcoming Conferences

The next ASAA biennial conference will be held in Hobart from 1-3 July 2002. The coordinator of the conference is Mobo C F Gao. For further details on the conference, visit www.cdesign.com.au/asaa2002.

Theses in Progress

Guo Jingrui's PhD thesis, which focuses on the decline of *kunqu* and the rise of *jingju* and the latter's main achievement, is near completion.

Recent Publications

Gao, Mobo, 2001, "Renquan: Ruhe xushuo," [Human rights: What is the narrative], *Dushu* [Readings], No. 7, July, pp. 71-76.

Position Vacancies

A position of Chinese is to be advertised soon at the School of Asian Languages and Studies at the University of Tasmania.

University of Technology, Sydney

Staff News

Professor David Goodman has recently received two awards: the *2001 IDP Education Australia Award*; and the *China Quarterly Gordon White Prize* for best academic article published during 2000. The article is "Revolutionary Women and Women in the Revolution", *China Quarterly*, 2000, no. 164, December, pp. 915-942.

New Appointment

Dr Elaine Jeffrey has been appointed Lecturer in China Studies in the Institute For International Studies. Elaine Jeffrey received a Phd in Chinese Studies from the University of Melbourne. Her thesis is on "Telling Tales, Rethinking Sex:

Power and the Governance of Prostitution via China".

Grants and Awards

Dr Feng Chongyi has recently received two large grants:

CCK Grant (US\$21,672) for the project "From Uniformity to Pluralism: Intellectual trends in China since 1949".

ARC Discovery Grant (AU\$96,300) for the project "Party-state, Liberalism and Social Democracy: The debate on China's future".

Postgraduate Students

There are seven new enrolments for the Chinese Doctoral Program. The new postgraduate students are:

Wang Zhimeng; and the thesis is on "Impacts of the Internet on Economic, Social and Political Development in China".

Yu Yangjing (transferred from the Faculty of Education); the thesis is on the management reforms of higher education in China, with a focus on the system of president's responsibility under the leadership of the party committee.

Ye Wen; the thesis focuses on "Life Cycle and Control Mechanism of a Tourist Destination Based on Cultural Resources: A case study of Kunming Minority Nationalities Village and Lijiang Hugu Lake District".

Yang Lin; thesis is on "Chinese tradition and Moral Education at Universities in Yunnan".

Tian Weimin; thesis on "Development of Eco-tourism in Pumi Communities in Lanping, Yunnan Province".

Cao Qibao; thesis on "The Ageing of the Population, Social Security and Sustainable Development in Yunnan".

Xiong Shuxin; thesis on "TV Programs and the Culture of Minority nationalities in Yunnan".

New Publications

Goodman, David, 2001, "The interdependence of state and society: The political sociology of local leadership". In Chien-min Chao and Bruce J Dickson (eds.) *Remaking the Chinese State: Strategies, Society and Security*, Routledge: London, pp. 132-156.

Goodman, David, 2001, "Contending the Popular: The Party State and Culture", *Positions: East Asia Cultures Critique*, vol. 9, no. 1 Spring, pp. 245-252.

Feng, Chongyi 2001, "Reluctant Withdrawal of Government and Restrained Development of Society: An Assessment of the Small Government, Big Society Model in Hainan", *China Perspectives*, no. 35, May-June, pp. 25-37.

University of Western Australia Department News

As a result of recent restructuring the Department of Asian Studies, within which the Chinese language and studies program is located, is now part of the newly formed School of Social and Cultural Studies. Chinese is still taught in two streams of Tertiary Entrance Examination (TEE) and non Tertiary Entrance Examination (non-TEE). A third stream, Chinese for Native Speakers, will be offered from February 2002. In-country studies is available to third year Chinese language students at the Ocean University of Qingdao for which the International Center offers travel bursaries.

UWA's Chinese language teaching is characterised by its extensive use of multimedia technologies, most of which are housed in a state-of-the-art multimedia laboratory. One of the teaching initiatives that incorporates the new technologies, the Chinese Homepage Program, started in 1997 and teaches students how to design and maintain their personal homepage

in Chinese. This has been very popular in the past five years and has now been adopted by Murdoch University for their Chinese teaching program.

Another recent project is to send an email in Chinese and to see how many places it can travel in a week. Some students got replies from every continent except Antarctica. However, one got most replies from Perth, mainly from UWA!

Postgraduate Student

The first English/Asian Studies jointly supervised PhD student, Miss Gillian Goh, submitted her thesis for examination in July. The thesis is entitled “Influences of Orientalism and the Orient within Imagism”.

Staff Research

Dr Gary Sigley is working on developments in China’s population policy with a particular interest in the interconnections with the reforms and challenges of local governance.

Dr Wang Yi is working on a Chinese Self-assessment project funded by UWA CATL program.

New Publications

Lu Yang and Wang Yi, 2000, *Popular Culture and Mass Media*. Shanghai: Sanlian Press.

Lu Yang and Wang Yi, (eds.) 2001, *Popular Cultural Studies*. Shanghai: Sanlian Press.

Notice for Partnership in Research

Professor Ye Sheng-nian of the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology seeks partners in Chinese and Australian Studies for the Australian Studies Centre at his university. Professor Ye is interested in pursuing joint research projects, students and academic exchanges, and any variety of collaborative arrangements that might help his Centre follow through on its mission to promote Australian Studies in China. He is also interested in links with Business or Commercial Studies programs in Australia. CSAA members at Australian Universities with Chinese and Australian Studies or general business programs - are urged to consult with their colleagues, and with their International Programs Offices, to explore avenues for working with Professor Ye and his Centre. Professor Ye can be contacted directly by email at vicvshnk@online.sh.cn.

☞ *Forthcoming Conference* ☞

Faculty of Arts Research Concentration in Asian Identities
The University of Queensland

Transforming Cultures/Shifting Boundaries
Asian Diasporas and Identities in Australia and Beyond

30 November - 2 December 2001 The University of Queensland

This interdisciplinary conference focuses on the state of Asian diasporic studies in Australia and elsewhere. "Asian diasporic studies" is becoming a more complex configuration of racial issues, cultural flows, and identity politics, inflected by the continuing impact of globalised cultures and new technologies. One of the aims of the conference is to understand the construction of 'Australia' both as a site for migration of peoples from the Asian/Pacific region and beyond and also as an already hybridised location whose popular and intellectual cultures increasingly trouble the notion of an 'authentic' majority culture against which immigrant identities can be understood as Other. Global advances in media and communications technologies have resulted in a world in which not just peoples but cultures are on the move --challenging the notion of a clash of authentic, original ethnic or cultural identities.

Transforming Cultures/Shifting Boundaries will feature papers from a variety of disciplines addressing the following themes and topics:

- issues for Asian diasporic studies as a discipline
- contemporary transcultural and/or multicultural politics
- Asian/Indigenous issues
- sexuality, eroticism, and interracial relationships
- textual representations and cultural profiles of Asian communities (literature, visual arts, film, popular culture, etc)
- effects of 'virtual' communities and new technologies
- minority-minority contentions and connections
- transgender and queer issues in diasporic communities
- diasporic community histories (eg. genealogies, clans, associations)
- issues surrounding the 'ethnic vote'
- analyses of Asian diasporic cultural sites (eg. Chinatowns, restaurants, 'enclaves')

Organisation - The conference is being sponsored jointly by the Arts Faculty Research Concentration in Asian Identities, the Department of Asian Languages and Studies and the Centre for Critical and Cultural Studies at the University of Queensland.

Keynote Speakers

Prof. IEN ANG is Professor of Cultural Studies and Director of the Institute for Cultural Research. Her publications include *Living Room Wars: Rethinking Media Audiences for a Postmodern World* (Routledge 1996), *Desperately Seeking the Audience* (Routledge 1991), and the essay collection *Alter/Asians: Asian Identities in Art, Media, and Popular Culture* (as one of the editors) (Pluto Press, 2000). Her forthcoming book is *Together in Difference: Living Between East and West* (provisional title; Routledge).

Dr. DAVID PARKER has been teaching at Birmingham since 1994. His main teaching and research interests span social theory, social identities, British Chinese issues, and "mixed race." His publications include: *Rethinking "Mixed Race"* (Pluto; with M. Song, forthcoming 2001), *The Formation of Identity* (Sage; under contract), and *Through Different Eyes: The Cultural Identities of Young Chinese People in Britain* (Avebury, 1995).

Dr. KAREN KELSKY (University of Oregon) is a cultural anthropologist whose work has reconfigured the study of Japan from transnational and postcolonial perspectives. Her book, *Japanese Women, Western Dreams: The Erotics of the International in Japan*, examines Japanese women as transnational agents, who increasingly align themselves with an idea of a liberatory West against what they perceive as a backward and oppressive Japan (Duke University Press, 2001). Her new research, which focuses on an alternative 'back-to-the-land' movement in Japan from the 1960s, will be published as "Alternative Japan: The (Global) Life and Times of the Japanese New Age Counterculture" (University of California Press).

For details on abstracts, registration, conference program, accommodation, etc, please visit the Conference website:

<http://www.arts.uq.edu.au/slccs/diasporas/default.html>

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**Department of Chinese and Indonesian Studies
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

Lecturer in Chinese Studies

Ref 1220AHE

The appointee will have a strong research background and cross-disciplinary research interests. The appointee is expected to participate in the on-going research agenda and editorial work of the UNSW-UTS Centre for Research on Provincial China, which is attached to the Department. The appointee will be required to teach at all levels of Chinese language and Chinese Studies, including contributing to honours and postgraduate teaching and research supervision in Chinese Studies.

Essential criteria: a PhD in Chinese Studies and native or near native fluency in Modern Standard Chinese and English; the proven ability to teach Chinese language and Chinese studies; supervise honours and postgraduate research students; publications in an established area of contemporary Chinese Studies, as well as an understanding of equity and diversity principles.

Desirable criteria: disciplinary qualifications in social sciences, field experience in one or more Chinese provinces, familiarity with China's contemporary regional issues, a willingness and ability to contribute to joint publications and research projects with the UNSW-UTS Centre for Research on Provincial China and within the Faculty.

The salary range for Lecturer is A\$52,173 - A\$61,957 per year depending on qualifications and experience. Membership of a University approved superannuation scheme is a condition of employment.

Enquiries may be directed to Associate Professor Hans Hendrichke on telephone (61 2) 9385 2416 or email: h.hendrichke@unsw.edu.au.

Applications close 3 December 2001.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE: Applicants should submit written applications systematically addressing the selection criteria, QUOTING REFERENCE NUMBER 1220AHE. Include business and private telephone numbers; a complete resume, (copies of academic transcript and qualifications where appropriate); and the names, addresses (and preferably facsimile numbers) of at least two referees to: The Recruitment Officer, Human Resources, UNSW Sydney 2052, email: recruitment@unsw.edu.au or facsimile (02) 9662 2832 by applications close date.

Lecturer in Chinese Studies

Ref 1219AHE

The appointee will have a strong interdisciplinary research background and publications. The appointee will be required to teach at all levels of Chinese language and Chinese Studies, and in particular contribute to honours and postgraduate teaching and research supervision.

Essential criteria: a PhD in Chinese Studies and native or near native fluency in Modern Standard Chinese and English; the proven ability to teach Chinese language and Chinese studies subjects; supervise honours and postgraduate research students; publications in an established area of contemporary Chinese Studies, as well as an understanding of equity and diversity principles.

Desirable criteria: research and publications in cultural studies, gender studies or related areas, familiarity with issues in contemporary Chinese studies, an ability to contribute to joint publications and research projects within the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

The salary range for Lecturer is A\$52,173 - A\$61,957 per year depending on qualifications and experience. Membership of a University approved superannuation scheme is a condition of employment.

Enquiries may be directed to Associate Professor Hans Hendrichke on telephone (61 2) 9385 2416 or email: h.hendrichke@unsw.edu.au.

Applications close 3 December 2001.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE: Applicants should submit written applications systematically addressing the selection criteria, QUOTING REFERENCE NUMBER 1219AHE. Include business and private telephone numbers; a complete resume, (copies of academic transcript and qualifications where appropriate); and the names, addresses (and preferably facsimile numbers) of at least two referees to: The Recruitment Officer, Human Resources, UNSW Sydney 2052, email: recruitment@unsw.edu.au or facsimile (02) 9662 2832 by applications close date.

<http://www.unsw.edu.au>

**School of History
THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW SOUTH WALES**

**Lecturer in
Modern Chinese History**

Ref 1223AHE

The successful applicant will be primarily expected to design and teach subjects at undergraduate level in Chinese history and in related survey courses in East Asian and world history; contribute to the MA in Asian Studies; supervise fourth year honours and postgraduate thesis projects where appropriate and to contribute from a thematic specialisation to the fourth year honours and pre-honours teaching program. It is anticipated that the successful candidate will maintain an active interest in research in Chinese history by publishing in the field and conveying research findings through regular seminar and conference participation.

Essential Criteria: a PhD level or equivalent in the field of modern Chinese history, and a strong record or research and scholarship in the field; ability to teach modern Chinese history at undergraduate level and to teach related history survey courses, as well as an understanding of equity and diversity principles.

Desirable criteria: ability to contribute to teaching in a major thematic cross-national specialisation within the School; or a knowledge of development theory and history, and an ability to incorporate China in subjects taught in comparative development and the international studies degree at undergraduate level.

The salary range for Lecturer is \$52,173 - \$61,957 per year depending on qualifications and experience. Membership of a University approved superannuation scheme is a condition of employment.

The School of History Handbook (accessible at <http://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/history/Handbooks/Undergraduate>) provides guidance on subject areas currently offered by the School.

Enquiries may be directed to Professor Ian Tyrrell on telephone (02) 9385 2345.

Applications close 10 December 2001.

PLEASE QUOTE Ref 1223AHE

<http://www.unsw.edu.au>

**School of Languages, Cultures and Linguistics
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND**

Academic Positions in Chinese and in Japanese

The School is seeking to make two tenurable appointments within its Asian Languages and Cultures area, one in Japanese, the other in Chinese (Mandarin). It is anticipated that one of the positions will be filled at Level D (Associate Professor) and the other at Level B (Lecturer), and applications are invited from specialists in either area and at either level.

Successful appointees will be required to teach Chinese language and culture or Japanese language and culture (as appropriate) at undergraduate and postgraduate level, to undertake curriculum development, and to carry significant administration and coordination responsibilities. In addition, both appointees will be expected to supervise research students and to pursue an active research programme, while the Level D appointee will provide leadership in research in language and cultural studies.

Applicants for both positions must be able to demonstrate the capacity to teach, coordinate and develop tertiary-level language and cultural studies courses in their relevant area and to work effectively as a member of a team. Native or near-native competence in Japanese or Chinese (Mandarin) is essential, as is an excellent command of written and spoken English. Expertise in applied linguistics and experience in distance education and/or online pedagogy and practice is desirable. Applicants for the Level D position should possess a PhD, have extensive teaching, administrative and research experience, and be able and willing to provide leadership, particularly in research (including the obtaining of grants), not just in their field but in the whole Asian Languages and Cultures area, which covers Chinese, Indonesian and Japanese. In addition, it is expected that closer teaching and research linkages will be established with staff with Asian interests working in other UNE Schools. For the Level B position, a PhD in an appropriate field, or a research Master's degree or equivalent together with progress towards or willingness to undertake a PhD, is essential. The successful applicants should be able to take up their positions by mid-July 2002 at the latest.

Informal enquiries may be directed to Professor Chris Gossip, Head of School: telephone (02) 6773 2700, facsimile (02) 6773 3735, e-mail cgossip@metz.une.edu.au

Salary: \$74,806-\$82,348 (Level D)
\$50,921-\$60,350 (Level B)
plus up to 17% employer superannuation and salary packaging

Closing Date: 26 November 2001

Position Nos: 201/112 (Level D)
201/113 (Level B)

An application package must be obtained from <http://www.une.edu.au/personnel/recruit>, Personnel Services or telephone (02) 6773 2024. Applications will be received up to 5pm on the closing date.

Equity principles underpin all UNE policies and procedures.

<http://www.une.edu.au>

THE CHINESE STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Chinese Studies Association of Australia [CSAA] is the professional association for China specialists and post-graduate students in Australia. Its membership includes most of the specialists in the field of anthropology, economics, geography, history, language, law, linguistics, political science, sociology, literature and other aspects of Chinese society and culture. To inform its membership about what is occurring in the China studies community throughout Australia, it regularly publishes the *China Studies Newsletter*, containing information about on-going research, new publications, new appointments, forthcoming conferences and workshops, and a campus round-up.

The CSAA also convenes a major biennial conference, containing dozens of panels of papers and drawing a large number of participants both from Australia and abroad. The most recent national conference was held at the Australian National University in July 2001.

The CSAA liaises with government departments and other appropriate official bodies at the Commonwealth and State levels regarding the teaching of the Chinese language and culture in primary and secondary schools and universities and other issues relevant to the field of Chinese Studies, such as research funding. The Association works to ensure that it has a significant input on all important matters relating to Chinese Studies in Australia.

Membership

The annual subscription of CSAA covers the financial year July to June. The current subscription for each category of member is as follows:

- Conference-to-conference (July 2001 – June 2003) Ordinary Membership **\$45**
- Conference-to-conference (July 2001- June 2003) Student (and those not in full employment) Membership **\$20**
- Annual (July 2001 – June 2002) Ordinary Membership **\$30**
- Annual (July 2001 – June 2002) Student (and those not in full employment) Membership **\$10**
- Annual (July 2001 – June 2002) Corporate Membership **\$100**

Please make cheque payable to the Chinese Studies Association of Australia [Inc.] and send completed form to:

Dr Mobo Gao, Treasurer CSAA
School of Asian Languages and Studies
University of Tasmania
P O Box 252-91
Sandy Bay, Hobart TAS 7001

Name in Full [with SURNAME in CAPITALS] _____

Title and Present Position _____

Institution and Address _____

Telephone [with Area Code] – Work: _____ Home [optional]: _____

Email Address _____

Address for Correspondence [if not the same as above] _____

_____ Postcode _____

Academic Discipline(s) _____

Period(s) of Major Interest _____

Signature	Date
------------------	-------------