

Harvard-Yenching Institute

Fall 2010 Newsletter

www.harvard-yenching.org



November 2010

Dear Friends of the Harvard-Yenching Institute,

Nothing is more important to the future of the Harvard-Yenching Institute than maintaining contact with its alumni. The Institute has recently introduced several new programs and procedures that depend directly upon the participation of HYI alumni. I have been very gratified by the ways in which our alumni have already actively facilitated these new initiatives, and I would like to take this opportunity to inform and invite all of you to join in making these innovations a success.

As many of you know, the Institute has changed its procedures for interviewing candidates for the visiting scholars and visiting fellows programs, so that now the finalists are interviewed (in English) by a panel consisting of one Harvard faculty member and two in-country HYI alumni. We want to make sure that there is frequent rotation and substantial disciplinary diversity in the membership of these interview panels, so we encourage those of you who might be interested in assisting the Institute in this way to please let Dr. Li Ruohong (ruohong_li@harvard.edu) know of your availability.

Another new objective of the Institute is to try to help raise the international profile of new work by Asia-based scholars in the humanities and social sciences. To this end, we have introduced a new travel grant program to support HYI alumni to present papers at the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies. Please take a look at the HYI website for application details. As a further effort to make Asian-based scholarship better known outside of Asia, the Institute website also now carries a working paper series of work-in-progress as well as a book review series, entitled "New Frontiers in Asian Studies," to introduce path breaking new scholarship in Asian languages. We hope that all of our alumni will feel welcome to contribute to both of these series. Please contact Ms. Lindsay Strogatz (strogatz@fas.harvard.edu) for details.

Thank you for your continuing contributions to the Harvard-Yenching Institute!

With warm regards,

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



In this issue:

The Golden Temple
at Harvard.....2

Harvard-Yenching
Alumni in China &
New HYI Initiatives.....5

HYI's Early Years: Higher
Educational Training
Orientations.....6

News from HYI Alumni
& Current Scholars.....8

Update on new Alumni
Database.....9

2010-2011 HYI Scholar
Directory..... 10

The HYI Website..... 12



The Golden Temple at Harvard

Cole Roskam

Since its establishment in 1928, the Harvard-Yenching Institute has been one of the world's foremost supporters of the study of Asia, and its main office and library has been a fixture on Harvard's campus at 2 Divinity Avenue since 1958. The Institute's earliest decades, however, particularly the years between World War II and the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, were spent struggling for adequate space to house its growing program and burgeoning library. At that time, in an effort to solidify the Institute's status on campus while expanding the still nascent study of Asian studies at Harvard, an extraordinary architectural scheme was proposed: the construction of an Asian research center at Harvard highlighted by the Bendix Golden Temple, a replica of an eighteenth century Sino-Tibetan shrine originally erected at the Imperial Summer Palace in Chengde by the Emperor Qianlong between 1766 and 1771.



Lama Temple, 1933 "Century of Progress", World's Fair, Chicago

Oberlin College owned the rights to the temple, which was originally commissioned by the Chicago businessman Vincent Bendix in anticipation of the Chicago World's Fair in 1933 (Figure 1). In 1930, the Swedish geographer Sven Hedin discovered the pavilion on a Bendix-sponsored exploratory mission to northern China and Mongolia, and he promptly ordered a piece-by-piece reconstruction to be designed by the Chinese architect Liang Weihua, erected in Beijing, disassembled, and rebuilt on the grounds

Cole Roskam is an Assistant Professor of Architectural History at the University of Hong Kong. He is currently preparing his dissertation, "Civic Architecture in a Liminal City: Shanghai, 1842-1936," for publication.

of Chicago's "Century of Progress" exhibition. It stood for two years before being taken down, stored, and eventually shipped to New York for its own 1939 World's Fair.

Following the fair, Bendix and the Archaeological Trust of Chicago donated the structure to Oberlin College and the Oberlin-Shanxi Memorial Association, which like the Harvard-Yenching Institute was endowed from the estate of Charles M. Hall. Envisioned as the future centerpiece of the Association's program, the temple, consisting of 28,000 structural pieces and contents requiring twenty nine railroad cars and 173 crates, was shipped to Ohio, where it subsequently languished due to a lack of financial support.

In 1949, Oberlin officials approached former Harvard Business School Dean Wallace B. Donham, Chairman of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Trustees, with a proposal to gift the temple to the Institute. At the time, the Institute, finding its mission in China compromised by the Communist ascendance to power, was eager to maintain its influence within the field of Chinese studies while also continuing to encourage the study of Asia



Proposed location and scheme, Golden Temple and research center, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH, Eldridge Snyder, date unknown

at Harvard. Since 1939, it had also tried, without success, to find permanent library space within one of Harvard's existing libraries, as its location within the antiquated confines of Boylston Hall proved unsatisfactory to Institute leaders worried over the safety of the Institute's 300,000 books and manuscripts.

Donham was therefore intrigued by the Institute's potential acquisition of the temple, seeing its reconstruction in Cambridge as the potential nucleus of a future center of Far Eastern studies at Harvard under the Institute's auspices. The construction of several new buildings highlighted by the temple, including new classroom space, office research facilities, and an Asian

library, would allow the Institute to broaden its academic scope both at home and abroad, making possible a more comprehensive study not only of modern China, but of Japan and possibly other parts of Asia. The Institute's primary focus on the study of East Asian languages, too, could be expanded to include the social sciences, where collaboration could be fostered among various departments at Harvard, including history, government, and economics.

Most interestingly were Board members' proposals that the temple itself might function as a kind of living classroom in which those students no longer able to travel freely to China could nevertheless witness "the magnificence of Chinese culture in some of its aspects." Seminars could be held within the building, and efforts could also be coordinated with Harvard's Fogg Museum to create exhibition space within the Temple to display its rich collection of Buddhist material. This was comprised of over 175 objects of religious and cultural significance, including a Ming dynasty temple bell and incense burner, numerous bronze and wooden Buddha figures, several Tankas, precious Lama robes, model stupas and pagodas containing both relics and sacred scriptures, as well as a variety of prayer benches, drums, tables and rugs.

The project was both incredibly visionary in its interdisciplinary reach and bold in its reliance upon multi-institutional coordination among Harvard-Yenching trustees and board members, donors, and the University. Numerous obstacles to the proposal existed, however. The costs of the temple's storage in Ohio, its insurance, transportation to Cambridge, and construction were estimated to be \$100,000 to \$125,000. The structure itself, which measured only 50 square feet, was neither burglar- nor fire-proof, and ensuring its safety would require significant architectural forethought and funding. Although the temple itself was too small and ill-suited to meet the Institute's modern organizational needs, the Institute's endowment was inadequately funded to allow for an expansion of institutional activities beyond the costs of acquiring the temple. The university, too, was "seriously" limited by a lack of funds.

Donham was confident he could find a donor to defray the costs of the project's construction by establishing an endowment fund, however, and Institute Board members saw the temple as "the entering wedge" towards finally getting its own library building on campus, an enlarged Far Eastern program at Harvard, and eventually expanding into other regions in Asia such as Russia. A deal was

subsequently reached with the University whereby the Institute's only commitment would be to erect the temple, with expenditures for any other buildings to be treated as part of the cost of those buildings and paid for with Donham's endowment proposal. The Institute's Board approved the acquisition of the temple, and on June 21, 1950, its title was transferred to the Institute, which agreed to pay any and all future storage fees in Ohio until construction could begin. The temple would be erected at a time and place satisfactory to both the as-yet undetermined donor and the university.

In November, Stanley B. Parker, a Cambridge-based architect and friend of Doham's, was commissioned for a series of preliminary designs for the new research center. Programmatic requirements included space for classrooms, a library, as well as a research institute. Parker offered several possible schemes for the new center at several locations, including two on Divinity Avenue and one further north on Beacon Street between Irving and Bryant Streets. In each scheme, Parker proposed nestling the temple within a configuration of both new and preexisting buildings in an effort to both frame and secure the building for public use. Two of the three schemes feature slightly inwardly sloping walls, prominent archways, and flat roofs reminiscent of traditional Tibetan architectural form, an attempt to harmonize with the temple's own Sino-Tibetan building tradition while acquiescing to Board requests that the new buildings evoke the "the Far East."

None of the proposed sites were deemed acceptable by the University as suitable locations, however, nor did it offer any alternatives. As a result, Institute trustees and its Board came to the conclusion that its primary purpose of furthering education in Asia would not necessarily be aided by the construction or use of the temple in Cambridge. In 1957, the University announced plans to transfer the Institute and its library from Boylston Hall to the Geographic Institute, located at 2 Divinity Avenue. Renovations of the building's basement and ground floor and the addition of a four-story library wing were subsequently completed by the end of 1958, at which point the Institute and its library was moved to its current location.

The Golden Temple, denied the central programmatic impetus for its construction in Cambridge, became a "perennial subject" of Institute Board meetings over the next ten years. The financial and logistical challenges posed by its construction and maintenance were daunting, and the Institute, unable to realize the project without the University's cooperation, struggled to find an appropriate alternative. Letters offering the temple to interested takers were sent to the Republic of China in Taiwan; the Museum of



A selection of objects from the Golden Temple, Cambridge, MA, date unknown.

Fine Arts in Boston; various museum directors in New York, San Francisco, and Fort Worth; the city of San Francisco, then in the midst of planned civic improvements for Chinatown; both Disneyland and Disneyworld; and Roy Hofheinz, owner of, among other properties, the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus as well as the Astrodome.

In December 1961, the Institute contacted interests representing the Kalmuk Mongolian community at Freewood Acres, New Jersey, about the group's potential acquisition of the temple. The Kalmuks identified themselves as being of Torgod descent, a Mongol tribe that migrated from the Mongolian steppes to the Stalingrad region along the Volga River between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Qianlong's decision to construct the Lama Temple at Chengde in celebration of his 60th and his mother's 80th birthdays coincided with the return of the tribe to China in 1771, establishing a unique connection between the tribe and the temple.

Having eventually settled in New Jersey after World War II, the Kalmuks had quickly outgrown their first temple, and they were keen to rebuild the Golden temple as their community's new center of worship. American involvement in Vietnam, too, provided some inspiration, as "the rebuilding of the temple at this time would be recognized as a worldwide demonstration of American interest in the Buddhist culture." With estimated construction costs estimated at \$135,000 and Kalmuk funds totaling only \$20,000, a foundation was established and steered by an advisory committee consisting of Pearl Buck, Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Governor Richard Hughes of New Jersey, and U.S. Senators Clifford Case, Thomas Dodd, and Harrison Williams. Funding was slow to materialize, and in 1967, the Institute's offer was officially withdrawn.

The Institute was eventually able find a home for the temple's artwork and furnishings. Following a survey of the collection's most artistically and historically valuable pieces by Dr. Max Loehr, Harvard's esteemed curator and scholar of Asian Art, the Institute contacted the Sven Hedin Memorial Museum in Stockholm and offered them the rights to the majority of the temple's furnishings and religious objects. They were promptly accepted and shipped to Sweden in 1963.

In December 1968, the Institute was contacted by Indiana University, who expressed an interest in acquiring the temple and using it as the centerpiece of an Asian Studies Research Center. On July 2, 1970, the temple's deed was transferred from the Institute to Indiana. It remained in Ohio, unbuilt, between 1970 and 1984, at which point the temple and its scale model were shipped to Stockholm for inclusion within the Sven Hedin Ethnographic Museum, where it remains disassembled in storage.

Ultimately, the temple's singularity has served as both its most appealing strength and the greatest obstacle to its reconstruction. University officials at no less than three institutions found themselves entranced by the prospects of its presence on their campuses. At the same time, however, its incredibly unique program and complex structure have made its realization an unsolved budgeting quagmire.

The temple's legacy at Harvard nevertheless reverberates in the realization of long-standing, institutional goals its construction was first intended to engender. In 1955, for example, the Center for East Asian Research was founded, directed by the university's Committee on East Asian Studies under the overall supervision of the Regional Studies Committee. By 1959, the number of undergraduates studying Chinese and Japanese had more than doubled, with students realizing that "knowing very

little about the Asian population is just as dangerous as a lack of scientific knowledge." Today, a rich diversity of departments, programs, and institutes make Harvard one of the premier destinations for scholars of East Asia.



Proposed location and scheme, Golden Temple and Institute, Divinity Avenue and Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA, Stanley B. Parker, 1950



Proposed location and scheme, Golden Temple and Institute, Beacon and Irving Streets, Cambridge, MA, Stanley B. Parker, 1950

The Harvard-Yenching Institute, meanwhile, now offers programs for visiting scholars, fellows, doctoral students, coordinate researchers and has hosted academics from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, India, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. Though it was never constructed in Cambridge, the Golden Temple stands as an

architectural embodiment to the Institute's initial goals of achieving a regional program devoted to cross-cultural and collaborative academic exchange and learning.

Images from the Harvard-Yenching Institute Archives, except p. 2, left, courtesy of The Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago.

Harvard-Yenching Alumni & New HYI Initiatives

Contributions Made by HYI Alumni in China Over the Past Decade: a report from the HYI Alumni Association in China

The over 400 Harvard-Yenching alumni in China are some of the leading scholars in their fields in the humanities and social sciences. Over the past decade, the HYI Alumni Association in China has held an annual international conference in Beijing or Suzhou. The most recent conference, "Multiple Perspectives on the Meaning of Community and Citizenship", was held at Peking University in the fall of 2009. The conference provided a platform for HYI alumni from China and elsewhere in Asia to exchange their views and share their expertise. As a result of the conferences, three volumes have been published by Peking University Press: *East Asia's View on World Culture*, *Eastern Civilizations in the*

Process of Globalization, and *Order, Fairness, Justice and Social Development in Human Civilizations*.



HYI Director Elizabeth Perry with Professors Guan Shijie, Yue Daiyun and Zhang Guoyou at the Beijing alumni conference, November 2009

The most recent conference in Suzhou, on "Economic Growth and Social Development", was held in August 2008. The event convened Harvard-Yenching alumni from Mainland China and many other parts of East Asia and invited speakers from Harvard University and elsewhere to examine the global issue of economic growth and social development from East Asian cultural perspectives. About 100 scholars from China and abroad attended the forum.

Five volumes of selected papers from the Suzhou conferences have been published by Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press: *Cultural Relations: China and the USA*; *China and the USA at a New Millennium*; *Dialogue of Civilizations: Global Significance of Local Knowledge*; *Dialogue of Civilizations: the Implications of East Asian Modernity, Globalization and Cultural Diversity*; and *Cultural Consciousness and Cultural Identity: East Asian Perspectives*.

HYI Alumni & New Directions in Asia-based Programming

In recent years, the Institute has sought to expand its programming to include small-scale alumni-organized workshops on tightly focused themes likely to result in peer-reviewed English language publications, and short-term training programs in fields of comparative studies that are relatively underdeveloped in the Asian academy.

To this end, the Institute has recently sponsored several workshops organized by HYI alumni. In June 2010, scholars from Asia, Europe and North America gathered in Cambridge for the workshop "Burmese Lives: Ordinary Life Stories under the Burmese Regime". In October 2010, a group of alumni met at Yonsei University for a conference on issues of immigration entitled "Asia without Borders". In March 2011, the Institute will co-sponsor a workshop in Vietnam entitled "[Pre] Modern Asian Literature Read through Modern Western Theories: Applications, [In]Compatibilities, Challenges, and Opportunities". The Institute encourages alumni to contact us about sponsorship for small-scale academic events that involve HYI alumni.

The Advanced Training Program, which was first launched in

2008, is well under way. The Institute recently concluded its two-year training program in Comparative Literature under Professor Stephen Owen's mentorship. Over the next two years, ten scholars will come to Harvard to work with Professor Eugene Wang and his colleagues in Art History as part of



Jiang Jin, Xu Jilin, Helen Siu and Yu Guoliang at the Urban Studies Training Program at East China Normal University, June 2010.

HYI's Art History Training Program. In addition to its training programs in Cambridge, the Institute has also run several programs in Asia in cooperation with our partner universities, including Grassroots Society & Popular Culture (held in Beijing at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) and an Urban Studies Training Program (held in Shanghai at East China Normal University). At the conclusion of these programs, a small number of outstanding participants are invited to come to the Institute for a one-year research stay at Harvard.

As the Institute branches out in new directions, it will seek to build upon the strong foundation that its alumni associations have already put in place to ensure that the alumni network continues to thrive in the future.



The Harvard-Yenching Institute's Early Years: Higher-Educational Training Orientations (1928-1932)

Nguyen Nam

After its establishment in 1928, the Harvard-Yenching Institute's Board of Trustees soon finalized two sets of basic principles for the Institute's operation. First, the work of the HYI should be cultural in its content, scientific in its method, and educational in its aim; secondly, during the first stage of its novel enterprise, the Institute should emphasize unity in program, simplicity in organization, and economy in finance. These principles were prudently applied as the Institute carried out its first fellowships and higher-educational training projects from 1928 to 1932.

Higher-Educational Training Orientations

The Institute started its higher education training in the field of Chinese studies. For the sake of simplicity of organization, HYI mapped out a program involving four departments: History and History of Religion, Philosophy and Philosophy of Religion, Language and Literature, and Art, Archaeology and Anthropology. Scholarships and fellowships were planned for four types of students: Chinese students doing graduate work in Chinese studies at Yenching University, Chinese graduate students receiving fellowships to come to Harvard for further training, American graduate students focusing on Chinese studies at Harvard in need of financial assistance, and finally, American students receiving fellowships for further training in Peking.

In terms of higher education training, the HYI concentrated on graduate and undergraduate work in Chinese studies. Before the autumn of 1931, the School of Chinese Studies at Yenching University was supervised by both the Chancellor and President of Yenching University and the Peiping Administrative Committee of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. In the autumn of 1931, the Board of Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute authorized President Stuart to call a conference of those China Union Universities benefitting from Institute funds to organize a HYI Advisory Committee in China.

Nguyen Nam was a HYI Visiting Scholar (1991-92), Doctoral Scholar (1994-1998), and Academic Program Manager (2004-2010). He earned his MA in Regional Studies - East Asia and PhD in East Asian Languages and Civilizations (Chinese Literature) from Harvard. He is now a Visiting Professor at the Vietnam National Universities in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The conference took place in October 1931, and resulted in a plan for the organization of the Advisory Committee. This Advisory Committee would replace the former Peiping Administrative Committee but would have a different function. On April 11, 1932, the Board of Trustees decided to appoint two Advisory Committees in China: the Advisory Committee for Graduate and Research Work at Yenching University, and the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study at Fukien Christian University, Lingnan University, the University of Nanking, Shantung Christian University, West China Union University, and Yenching University. With this reorganization, the University was responsible for teaching functions within the school, whereas the Committee was in charge of financial issues, research materials for the library and the museum, the publication of the HYI Journal (in Chinese), and the HYI Chinese texts and Studies Series. From 1931-1932, the Chinese name of the School remained *Guoxue yanjiusuo* 國學研究所, but was known in English as the Harvard-Yenching Institute Peiping Office. Teaching staff included Professors Jung Keng (Rong Geng 容庚) and Ku Chieh-kang (Gu Jiegang 顧頔剛) in archaeology, Hsu Ti-shan (Xu Dishan 許地山) in history and religion, and Feng Yu-lan (Feng Youlan 馮友蘭), to name just a few.

The Institute's First Grantees from China

On January 4, 1928, the first meeting of the HYI Board of Trustees voted to grant a fellowship to "F. K. Li for work at Cambridge." The grantee in question was in fact Dr. Li Fang-Kuei (Li Fanggui 李方桂, 1902-1987), one of the first Chinese scholars to study linguistics overseas. At the age of 26, Dr. Li earned his doctoral degree from the University of Chicago in 1928 with a dissertation entitled "Mattole, An Athabaskan Language." Thus, the HYI fellowship was for him to carry out his research in Cambridge after his doctorate, and his research stay was no longer than one year because he returned to China in 1929, and served as a researcher in the Institute History and Philology (歷史語言研究所) of



Dr. Li Fang-Kuei

the Academia Sinica (located in Beijing at that time). This fellowship might be considered the antecedent of the Visiting Scholar Program that would be officially initiated a few decades later.

During the meeting of the HYI Executive Committee on June 14, 1929, a number of issues were voted on, one of which was that “the application

of Mr. Kwei Dun for a scholarship to study at Harvard during the coming year be approved subject to the consent of the Administrative Committee.” Mr. Kwei Dun was popularly known as T’eng K’uei (Teng Gui 滕圭 or Teng Baiye 滕白也, 1900-1981). A friend of Mark Tobey (a well-known American

abstract expressionist painter), T’eng K’uei had his exhibition of 40 Chinese drawings and paintings held at the Twentieth Century Club (Boston) in 1930. The contemporary *Harvard Crimson* described him as a “noted artist, who has used the finger method as well as the brush method in his works of art,” coming to the United States as a teacher at the University of Washington, and becoming “a graduate student in the field of Fine Arts on the Harvard-Yenching Foundation” (April 30, 1930). During the year of 1931-1932, Mr. T’eng returned to China, joined the Department of Chinese at the School of Chinese Studies, and served as a lecturer on Chinese art.

In addition to fellowships offered to Chinese scholars to study or conduct their research overseas, the HYI also organized its first training on Far Eastern Studies at Harvard.

HYI-Sponsored Summer Seminar on Far Eastern Studies (1932)

Having examined the current status of instruction in Far Eastern civilizations in American universities and colleges, the Institute was well aware of two noticeable conditions. First, it found “a large part of the instruction” offered by “scholars whose training [had] been entirely in other fields, who [had] not visited the countries in question, [possessed] no knowledge of the languages involved,” and “[had] come

upon fortuitously for the evaluation of fact and opinion in the field”. Secondly, it also recognized that many American higher-educational institutions “[were offering] inadequate instruction or none at all.” Thus, under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies and the Committee on Japanese Studies

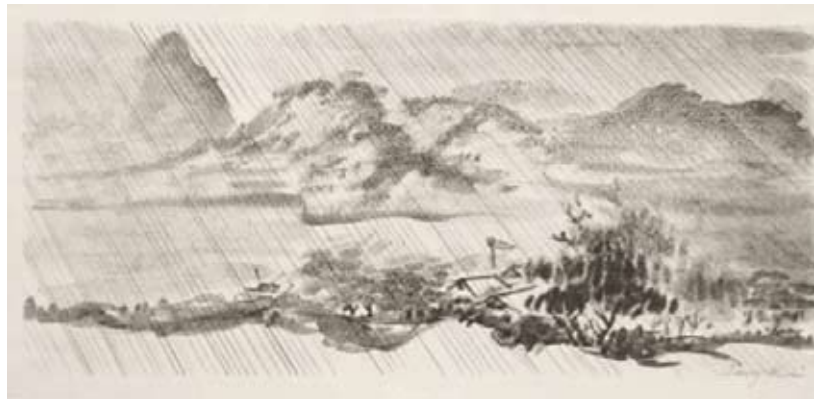
of the American Council of Learned Societies, together with the Society for the Promotion of Japanese Studies, organized the first Summer Seminar on Far Eastern Studies at Harvard University (July 6-August 16, 1932). Instructors included Arthur W. Hummel (Professor of History and Director of the seminar), Lucius C. Porter (Professor of Philosophy), and Langdon

Wagner (Professor of Oriental Art). The seminar offered a small selected group of trained scholars the opportunity “to supplement their knowledge of Far Eastern matters,” to figure out how that knowledge could be subsequently increased, helping them to build up a network with “a considerable number of the active scholars in the field,” and

to discuss particular problems possibly arising during their instruction. Attendants of the seminar included Louis Balsam (Harvard University), Knight Biggerstaff (Harvard University), Charles B. Fahs (Northwestern University), and Edwin O. Reischauer (Tokyo Joshi Dai Gakku), just to mention a few.

The HYI’s first Summer Seminar in Far Eastern Studies was one of the Institute’s efforts “to improve the quality of the instruction at present offered and to encourage the beginning in a modest way of

Far Eastern studies in institutions in which they are not now attempted.” The Institute’s first fellowships and Seminar truly paved the first stones for a long path of promoting Asian studies in Asia and the United States.



A painting by T’eng K’uei.



Ink-painting by Li Fang-Kuei with a poem and calligraphy by Hu Shih, dated November 22, 1937.

Photo of Li Fang-Kuei (p. 6) and ink painting by Li Fang Kuei (p. 7) courtesy of the Li Fang-Kuei Society for Chinese Linguistics, <http://lfksociety.org>. T’eng K’uei painting from Gordon H. Chang, “Emerging from the Shadows: The Visual Arts and Asian American History,” *Journal of Transnational American Studies*, vol. 1:1, 2009.

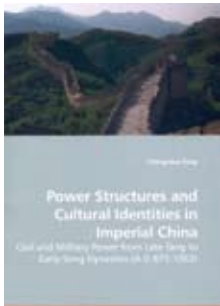
HYI Scholar and Alumni News

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

Baik Inho (Visiting Scholar 1999-2000) is currently Dean of General Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, Korea. His most recent book is *French Revolution and Religion: the Case of the Department of Seine-et-Oise* (Hankuk Munhwasa, 2007). In 2010 his translation of Bernard Bailyn's book *Atlantic History: Concept and Contours* (Harvard University Press, 2005) into Korean was published by Puriwaipari Publishing Co.

Chang Chia-Feng (Visiting Scholar 2004-05), Dept. of History, National Taiwan University, will be a Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence and the Lund-Gill Chair at Dominican University from 2010-2011.

Julie Choi (Visiting Scholar 2004-2005) has become Chair of the Department of English Language and Literature at Ewha Womans University (2010-2012).



Fang Cheng-Hua (Visiting Scholar 2008-09), Associate Professor of National Taiwan University, published his book *Power Structures and Cultural Identities in Imperial China: Civil and Military Power from Late Tang to Early Song Dynasties (A.D. 875-1063)* in 2009 by VDM Verlag Dr. Müller. By exploring the evolution of civil and military power in China from the Tang to the Song dynasty, the book explains the formation of distinct

identities between civil and military officials in imperial China.

Hao Changchi (Visiting Scholar 2006-07) was promoted to Luojia Professor in Comparative Philosophy at Wuhan University in 2008, and was awarded a New Century Scholarship by the Ministry of Education of China. In 2010, he received a grant from the National Foundation for Social Sciences (China) for a project on inverted intentionality in phenomenology. He is also a co-recipient of a grant for establishing a center for morality and belief at Wuhan University.

Hou Xudong (Visiting Scholar 2001-02) became a full time professor in the Department of History, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, in May 2008 (he was previously at the Institute of History, CASS). He was a Visiting Professor at the Institute of History, National Tsing Hua University (Hsinchu, Taiwan) from February to June 2009. He is currently serving as Vice Director of the academic committee of the Center for Research on Ancient Chinese History at Peking University.

Jeon Bong Hee (Visiting Scholar 2003-04), Professor, Department of Architecture and Architectural Engineering, Seoul National University, will spend his sabbatical leave

at UC Berkeley as a Fulbright Visiting Scholar starting in September 2010. His research topic is American suburban housing and its influences on Korean modern housing in the mid-twentieth century. Prof. Jeon welcomes anyone who is interested in this topic or Korean architecture in general to contact him at jeonpark@snu.ac.kr.

Jiang Tong (Visiting Scholar, Comparative Literature Training Program 2008-09), Associate Professor, Department of English, Capital Normal University, recently published the following papers: "Lawrence Venuti's Symptomatic Reading" (*Capital Normal University Journal*, 2010. 4), "The Aura of Venuti's Foreignizing Translation and Ethics of Translation" (*Journal of Foreign Languages*, 2010. 1) and "Discursive Resistance and Theorization: On James Liu's Translation of Chinese Classical literary theories" (*Theoretical Studies in Literature and Art*, 2009.5).

Lei Wen (Visiting Scholar 2007-08) is the author of *Beyond Suburban Rites and Imperial Ancestral Temples: State Sacrifices and Religions in Sui-Tang China* (Beijing: SDX Joint Publishing Company, 2009), which was published as part of the SDX & HYI Academic Series. The book aims to combine the study of state ritual and religion in Medieval China, specifically examining how religions such as Buddhism and Daoism influenced Confucian sacrificial concepts and practices during the Sui-Tang period, and how the state sacrifice system treated Buddhism, Daoism and the numerous local cults. In addition to traditional Chinese historical literature, the book relies heavily on stone inscriptions as an important resource.



Mitani Hiroshi (Visiting Scholar 2007-08) published *Otona no tame no Kingendai-shi: 19 seiki* (Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 2009), edited with Yori-hisa Namiki and Tatsuhiko Tsukiashi, during his stay at HYI. The book is the first detailed regional history of 19th century East Asia in Japanese. A Korean version will be published in the near future. Professor Mitani is now working on the publication of a volume covering the 20th century. He also recently edited *Higashi Asia Kindaishi Gakkai*, which deals with the reconsideration of so-called unequal treaties.

Oh Sookyung (Visiting Scholar 1998-99) became Director of the Institute of East Asian Cultures, Hanyang University in March 2010. The Institute, which was founded in 1974, originally focused on Korean Studies and last year expanded to include East Asian culture. The Institute's research examines cultural differences and relations among East Asian

countries. Recent projects include research on the East Asian cultural network and a study of records from the diplomatic journey to China during the Chosun Dynasty. The Institute recently published the 48th issue of its *Journal of East Asian Culture*, and Dr. Oh welcomes submission of papers in Korean, Chinese, Japanese or English.

Peng Guoxiang (Visiting Scholar 2007-08), Professor of Chinese Philosophy, Intellectual History and Religion, Tsinghua University, attended the award ceremony at the annual meeting for Humboldt guest researchers in Berlin in June 2010 to officially accept the Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel Research Award, bestowed by the Humboldt Foundation to internationally renowned academics from abroad “in recognition of their outstanding accomplishments in research to date and their exceptional promise for the future”. In addition, he was recently invited to Ruhr University Bochum, Germany as a Research Fellow at the International Consortium for Research in the Humanities to continue his research on Confucianism as a religious and spiritual tradition in a global context.



Sun Zhongxin (Visiting Scholar 2006-07; Coordinate Researcher 2007-08) is the author of *Gender Equality, Citizenship and Human Rights—Controversies and Challenges in China and the Nordic Countries* (co-edited with Pauline Stoltz, Marina Svensson, Qi Wang), Routledge 2010. Her most recent article, *The Impact of China's Market Reforms on the Health of Chinese Citizens: Examining Two Puzzles* (Martin King Whyte and Sun Zhongxin), was published in *China: An International Journal* in the spring of 2010.



Wei Quan (Visiting Scholar 2007-08), Associate Professor, Department of Chinese Literature, East China Normal University, is the author of *Literati Associations and Literature's Reciprocations: a Study of the Capital Literati Circles in the 19th Century* (Peking University Press, 2008). The book was completed while she was a Visiting Scholar at the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Prof. Wei's book received an award in 2008 as an excellent work by a faculty member at ECNU in the Humanities and Social Sciences.



Won Woo-hyun (Visiting Scholar 1982-83), former President of the Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholars Association Korea, is currently a Visiting Professor at the University of California San Diego (January 2010 - March 2011). His most recent book, *Public Relations Strategy: Korean Case Studies* (Commbooks, Seoul) was published in August 2010. The book is an update and expansion of Dr. Won's previous book entitled *Strategies in Public Relations: Korean Cases and Solutions*. It is the first public relations case study book published in Korea, highlighting the role of public relations in all types of organizations. It has also served as a guide for academicians, students and leaders of corporations and other organizations on how to build and manage relations with society.

Yang Jincai (Visiting Fellow 1996-98, Associate 2007-08), Professor, Nanjing University, published his book *American Renaissance Authors: A Political and Cultural Reading* (Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press) in 2009. His additional recent publications include “Projections of Moby-Dick ‘After Theory’ in the United States” and “Chinese Projections of Thoreau and Walden's Influence in China.”

Yang Shu-yuan (Visiting Scholar 2008-09), Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, was awarded the Taiwan Cultural Award by the Rotary Club of Taipei West in March 2010 for her studies on Taiwanese indigenous people. In 2010 she was also awarded a visiting scholar fellowship from the British Academy.

Yau Shuk-ting, Kinnia (Visiting Scholar 2010-11), published two books on East Asian cinema in 2010: *Japanese and Hong Kong Film Industries: Understanding the Origins of East Asian Film Networks* (Routledge) and *Chinese-Japanese-Korean Cinemas: History, Society and Culture* (HKU Press). Currently, her research focuses on WWII as portrayed on Japanese, American and East Asian screens. She will give talks on her recent papers “Saka no ue no kumo and Nationalism in 21st Century Japan” and “Love with an Alien: The Role of Romantic Drama in Sino-Japanese Cultural Interactions 1930s-1960s” at National Central University, Taiwan, and the University of Bonn, Germany this winter.

Yau Shuk-ting, Kinnia (Visiting Scholar 2010-11), published two books on East Asian cinema in 2010: *Japanese and Hong Kong Film Industries: Understanding the Origins of East Asian Film Networks* (Routledge) and *Chinese-Japanese-Korean Cinemas: History, Society and Culture* (HKU Press). Currently, her research focuses on WWII as portrayed on Japanese, American and East Asian screens. She will give talks on her recent papers “Saka no ue no kumo and Nationalism in 21st Century Japan” and “Love with an Alien: The Role of Romantic Drama in Sino-Japanese Cultural Interactions 1930s-1960s” at National Central University, Taiwan, and the University of Bonn, Germany this winter.



New HYI Alumni Database

In the Fall of 2010, the Institute will launch a new online alumni database. With this new database, HYI alumni will be able to update their own listings and search for other alumni by research field, affiliation, year of stay at Harvard, etc.



We encourage our alumni to visit our website, www.harvard-yenching.org, to view the latest news about this project!



Harvard-Yenching Institute

2010-2011 Scholar Directory

VISITING SCHOLARS

AN Jee Hyun, Associate Professor of English Literature, Seoul National University [jan@snu.ac.kr]
Strange Encounters: "Blackness" in Korean Culture and "Korean-ness" in African American Culture

BAO Zhiming, Professor, Department of Sociology, Minzu University of China [baozhm@vip.163.com]
Ecological Relocation in Inner Mongolia From the Perspective of Environmental Sociology and Ecological Anthropology

CHEN Pochan, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University [pochan@ntu.edu.tw]
The Emergence of Complex Societies from the Neolithic Baodun Culture to the Bronze Age Sanxingdui Culture in the Chengdu Plain

EOM Kihong, Professor, Government, Kyungpook National University [kheom@knu.ac.kr]
A comparative investigation on whether or not campaign finance regulations have reduced the perception of corruption in the United States

GAO Bingzhong, Professor of Anthropology, Department of Sociology, Peking University [gaobzh@pku.edu.cn]
Civil society, everyday life, and Chinese overseas ethnographies

GU Hongliang, Professor, Department of Philosophy, East China Normal University [guhongliang@hotmail.com]
Confucian Conceptualization of the Individual and Responsibility in the 20th Century

LEE Miseon, Associate Professor, Department of English Language and Literature, Hanyang University [mlee@hanyang.ac.kr]
The Morphosyntactic Processing Patterns in Various Types of Language Learners, with a focus on online processing in children with autism.

LIU Yonghua, Professor of History, Xiamen University [liuyh33@hotmail.com]
The historical experience of a peasant family of Huizhou, middle China, in the nineteenth century based on a group of diary-like texts penned by three-generation members of the family

MAO Jian, Associate Professor, Chinese Literature, East

China Normal University [hmmjx@163.com]
Chinese Cinema and modern and contemporary Chinese Literature

NARROG Heiko, Associate Professor, Linguistics, Tohoku University [narrog@gmail.com]
The historical grammar of Japanese

QU Hongmei, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, Jilin University [qulax@sina.com]
The Impact of Kantian Cosmopolitanism on Contemporary Political Philosophy

WANG Minghui, Associate Research Fellow, Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [wmh1973@sina.com]
Archaeology of Gender in the Neolithic and Bronze Age of North China

YANG Xiaoliu, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University [xiaoliuyang@fas.harvard.edu]
Localized urbanization of Foshan City, Pearl River Delta

YAU Shuk Ting, Associate Professor, Department of Japanese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong [kinniayau@cuhk.edu.hk]
Perception of the Past and Reflection of the Present: World War II on Japanese, American and East Asian screens

YOON Il Hwan, Associate Professor, Department of English Language and Literature, Pusan National University [iyoona@pusan.ac.kr]
The ambivalent relationship and two distinct interplays between folklore and national consciousness in the works of William Butler Yeats(1865-1939) and Sowol Kim(1902-1934)

VISITING FELLOWS

AN Yelee, Ph.D. candidate, Korean Linguistics, Yonsei University, Korea [cherryyelee@hanmail.net]

CAO Qingyun, Ph.D. candidate, Philosophy, Peking University, China [qingyun1984@yahoo.cn]
Aristotle's metaphysics

DOGASE Masato, Ph.D. candidate, Multicultural Studies, Nagoya University, Japan [dougase0208@gmail.com]
Japanese Film History

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

IDO Misato, Ph. D. candidate, Center for Philosophy, University of Tokyo [ido@fas.harvard.edu]
Cosmology of Tsukinami-Fuzoku-zu Byobu

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

KIM Han Sang, Ph. D. candidate, Department of Sociology, Seoul National University [visual.social@gmail.com]
World-picture Visualized: An Analysis of Propaganda Films Made in South Korea

KIM Soojin, Ph.D. candidate, Archeology and Art History, Seoul National University, Korea [soojinkim@sun.ac.kr]

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

LEE Wun-Sze Sylvia, Ph. D. candidate, Department of Fine Arts, Chinese University of Hong Kong [oneclee@gmail.com]
Transcendence of Garden: Strategies Used by Seventeenth Century Courtesans and Gentry Women in Jiangnan to Negotiate Social Status and Construct Identities

ODAJIMA Rie, Ph.D. candidate, Waseda University [odajimar@gmail.com]
The Politics of Heritage: Ethnography of Peasantry, Ritual and Cultural 'Resistance' in Post-Socialist Laos

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

XIE Qiong, Ph.D. candidate, Chinese Studies, Peking University, China [xieqiong80@gmail.com]

ART HISTORY TRAINING PROGRAM

DONG Jie, Lecturer, China Academy of Art [jietung@163.com]
Print Making and Literati Drama in Early Modern China (Late Ming Dynasty)

FU Huimin, Lecturer, Shanghai University [Freda.thu@gmail.com]

HUANG Xiaofeng, Lecturer, Central Academy of Fine Arts [huangxiaofeng@cafa.edu.cn]
Song dynasty painting, especially the genre paintings of the Southern Song

LI Qingquan, Professor, Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts [q_li1225@163.com]

CHINESE GRASSROOTS SOCIETY & POPULAR CULTURE TRAINING PROGRAM

ZENG Fanxu, Journalism, Zhongshan University, China [zengfanxu@gmail.com]

ZHANG Han, Sociology, the University of Hong Kong [hankzh31@hku.hk]
The Laowaitan redevelopment project in Ningbo, China

ZHOU Fenghua, Public Administration, Central China Normal University [siluoip@163.com]
The Determinants of Participation in a Social Program: Evidence from a Major Anti-poverty Program

COORDINATE RESEARCHERS

Audhini Venkatchalopathy, History, Madas Institute of Development Studies, working with Professor Sugata Bose

ZHAO Shukai, Senior Research Fellow, Development Research Center of the State Council, Beijing, working with Professor Elizabeth Perry

DOCTORAL SCHOLARS

HENG Piphai, Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

HOANG Thu Cuc, Sociology, Australian National University

Phoak KUNG, Politics, University of Warwick

NEAK Chandarith, Politics, Australian National University

NGUYEN Cong Thao, Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa

NGUYEN Hoang Giang, Sociology, University of Washington

NGUYEN Thanh Trung, Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia

NGUYEN Vu Hoang, Anthropology, University of Toronto

PHAN Dieu Ly, Sociology, University of Washington

PHUNG Minh Hieu, History, University of Hawaii at Manoa

SIAMPUKDEE Usamard, Politics, University of Leeds

TRAN Minh Hang, Anthropology, Australian National University

Continued on next page

HARVARD DOCTORAL SCHOLARS

ALI Tariq, History

ARIMITSU Michio, African and African-American Studies

ARKARAPRASERTKUL Non, Anthropology

BIAN He, History of Science

CHEN Jingling, East Asian Languages and Civilizations

HASHIMOTO Satoru, East Asian Languages and Civilizations

HU Wei, Comparative Literature

HUANG Hsuan-ying

HUNG Kuang-chi, History of Science

LAM Wengcheong, Anthropology/Archaeology

PRACHYAPORN Vipas, Anthropology

REN Wei, History of Art and Architecture

YU Wen, History

HYI LIBRARY RESEARCH GRANT

ZHANG Meilan, Tsinghua University

HYI-RSEA PROGRAM

CHIA Meng-Tat Jack [mtchia@fas.harvard.edu]

IM So Jeong [imsowow@naver.com]

KOU Lu [pku-koulu@hotmail.com]

OUYANG Bin [oyboyb@gmail.com]

WEN Xin [xwen@fas.harvard.edu]

INGALLS FELLOW

Ramachandra Guha

For complete biographies and more information, visit www.harvard-yenching.org/scholars.



Harvard-Yenching Institute Website

harvard-yenching.org

The Harvard-Yenching Institute website covers all aspects of the Institute. Updated on a weekly basis, the site is also a source for new scholarship in Asia. Visit us on the web at www.harvard-yenching.org



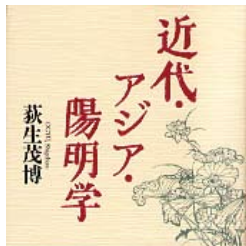
Current scholars

View profiles of scholars currently in residence at the Harvard-Yenching Institute.



Events

See the latest schedule for workshops, conferences and talk series, and view event photos and video from recently held events at Harvard and elsewhere.



New Frontiers in Asian Scholarship

Read reviews of recent books and important articles published in East and Southeast Asia, relating to the humanities and social sciences, with an emphasis on Asian culture.



Fellowship Programs

Access information and updates on fellowship programs and download application forms.



Alumni

Search for other HYI alumni, browse alumni based on research interests or region, or update your own listing on our new alumni database.



Publications

Read papers in the Working Papers Series and find out about publications supported by HYI.