

7th GLOBAL CHINA DIALOGUE

Reforming Global Governance

and

Launching new journals and a new book by Global Century Press at Reception

Launching Global China Academy (GCA) at Dinner

第七屆全球中國對話

全球治理改革

与

招待會及發布期刊創刊及新書

全球中國學術院創院活動

Programme 手冊

Date: 10 December 2021

Venues: Wolfson Room, Music Room and
Council Room, The British Academy

日期：2021年12月10日

地址：英國學術院沃尔夫森會議大廳、
畫廊、音樂廳和理事會會議廳

GCD Global China Dialogue 全球中国对话

Organizers 主办单位



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社会学理论与方法论研究中心

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南京财经大学创新创业研究院

Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship

7th Global China Dialogue

Reforming Global Governance

第七屆全球中國對話

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Organizers

Global China Academy, UK

ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science, Lancaster University, UK

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I Introduction

The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs)

World in Turmoil

The road to peace and development is strewn with numerous risks and challenges. The international system and order are in constant flux, and as part of that flux we are seeing profound shifts in the balance of power.

All countries, whether developing or developed, are having to adapt to this ever-shifting international and social environment, while the process of modernization in some countries has been interrupted or has spilled out to create global turmoil as a result of the conflicts and contradictions brought about by cultural, religious and social transformation.

At the same time, rapid developments in technology and society have had a profound impact on patterns of thinking, behaviour and interaction as well as on the moral principles of different countries and groups.

They have also constantly challenged established ideas of good governance, including the functions of government in the era of globalization and the pros and cons of the participation of non-government organizations.

The changes and challenges are myriad: digital technology, mobile communications and the popularization of the internet, the coexistence of cultural homogenization and diversity, ethnic and religious conflicts, the collision between giant multinational corporations and national sovereignty, changes in social norms as a result of scientific innovations, the decisive influence of regional economies on national economic development, the constraints of climate change and the discovery and adoption of new energy sources. Cultural diversity and transculturalism have become part of people's daily life.

Confronted with such challenges, national leaders devise development strategies that reflect both the status quo and their long-term goals. Business leaders and entrepreneurs also invest substantial resources in studying the impact of the changing international economy and financial order on the development of enterprises. Experts and scholars focus on the efficiency of global governance and cultural factors that have quietly exerted great influence, and explore how culture and ideology enhance global and social governance.

Such efforts and initiatives are moves in the same direction: towards reaching an in-depth understanding of the knowledge systems of the human community and the development of a 'global cultural sphere' beyond any single culture, state or nationality, under the condition of global governance. Thus, the theme of the development and governance of China, Europe and the world has gradually become one of the key research interests of scholars worldwide.

China in a Changing World

China and the Chinese people are making an important contribution to the world order and are shaping global society. In this context we need to ask a series of questions: What are the important global issues that concern China? What are the Chinese ways of thinking and doing things with respect to global issues? We wish to engage Western audiences in dialogues on topics that arise from these questions, including development, education, economics, migration, the family, the environment, public health, human security and global governance.

For nearly three decades, China has been implementing a 'going out' (走出去) policy to encourage its enterprises to invest overseas. The policy embraces not only the economy but also finance, language, culture, sciences, technology, social sciences, publishing and the media, and under its provisions an international investment bank (亚投行) has been established.

Through his visits to 55 countries, President Xi Jinping himself has promoted the Belt and Road (B&R 一帶一路) regional development strategy and China's governance model (治国理政). In his recent visit to the UK, he said, 'As our capabilities grow, we shall shoulder more responsibilities to the best of our ability and contribute China's wisdom and strength to the world's economic growth and global governance.' In his

keynote speech at the United Nations Office in Geneva in January 2017, Xi Jinping clarified the basic principles of China's participation in global governance. They are: to stay committed to building a world of lasting peace through dialogue and consultation, build a world of common security and common prosperity through win-win cooperation, create an open and inclusive world through exchanges and mutual learning, and make our world clean and beautiful by pursuing green and low-carbon development.

The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs)

In order to jointly achieve these goals and tackle the problems we all face, dialogue between China and the world is essential. The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs) focuses on these issues, aiming to enhance public understanding of current global affairs and common interests through public dialogue and discussion between Chinese and non-Chinese academics, experts, professionals and practitioners and interested laypeople, from interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives.

In addition to universities, research institutions and professional think tanks, the GCDs also work closely with Chinese and other governments, international organizations, media and publishing units to track global hot topics over the long term. It provides a high-end platform for the global public interests of China and Chinese participation in building a global society and a comprehensive governance of such a society.

The GCDs are an ongoing creative social activity, bringing Chinese and Western scholars and opinion leaders together to explore transculturality and cultural generativity, contributing to the development of a 'global cultural sphere' beyond any single culture, state or nationality.

The GCDs also develop the rules of 'civilized dialogue', encouraging both sides to listen to the other, understand cultural differences, respect local customs, accept different perspectives and acknowledge the common destiny of humanity. In particular, it explores new global governance, encompassing national governments, international organizations, multinational companies, NGOs and citizens, with a mission to build a harmonious, symbiosis-based human destiny community.

The past and future programmes of the series have been developed working within the framework of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which accord with UNESCO's mission of defending peace and the conditions for building sustainable development world through creative intelligence, as follows:

- 2014 GCD I: The Experience of China's Modernization from a Comparative Perspective
- 2015 GCD II: Transculturality and New Global Governance
- 2016 GCD III: Sustainability and Global Governance for Climate Change
- 2017 GCD IV: The Belt and Road (B&R) – Transcultural Cooperation for Shared Goals
- 2018 GCD V: Governance for Global Justice
- 2019 GCD VI: Governance for World Peace
- 2021 GCD VII: Reforming Global Governance

The 7th Global China Dialogue (GCD VII)

The 7th Global China Dialogue (GCD VII), with the theme 'Reforming Global Governance', will be held on 10th December 2021. This is the planned culmination of a series that began in 2014 with the aim of bringing together scholars and practitioners from China and the rest of the world to exchange their insights into the problems that challenge human existence on our planet today. Our aim is to yield proposals for the reform of global governance based on these insights.

We consider global governance in the broadest sense to cover the worldwide ordering of society to enable the peoples of the world to meet existential challenges, and to give the chance for human beings everywhere to lead fulfilling lives. China's 'community of a shared future for mankind' also provided the world with a similar vision. Our panels of discussants from China and other countries will be invited to examine four areas of strategic significance for realizing these or, indeed, any visions for the governance of human society at this time of crisis.

GCD 7 consists of four sessions.

- Transformations: Society and Environment
- Digital Security and Geopolitics.
- Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Reforming the Institutions

Session 1 Transformations: Society and Environment. The intersection of global challenges, such as climate change, the pandemic and environmental degradation, has highlighted an underlying social instability arising from the polarization of wealth and income. What kind of cooperation can help deal with both these challenges and this underlying issue?

Session 2 Digital Security and Geopolitics. The shift to the digital of power relations between states extends to their military capabilities, their intelligence systems and the colonization of space. Can the sharing of advanced information and communication technology contribute to confidence building and trust between nations in this networked world?

Session 3 Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation. The digital age intensifies the multiplication of both personal and collective identities. Responsibility detached from agency, ‘shell’ companies, anonymization and fake identities are paralleled by the growth of surveillance technology. The state/individual relationship plays out in the tensions between privacy and transparency. Can global society sustain individuality?

Session 4 Reforming the Institutions. The post Second World War settlement placed an emphasis on cooperation through the United Nations. This spirit of cooperation had been supplemented by regular conferences such as the COP, commitment to goals like the SDGs, regional pacts and national leaders’ meetings. What further institutional changes could enhance a shared global response to the present crisis?

II Organizers and Organizing Committee

Organizers

- Global China Academy, UK
- ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science, Lancaster University, UK

Organizing Committee

Chairs

- Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS FRSA, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow
- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President of Global China Academy and Founding Fellow; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China

General Secretary

- Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council

Members (in alphabetical order)

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy; Former President of the British Sociological Association, UK
- Dr Yuan Cheng, Country Head of Russell Reynolds Associates Greater China; Member of the Board of Trustees, Global China Academy
- Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Cambridge; Global China Academy Life Fellow, UK; Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University, China
- Professor Wei Li FAcSS, FRSA Director and Dean of the UCL Institute of Education, University College London; Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow, UK
- Mr Barnaby Powell, Council Member, Society for Anglo–Chinese Understanding, UK
- Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy
- Professor Elena Semino FAcSS FRSA, Professor at Department: Linguistics and English Language, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University
- Professor XIE Lizhong, Director of Research Centre for Social Theory, Peking University, China; Chinese President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Professor ZHANG Xiaodong, Dean of Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Nanjing University of Finance & Economics; ECO of Agile Think Tank, China; Chinese Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Dr ZHAO Yizhang, Associate Professor of Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, China

III Supporters and Sponsors

Supporters

- Centre for European Reform, UK
- Society for Anglo–Chinese Understanding (SACU), UK
- Chopsticks Club, UK
- The British Postgraduate Network for Chinese Studies (BPCS), UK
- China–Europa Forum, France
- School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China
- Research Centre for Social Theory, Peking University, China
- Research Centre for Studies of Sociological Theory and Methods, Renmin University of China
- Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Nanjing University of Finance & Economics, China

Sponsors

- Global Century Press, UK
- Learning without Borders, UK
- UVIC Group, UK
- Cypress Books, UK
- China National Publications Import & Export Co.Ltd, China
- Wuxi Institute of New Culture (WINC), China
- M.Y.Union Software Company, China
- Xueshuwan (Academic Harbour), China
- Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China
- Xueshuzhi (Academic Unwavering), China

IV Speakers, Chairs and Discussants

(by programme structure)

Chair at Opening session of the GCD VII

Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS FRSA, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

Opening greetings from political circle

- Mr Dan Chugg, Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government
- Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the UK.

Opening greetings from academic circle and special address

- Professor Lord Anthony Giddens, former Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University; Chinese Chair and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy Council

Keynote speakers

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK
- Professor PENG Kaiping, Dean of School of Social Science, Executive Vice-Director of the Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China

Chair and Remarks at Closing session of the GCD VII

- Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of Global China Academy Board of Trustees; Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council, President of Global Century Press, UK (Chair)
- Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International, University of Cambridge; Life Fellow of Global China Academy (Remarks)
- Professor ZHAO Kejin, Deputy Dean of School of Social Sciences; Deputy Director of the Institute for Global Common Development, Tsinghua University, China (Remarks)

Chair and Addresses at Reception and launch of publications by GCP

- Professor Elena Semino FAcSS FRSA, Prof of Dept of Linguistics and English Language, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University (Chair)
- Professor Tony McEnery (see Opening Chair, Address)
- Professor Nora Ann Colton, Director of the Global Business School for Health, University College London (UCL, Address)

Chair at Dinner with launch of Global China Academy

Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of UCL Institute of Education, University College London; Non-executive Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

Plenary panel speakers, chairs and discussants (in alphabetical order)

- Mr Masood Ahmed, President at the Centre for Global Development, Washington DC [in person]

- Dr Colin Bradford, Non-resident Senior Fellow – Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution, US
- Dr Gavin Brookes, Research Fellow of Department of Linguistics and English Language, at Lancaster University; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences*
- Professor Nick Butler, Visiting Professor and Founding Chair of Kings Policy Institute, King College London
- Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University; Member of Global China Academy Council
- Professor Madeline Carr, Professor of Global Politics and Cyber Security, Dept of Computer Science Faculty of Engineering Science; Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS), University College London
- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK
- Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor of global and development Studies; Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford; Life Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Dr Robert Falkner, Associate Professor of International Relations, Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Dr Dongning Feng, Editor of the *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences (JCSS)*; Former Director of SOAS Centre for Translations studies, University of London
- Mr Charles Grant, Director of Centre for European Reform; Former Trustee of the British Council; Member of Global China Academy Board of Trustees
- Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Dr HU Bin, Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University, China
- Mr Nigel Inkster, Senior Adviser for Cyber Security and China, former Director of Future Conflict and Cyber Security at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), UK
- Mr Mark Lee, Graphic designer and typesetter, Global Century Press [in person]
- Professor LI Chunling, Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social sciences; Director of Youth and Social Issues Research Office, China
- Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council
- Sir Mark Lowcock, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Former Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- Professor RONG Ke, Deputy Director of Institute of Economy, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS); Professor at Triangle, École Normale Supérieure of Lyon, France; Life Fellow of Global China Academy. [online]
- Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and UCL European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Dr Xiaobai Shen, Senior Lecturer, Business School, University of Edinburgh; Associate editor of the *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*, UK

- Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the *China Quarterly*, UK; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy
- Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Columbia University, USA
- Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Max Planck Institute, Germany
- Dr Yan Wu, Associate Professor, College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University; Council Member of Global China Academy
- Dr. ZHENG Lu, Associate Professor of Sociology, Affiliated Professor in Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University and Adjunct Professor of Sociology in Texas A&M University.

V Schedule of the Day

Friday, 10 December 2021

08:30-17:00 The Dialogue

08:30-09:00 Registration

09:00-10:00 Opening session: Greetings, Special address and Keynote speeches

10:00-10:10 Launch of Global China Academy (1/2) and Group photo

10:10-11:30 Panel I: Transformations: Society and Environment

11:30-11:45 Coffee/tea break

11:45-12:55 Panel II: Digital Security and Geopolitics

12:55-13:55 Lunch

13:15-13:30 GCA Board of Trustees meeting at the Wolfson Room by the stage

14:00-15:10 Panel III: Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation

15:10-15:25 Coffee/tea break

15:25-16:30 Panel IV: Reforming the Institutions

16:30-17:00 Closing session including launch of a new book (1/2)

17:00-18:00 Break

18:00-19:20 Reception including the launch of a new book and new journals by GCP

18:00-18:45 Drinks and networking

18:45-19:10 Launch of publications (2/2, see p43-99)

19:10-19:20 Closing with announcement of the GCD VIII theme

19:20-22:00 Launching Global China Academy (2/2, see p100-103)

19:40-20:00 Presentation of certificates to GCA Founding Fellows and GCA Life Fellows

20:20-20:40 Presentation of certificates to GCA Council members (non-Fellows)

21:10-21:30 Networking

22:00 Close

VI Detailed Programme

08:30-09:00 Registration

09:00-10:10 Opening session of GCD VII

Room: Wolfson Room

Chair: Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member, Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

09:00-09:10 Greetings from the political circle (5 minutes each):

- Mr Dan Chugg, Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government [in person]
- Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the UK [online]

09:10-09:30 Greetings from the academic circle and special address (15 Minutes + 5 minutes):

- Professor Lord Anthony Giddens, former Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science [in person]
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow [Recording]

09:30-10:00 Keynote speeches (15 minutes each):

- *China's place in the world today*. Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK [in person]
- *Computational Social Sciences for Improving Human Wellbeing*. Professor PENG Kaiping, Dean of School of Social Science, Executive Vice-Director of the Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China [online]

10:00-10:05 Launch of Global China Academy (1/2)

- Announcement of founding of the Global China Academy
- Presentation of letters of thanks to retired Honorary Presidents
 - Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK [in person]
 - Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Honorary President of Global China Academy; Chinese Chair of GCA Council and Founding Fellow

10:05-10:10 Group photo for all

10:10-11:30 Panel I: Transformations: Society and Environment

Chair and discussant: Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the *China Quarterly*; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK

Speakers (10 minutes each):

- *Pandemics and climate change: can they change US/China relations for the better?* Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Columbia University, USA [online]

- *The Governance of the changing international energy market.* Professor Nick Butler, Founding Chair of Kings Policy Institute, King College London [in person]
- *China, the US, and international climate cooperation in an age of geopolitical rivalry,* Dr Robert Falkner, Associate Professor of International Relations, Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK [in person]
- *Towards carbon neutrality: strategies and challenges in China,* Dr HU Bin, Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University, China [online or pre-recorded]

Discussion, Q&A

11:30-11:45 Coffee/tea break

11:45-12:55 Panel II: Digital Security and Geopolitics

Chair and discussant: Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]

Speakers (10 minutes each):

- *The Future of Global Technology Governance.* Professor Madeline Carr, Professor of Global Politics and Cyber Security, Dept of Computer Science, Faculty of Engineering Science Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS), University College London [in person]
- *Digital Security in an Age of Ideological Conflict,* Mr Nigel Inkster, Senior Adviser for Cyber Security and China, former Director of Future Conflict and Cyber Security at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) [in person]
- *Digital virus, antigen and antibody – building intellectual immunity and people-centred digital infrastructure,* Dr Xiaobai Shen, Senior Lecturer, Business School, University of Edinburgh, Associate editor of the *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*, UK [online]
- *Digital Economy, Global Co-opetition and New Growth Drivers.* Professor RONG Ke, Deputy Director of Institute of Economy, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China [online or pre-recorded]

Discussion, Q&A

12:55-13:55 Lunch

13:15-13:30 GCA Board of Trustees meeting at the Wolfson Room by the stage

14:00-15:10 Panel III: Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation

Chair and discussant: Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK

Speakers (8 minutes each):

- *Religious and secular identity in China from a comparative perspective,* Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Max Planck Institute, Germany; Life Fellow of Global China Academy [Online]
- *Young Chinese Migrants, Compressed Individual and Global Condition,* Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS); Professor at Triangle, École Normale Supérieure of Lyon, France; Life Fellow of Global China Academy. [online]

- *Glocal China: The rural face of Shenzhen*, Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, [pre-record]
- *Chinese State Developmentalism and Cultural Heritage*, Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University; Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]
- *Children of the reform and opening-up: China's new generation and new era of development*, Professor LI Chunling, Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Director of Youth and Social Issues Research Office, China

Discussion, Q&A

15:10-15:25 Coffee/tea break

15:25-16:30 Panel IV: Reforming the Institutions

Chair and discussant: Mr Charles Grant, Director of Centre for European Reform; Former Trustee of the British Council; Member of Global China Academy Board of Trustees

Speakers (10 minutes each):

- *Better institutions for disasters and crises: the response to a dangerous divergence*, Sir Mark Lowcock, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Former Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [online]
- *Effective multilateralism in a time of great power rivalry*. Mr Masood Ahmed, President at the Centre for Global Development, Washington DC [in-person]
- *Global Governance Reform and Our Shared Future*. Dr Colin Bradford, Non-resident Senior Fellow - Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution, US [online]
- *Good finance and good society: Financial institutional reform*, Dr ZHENG Lu, Associate Professor of Sociology, “RONG” Professor of Data Sciences, Affiliated Professor in Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University, China [online]

Discussion, Q&A

16:30-17:00 Closing session of GCD VII

Chair: Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of Global China Academy Board of Trustees; Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council; President of Global Century Press, UK

Closing remarks (10 minutes each):

- *Can We Rise to the Challenge?* Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Cambridge; Life Fellow of Global China Academy, UK; Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University, China [in person]
- *Strong organizational governance: China's governance experience under the impact of the COVID-9*, Professor ZHAO Kejin, Professor and Chair of Department of International Relations, Deputy-Dean of the School of Social Sciences, Deputy Director of Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China [Online]

16:50-17:00 Book launch *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, by Martin Albrow (1/2, see p43-55)

Speeches (3 minutes each):

- *Speech by author of the book*, Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK [in person]

- *Speech by editor of the book*, Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK [in person]
- *Reviewer of the above book*, Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor of global and development Studies; Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford; Life Fellow of Global China Academy, UK [in person]

17:00 Group photo for all

17:00-18:00 Break

18:00-21:30 Reception: launching new publications and announcing the theme of GCD VIII

Room: Music Room

Chair: Professor Elena Semino, Professor at Department: Linguistics and English Language, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University, UK

18:00-18:45 Drinks and networking

18:45-19:10 Launch of a new book and new journals by Global Century Press

Speeches (3 minutes each):

Introduction to Global Century Press

- *Creating a transcultural hybrid global publisher*, Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, Editor-in-chief of Global Century Press, Honorary Professor of UCL (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University [in person]
- *Global Century Press's model for English and Chinese dual language typesetting*, Mr Mark Lee, Graphic designer and typesetter, Global Century Press [in person]

Book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, by Martin Albrow (2/2, see p43-55):

- *Reviewer of the above book*, Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]
- *Reviewer of the above book*, Dr Yan Wu, Associate Professor, College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University; Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]

Launch of new journals

- *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* (JCSS, see p56-63), Dr Dongning Feng, Editor of JCSS; Former Director of SOAS Centre for Translations studies, University of London [in person]
- *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS, see p64-72)
 - Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University; Member of Global China Academy Council; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS); [in person]
 - Dr Gavin Brookes, Research Fellow of Department of Linguistics and English Language, at Lancaster University; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS) [in person]

19:10-19:20 Closing with announcement of the GCD VIII theme (5 minutes each):

- Professor Tony McEnergy FAcSS, Council Member, Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow; Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University [in person]

- Professor Nora Ann Colton, Director of the Global Business School for Health; Former Pro-Vice-Provost, University College London (UCL) [in person]

19:20 Group photo for all

19:20-22:00 Launching Global China Academy (2/2) at Dinner

Room: Council Room

Chair: Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of Institute of Education, University College London; Non-executive Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

19:40-20:00 Presentation of certificates to GCA Founding Fellows and GCA Life Fellows

- Presentation: Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of Global China Academy Board of Trustees; Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council; President of Global Century Press, UK [in person]
- Introductions by Founding Fellows and Life Fellows (1 minute each)
- Video presentations by absent Founding Fellows and Life Fellows, Council members

20:20-20:40 Presentation of certificates to GCA Council members (non-Fellows)

- Presentation: Professor Xiangqun Chang, President of Global China Academy
- Introductions by GCA Council members (non-Fellows) (1 minute each)
- Video presentations by absent GCA Trustees and Council members (non-Fellows)

21:10-21:30 Networking

- Introductions by GCD VII Speakers, organisers, representatives of organisers, supporters, sponsors and volunteers (1 minute each)
- Video presentations by absent representatives of supporters, sponsors and volunteers

21:55-22:00 Group photo for all and Close

VII Speakers and Chairs' Biographies, Abstracts and Contributions

(in order of appearance)

Opening Session

Chair: Professor Tony McEnergy FAcSS, FRSA



Professor Tony McEnergy FAcSS, FRSA is the Founding Director of the Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS) Research Centre and a Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow; Changjiang Chair Professor at Xi'an Jiaotong University. He was previously the Interim Chief Executive, the Chief Accounting Officer, the Deputy Chair of Council, the Director or Research (2016-2018), the Director of the Centre for CASS at the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). In addition to that, he also served as the Director of Research at the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). He is

Council Member, of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council, and Changjiang Chair Professor of Xi'an Jiaotong University. Besides, he was also the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and the Head of Department of the Department of Linguistics and English Language at the Lancaster University. A leading scholar in the field of corpus linguistics, he has published widely on the interrelation between language and social life, notably in the area of the online and print media. His books include *Corpora and Discourse Studies: Integrating Discourse and Corpora* (with Baker 2015) and *Discourse Analysis and Media Attitudes* (with Baker, Gabrielatos and McEnergy 2013).

Contributions

- Chairing the Opening session in the morning
- Announcing the launch of Global China Academy (1/2) at the Opening Session
- Presentation of letters of thanks to retired Honorary Presidents at the Opening Session
- Closing address at the Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Founding Fellow, chair of GCA Council; and chair of GCD VII Organizing Committee at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Greetings from Political Circle

Speakers: Mr Dan Chugg and Mr YANG Xiaokun



Mr Dan Chugg is Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government. He was the British Ambassador to Myanmar (Burma) (2018-2021). Prior to that, his previous diplomatic roles include being the Head of the Counter-Daesh Communications Department, Communication Directorate (2015-2018), the Head of the ISIL Taskforce and Iraq Department, Middle East and North Africa Directorate (2014-2015), and a Press Officer and later the Deputy Head of Press Office for the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (2005-2007). Besides that, he has rich experience in Asia, including serving as the Counsellor (Political) in Beijing (2010-2014), the First Secretary (Press and Communications) in New Delhi (2007-2010), and the Vice-Consul (Political) in Hong Kong (2001-2005).

Contributions

- Greetings from the Political Circle
- Participating in the rest of the GCD II



Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United Kingdom. He previously served as Counsellor/Deputy Director General, Department of European Affairs, MFA, Counsellor and Minister Counsellor, Chinese Mission to the European Union, Division Director, Department of European Affairs, MFA, Second Secretary and First Secretary, Mission of China to the European Union, Deputy Division Director, Department of European Affairs, MFA, Third Secretary and Second Secretary, Department of Personnel, MFA, Attaché and Third Secretary, Embassy of China in Australia, Desk Officer and Attaché, Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Contribution: Greetings from the Political Circle [online]

Greetings from Academic Circle and Special Address

Speakers: Professor Lord Anthony Giddens and Professor LI Qiang



Professor Lord Anthony Giddens is a renowned contemporary sociologist. He is the former Director and an Emeritus Professor at the Department of Sociology in LSE. He is also a Life Fellow of King's College, University of Cambridge. Giddens's impact upon politics has been profound. His advice has been sought by political leaders from Asia, Latin America and Australia, as well as from the US and Europe. He has an extensive publication record, including *Turbulent and Mighty Continent: What Future for Europe?* (2014), *In Defence of Sociology* (2013), *The Politics of Climate Change* (2011), *Europe in the Global Age* (2007), *The New Egalitarianism* (2005), *The Third Way and its Critics* (2000), *Runaway World: How Globalization Is Reshaping Our*

Lives (1999), and *Politics, Sociology and Social Theory: Encounters with Classical and Contemporary Social Thought* (1995). His books have been translated into some 40 languages.

Contributions

- Greetings from the Academic Circle
- Special Address
- Group photo
- Participating in the rest of the GCD VII



Professor Li Qiang is a PhD supervisor of the Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, and serves as Director of the Institute of Minsheng Economic Research, and Director of the Institute for Contemporary China Studies of Tsinghua University. He used to serve as Dean of the School of Social Sciences and the Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University. Prior to this, he used to teach at Renmin University and hold the post of Dean of the Department of Sociology. His research fields cover social stratification and mobility, applied sociology, urban sociology, and so on. Professor Li was a member of the Social Sciences Committee of the Ministry of Education, a member of the Advisory Committee for State Informatization, a convener of the sixth

and seventh Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council, and President of the Chinese Sociological Association. He is the author of more than twenty books, including *Diverse Urbanization and China Development*, *Ten Lectures on Social Stratification and Urban Migrant Workers and Social Stratification in China*, as well as more than 260 academic papers. He has also received many academic awards, such as the Ministry of Education's National Award for Outstanding Achievements in Humanities and Social Sciences Research in Higher Education and the "National Social Science Fund Project Outstanding Achievement Award". He is Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow.

Contributions

- Greetings from the Academic Circle [recording]
- Receiving a letter of thanks as a retired Chinese Honorary President at the launch of GCA (1/2), at the Opening session

- Recording a video for the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening as an absent Chinese Honorary President of GCA; Chinese Chair of the GCA Council & co-chair of GCD VII Organizing Committee

Keynote Speeches

Speakers: Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS and Professor PENG Kaiping



Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS (PhD, University of Cambridge) held the Chair in Sociological Theory in the University of Wales in Cardiff before becoming Professor Emeritus in 1989. Since then, he has held visiting positions in numerous institutions, including the Eric Voegelin chair in Munich, and chairs in the London School of Economics, State University of New York, Stonybrook, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington DC and the Beijing Foreign Studies University. Currently, he is non-resident Senior Fellow at the Käte Hamburger Center for Advanced Studies “Law as Culture”, Bonn University. In the past he has been founding Honorary President of Global China Academy (until 10th December 2021), President

and of the British Sociological Association, Editor of the journal *Sociology* and founding editor of *International Sociology*. He was also Editor of the journal *Sociology* and founding Editor of *International Sociology*, the journal of the International Sociological Association. His first visit to China was in 1987 on an observational tour with the State Family Planning Commission and in recent years he has contributed to the annual Symposium on China Studies with the Academy of Social Sciences and the Ministry of Culture of the PRC. His specialties include social theory, organization theory and Max Weber’s thought, and he is internationally known for his pioneering work on globalization. His *The Global Age: State and Society beyond Modernity* (1996) won the European Amalfi Prize in 1997. Other books include *Bureaucracy* (1970), *Max Weber’s Construction of Social Theory* (1990), *Globalization, Knowledge and Society* (1990, ed. with E. King), the first book with the keyword ‘globalization’ in title (book reviewed by Roland Robertson, *Contemporary Sociology*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan. 1992), *Do Organizations Have Feelings?* (1997), *Sociology: The Basics* (1999), *Global Civil Society* (co-editor) in 2006/7, 2007/8 and 2011, *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change* (2014), and *China’s Role in a Shared Human Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018) and *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring common values and goals* (2021).

Topic: China’s place in the World Today

Abstract: The proven durability of the CPC and its success in achieving its first Centenary Goal contrasts with the progressive fragmentation of Western institutions. Socialism with Chinese characteristics, asserting human values and placing limits on technocracy, may best contribute to the reform of global governance by reaching out to those civil society groups in the West who are committed to global missions.

Contributions

- Keynote speech
- Receiving a letter of thanks as a retired Honorary President at the launch of GCA (1/2), at the Opening session
- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (1/2), at the Closing session
- Recording a video for the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening as an absent Honorary President of GCA and a member of GCD VII’s Organizing Committee



Professor PENG Kaiping is Dean of School of Social Sciences, head of the psychology department at Tsinghua University, and the chair of the Academic Committee of Social Science School in Tsinghua University. He is on the Executive Committee of the International Positive Psychology Association (since 2010), the Executive Chair of the China international Positive Psychology Conference (since 2009). He was previously a member of the American Psychological Association Leadership Council, the director of the department of Social and Personality Psychology of University of California at Berkeley, the co-president of the Fifth International Conference of Chinese Psychologists Worldwide, along with numerous other national and international professional academic services. PENG has published more than 140 journal articles and several monographs. He has re-

ceived several important academic awards and has been the world's most cited young and middle-aged social psychologist in 2007 by American Personality and Social Psychology Association social psychologist. In May 2008, He was appointed as the founding chair and dean of the Psychology Department of Tsinghua University. In 2009, he became an expert with the Recruitment Program of Global Experts.

Topic: Computational Social Sciences for Improving Human Well-being

Abstract: tbc

Contribution: Keynote speech [online]

Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment

Speakers: Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, Professor Nick Butler, Professor Robert Falkner and Dr. HU Bin



Chair and Discussant: Julia C Strauss

Professor Julia C Strauss is Professor of Chinese Politics at Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London. She received a BA in Chinese Language and European History from Connecticut College (1983) and both an MA and PhD from the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley (1984, 1991). She moved to the Department of Political and International Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London in 1994. She served as Editor of *The China Quarterly* from 2002-2011 and was promoted to

Professor in 2013. She offers courses in Chinese politics and comparative political sociology. She is a member of the Association for Asian Studies, the American Political Science Association, and the Latin American Studies Association. She is Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy. She is author of *State Formation in China and Taiwan: Bureaucracy, Campaign, and Performance* (2019), *Strong Institutions in Weak Polities: State Building in Republican China, 1927-1940* (1998). Founding Fellow and Vice-President of Global China Academy

Contributions

- Chairing Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment
- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as a GCA Founding Fellow, Vice-President of GCA for publications at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs is a University Professor and Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, where he directed the Earth Institute from 2002 until 2016. He is also President of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and a commissioner of the UN Broadband Commission for Development. He has been advisor to three United Nations Secretaries-General, and currently serves as an SDG Advocate under Secretary General António Guterres. He spent over twenty years as a professor at Harvard University, where he received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. He has authored numerous bestseller books. His most recent book is *The Ages of Globalization: Geography, Technology, and Institutions*

(2020). Sachs was twice named as one of *Time* magazine's 100 most influential world leaders and was ranked by *The Economist* among the top three most influential living economists.

Topic: Pandemics and Climate Change: Can They Change US/China Relations for the Better?

Abstract: tbc

Contribution: Speaking at I Transformations: Society and Environment [online]



Professor Nick Butler, Visiting Professor and founding Chair of the Policy Institute at King College London, chairs three businesses – Promus Associates, Ridgeway Information and the Sure Chill company which specialises in innovative refrigeration technology. He was also founding Chair of the Policy Institute at Kings. He was previously Group Vice President for Strategy and Policy Development at BP plc, having joined the company in 1977 and subsequently Senior Policy Adviser to Prime Minister Gordon Brown. He is an energy economist specialising in the economic and political aspects of the transition to a lower carbon world. He serves as energy policy adviser at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge and at the Faraday Institution – the entity established by the UK Government to develop energy storage technology including batteries. He is a Vice President of the Hay on Wye Literary Festival. In addition to energy issues his interests include international relations, the future of higher education and European issues. He writes for the *Financial Times*, the *Nikkei Asian Review* and *Prospect* magazine.

Topic: The Governance of the Changing International Energy Market

Abstract: The paper will focus on the potential value of new international governance structures in an international energy market which is gradually shifting from traditional patterns of trade in oil and gas to a more complex structure involving also trade in electricity and potentially hydrogen. It will also take account of the continuing shift in the geography of the market which is increasingly focused on meeting the needs of the countries of Asia – a significant shift from historic patterns of trade which were concentrated on the import requirements of Europe and the United States. The paper will examine the attraction of national policies broadly associated with the concept of self sufficiency and the extent to which such policies are influenced by short term market conditions and threats to immediate security of supply. It will also consider the implications of action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the need to verify the delivery of such reductions in the face of threatened tariffs such as the European Union’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. The paper will seek to identify the appropriate balance for different countries, including China, between self sufficiency and a reformed and updated system of governance for the sector.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Robert Falkner is the Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and an Associate Professor of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He also serves as the LSE’s Academic Director of the TRIUM Global Executive MBA programme, an alliance between LSE, NYU Stern School of Business and HEC Paris. Robert holds degrees in politics and economics from Munich University and a doctorate in international relations from the University of Oxford. In 2006-07 he was a visiting scholar at Harvard University, and in 2018 he was appointed Distinguished Fellow at the University of Toronto’s Munk School of Global Affairs. His research focuses on global environmental politics, climate policy and international political economy. He has published widely in these areas, including *Environmentalism and Global International Society* (Cambridge University Press, 2021) and *Great Powers, Climate Change and Global Environmental Responsibilities* (co-edited, Oxford University Press, 2022) and *The Handbook of Global Climate and Environment Policy* (Wiley, 2016). His research has been supported by grants from the ESRC, European Commission, MacArthur Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Rockefeller Foundation and Stiftung Mercator, among others.

Topic: China, the US, and International Climate Cooperation in an Age of Geopolitical Rivalry

Abstract: China and the US, the world’s largest emitters of greenhouse gas emissions, play a critical role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement’s 2C temperature target. Despite their worsening relations, the two powers have recently signalled willingness to collaborate on climate policy in order to prevent catastrophic climate change. Can US-Chinese climate cooperation survive increasing geopolitical rivalry and economic de-coupling? And could climate change provide an opportunity for the two powers to find common ground in international relations? This talk explores how US-Chinese geopolitical conflict impinges on international climate politics.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. HU Bin is currently an associate research fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development of Tsinghua University. His main research fields include environmental and resource economics, climate change and risk management, climate strategy and diplomacy. His papers have been published in top field journals such as the *Journal of Insurance Issues* and the *Environmental and Resource Economics*. His article “Climatic variations and the market value of insurance firms” has been awarded the Honorable Mention Award by the *Journal of Insurance Issues* and the Center for the Study of Insurance Regulation (CSIR) at St. John’s University. He also undertook the research of a number of national and ministries’ projects, and worked as a research

consultant for the IMF.

Topic: Towards Carbon Neutrality: Strategies and Challenges in China

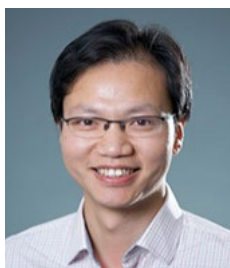
Abstract: As the world’s biggest CO₂ emitter and the largest developing country, China faces daunting challenges to peak its emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality only in 40 years. Three steps are projected: peaking steadily by 2030, reducing carbon dioxide emissions to nearly net zero by 2050 and achieving net-zero emissions of all greenhouse gases before 2060. To comply with the target, a high rate of average annual reduction of CO₂ emissions by 9.3% from 2030 to 2050 is a must, which means a huge demand in investment as well, with the investment in energy infrastructure alone equivalent to 2.6% of that year’s GDP. The technological pathway towards carbon neutrality will be highly rely on both conventional emission reduction technologies and breakthrough technologies, and reducing energy demand significantly through shifting consumption patterns. China needs to formulate a long-term development strategy of low greenhouse gas emissions that meets both the Paris Agreement and the long-term goals for domestic economic and social development, with a phased implementation in both its Five-year and the long-term plans.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment [online]

Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics

Speakers: Professor Madeline Carr, Mr Nigel Inkster, Dr. Xiaobai Shen and Professor RONG Ke

Chair and Discussant: Dr. Boyi Li



Dr. Boyi Li is a Fellow in the Information Systems and Innovation Group. He is interested in ICTs for global development. He works on the relational approach to social innovation, and empirically studies the movements of creative economy and sustainable practices in developing context. Dr. Li currently teaches the theoretical foundations of information systems, Innovating Organisational IT, and Research Design for the MISDI programme. He is a member of Global China Academy Council.

Contributions

- Chairing Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics
- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (2/2) at Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Council member (non-Fellow) and General Secretary of GCDs at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Madeline Carr is Professor of Global Politics and Cyber Security, Dept of Computer Science, Faculty of Engineering Science, University College London, Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS) which looks at the human and organizational factors of cybersecurity. She is also the Director of the Digital Technologies Policy Lab which supports policy making to adapt to the pace of change in society's integration of digital technologies. Her research focuses on the implications of emerging technology for national and global security, international order and global governance. Professor Carr has published on cyber norms, multi-stakeholder Internet governance, the future of the insurance sector in the IoT, cybersecurity and international law, and the public/private partnership in national cyber security strategies. Her book *US Power and the Internet in International Relations* is published by Palgrave MacMillan. Professor Carr was the Co-lead on the Standards, Governance and Policy stream of the UK's £24M PETRAS research hub on the cyber security of the Internet of Things. She is now the lead on the Economics and Law lens of the new PETRAS National Centre of Excellence in Cybersecurity of the IoT. Professor Carr is a member of the World Economic Forum Global Council on the IoT. She is also the Deputy Director of a new Centre for Doctoral Training in Cybersecurity at UCL which focuses on the interdisciplinary nature of these problems.

Topic: The Future of Global Technology Governance

Abstract: While the significance of data to the global economy, critical infrastructure, and the conditions in which we live is undisputed, the “correct” approach to data security governance remains contested. Three distinct approaches have emerged: the US approach, with a focus on the generation of value for the private sector, arguably at the expense of adequate protection for individuals; the Chinese approach, under which content is more closely monitored and the emphasis is on providing public good and governance; and an EU approach, which seeks, concurrently, to protect the privacy of individuals and realize the potential of data to drive economic progress. Within the context of these three dominant approaches, a range of ‘middle powers’ struggle to balance competing interests and values to the extent necessary to derive the greatest benefits from data while mitigating common security risks in the long term. Striving to accommodate political plurality while pursuing the levels of technological interoperability necessary to take full advantage of the opportunities to address common challenges will be key to navigating the geopolitics of digital security over the coming decade.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Nigel Inkster CMG has been Senior Advisor to the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) since June 2017. Prior to that he worked full-time at IISS from 2007 first as Director for Transnational Threats and Political Risk then as Director for Future Conflict and Cyber Security. In the latter capacity he was involved in para-diplomatic dialogues on cybersecurity and military cyber stability with China and Russia. He also served from 2017 to 2019 as a Commissioner on the Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace. Prior to joining IISS he served for thirty-one years in the British Secret Intelligence Service. From 2004 to 2006 he was Assistant Chief and Director for Operations and Intelligence.

His publications include: *China's Cyber Power* (Routledge, 2016) and *The Great Decoupling: China, America and the Struggle for Technological Supremacy* (Hurst, 2020).

Topic: Digital Security in an Age of Ideological Conflict

Abstract: My presentation will look at the contest between the USA and China for a globally predominant position in digital technologies and consider how their respective aims are driven not just by considerations of national security and national advantage but also by conflicting ideologies. It will look at the challenges and opportunities posed by this reality and the implications for technological progress in cyber technologies and Artificial Intelligence. And it will consider how other states might position themselves within this contest.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. Xiaobai Shen is a Senior lecturer in International and Chinese Business, the University of Edinburgh Business School and Honorary Research Fellow, Shanghai Institute of Science of Sciences, Shanghai Municipal Government; previous Visiting Professor in Beijing University Law School and Tsinghua University Institute of Science, Technology and Society. She is currently co-investigator for the research project on “Isomorphism difference: familiarity and distinctiveness in national science and innovation policies”, a comparative analysis of science and innovation policy-making in China, Denmark and USA, funded by DFF/FSE/FP2; previously, the Principal-Investigator for the research project on *Convergence or differentiation in IP protection*

strategies and business models? funded by the AHRC Centre for Digital Copyright and IP Research in China and CREATE, the RCUK Centre for Copyright & New Business Models in the Creative Economy. She was also co-investigator for several large research projects in biotechnology and ICT, including GM technology in China: the ESRC INNOGEN programme, and CIPR – collective intellectual property rights project under PRIME, funded by an EU commission and EU-China ICT Standards partnership. She is Associate Editor of the *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*. She is the author of *The Chinese Road to High Technology: the Case of Digital Telecommunications Switching Technology in the Economic Transition* (Palgrave Macmillan 1999). Her current book project is *The Imitation Paradox: How China became a leader in digital innovation?*

Topic: Digital security challenge – information “virus”, “antigen”, “antibody”, building intellectual immunity

Abstract: This talk focuses on information-related security challenges faced by the world today in the digital age. Borrow WHO’s concept of infordemic, which we define as misleading information. It causes confusion and misunderstanding and leads to risk-taking behaviours that endanger public security. It discusses the need to build intellectual immunity against infordemic at the society level. Today, mobile popularity (penetration rate) has reached over 75% since 2020 worldwide (Statista, 02/06/2021), and globalisation has gained further momentum. Increasing cross-country/region/cultural activities have brought up new challenges given the rapid increasing communication and information exchange through many-to-many, rather than one-to-many broadcasting, fashion. We have observed that false and mal-information, misinformation, disinformation have led to mis-behaviours. We are also concerned that misperception and misunderstanding between different cultures, communities, societies and countries may trigger responses that will result in dangerous conflicts. There is the need to pay attention to “intellectual immunity” at every social level. Social scientists ought to play crucial roles, for example, to help people, especially at grass levels, detect emerging “antigen” and build and enhance the abilities to defend themselves from any infordemic.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics [online]



Professor RONG Ke is currently the deputy director at the Institute of Economics, School of Social Science at Tsinghua University in China. He earned the Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge having obtained a bachelor’s degree at Tsinghua University. Before joining Tsinghua, he was a senior lecturer at the University of Exeter and Bournemouth University in the UK and a visiting scholar in the Harvard Business School. His current research interests focus on Business/Innovation Ecosystems, Digital Economy, and Data Ecosystems. The articles he has had published are numerous – over 50 refereed articles for journals including the Journal of International Business Studies (UTD24), International Journal of Production Economics, Management Organization Review, Journal of International Management, Group and Organization Management, Technological Forecasting & Social Change and Expert System with Applications. He has been the principal investigator of several research projects sponsored by the National Science Foundation of China and the British Academy, along with leading firms such as Huawei, Bytedance, Haier, Tencent and China Mobile. These projects explore the business ecosystem and platform strategy in several emerging industries in the global

landscape such as digital economy, integrated chips, 3D printing, electric vehicles, smartphone, mobile internet and rideshares in the sharing economy. He has received several awards for his academic work, including the Distinguished Young Scholar of China's elite 'Changjiang Scholars Programme' accolade from the Minister of Education in China. He also serves on the editorial board of the leading journal *Long Range Planning*, *Cross Cultural & Strategic Management* and is a member of the Expert Network of World Economic Forum.

Topic: Digital Economy, Global Co-opetition and New Growth Drivers

Abstract: From industrial civilisation to the present digital era, countries have been marching toward the future through competition as well as co-operation. This trend at the same time brings about new growth drivers for economy, including digital infrastructures, consumer internet, the industrial internet of things and the building of a data-oriented factor market. This speech will focus on these new growth drivers for economy and we will look into how they contribute to the development of the digital economy in the context of global "co-opetition".

Contribution: Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics [online]

Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation

Speakers: Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Dr. Qing Cao and Professor LI Chunling

Chair and Discussant: Professor Peter Schröder



Professor Peter Schröder is Professor of the History of Political Thought at University College London. He is also Vice-President and Founding Fellow of the Global China Academy. He was awarded an MA (1995) and PhD (1999) from Philipps University Marburg, Germany, before he joined UCL in 2001. He was visiting professor at universities in Seoul, Rome and Paris and held numerous senior research fellowships, among others at the Max Weber Center for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at the University of Erfurt, the Institute for Advanced Studies at Central European University Budapest and the Center for Advanced Studies of the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts. He is an active member of the editorial board of the

book series *Staatsdiskurse* at Steiner Verlag Stuttgart, of the European Society for the History of Political Thought and of the research network: *Natural Law 1625-1850. An International Research Project*. He has published widely on the history of political thought. Recent publications include a monograph on *Trust in Early Modern International Political Thought, 1598-1713* (*Ideas in Context* 116), Cambridge University Press 2017, as well as two edited volumes: *German Translation and Edition of T. Hobbes, Behemoth or the Long Parliament* (Meiner Verlag), Hamburg 2015 and *German Translation and Edition of R. Filmer, Patriarcha* (Meiner Verlag) Hamburg 2019.

Contributions

- Chairing Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Founding Fellow and Vice-President for Fellowship at launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Peter van der Veer is Emeritus Director of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Göttingen and Emeritus Distinguished University Professor at Utrecht University. He is an Academician of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. In China he is an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at Minzu University in Beijing and Member of the International Advisory Board of the Anthropology Department of Yunnan University. He is an anthropologist who specializes in comparative studies of Asian societies. He is Life Fellow of at Global China Academy, UK

Topic: Religious and Secular Identity in China from a Comparative Perspective

Abstract: I address two issues that do not seem to receive enough attention in the discussion of secularism. The first is the question of the secular as rational. This question is raised especially by Max Weber's work on *Entzauberung*. It relates to secular policies against magic or superstition, especially in communist states. The second issue is that of violence against religious minorities. The relation between minority and majority is crucial in all nation-states and secularism of the state seems an important factor in them. The imperative of modern nationalism is to nationalize religion. This leads to the understanding of some religions as belonging to the civilizational essence, while marginalizing other religions. The very existence of religious difference can be interpreted as a challenge to the unitary state and its developmental mission. Forms of secularism are essential in extending the protection of the state to religious minorities and to differences in beliefs and practices.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video as an absent GCA Life Fellow at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening



Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger is Research Director at National Center for Scientific Research (France), Professor at Triangle, École Normale Supérieure of Lyon. She received her PhD in sociology in 1982 and her Ph D Supervisor in sociology in 2001 from University Lyon 2. She was Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley (1997), at the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing during one year (2006), and she was a Visiting Professor at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) (2004), at the University of Beijing (2011), the Shanghai University (2018) and Seijo University (2018), the Tongji University (2019). She has led numerous research programs in Europe and in China in urban sociology, economic

sociology, and sociology of migration over thirty years. Since 2006 with Chinese sociologists, more recently with Japanese and Korean ones, she is involved in an epistemological way on the fabric of post-Western sociology paradigm. She is the French director of the International Advanced Laboratory CNRS-ENS Lyon/CASS Post-Western Sociology in Europe and in China. She has published, edited, and co-edited numerous books, a large number of referees articles in French and international sociology journals and books chapters. Among her recent selected books: *Dewesternization of sociology: Europe in the mirror of China*, (2011) translated in Chinese in 2014; *Migration and Gender* (2010); *China's Internal and International Migration*, co-ed. with LI Peilin (2013); *Post-Western Revolution in Sociology: From China to Europe* (2016); *Work and Migration: Chinese Youth in Shanghai and Paris*, with YAN Jun (2017); *The Fabric of Sociological Knowledge*, co-ed. with XIE Lizhong (2017) (in Chinese); *Post-Western Sociology: From China to Europe*, co-ed. with LI Peilin (2018); *Young Chinese Migrants: Compressed Individual and Global Condition* (2021); *Sociology of Migration and Post-Western Theory*, co-ed with LIU Yuzhao (2021). She is Editor-in-chief of the series "Post-Western Social Sciences and Global Knowledge" by Brill Publishers, and of the series "From the East to the West" by ENS Publishers. She is on the editorial boards of several academic journals, including the *Journal of Chinese Sociology*. In 2018 she was awarded the Price Maurice Courant for her scientific research by CNRS, ENS of Lyon and University of Lyon. She was appointed distinguished Professor of 2018 Shanghai University High-End Foreign Expert Program. In 2021 she was appointed Life Fellow at Global China Academy, UK.

Topic: Young Chinese Migration, Compressed Individual and Global Condition

Abstract: In China, strong economic growth over the past four decades, accelerated urbanisation and multiple inequalities between urban and rural worlds have driven the escalation of internal and international migrations. This has occurred in a context of compressed modernity in the sense of Chang Kyung Sup. According to Li Peilin in the history of global modernisation, the internal migration of workers represents a unique phenomenon in the history of Chinese modernization and the creation of "global factories" since the reform and opening of China. Young Chinese migrants have strongly internalised the idea of being the "heroes" of the new Chinese society, if not society in general, and are fascinated by the cult of success and excellence. Internal and international migrations intersect and intertwine to produce economic cosmopolitanisms. Young internal and international migrants from China invent new, local and global economic systems in a local and multi-ethnic society through discreet globalisation, top-down and bottom-up globalisation and intermediary globalisation. Compressed modernity contains the effects of economic and social collisions where social,

economic, moral processes, linked to regimes of premodernity, modernity and postmodernity, clash and hybridise. The resulting forms of individuation are both situational and, as they are active in Western societies, global. Chinese migrant incarnates the Global Individual, what I labelled as the Compressed Individual, a Homo Sentimentalis living in an environment of what Eva Illouz refers to as “emotional capitalism”. This individual has internalised the injunction to create a narrative of self-improvement and to become a hero of Chinese society and globalisation. The Compressed Individual is adept at developing strategies to distance, circumvent and resist the injunction to become an adherent of emotional capitalism in intermediate and interstitial spaces where collective grammars of recognition and mutual respect arise. Nevertheless, we all are Compressed Individuals living in different compressed modernity.

Contributions:

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video as an absent GCA Life Fellow at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening



Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath is Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies, University of Erfurt, Germany and Distinguished Visiting Professor at Schwarzman College, Tsinghua University, China, Vice-President and Founding Fellow at Global China Academy. After completing education in economics and sinology at the University of Cologne, between 1992 and 2016 he assumed professorships and chairs in economics, evolutionary/institutional economics and Chinese economic studies at Duisburg University, Witten/Herdecke University and Frankfurt School of Finance and Management. As a visiting professor, he taught at University of Vienna, University of Bonn, Hochschule St. Gallen, University of Tübingen, Tsinghua University Schwarzman College, and many others. His major fields of research are economics and philosophy, institutional change and economic development, international economics and Chinese economic studies. His publications include 500+ academic papers and 20 books, covering a broad cross-disciplinary range in economics, the humanities and the sciences, including recently: *Journal of Economic Methodology*, *Journal of Comparative Economics*, *Journal of Evolutionary Economics*, *Economics & Philosophy*, *European Economic Review*, *Copenhagen Journal of Asian Studies*, *European Journal of Political Economy*, *Ecological Economics and Entropy*. His magnum opus on China was published in 2017, building on three decades of research into culture and political economy of China: *China's Economic Culture: The Ritual Order of State and Markets* (Routledge). For decades he has been working on rethinking economics, with the landmark monograph *Foundations of Economic Evolution: A Treatise on the Natural Philosophy of Economics* (Elgar, 2013). In 2020, together with Stephan Bannas, he published a Manifesto on transforming capitalism (in German: *Market Economy: Towards a New Reality*, Schaeffer-Poeschel).

Topic: Glocal China: The Rural Face of Shenzhen

Abstract: For millennia, Chinese cultural identity has been defined as rural. Throughout the 20th century, modernization was conceived as erasing the ‘backward’ and ‘feudal’ faces of rural society, resulting in a lingering crisis of identity. Today, we observe forms of urbanization in which the rural becomes part and parcel of modernizing and globalizing cities, playing together with cultural policies that revive traditional values and ideas, such as Confucianism. The urban villages and shareholding cooperatives of Shenzhen are a case in point, as paradigms of glocalizing Chinese culture.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video as an absent GCA Founding Fellow and Vice-President for European engagement at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening



Dr. Qing Cao is an Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures at University College London. His research focuses on the study of Chinese media and communication with three strands of interest. The first is concerned with the role of the media in transforming traditional China into a modern society. The second is the impact of language use in the media that shapes people’s perceptions of reality, and how they respond to rapid social changes. The third examines mutual media representations between China and the West, focusing on identity reproduction through the image of the other. His central concern in all these strands is the way in which the

mass media impact on the ability of humans to make sense of the world they live in. Previously he completed two British Academy-funded research projects. Both examined the way in which the media actively promote a developmentalist identity of the post-reform China contextualised in the historical drive for an industrialist modernity. His book *China under Western Gaze* is the first book-length study of the British television documentaries' representation of China in the pivotal years of 1980-2000. Drawing on Vladimir Propp's *dramatis personae*, he analysed the mythic and mimetic narratives of the documentary texts and visual images. The book details how the 1980s' fascination with a 'rediscovered' cultural China turned into the 1990s' repulsion of a political China; and how the sudden change in a single decade is intricately linked to the global shift of geopolitics from the cold war to the post-cold war world. He is a member of Global China Academy Council.

Topic: Chinese State Developmentalism and Cultural Heritage

Abstract: This paper considers the relationships between cultural heritage and the Chinese developmental state as a way to understand the driving dynamics of China's rise as an 'alternative modernity'. Illustrating how China has incorporated western tools in improving its capacity for governance, it discusses how Chinese state developmentalism has appropriated neoliberalism. In particular, it explores the role of the traditional concepts of zheng (政, political authority) and zhi (治, governance) in shaping contemporary politics, thus examining the viability of a renewed classical philosophy in underpinning China's future development.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Speaking about *Journal for the Study of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Science* at the launch of new journals, at the Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Council member (non-Fellow) at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor LI Chunling is a Chief Research Fellow of Institute of Sociology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the Head of the Department of Youth Studies and Education Sociology at the Institute, and the vice chairman of the CASS Center for China Education Development (CCED). She is also Director and professor of Department of Sociology of CASS University. In addition, she has been serving as the vice chairman of China Youth Research Association (CYRA), a standing director of the Chinese Sociological Association (CSA), chairman of Social Stratification and Mobility Research Committee and vice chairman of the Youth Sociology Committee at CSA, and a member of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human

Development Report Advisory Board (2019). Her primary research interests are inequality and social stratification, as well as sociology of education and youth studies. She is the author of a dozen books and edited volumes and over one hundred articles and chapters on these issues. Her books include *China's Youth: Increasing Diversity amid Persistent Inequality* (2021), *Handbook of The Sociology of Youth in the BRICS Countries* (2018), *Sustainable Development in Education: Progress and Challenge* (2017), *The Youth and Social Change: A Comparative Study Between China and Russia* (2014), *Experience, Attitudes and Social Transition: A Sociological Study of The Post-1980's Generation* (2013), *Rising Middle Classes in China* (2012), *Gender Stratification and Labor Market* (2011), *Formation of Middle Class in Comparative Perspective: Process, Influence, and Socioeconomic Consequences* (2009), *Theories of Social Stratification* (2008), *Cleavage or Fragment: An Empirical Analysis on the Social Stratification of the Contemporary China* (2005), *Social Mobility in Urban China* (1997).

Topic: Children of the Reform and Opening-up: China's New Generation and New Era of Development

Abstract: China's New Generation, born during the 1980s and 1990s, is a social cohort that has grown up in the era of reform and opening-up. They are simultaneously influenced by and play a critical role in a series of significant historical events in the aftermath of the reform and opening-up. The life course of this generation is intertwined with significant social changes, such as fast economic growth, the one-child policy, education expansion, the rise of the Internet, marketization, industrialization, urbanization, and globalization. These changes greatly affect their living circumstances and opportunities, shaping the generational characteristics while widening the intergenerational gap between them and the previous generations. At the same time,

however, China's New Generation is unable to break the constraints of the social structure. The shared generational identity fails to eliminate the socioeconomic disparities within the generation. In contrast, marketization has strengthened the Chinese class structure through intergenerational transmission. In China's new era of development, promoting equal opportunities and narrowing socioeconomic inequality among the new generation now proves to be a new challenge.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation [online]

Panel IV Reforming the Institutions

Speakers: Sir Mark Lowcock, Mr. Masood Ahmed, Dr. Colin Bradford, and Dr. ZHENG Lu

Chair and Discussant: Mr Charles Grant



Mr Charles Grant is the Founding Director of the Centre for European Reform since 1996. In January 1998 he left *The Economist* to become the CER's first – and so far only – director. He is the author of numerous CER reports, including *Russia, China and global governance* (2012), *How to build a modern European Union* (2013) and *Re-launching the EU* (2017). He works on, among other subjects, Britain's relationship with the EU, the future of the European Union, EU foreign policy, Russia and China. He is also a member of Board of GCA Trustees. After studying modern history at Cambridge University, Charles took a diploma in French politics at Grenoble University. Returning to London, Grant joined *Euromoney*, the financial magazine, in 1981.

He moved to *The Economist* in 1986, where he wrote about the City. In 1987 he began a series of articles which exposed the County NatWest-Blue Arrow scandal, which led to two Department of Trade and Industry inquiries and a long criminal trial. Charles was a director and trustee of the British Council from 2002 to 2008. He was a member of the international advisory board of the Moscow School of Political Studies (which became the Moscow School of Civic Education) from 2002 to 2015. He is a member of the international advisory boards of the Turkish think-tank EDAM, the French think-tank Terra Nova and the Italian think-tank Aspen Italia. He is on the advisory board of the Turkish think-tank EDAM, of the French think-tank Terra Nova and of the Italian think-tank Aspen Italia. He is a member of the Council of the Ditchley Foundation, of the advisory board of the UCL European Institute, of the Scottish First Minister's Standing Council on Europe, and of the Brexit Advisory Panel of Make UK (formerly the Engineering Employers' Federation). He is a member of Global China Academy Board of Trustees.

Contributions

- Taking part in GCA Board of Trustees meeting at lunch time
- Chairing Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video for the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening as an absent member of GCA Board of Trustees



Sir Mark Lowcock is a Distinguished Non-Resident Fellow at the Center for Global Development. He joined the Center in June 2021 following a 36-year career in international development policy and programme management and global humanitarian issues. His areas of interest include development finance, multilateral reform, governance, the organisation of international development and humanitarian institutions and operational management in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

Sir Mark joined CGD from the United Nations, where he served as Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator between 2017 and 2021. In that role he visited more than 50 countries across the Caribbean, Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific, and was responsible for the coordination of responses to all the world's major humanitarian crises. He chaired the Inter-Agency Standing Committee through which the UN, the Red Cross family and leading international NGOs coordinate the provision of help and protection to people caught up in disasters and emergencies. From 2011 to 2017 he was the Permanent Secretary of the UK Department for International Development (the longest serving holder of that post), where he supervised a 40% growth in Britain's aid budget and the UK's fulfilment, for the first time, of the UN 0.7% target for

development assistance. Prior to that Sir Mark served in three Director General posts in DFID, covering Corporate Performance and Knowledge Management from 2003 to 2006, Policy and International from 2006 to 2008 and Country Programmes from 2008 to 2011. Between 1985 and 2003 Sir Mark served in a wide variety of posts in DFID (and its predecessor organisation, the Overseas Development Administration), including as Director for Finance and Corporate Performance and in country postings to Malawi, Zimbabwe and Kenya. A British national, Sir Mark was educated in economics, history and business administration at universities in Oxford, London, Warwick and Boston. He is a qualified accountant (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy). He has written and co-authored opinion articles for *The Washington Post*, the *Financial Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Telegraph*, *The Times*, *Le Monde*, *CNN* and others and frequently appears on television and radio. Living in the UK, he is a Visiting Professor of Practice in the Department of International Development at the London School of Economics and has been a Visiting Fellow at the Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford University.

Topic: Better Institutions for Disasters and Crises: The Response to a Dangerous Divergence

Abstract: The last 60 years has been a development success story. Most people live better (and longer) lives now than at any time in human history. But some are being left behind, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made that worse. That is bad for those who suffer, but it is dangerous for everyone else too. Reformed institutions can help.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [online]



Mr. Masood Ahmed is president of the Center for Global Development. He joined the Center in January 2017, capping a 35-year career driving economic development policy initiatives relating to debt, aid effectiveness, trade, and global economic prospects at major international institutions including the IMF, World Bank, and DFID. Ahmed joined CGD from the IMF, where he served for eight years as director, Middle East and Central Asia Department, earning praise from Managing Director Christine Lagarde as a “visionary leader.” In that role, he oversaw the Fund’s operations in 32 countries, and managed relationships with key national and regional policy makers and stakeholders.

In previous years, he also served as the IMF’s director of External Relations, and deputy director of the Policy Development and Review Department. From 2003-2006, Ahmed served as director general, Policy and International at the UK government’s Department for International Development (DFID). In that role, he was responsible for advising UK ministers on development issues and overseeing the UK’s relationship with international development institutions such as the World Bank. Ahmed also worked at the World Bank from 1979-2000 in various managerial and economist positions, rising to become Vice President, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management. In that role he led the HIPC (heavily indebted poor countries) debt relief initiative, which has to date brought relief from debt burdens to 36 of the world’s poorest nations. Born and raised in Pakistan, Ahmed moved to London in 1971 to study at the LSE where he obtained a BSc Honors as well as an MSc Econ with distinction. He is a UK national. Ahmed is a leading expert on Middle East economics, having served on the Advisory Board of the LSE Middle East Center, as well as on the World Economic Forum’s Global Agenda Council on the Middle East and North Africa.

Topic: Effective Multilateralism in a Time of Great Power Rivalry

Abstract: More and more, we see rising tensions in the relationships between great powers and, consequently, increasing difficulty of international cooperation. These tensions will invariably spill over into multilateralism at a time when multilateral cooperation is greatly needed to address pressing global challenges, including climate change, COVID-19, future pandemics, and more. Given this context, how can multilateral institutions be shaped to best address these strained relationships and shared challenges?

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [in person]
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. Colin Bradford is the lead co-chair of the China-West Dialogue, a non-resident senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and a global fellow at the Berlin Global Solutions Initiative. He is a specialist on global governance and the G20, and a leading catalyst for bringing experts into consultations with officials from host governments for the London, Toronto, Seoul, Cannes, Los Cabos, St. Petersburg, and Brisbane G20 Summits. He has edited *Global Leadership in Transition* (2010) and *Global Governance Reform* (2007), and contributed to *The G20 Summit at Five* (2014), Brookings Press books. As a government official, he was a leader in the bringing about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a co-chair of VISION20 (V20) since 2016,

Bradford has convened annual events with Brookings to encourage longer-term strategic thinking for the future. In 2018, he was a member of the T20 Advisory Board for the Argentine G20 Summit. He has also participated in all three Global Solutions Summits (GSS) in Berlin since 2017 and has been named as a GSS Global Fellow for the next three years. Bradford was a political appointee in the Carter and Clinton administrations for six years and served on the staff of the United States Senate for four years. As a development economist, Bradford was a leading voice in pushing for integration of social impacts into economic policy in the early 1990s, when he brought together the OECD, the Inter-American Development Bank and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America in several conferences and books forging new paths forward. While he was representing the U.S. in development cooperation coordination, he was a pivotal figure in developing the first set of global goals at the OECD DAC in 1995. In the early 2000s, as a consultant at the World Bank, he forced the transition from divergent approaches to a single set of goals, targets and indicators for 2015, now known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Bradford taught international and development economics at Yale University for ten years, at American University for six years and as an adjunct professor at Georgetown University and Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies (SAIS).

Topic: Global Governance Reform and Our Shared Future

Abstract: Narrow parliamentary majorities in the US, Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Canada and other countries are the primary obstacles to actualizing ambitious approaches to addressing systemic social and environmental challenges, not the failure of global mechanisms for multilateral cooperation nor the failure of Biden, Merkel, Draghi, Macron or Trudeau or other leaders to understand the scale and scope of systemic threats. It is the failure of publics in democratic countries to face the future squarely and vote majority representations in their parliaments to legislate and finance ambition that is the central problem. The social divides and the political polarization that follows from them are the major drivers of nationalism that spills over into confrontational geopolitical narratives that weaken global cooperation. Alternative dynamics and frameworks for China-West relations are possible, as revealed by the experience of the China-West Dialogue (CWD) over the last two years. Pluralizing the toxic US-China bilateral relationship by bringing together in the CWD thought leaders from China, the US, the UK, Germany, Italy, France, Japan, Korea and Chile has proven that plurilateral leadership works, that innovative alternative ideas and modalities are possible and that mutual understanding through dialogue across divides can result. Fresh political discourses, innovative interactive dynamics, new modes of policy-making, and creative institution building are necessary to break the domestic and geopolitical constraints on ambition.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [online]



Dr. ZHENG Lu received his Ph.D. from Stanford University and is Associate Professor of Sociology, “RONG” Professor of Data Sciences, Affiliated Professor in Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University and Adjunct Professor of Sociology in Texas A&M University. He is currently a Visiting Scholar of the Harvard-Yenching Institute during the AY2021-22. His main research fields are sociology of finance, computational social sciences, and social governance in China. Dr. ZHENG’s academic papers have appeared in *Strategic Management Journal*, *British Journal of Sociology*, *Social Forces*, *Social Science Research*, *China Quarterly*, *Management and Organization Review*, and *Shehuixue Yanjiu* (Sociological Research, the top sociological journal in Mainland China), etc. His books include *Data you need to know about China: Research Report of China Household Finance Survey* (2014, Springer) and *Social Network Analysis: Methods and Examples* (2017, SAGE Publications). Dr. Zheng’s research has won international and national best paper awards across sever-

al disciplines, including one from Shehuixue Yanjiu in 2004, one from the International Association of Chinese Management Research (IACMR) Biennial Conference in 2012, and one from the Chinese Journalism and Communication Association in 2018. Before joining Tsinghua University in July, 2012, he was a tenure-track Assistant Professor at the Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University in the US.

Topic: Good Finance and Good Society: Financial Institutional Reform

Abstract: Finance has emerged as an autonomous and powerful sector that increasingly influences and even dominates other realms of society. The observed outcomes of financialization or financial development are not only waves of financial crises in which national and even global economy are brought to their knees but also alarming increase of income and wealth disparity between the rich and poor. However, finance should not merely be perceived as the manipulation of money but as the management of risk and engine for entrepreneurship and innovation. Drawing on the survey data of CGSS2015, we find, on the one hand, financial development has led to widening income gap and urban residents' material aspirations, which in turn result in a lower level of perceived social equity. On the other hand, our analysis shows that individual participation in the financial market, development of inclusive finance, and a large body of middle class can all mitigate the negative impact of financial development on the sense of social equity. These findings suggest that the financial sector needs institutional reforms to make it more inclusive and serve the goal of common prosperity.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [online]

Closing Session

Chair: Mrs Ingrid Cranfield



Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, BA (Syd.), PGCE, QTLS, MSET, FRGS, LLG (Enfield), is the Chair of GCA Board of Trustees, Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council, President and Principal Editor of Global Century Press; former Deputy Mayor of the Borough of Enfield. As an author, editor, translator and lecturer, her career began at the Royal Geographical Society, which holds the largest private map library in the world, accessioning maps and advising researchers and writers. She is the author of 13 books and has edited thousands of books, articles and other works, in print and online. She was a Senior Editor on *The Dictionary of Art* (Macmillan Publishers). She taught English to college students and was a lecturer and supervisor of trainee teachers. She

has been a school governor in London for 30 years and is a member of the International Commission on Couple and Family Relations.

Contributions

- Chairing the GCA Board of Trustees meeting at lunch time
- Presentation of certifications to GCA Founding Fellows and GCA Life Fellows at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as a Honorary Secretary of GCA Council at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Speakers: Professor Martin Jacques and Professor ZHAO Kejin



Professor Martin Jacques is the author of the global best-seller *When China Rules the World: the End of the Western World and the Birth of a New Global Order*. It was first published in 2009 and has since been translated into fifteen languages and sold over 350,000 copies. The book has been shortlisted for two major literary awards. A second edition of the book, greatly expanded and fully updated, was published in 2012. His TED talk on how to understand China has had over 4 million views. Martin is a Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University, Beijing; Fudan University, Shanghai; and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore. Until recently, he was a Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Studies, Cambridge University. He was

also a non-resident Fellow at the Transatlantic Academy, Washington DC. He has previously been a Visiting

Professor at Renmin University, the International Centre for Chinese Studies, Aichi University, Nagoya, and Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto. He was a Senior Visiting Research Fellow at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. He has also been a Senior Visiting Research Fellow at IDEAS, a centre for diplomacy and grand strategy, and a fellow at the Asia Research Centre, both at the London School of Economics. He was formerly the editor of the renowned London-based monthly *Marxism Today* until its closure in 1991 and was co-founder of the think-tank Demos. He has been a columnist for many newspapers, made many television programmes and is a former deputy editor of *The Independent* newspaper. He took his doctorate while at King's College, Cambridge and is Life Fellow at Global China Academy.

Topic: Can We Rise to the Challenge?

Abstract: The four themes chosen for this Conference eloquently summarise the formidable challenge that the world faces over the next several decades. Climate change, social inequality, digital technology, the pandemic, and the crisis of global institutions: each demonstrates that the world as we know it today is unsustainable without radical change. But can the world achieve sufficient cohesion and commitment to rise to the challenge? COP 26 provides ample evidence for both optimists and pessimists. Perhaps the most depressing phenomenon has been the breach in the relationship between China and the US, for which the latter has been overwhelmingly responsible. Solutions require the co-operation of these two great countries. If their relationship had been warm and respectful, COP26 would have been markedly different. If the cold war mentality continues to prevail, if there is an increasingly divided world, a catastrophic scenario is far more likely. After 40 years of growing inequality, the US is showing tentative signs of being willing to address the problem. China is addressing the regulation of tech firms and the challenge of inequality with considerable vigour. There are encouraging signs, but as yet they are too little.

Contributions

- Closing remarks at Closing session of GCD VII
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Life Fellow and a GCDs Organising Committee member at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events from afternoon onwards



Professor ZHAO Kejin is a Professor and Chair of Department of International Relations, Deputy-Dean of the School of Social Sciences, Deputy Director of Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China. He received his Ph.D in International Relations at Fudan University and worked at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University until 2009 when he moved to Tsinghua University as an associate Professor at Institute of International Studies. He has published more than 100 papers in academic journals and books on such topics as American studies, public diplomacy and China's foreign policy. His current research focuses on soft power, public diplomacy and China's foreign affairs.

Topic: Strong organizational governance: China's governance experience under the impact of the COVID-19

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic is a grave crisis facing humanity. Apart from being a medical and public health crisis, the pandemic has evolved into a crisis of governance. Currently, there are two typical and traditional governance models in the world, namely the global governance based on cooperation between countries and those based on certain nations' own initiative. Nevertheless, neither of these has deemed effective in tackling the pandemic. In contrast, the Communist Party of China (CPC) utilises its strong organisational capacity to unite and engage the Chinese people in the prevention and control of the pandemic. Not only did China achieve success in tackling the crisis of pandemic, its economy also saw rapid recovery. This in turn creates a style and model of governance with CPC's remarkable organisational characteristics.

Contribution: Closing remarks at Closing session of GCD VII [online]

Book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals* (1/2)

Speakers: Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA and Professor Robin Cohen



Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA is President and Founding Fellow of the Global China Academy (GCA), a UK-based independent worldwide fellowship that encourages comprehensive studies on China in the social sciences and humanities; the Editor of the *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP), the Editor-in-Chief of Global Century Press (GCP); Distinguished Professor at Nankai University and Honorary Professor at Jilin University. She was Honorary Professor at University College London (2015-20), a Professorial Research Associate at SOAS, University London, a Visiting Professor at University of Westminster, and holder of several Professorships and Senior Fellowships at Peking, Renmin, Fudan and Sun Yat-sen University in China. Her academic publications amount to over three million words (in English and Chinese), including *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai?: Reciprocity, social support networks and social creativity in a Chinese village* (Chinese 2009, English 2010). Based on the above thorough and detailed ethnography of a Chinese village with longitudinal comparisons, and borrowing and adapting Chinese classical and popular usage of *li shang wanglai* (礼尚往来), she has been developing a general analytical concept – ‘reciprocity’ (*lishang-wanglai* 互适), the mechanism by which Chinese society and Chinese social relations operate, thereby contributing to existing theories of reciprocity, relatedness, social exchange, social creativity, social interaction, social networks, social capital and transculturality with characteristics of ‘ritual capital’(礼仪资本), for understanding and governance of global society.

Contributions

- Taking part in the GCA Board of Trustees meeting at lunch time
- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (1/2), at the Closing Session of GCD VII
- Speaking at the Introduction to Global Century Press, at the Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as GCA Founding Fellow, President of GCA and Chair of GCDs Organising Committee at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Presentation of certifications to GCA Council members (non-Fellows) at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Robin Cohen was born in South Africa and has lived in Nigeria, Trinidad and the UK, where he is Emeritus Professor of Development Studies at the University of Oxford and Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Life Fellow at Global China Academy. His initial work on labour movements in Africa, was followed by research on the sociology and politics of developing areas, social identity, migration, transnationalism and globalization. He is best known for being one of a small group of scholars who revived the ancient notion of diaspora in the 1990s and gave it fresh conceptual purchase. His books include *Global Diasporas: An Introduction* (2007); *Global Sociology* (with Paul Kennedy, 2013), *Encountering Difference* (with Olivia Sheringham, 2016) and *Migration: The Movement of Humankind from Prehistory to the Present* (2019). With Nicholas Van Hear, he has developed a utopian solution to mass displacement titled, *Refugia: Solving the Problem of Mass Displacement* (2020).

Contributions

- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (1/2), at the Closing Session of GCD VII
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as GCA Life Fellow at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Reception: Launching New Publications and Announcing the Theme of GCD VIII

Chair: Professor Elena Semino



Professor Elena Semino FAcSS, FRSA is Professor at Department: Linguistics and English Language, Director of the ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science, a Professor of Linguistics & English Language at Lancaster University, a Visiting Professor in the Faculty of Foreign Languages at Fuzhou University in China, an Associate Editor of the journal *Metaphor and Symbol*, a Fellow of the RSA and a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences. She was also previously the Head of the Department of Linguistics and English Language at Lancaster (2011-2014 and 2015-2018). She is author of *The Routledge Handbook of Metaphor and Language* (2017), *Stylistics* (2011), co-author of *Social care in UK public discourse* (2020), *Metaphor, Cancer and the End of Life: A Corpus-based Study* (2018), *Figurative language, genre and register* (2013).

Contributions

- Charing Reception: Launching New Publications and Announcing the theme of GCD VIII
- Introducing herself as a head of co-organizer and an Organizing Committee member of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Introduction to Global Century Press

Speakers: Professor Xiangqun Chang (see Closing session) and Mr Mark Lee



Mr Mark Lee is an editorial graphic designer at Global Century Press. He has worked for twenty years in academic, trade and STEM areas for publishers across the world, including Routledge, Wiley and Blackwell Publishing. In addition to his graphic design and typesetting work on dual language transcultural products with Global Century Press, he is the art director for Equinox Publishing, and a director of 'Artful – Make It Happen', a social enterprise that combines identifying and creating opportunities for community engagement with support and professional development for artists and makers. He is also an artist and printmaker who works in digital and traditional media.

Contributions

- Speaking at the Introduction to Global Century Press, at the Reception
- Introducing himself as a speaker of the Reception at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals* (2/2)

Speakers: Dr. Boyi Li (see Panel II) and Dr. Yan Wu



Dr. Yan Wu is an Associate Professor in Media and Communication Studies, Swansea University. Her research interests focus on the social impacts of digital media and communication in China and digital inclusivity for sensory impaired users. Her publications appear in journals such as *New Media and Society*; *Global Media and China*; *International Journal of Digital Television*, *Modern Communication* and as book chapters in *Media and Public Sphere* (Palgrave Macmillan 2007), *Climate Change and Mass Media* (Peter Lang 2008), *Migration and the Media* (Peter Lang 2012), and *Public Diplomacy and the Politics of Uncertainty* (Palgrave Macmillan 2021). She is a member of Global China Academy Council

Contributions

- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (2/2) at Reception

- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as a GCA Council member (non-Fellow) at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Launch of New Journals

Speakers: Dr. Dongning Feng, Dr Qing Cao (see Panel III), and Dr Gavin Brookes



Dr. Dongning Feng, UK based sociolinguist and expert in translation studies, Co-Editor of *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* (JCSS), examines the use of the Chinese language in context and draws academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated texts and language usage in Chinese social science. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies in the Department of Linguistics of the School of Languages, Cultures and Linguistics, SOAS, University of London, former Director of the SOAS Centre for Translation Studies and a member of the SOAS China Institute. His research interests are in the sociological approach to translation studies, politics and translation, critical discourse analysis and translation studies, translator's autonomy,

translation and cultural studies, qualitative methodology in translation studies, pragmatics and subtitling, cognitive approach to interpreting studies and Chinese area studies .

Contributions

- Speaking about *Journal for the Study of Chinese Sciences* at the launch of new journals, at the Reception
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. Gavin Brookes is a Corpus Linguist and Discourse Analyst with a particular interest in health communication. He is Associate Editor of the *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics* (John Benjamins), Co-Editor of the "Corpus and Discourse" book series (Bloomsbury, with Michaela Mahlberg), a member of the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Advisory Board, a member of the AHRC Peer Review College, a member of the Executive Committee of the British Association for Applied Linguistics (BAAL) and the Convenor of BAAL's Corpus Linguistics Special Interest Group. He also serves on the Editorial Boards of the following journals: *Applied Corpus Linguistics*, *Research in Corpus Linguistics*, *Qualitative Health Communication*, and *Languages, Texts and Society*, and *Journal for the Study of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Science*.

Contributions

- Speaking about *Journal for the Study of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Science* at the launch of new journals, at the Reception
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Closing Address with Announcement of the GCD VIII theme

Speakers: Professor Tony McEnery (see Opening session) and Professor Nora Ann Colton



Professor Nora Ann Colton is Director of the UCL Global Business School for Health (GBSH). She is a health and international development economist specialised in the Middle East. She speaks Arabic and publishes on issues relating to globalisation and health in the MENA region. Previously, she was the Joint Director of Education at UCL Institute of Ophthalmology and Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Trust and UCL Pro-Vice Provost (Postgraduate Education). Nora has also been the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) at the University of East London where she oversaw all academic affairs as well as Dean of the Royal Docks Business School. She is a Principal Fellow

of the Higher Education Academy. She serves as a nonexecutive and trustee on a number of boards including Higher Education Statistical Agency UK, Royal National Institute for the Blind, and Vision Aid Overseas. She has been a visiting Professor at American University in Beirut and the University of Electronic Science and Technology in Chengdu, China.

Contributions

- Closing address at the Reception
- Introducing herself as a speaker of the Reception and a head of co-organizer of the GCD III at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Launch of Global China Academy

Chair: Professor Wei Li



Professor Wei Li FAcSS FRSA is Director and Dean of the UCL Institute of Education, University College London. His main research interest is in the broad area of bilingualism and multilingualism, which includes bilingual and multilingual first-language acquisition (BAMFLA), early second-language acquisition (ESLA), speech and language disorders of bilingual and multilingual speakers, the pragmatics of code-switching, bilingual education and intercultural communication. His current work focuses on the creativity and criticality of multilingual speakers. He is also interested in Asian philosophies (especially Confucius, Taoist and Buddhist philosophies) and linguistic pragmatics, the concept of ‘self’ in different cultures, and the application of

Conversation Analysis to intercultural and cross-lingual professional communication. His research interests connect with other disciplines and research areas, including diaspora studies, cultural memory, anthropology, qualitative psychology and cognitive science. Professor Li is Principal Editor of the *International Journal of Bilingualism* (Sage) and *Applied Linguistics Review* (De Gruyter), Co-editor of *Chinese Language and Discourse* (Benjamins) and *Global Chinese* (De Gruyter) and book series editor for the *Guides to Research Methods in Language and Linguistics* (Wiley-Blackwell), *Contemporary Applied Linguistics* (Bloomsbury) and *Language Policies and Practices in China* (De Gruyter). He is Founding Fellow and Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council

Contributions

- Participating in the Reception
- Chairing Launch of Global China Academy (2/2) in the evening
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Founding Fellow, Non-Executive Chair of GCA and Organising Committee member at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening

VIII Participants

(In alphabetical order)

In person

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK
- Mr Masood Ahmed, President at the Centre for Global Development, Washington DC
- Ms Theresa Booth, Director of the Chopsticks Club (tbc)
- Dr Gavin Brookes, Research Fellow of Department of Linguistics and English Language, at Lancaster University; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS)
- Professor Nick Butler, Founding Chair of Kings Policy Institute, King College London
- Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University
- Professor Madeline Carr, Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS), Faculty of Engineering Science, UCL
- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK
- Ms Qiuyang Chen, Ph.D. candidate at the Department of History, Warwick; BPCS, UK
- Mr Sven CHENG, H2O Studio, Animation/Film/Producer
- Mr Dan Chugg, Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government
- Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor of global and development Studies; Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK
- Ms H-J Colston, Co-Director of the Chopsticks Club (tbc)
- Professor Nora Ann Colton, Director of the Global Business School for Health; Former Pro-Vice-Provost, University College London (UCL)
- Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of GCA's Board of Trustees; President of Global Century Press, UK
- Dr Robert Falkner, Associate Professor of International Relations, Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Dr Dongning Feng, Editor of JCSS; Former Director of SOAS Centre for Translations studies, University of London
- Professor Lord Anthony Giddens, former Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Mr Charles Grant, Director of Centre for European Reform; Former Trustee of the British Council; Member of GCA's Board of Trustees
- Mr Philip Hao, Director of Global Education Comparative Study Center (LwB-GEx), Global China Academy; CEO of UVIC Group and Learning without Borders (LwB), UK (tbc)
- Ms Chunhua Huang, Chevening Scholar, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO); University of Edinburgh, UK

- Mr Nigel Inkster, Senior Adviser for Cyber Security and China, former Director of Future Conflict and Cyber Security at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)
- Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International, University of Cambridge
- Mr Mark Lee, graphic designer and typesetter, Global Century Press
- Mrs Sarah Lee BA(Hons) DipILM, MCLIP, PGCE, Chartered Librarian, Global Century Press
- Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Council Member of Global China Academy
- Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of Institute of Education, University College London; Non-executive Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Ms MA Xiaoying, MA student in Material and Visual Culture, University College London (UCL)
- Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS, Council Member, Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council; Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University
- Mr Barnaby Powell, Council Member, Society for Anglo–Chinese Understanding, UK
- Ms Zoe Reed, Chair, Society for Anglo Chinese Understanding (SACU)
- Professor David Parkin FBA, Emeritus Professor, Fellow All Souls College, Former Head Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, University of Oxford. Honorary Professorial Fellow, School of Oriental and African Studies, London University
- Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and UCL European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London
- Professor Elena Semino, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University
- Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the *China Quarterly*, UK
- Mr Hugo Tai, MPhil Politics Candidate at University of Oxford; President of British Postgraduate Network for Chinese Studies (BACS)
- Dr Frances Wood, former head of the Chinese department at the British Library and Sinologist, UK
- Dr Yan Wu, Associate Professor, College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University; Council Member of Global China Academy
- Mr Xiaocheng Xie, Manager, Cypress Book UK Ltd, UK
- Mr YANG Bo, PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology, University College London, UK
- Mr ZHANG Ning, Department of Culture, Film and Media, University of Nottingham; BPCS, UK
- Ms ZHANG Ruiyu, MA student in Ethnographic and Documentary Film, University College London (UCL)

Online

- Dr Colin Bradford, Non-resident Senior Fellow – Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution, US
- Dr Yuan Cheng, Country Head of Russell Reynolds Associates Greater China; Member of the Board of Trustees, Global China Academy]
- Dr Thomas Clarke, Principal Teaching Fellow, Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Imperial College London

- Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany
- Dr HU Bin, Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University
- Professor LI Chunling, Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Director of Youth and Social Issues Research Office
- Sir Mark Lowcock, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Former Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- Professor PENG Kaiping, Dean of Faculty of Social Science, Executive Vice-Director of the Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor RONG Ke, Deputy Director of Institute of Economy, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University
- Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)]
- Dr Xiaobai Shen, Senior Lecturer, Business School, University of Edinburgh; Associate editor of the Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management UK
- Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Columbia University, USA
- Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Max Planck Institute, Germany
- Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister-Counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the UK
- Professor ZHAO Kejin, Deputy Dean of School of Social Sciences; Deputy Director of the Institute for Global Common Development, Tsinghua University, China

Recording

- Professor BING Zheng (郟正), Former vice President of Jilin University; Vice President of Chinese Sociological Association, China
- Mr Yan Chen, China–Europa Forum, France
- Professor Paul Chilton, Professor Emeritus, Department of Linguistics and English Language, Lancaster University, UK
- Mr DU Yichao, PhD Candidate of University College London; Director of Wuxi New Culture Institute
- Professor Prasenjit Duara, Distinguished Professor and the Oscar Tang Chair of East Asian Studies, Duke University, USA
- Professor Stephan Feuchtwang, Emeritus Professor of Department of Anthropology, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor GU Yueguo (顧曰國), Emeritus Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Chief Expert of the Key Laboratory of Artificial Intelligence and Human Language, Beijing Foreign Studies University
- Professor Kwang-Kuo Hwang (黃光國), Emeritus Professor of Personality and Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan•
- Professor Maria Jaschok, Senior Research Associate, Contemporary China Studies, University of Oxford
- Mr JIANG Biao, M.Y.Union Software Company, and Xueshuwan (Academic Harbour), China

- Professor KOMAI Hiroshi, a Japanese sociologist and Emeritus Professor, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Ms LI Xia, Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor LIU Shaojie, Research Centre for Studies of Sociological Theory and Methods, Renmin University of China
- Professor Manoranjan Mohanty, Emeritus Professor of Council for Social Development, Former Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Editor of Social Change, India
- Professor Charles Sampford, Foundation Dean of Law and Research Professor in Ethics, Griffith University; Director, IEGL, The Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law, the initiative of the United Nations University, Australia
- Mr SONG Yiping, Xueshuzhi (Academic Unwavering), China
- Professor Shigeto Sonoda, Professor of sociology and Asian studies of the Interfaculty Initiative for Information Studies and Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of Tokyo, Japan [recording]
- Professor Bettina Gransow-van Treeck, Institute of East Asian Studies, Graduate School of East Asian Studies, Free University of Berlin, Germany
- Professor Wolfgang Teubert, Emeritus Professor of Department of English Language and Linguistics, University of Birmingham; founding editor of International Journal of Corpus Linguistics, UK
- Professor XIE Lizhong, Director of Research Centre for Social Theory, Peking University, China; Chinese President of Global China Academy, UK
- Professor Chenggang Xu, Honorary Professor, University of Hong Kong; Visiting Professor, Imperial College and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor ZHANG Xiaodong, Dean of Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Nanjing University of Finance & Economics; ECO of Agile Think Tank, China; Chinese Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Mr ZHAO Daxin, China National Publications Import & Export Co.Ltd, China
- Dr ZHAO Yizhang, Associate Professor of Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor ZHU Guanglei (朱光磊), Vice-President of Nankai University; Vice-President of the Chinese Association of Political Science, China

IX Launching a new book and journals by Global Century Press

Global Century Press

Global Century Press (GCP company No.: 8892970), founded in 2015, is a subsidiary trading company of Global China Academy (GCA). It is the first publisher in the world dedicated to publishing social scientific and humanities academic and popular books bilingually, focusing on studies of China in comparative perspective, Chinese perspectives of the world or human knowledge, and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context. It publishes a range of publications, from academic journals, edited volumes, selected conference papers and theme-based articles, to research monographs, book series, teaching and learning materials on Chinese for social sciences, and reference books, printed mostly in colour. The works are published in various forms, such as print, electronic versions, video, audio, on the internet and on the mobile internet.

GCP has DOI authorization. Any single article with a DOI number includes relevant information, presented in the form of a “sandwich”, preceded by front matter such as the Preface, and followed by the end matter such as the references. The exception to this is the General Preface, which is presented in the form of a “pizza”, topping the front matter.

Website: <http://www.globalcenturypress.com>

GCP creates a unique feature for dual-language service with global and transcultural perspectives

English and Chinese dual-language information is given in all journals and books published by GCP. The book *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, by Martin Albrow (to be launched at the GCD VII) is in English, and has dual-language information at the end of the book to assist Chinese readers. Similarly, two journals to be launched at the GCD VII are in Chinese, and this brochure includes basic material in English (p52-67) to help non-Chinese speakers appreciate the endeavours that are going on in this field outside the English-speaking world.

Currently, GCP publishes three cutting-edge academic journals and six book series that encourage the study of China in global and comparative perspectives. These transcultural products demonstrate how the GCA makes contributions to global academia and participates in building a shared common future. The extended sections called ‘About the book series’ and ‘Other book series published by GCP’ provide readers with a bigger picture beyond the book” (p45-55).

We use a world map as a background for the GCD Preceedings and all journals covers with different and contrasting versions of the design, JCGCP has three horizonatal bars of colour, JCSS and JCACSS feature —‘black on white’ and ‘white on black’— treatments on the front and back covers. Together they illustrate our main theme of ‘global and comparative perspectives’.

The covers of all the book series feature paintings carefully selected from the many works by French artist François Bossière, the husband of Professor Shuo Yu, a Chinese-French historical anthropologist, who coined the concept of ‘transcultural generativity’ (JCGCP, vol. 1, 2015). They both have a great deal of transcultural experiences between Chinese and Western cultures, which are expressed through these paintings. Each image is like a dialogue between China and the West that reflects upon the theme of the book series.

GCP style rules for rendering Chinese-English dual languages

- GCP adds a section called ‘Dual language information from Global Century Press’ at the end of every DOI piece in each journal or book. It includes ‘About this Journal’ and ‘More from Global Century Press’. This kind of Chinese-English dual language service provides essential information about a particular volume of a journal, or a book within a series produced by GCP.
- In English versions, the English text is shown at the top and the Chinese text below, on all book covers and on the copyright page. In Chinese versions, Chinese is shown at the top and English below.
- Choosing from over one thousand possible typefaces, GCP uses the Times New Roman and FZ-Kai-Z03 typefaces for typesetting in English and Chinese versions respectively. This forms GCP’s Chinese and English dual language typesetting style. When Chinese occurs in the English version or English in the Chinese version, the InDesign software enables us to use composite fonts.

- The Times New Roman typeface cannot display certain Chinese pinyin characters in a standardized Chinese way. For example, the ‘á’ in pinyin ‘diyuán’ (地缘-geography) looks different to the á in italic ‘*diyuán*’. This letter always appears the same in the roman or italic instances of the GB-PINYIN-D font commonly used in the Chinese publishing industry. Nevertheless, GCP still uses Times New Roman to represent pinyin characters.
- GCP is in the process of unifying style rules for our Chinese and English dual language typesetting, including headings, punctuation marks, spaces, etc. For example, the size of all Chinese punctuation is larger than their equivalents in Times New Roman. We use the Microsoft KaiTi typeface’s punctuation marks to adjust awkward spaces between English words and Chinese characters.

GCP style rules for Chinese names

- Normally a Chinese surname (or family name) is composed of a single Chinese character (e.g. Zhao, Qian, Sun or Li), and occasionally two Chinese characters (e.g. Ouyang).
- In common usage, Chinese names are written surname first (typically shorter), followed by first names (typically longer because they are composed of two Chinese characters, e.g. Wang Laowu, sometimes with ‘-’ in the middle).
- In practice, overseas Chinese always put their surnames last, in accordance with English name order, e.g. Laowu Wang. Some Chinese first names are composed of a single character, e.g. Zhang San, or ZHANG San.
- Some names that have used Webster’s Pinyin (such as Fei Hsiao-tung) are mainly displayed in Chinese Pinyin (e.g. Fei Xiaotong), and are both formats are listed when an article or work is first cited, e.g. ‘Fei Xiaotong (Fei Hsiao-tung)’.
- The English names of overseas Chinese of non-mainland origin are affected by dialects, and some have English names. If possible, as many different names as possible are listed when they first appear in an article or work. For example, JIN Yaoji’s English name is usually Ambrose King Yeo-Chi or Ambrose King, and sometimes the Chinese pinyin Jin Yaoji or Yaoji Jin.
- In Global Century Press publications, if you see a surname in front of first names, you can assume that person is mainland Chinese. All Chinese names are written in pinyin form, which is not italicized, as are names of places, e.g. Beijing or Shanghai.
- There are exceptions, as individuals sometimes present their names in their own way, which is acceptable.

Main outcomes of the GCD VII

- Through transcultural dialogue, to arrive at a better response to the new challenges of global governance, including mutually beneficial cooperation and possibilities for symbiosis, coexistence and prosperity.
- To promote collaboration between academic research institutions and think tanks in China and other countries and regions; to establish collaborative mechanisms on common concerns of academic interest, theories and methods focusing on ‘global and China’.

Academic publications to be published by Global Century Press (GCP)

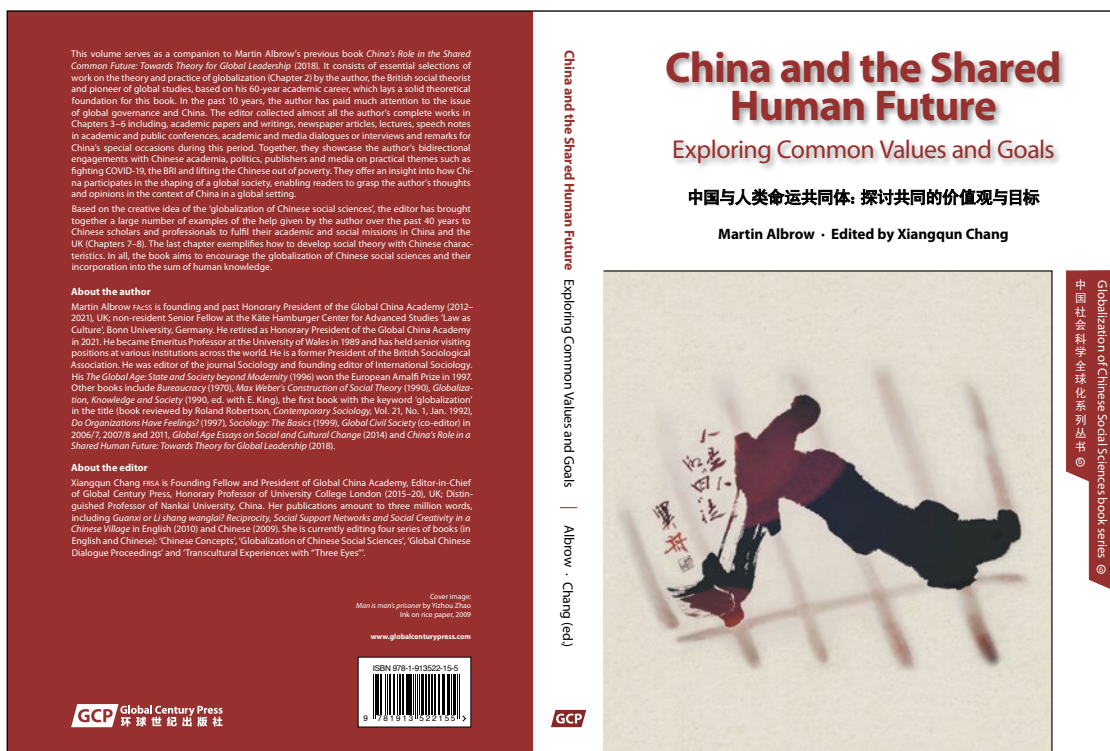
After revision, the notes of speeches and discussions will be included in following academic journals and proceedings. The basic information is provided in related sessions:

- *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP, in English and Chinese). The English edition was launched at the 2nd Global China Dialogue on the 23rd November, 2015, at the British Academy, see p73-96
- *Journal of Corpus Approach to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS, in Chinese; the English edition is in preparation), see p64-72
- *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* (JCSS, in Chinese), see p56-63
- *Global China Dialogue Proceedings* (GCDP, in English and Chinese), see p97-100

Global Century Press’s launch of a new book and new journals (see pages 17-18)

Launching *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*

By Martin Albrow



Abstract and about the author

About the book

When the Chinese edition of Martin Albrow's previous book, *China's Role in the Shared Common Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018), was being published by Commercial Press of China in 2020, both China and the world were engulfed in the COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic increased the international community's dissatisfaction with, and misunderstanding of, China. To resolve these misunderstandings and to help the West further understand China and the world with common values and goals, the editor, Xiangqun Chang, collected Albrow's relevant academic papers and writings, newspaper articles, lectures, speech notes in academic conferences at home and abroad, and media interviews. Together, they showcase Albrow's bidirectional engagements with Chinese academia, politics, publishers and media covers nearly four decades.

This volume, *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, serves as a companion to Albrow's previous book. It covers nine themes: a shared common future; fighting the COVID-19; raising the Chinese out of poverty; the Belt & Road Initiative; China and global governance; globalization theory and practice; towards a social theory with Chinese characteristics; and academic and social missions for Chinese scholars in China and in the UK.

Combining these themes, this book includes related previously published journal articles and book chapters, so that readers can objectively grasp the academic thoughts and opinions from Albrow's global studies. The book also incorporates relevant media interviews to illuminate the background to Albrow's speeches and ideas, and offer an insight into how China participates in the shaping of a global society. The last two chapters of this book introduce how the author, a Western scholar, helps Chinese scholars, at home and abroad, to fulfill their academic and social missions for encouraging the globalization of Chinese social sciences.

About the author

Martin Albrow FAcSS, Emeritus Professor in the University of Wales; held senior visiting positions in Munich, the London School of Economics, State University of New York, Stonybrook, the Woodrow Wilson International Center in Washington DC and the Beijing Foreign Studies University. Currently, he is non-resident Senior Fellow at the Käte Hamburger Center for Advanced Studies “Law as Culture”, Bonn University. In the past he has been President and Honorary Vice-President of the British Sociological Association, Editor of the journal *Sociology* and founding editor of *International Sociology* and founding Honorary President of Global China Academy. His specialties include social theory, organization theory and Max Weber’s thought, and he is internationally known for his pioneering work on globalization. His *The Global Age: State and Society beyond Modernity* (1996) won the European Amalfi Prize in 1997. Other books include *Bureaucracy* (1970), *Max Weber’s Construction of Social Theory* (1990), *Globalization, Knowledge and Society* (1990, ed. with E. King), the first book with the keyword ‘globalization’ in title (book reviewed by Roland Robertson, *Contemporary Sociology*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan., 1992), *Do Organizations Have Feelings?* (1997), *Sociology: The Basics* (1999), *Global Civil Society* (co-editor) in 2006/7, 2007/8 and 2011, and *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change* (2014). *China’s Role in a Shared Human Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018).

About the editor

Xiangqun Chang FRSA, is President of Global China Academy, Editor-in-Chief of Global Century Press. Editor of *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*; Honorary Professor of University College London (UCL 2015-20). Distinguished Professor of Nankai University, China. Her publications amount nearly three million words, including: *On Marxist Sociology* (2018, 580,000 words; 1992, 460,000 words), *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai? Reciprocity, Social Support Networks and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* in English (2010) and Chinese (2009); her recent edited work includes *A Record of Launching Martin Albrow’s Book: China’s Role in a Shared Human Future* (ed. 2018); *Society building – A China Model of Social Development* (ed. in English, 2014 and 2018 enlarged edition, Chinese new editions, 2018). She is currently editing four series of books (both in English and Chinese): ‘Chinese Concepts’, ‘Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences’, ‘Transcultural Experiences with “Three Eyes”’ and ‘Global Chinese Dialogue Proceedings’.

Editor’s Preface by Xiangqun Chang

This book is published to honour Professor Martin Albrow, Honorary President¹ of the Global China Academy (GCA), for his academic guidance in fostering and nurturing the Academy (9.1) and the Global Century Press (GCP, 9.2) over the past decade; and for his intellectual input and activities in supporting and participating in the first seven Global China Dialogue (GCD) forums (see 9.3). It also serves to demonstrate our collective efforts in exploring common values and goals for China and the shared human future.

Martin Albrow (hereafter ‘the author’) was awarded the European Amalfi Prize for his book *The Global Age: State and Society beyond Modernity* (1996). His earlier books included *Bureaucracy* (1970), *Max Weber’s Construction of Social Theory* (1990) and *Globalization, Knowledge and Society* (1990, ed. with E. King), the first book with the keyword “globalization” in its title. Subsequently he has published *Do Organizations Have Feelings?* (1997), *Sociology: The Basics* (1999), *Global Civil Society* (co-editor; 2006/7, 2007/8 and 2011) and *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change* (2014). These can all be regarded as contributions to mainstream Western social scientific work.

However, in recent years the author’s writing has yielded two rather different books. They are *China’s Role in a Shared Human Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018, hereafter ‘book 1’) and *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals* (Foreword by Anthony Giddens, 2021, hereafter ‘book 2’), published by Global Century Press (GCP). These two companion volumes amount to approximately 280,000 words: book 1 around 100,000, book 2 around 180,000 words. In order to preserve the integrity of the author’s academic and intellectual contributions relating to China in a global context, as editor I consider them here as a single volume (hereafter ‘the work’) when writing this Preface. It aims to highlight the importance and some of the key features of the work.

¹ He will become Former Honorary President after the 7th Global China Dialogue on December 10, 2021.

The academic value of the work is equally high for mainstream Western publishers

Apart from family and friends, 45 names are listed in the Acknowledgements of the work, including 15 scholars each, coincidentally, in the West and in China, demonstrating the balance in the author's engagement with scholars both Western and Chinese. The work includes some writings selected from non-Chinese organised events and published books: chapters 11² and 14³ in book 1; and sections 2.1⁴, 2.2⁵, 5.7⁶, 6.1⁷, 6.2⁸, 6.3⁹, 6.4¹⁰ and 6.5¹¹ in book 2.

The author creates an academic collaborative model of interdisciplinary engagement with Chinese scholars. After tracing the changes in Max Weber's understanding of China over the last decade of his life, he has followed Weber's path over this last decade of his own life by engaging with Chinese scholars from multiple disciplines. The author's writing is mainly based on documentary studies (Chapters 1–11), experiences of working with Chinese scholars (see Zhang, 2018: chapters 12 and 13, and 2.1; Jin, 7.2, 7.3 and 8.3.3; Wang, 1.2 and 4.1; Xu, 2.4, 2.5, 4.2), and interactions with Chinese officials and media (1.3, 1.4, 2.6–2.8, 3.5, 4.2, 5.2–5.6, 5.8, 5.10–11). The author's long period of engagement with Chinese scholars in China and the UK (8.1–8.3, 9.1 and 9.2) has enabled the discussion in Chapter 7: "Towards Social Theory with Chinese Characteristics".

As a Weberian-based social theorist, the author believes academic "exchanges with China bear fruits in every season, always fertilized by delving deeper into Weber". He suggests that "Weber today would be examining rationalization processes in the digital revolution and looking for ethical agents in a world of convergent global capitalism" (see 6.1). This thinking grows out of three related studies deriving from an international conference, "Max Weber and China: Culture, Law and Capitalism", co-organized by CCPN Global, the predecessor of GCA, and published in book 1 (2018: chapters 12, 13 and 14). They may be seen as an example of "transcultural academic products" (see next point below). The quality of academic activities and publications complement the work of the western mainstream academia.

Exploring the concept of "transculturality" as an alternative conceptual tool for the study of globalization

The term "transculturation" was first proposed by Cuban sociologist and anthropologist Fernando Ortiz Fernández in the 1940s¹², but it still occupies a marginal position in mainstream global social theory. American anthropologist Pamela J. Brink offered a clarification of the difference between "transcultural" and "cross-cultural". According to her, "transcultural" deals with the processes and results of multiple cultural transformations, whereas "cross-cultural" is mainly used for a comparison between two cultures (1994).¹³

In recent years, the author has been exploring the concept of transculturality, an analytical tool for understanding global society. In the English edition of book 1, the author uses the words "transcultural" 78 times and "transculturality" 31 times; book 2 uses the words "transcultural" 53 times and "transculturality"

² Keynote address to the conference 'Transnationalization and Knowledge': The Ubiquity of Translation and the Crisis it Faces International Conference of the Research Network 'Trans/Wissen' (Trans/Knowledge) at the University of Trier, October 12–14, 2017.

³ Keynote address to Hong Kong Baptist University's Faculty of Social Sciences 8th Global Social Science Conference on Trans-disciplinary Approaches to Global Social Science, December 11–12, 2014.

⁴ An invited conference paper entitled for Kalinga Seneviratne and Sundeep R. Muppidi (Eds.), (2021), *COVID-19, Racism and Politicization: Media in the Midst of a Pandemic*, Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Chapter 4, pp. 59–79.

⁵ In Werner Gephart (Ed.) (2020), *In the Realm of Corona Normativities*, Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann, pp. 497–502.

⁶ Speech at the 19th ISA World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, Canada, Research Committee 16 Sociological Theory, Panel 305, 'Populism and the New Political Order?', July 17, 2018.

⁷ Previously published in *Theory Culture & Society, Annual Review*, Dec. 2020, 37(7–8), pp. 315–327.

⁸ Chapter 6.3 and sub-sections 3.1 to 3.6 are extracts from Martin Albrow (2014), *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change*, Frankfurt: Verlag Vittorio Klostermann.

⁹ A chapter in Ino Rossi (Ed.) (2020), *Challenges of Globalization and Prospects for an Inter-civilizational World Order*, Springer Nature Switzerland AG, pp. 143–156.

¹⁰ Unpublished. Written originally in January 2018 at the prompting of Ino Rossi, to clarify ideas around the theme of a new paradigm for globalization research. The author's contribution to his project eventually resulted in the next section of the chapter.

¹¹ Opening Keynote lecture for the Conference 'Globality in the Space of Reflection of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg', Bonn, April 25, 2013. Published here for the first time.

¹² Fernando Ortiz Fernández (1940 in Spanish, 1947 in English), *Cuban Counterpoint: Tobacco and Sugar*, Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1995.

¹³ Pamela J. Brink (1940. 'Editorial: Transcultural versus cross-cultural' in *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 16(4), pp. 344–346.

20 times, a total of 182 times; whereas “cross-cultural” is used only eight times in book 1 and twice in book 2. The author believes that there is a fundamental difference between “transcultural” and “cross-cultural” and uses both terms precisely in this book. The author uses the concepts “transcultural” and “transculturality” in every chapter of book 1. In book 2 the author offers a section on transculturality (6.3). In the Chinese version, we translated ‘transcultural’ as 转文化 (*zhuan wenhua*)¹⁴, emphasizing the author’s global perspective. It differs from “cross-cultural” (跨文化 *kua wenhua*), which represents a comparative perspective, commonly used in the Chinese-speaking world.

Encouraging theoretical work between the English- and Chinese-speaking worlds

Based on the database of the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Chinese sociologists have published 3,801 papers on Western sociology from classic to contemporary since 1980. Among them were papers on Weber (1,408, 37%), Bourdieu (542, 14.25%), Durkheim (467, 12.28%), Giddens (447, 11.76%), Simmel (123, 3.24%), Parsons (112, 2.95%), Comte (66, 1.74%), Harvey (65, 1.71%), Luhmann (52, 1.37%) and Collins (51, 1.34%). Studies of other Western sociologists by Chinese sociologists in the CNKI database amount to less than 1% of the total, largely because they do not know how to find other less well-known but equally important contemporary Western work. This means that Chinese sociologists’ vision is very limited. At the same time, a huge amount of interesting Chinese sociologists’ work described in this paper¹⁵ has been almost completely overlooked by sociologists in the English-speaking world. Thus Western scholars, similarly, have little knowledge of what Chinese sociologists are doing and how their work is applied to policy and influences changes in Chinese society.

The above-mentioned two papers on Weber are produced jointly in collaboration with the author’s former doctoral student, Professor Zhang Xiaoying of Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU), in an attempt to assimilate Chinese social culture studies into general sociological theories. In the book, they examine the premises of Weber’s study of China, considering the “world” from a Chinese as well as from a Western viewpoint, and then take the implications of that enquiry to arrive at judgments on other cultures that will enjoy cross-cultural (跨文化) acceptance. Relying on both objectivity and transcultural (转文化) communication, the co-authors try to reach a common view of the issues of cross-cultural understanding that Max Weber’s study of Chinese culture raises (2018, Chapter 12). They also focus on the way in which Confucian ethics conventionalize a transcultural ethics of adaptation (2018, Chapter 13).

The work provides a template for Chinese social theorists to combine existing research with the research conducted by the masters of sociology. Similarly, the author engaged with Professor JIN Wei, visiting the UK from Wuhan University, to work on the concept of spirit and published two joint papers “Spirit 精神 (*jing sheng*) as a Key Contemporary Chinese Concept” (7.2) and “Spirit in Chinese Culture and Western Culture Today” (7.3). These attempts to work with Chinese scholars are helpful for introducing Chinese social and cultural studies into the mainstream global social science community.

Distinguishing a Chinese school of sociology from general social sciences

In his Preface to *Peasant Life in China* (1939) by Fei Xiaotong, Bronislaw Malinowski wrote: “The principles and the substance of Dr Fei’s book reveal to us how sound are the methodological foundations of the modern Chinese School of Sociology.”¹⁶ Fei’s work represents the thinking and approach of the then Chinese School of Sociology 82 years ago.

However, the development of Chinese sociology was interrupted for 30 years after the founding of the People’s Republic of China. In 1999, Fei Xiaotong explicitly stated that “we must develop a Chinese school of

¹⁴ 1) Lixing Chen and Xiangqun Chang (2015). General Preface to the book series ‘Transcultural Experiences with “Three Eyes”’, in Lixing Chen (2019), *What Has Been Lost in Contemporary China?* (in Chinese), London: Global Century Press. DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/TETE1.cn.hb.2019>. 2) Xiangqun Chang (2019), ‘Transculturality and the globalization of Chinese social sciences: Vocabulary, invention and exploration’, *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*, 1, pp. 13-27. DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/JCCP.cn.2017>. 3) Dongning Feng (2018), ‘Translation as a “transcultural” text’, *Journal of Chinese for Social Science*, 1, pp. 112–113. DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/CSS.2018>.

¹⁵ XIE Lizhong (2017), Research on Sociological Theories in Contemporary Mainland China: Learning, Exploration and Contending, *Learning and Exploration*, 6, pp. 39–52 [谢立中. 2017当代中国大陆的社会学理论研究: 学习, 探索与争鸣. 《学习与探索》, 6:39–52]

¹⁶ Bronislaw Malinowski (1939), ‘Preface’, in Fei Hsiao-Tung (Xiaotong), *Peasant Life in China*. London: Routledge, and New York: Dutton, pp. xxii–xxiii.

sociology”¹⁷. He also proposed that the ‘Chinese school of sociology’ should take the study of the social culture of civilized countries as the goal of social anthropology and in this way contribute to the construction of an international social anthropological discipline.¹⁸ In recent years, Chinese sociologists and historians have also argued for a voice in world academia and the creation of a stream of outstanding schools with Chinese characteristics.¹⁹

The author regards “philosophical social science” (哲学的社会科学 *zhéxué de shèhuì kēxué*) as the core of the Chinese school of social sciences. He distinguishes it from “philosophy and social sciences” (哲学社会科学 *zhéxué shèhuì kēxué*) generally, as commonly used by Chinese scholars. He interprets and applies this idea in both books (2018, Chapters 2, 6 and 7 and Chapters 2, 3 and 4, respectively). Book 1 is Vol. 4 of the Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences book series. It is a fine example of constructing the discourse in this field. To a certain extent, it represents Chinese social scientists’ voice in world academia because he quotes many of their ideas. Book 2 is Vol. 5 of Understanding China and the World book series. The author stresses the important of enhancing mutual understanding by working to achieve common goals (8.4.2.3).

Emphasizing the applicability of Chinese social sciences

The author believes that “philosophical social science” in China is not purely speculative but carries the meaning of public philosophy and can guide the knowledge transformation of public policy. *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*²⁰ is a good example (2018, Author’s Preface, Chapters 2 and 8), as it shows the way to bring China, the West and the rest of the world together in the concept of global governance (Chapter 1). This breakthrough idea and its application may inspire Chinese scholars to carry out a stream of further empirical studies, such as identifying which social scientific and humanistic theories have been transferred into which policies in the 40 years since China’s reform and opening up, and what roles they have played in its social and economic development. How have the policies been tested through practice and then refined into theory? Exploring these issues will bring Chinese contributions to the global social sciences to the fore.

Reframing the “community of common destiny” in terms of “pragmatic universalism”

In the 1980s, Chinese sociologists employed Talcott Parsons’s pair of concepts, universalism vs. particularism, to study Chinese society. There were three well-known ideas: China is a particularistic society, whereas Western countries are universalistic societies; particularism and universalism co-exist in Chinese society; and Chinese society would benefit from incorporating a more universalistic element which has emerged from comparative studies of China.²¹ But what might that be? This question is still relevant.

The author has offered a way of resolving this question by developing an approach to competing universalisms that he calls “pragmatic universalism”.²² The transcultural product that is generated by encounters between Chinese and other multicultural cultures is an example²³ In his speech to the 2nd Global China Dialogue, “Transculturality and New Global Governance”, in 2015, the author asserted that transcultural discourse makes possible a pragmatic approach to dealing with global issues (2018, Chapter 9).²⁴

He also stresses that “a community of common destiny” is embedded in Chinese culture, and is also Chinese leader Xi Jinping’s formula for global governance (2018, Chapters 9–11). It is a community of common destiny applied to saving our planet. This is an example of the application of theory that the author calls

¹⁷ Fei Xiaotong (September 25, 1999), ‘Review and Experience of Reconstructing Sociology and Anthropology’, in *Complete Works of Fei Xiaotong* (2010), Hohhot: Inner Mongolia People’s Publishing House, Vol. 15, p. 247.

¹⁸ Fei Xiaotong, ‘Rereading the Preface to *Peasant Life in China*’ (March 25, 1996), in *Complete Works of Fei Xiaotong*, Vol. 16, p. 440.

¹⁹ Haochen Xiao (November 14, 2016), ‘Voices from China in the world academic system’, *Chinese Social Sciences Today*.

²⁰ The author made a very careful reading of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* (2016) and discussed it with the editor when it was first published. We agreed that this book and volumes 2 and 3 include contributions from China’s top elites, including scholars. Readers should treat Xi’s work as representative of China’s thinking for their policy making at the highest level.

²¹ Yefu Zheng (1993), Universalism vs. particularism, *Sociological Studies*, 4, pp. 110–116.

²² This goes in the same direction as the ‘practical universalism’ with transindividual perspective, in ‘Pragmatic universalism – A basis of coexistence of multiple diversities’ (2015), by Paola Maria De Cuzzani and Kari Hoftun Johnsen, *Nordicum-Mediterraneum*, 10(2).

²³ Shuo Yu (2015), Universal dream, national dreams, and symbiotic dream: Reflections on transcultural generativity in China–Europe encounters, *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*, 1, pp. 36–73.

²⁴ Xiangqun Chang and Costanza Pernigotti (Eds.) (2016), *Global China Dialogue: Transculturality and New Global Governance*, London: Global Century Press, pp. 36–39.

“pragmatic universalism”, which does not deny the distinctive approaches of different cultures but shows how they can cooperate when there are common challenges.

In this book, the author distinguished his usage “A shared human future” and China’s usage “community of shared future for mankind” (1.1), elaborated this distinction in answers to 10 questions that were proposed originally by a Chinese scholar but merged into the author’s Q & A (1.2).

Promoting Chinese sociologists’ work in the international sociological community

The author was founding Editor of the journal of *International Sociology*. He invited Dai Kejing of the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS) to be an Associate Editor of the journal. For Chinese sociologists, the principles of *International Sociology* are very meaningful. The author wrote that, ‘I stress “Chinese working in China”, because the philosophy underlying the journal was that there should be no political, cultural or linguistic barriers to publication. This may well appear to be the policy for so many Western so-called “international” academic journals, but in practice those barriers exist, especially the linguistic one that requires authors to write in perfect English. Our policy was that no paper would be rejected on language grounds, which meant that we had to assess papers in the language of their origin first’ (2018, Postscript; 2021, 8.1). In this way, as early as the 1980s, the author helped many Chinese sociologists publish academic papers in an international journal, partially realizing Fei Xiaotong’s ‘China dream’ of pushing the ‘China school of sociology’ into the international sociological community.

In 2017, the author was invited in a panel discussion with South Korean sociologist Seung Kuk Kim, Chinese sociologist BING Zheng and an American–Chinese sociologist Yanjie Bian on different understandings of the meaning of globalization (2, 8.3.2.1), diversity vs. integrity and locality vs. globalization (8.3.2.2). The impact went beyond the boundaries of China.

Breaking down the rigid division between purely academic work and popular work with theme-oriented work

The work is theme-oriented, thus breaking down the rigid division between purely academic work and popular work. Book 1 consists of three themes: China’s role in the globalizing world, Theory for the global social order and From Max Weber to global society. They can be fitted into the themes of Book 2: “A shared human future” vs. “a community of shared future for mankind”, Fighting COVID-19, Lifting Chinese people out of poverty, The Belt and Road Initiative, China and global governance, The theory and practice of globalization, Towards social theory with Chinese characteristics, Academic and social missions in China and the UK. Some themes combined both academic work and popular work, i.e. the above-mentioned interviews. They were previously listed as an appendix, but have been disassembled and added to the relevant theme, to enable readers to gain comprehensive views of the same theme.

As a practicing social theorist or social theory practitioner, the author also created a model of ‘engagement with independence’ with Chinese officials and media. In his Acknowledgements, the author also expresses thanks to 12 Chinese officials and media. He has participated in many events held in China, where he also conducted several field visits arranged officially and involving Chinese media. Through the experience of interaction with them, on the one hand, the author gained knowledge of their views of China and the world. On the other hand, the author’s views were disseminated in the Chinese-language world. Book 2 includes 12 interviews (1.3, 1.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.5, and nine pieces under 8.4.2). With this kind of engagement, the author is both playing a public intellectual role and fulfilling a social mission (6.4 and 6.6).

The work consists of 85 pieces: 13 in book 1 and 72 in book 2. Of these, 70 per cent are theoretical studies (2018, Chapters 2 and 3; 2021, Chapters 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8.2, 8.3 and 9.1), whereas about 30 per cent are popular writing and interviews. The first seven chapters (38 pieces) are arranged in sequence from journal articles or book chapters, review essays or book reviews, forewords or prefaces, event speech notes, book or book series proposals, work in progress and media interviews. The aim is to help both Chinese scholars and the general public to be engaged in a mutual learning process. The last two chapters, Chapter 8 (17 pieces) and Chapter 9 (17 pieces excluding 2018, Chapters 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and Postscript or 8.1, 7.1 and 3.3), demonstrate how the author engaged with and encouraged Chinese scholars to carry out academic and social missions in China and the UK.

Transcultural communication between Chinese and non-Chinese readers

The British Academy report entitled *Language Matters* (2009) stated that ‘the declining language skills are damaging the education system in a number of ways: [...] it works against efforts to ensure that the UK is

a world-class hub of research, which in turn is damaging to the UK's economy; it affects the UK's ability to address many of the most urgent global challenges [...]. This report was published three decades after China's reform, which began in 1978. At the time, there was little literature in English on China's rapid growth and the impact of policies and research on China's development and social changes by Chinese scholars, compared with a huge number of studies on China in Chinese. This situation has not improved much since.

The work is published in English and Chinese editions. This provides a way into transcultural communication between Chinese and non-Chinese readers. It is often said that this paper or book is written either for a Western or Chinese readership because they have different interests. That may be true. However, that view increases differences between people unnecessarily. Two-thirds of the above interviews were in Chinese. We have translated them into English, so that, on the one hand, readers can test how objective are the author's views that have been disseminated to Chinese readers. On the other hand, they show readers what questions Chinese media and readers are interested in. If we could learn from their interests, we might better understand them, communicate with them, find common values and goals from them and engage with them in working for the global public good.

Disseminating the discourse of the globalization of Chinese social sciences

In terms of methodology, the author's work broadens the horizons of China studies in time and space and expands comparative studies on China. It is pervaded throughout by dual global and comparative perspectives. China's image in global society can be illustrated in many ways. In the 40 years since the reform and opening-up, China has achieved extraordinary results in going global with regard to material products, and its sciences, finance, culture and language have also gained increasing respect around the world. As the Honorary President of the Global Chinese Academy, the author has helped in this process by disseminating the discourse on globalization in Chinese social sciences, and his work sets an admirable example of how to engage with Chinese thinking, theory and academic work in a global setting. Moreover, he has helped to found the Global China Academy and Global Century Press, whose mission is to add to the sum of human knowledge and participation in global society building and governance (Chapter 9).

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the following Chinese scholars from China, China Hong Kong, France, US and UK for their supporting the author's engagements for fulfil China related academic and social missions (chapters 8 and 9): BING Zheng, Qing Cao, Yan Chen, CHEN Zhirui, Zhangfeng Cui, FAN Lizhu, GU Yueguo, GUO Dan, GUO Fengzhi, GUO Xuefei, FANG Lili, Fei Hao, Dongning Feng, HAO Shiyuan, HONG Dayong, HU Bin, HUAN Pingqing, HUANG Ping, JIANG Haishan, JIN Wei, Walter Lee, Boyi Li, LI Chunling, LI Hong, LI Junfu, LI Peilin, LI Qiang, LI Wei, LIN Jian, LIU Shaojie, the late LU Xueyi, Baozhen Luo, LUO Jiaojiao, MENG Tianguang, MING Liang, PENG Kaiping, QI Jinyu, QIAN Hai, QIAN Yufang, RONG Ke, RUAN Ji, Xiaobai Shen, SHI Xiaojun, SHI Yijun, Lianyi Song, Lik Suen, TIAN Yuan, WANG Jufang, WANG Yigang, Jiaming Sun, Li Sun, WANG Aili, WANG Ping, WANG Ti, WANG Wen, WANG Yanzhong, WANG Yiwei, WU Baojing, Yan Wu, XIAO Hong, XIE Lizhong, XU Baofeng, XU Jia, YIN Hong, YU Hongjun, Shen Yu, Linda Yueh, ZHANG Fengrong, Joy Zhang, ZHANG Letian, ZHANG Wei, ZHANG Yongfeng, ZHANG Xiaodong, ZHANG Xiaoying, ZHENG Lu, ZHAO Kejin, ZHAO Shu, ZHAO Yizhang, ZHOU Liqun, ZHOU Yongming and ZHU Guanglei.

Special thanks to Professor WANG Yiwei of Renmin University of China and his Master's student LIU Xuejun for their collections of a large numbers of media coverage and interviews of the author. My thanks also go to Mr DU Yichao, Director of Wuxi New Cultural Institute and PhD candidate of University College Landon, for his transcriptions of the author's two speeches and translating them into Chinese (1.3 and 1.4), for Professor XU Haiyan of Nanchang University (8.4.2.1), Mr YANG Bo, PhD candidate of University College Landon and Dr Ivan Hon of Global China Academy (8.4.2.8), and Professor SHEN Haimei of Yunan Minzu University and her doctoral and master's students (2.7, 2.8, 3.5, 8.4.2.2, 8.4.2.3, 8.4.2.5), for their Chinese-English translation of all the journalists' interviews of the author at a very short notice with a relative high quality.

Xiangqun Chang
November 8, 2021, London

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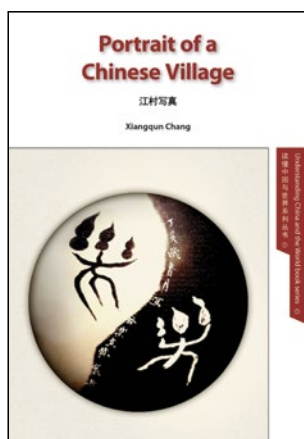
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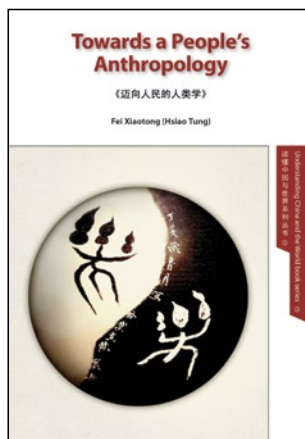
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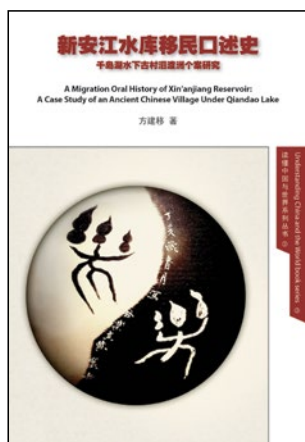
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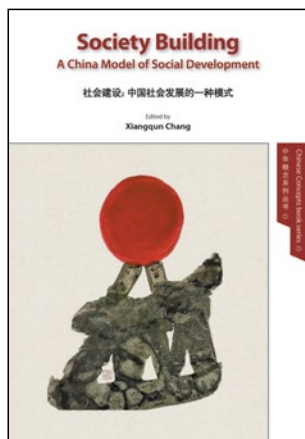


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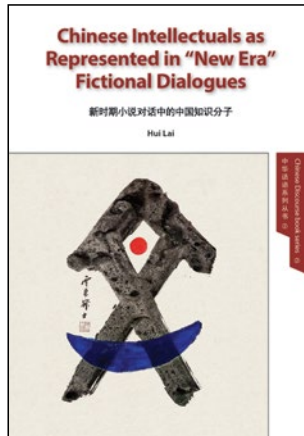
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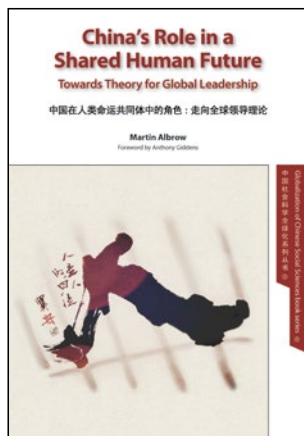
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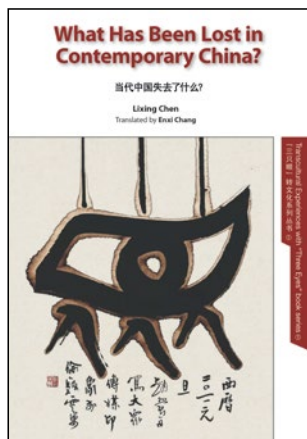
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Transcultural experiences with ‘three eyes’

Series Editors: Lixing Chen and Xiangqun Chang



Title: *What has Been Lost in Contemporary China?*

Author: Lixing Chen; Translator: Enxi Chang

Series No.: Vol. 1

Language: English and Chinese

London: Global Century Press (2018)

ISBN 978-1-910334-50-8 (English hardback)

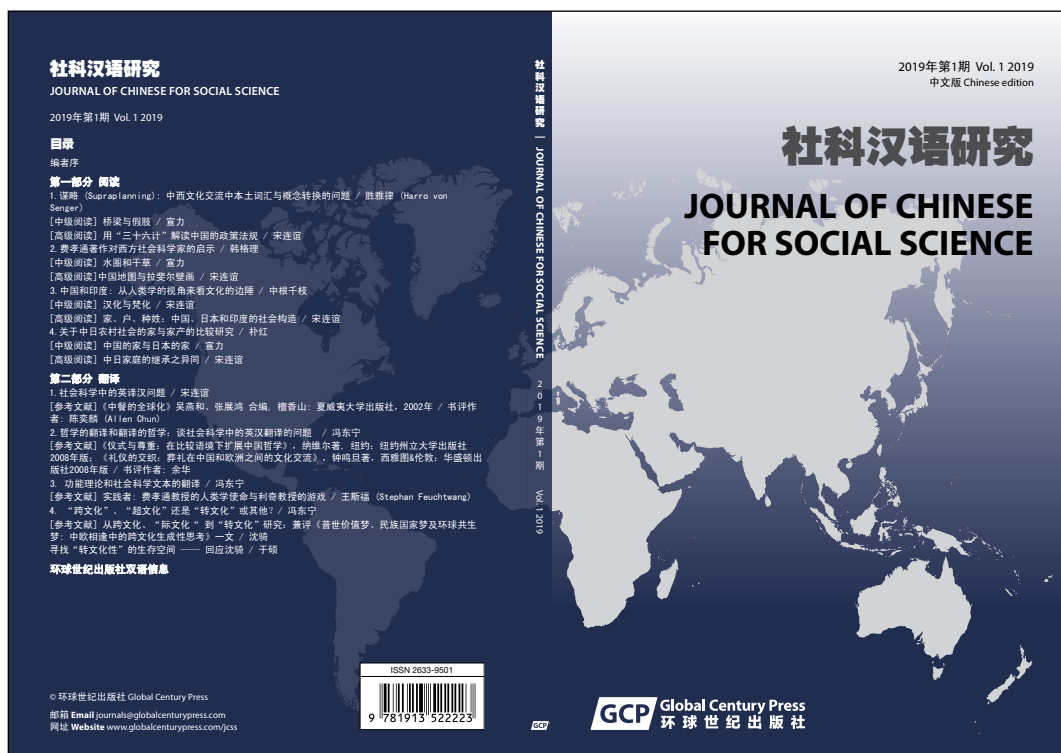
ISBN 978-1-910334-49-2 (English paperback)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/tete1.en.2019>

<http://www.globalcenturypress.com/tete>

Launching *Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS)*

Edited by Donging Feng and Liany Song



Editors: Dongning Feng and Liany Song

Publisher: Global Century Press (UK company No.: 8892970), a subsidiary trading company of Global China Academy (GCA), the first publisher dedicated to publishing academic, practical and popular books on China bilingually in a global context, especially focusing on studies of China in comparative perspective, Chinese perspectives of the world or human knowledge, and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context. **Global China Academy** is a UK-based independent worldwide fellowship that encourages comprehensive studies on China in the social sciences and humanities, with language-based comparative and

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Submissions: *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* invites submissions of original, previously unpublished articles in English, Chinese or both languages. Information on submissions (Dual languages, Articles and themes, Book reviews, General submission guidelines, Reviewing procedures, Title page and affiliation, Abstract, Summary, and Keywords, Word limits, Presentation, Referencing, Tables and figures, Permissions, Notes on rendering Chinese names, Examples of topics and themes) can be found on the “Guidance for contributors” page of the Global Century Press website: www.globalcenturypress.com/contents-guidance-contributors.

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ISSN 2633-9501 (print); ISSN 2633-9633 (online)

ISBN 978-1-913522-22-3

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcss.cn.2019>

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcss>

Subscriptions: see www.globalcenturypress.com/price-list

Individuals: £68-98

Institutions: £138-168

Bank transfer: Lloyds Bank Plc, Edgware Branch, PO Box 1000 BX1 1LT, Global China Academy, Account no: 56158060, Sort code: 30-84-76. IBAN: gb66loyd30847656158060. BIC/swift code: loydg21775

Contact: journals@globalcenturypress.com

Website: <http://www.globalcenturypress.com/jcss>

Address: 23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK

English editing and proofreading: Ingrid Cranfield, Global China Academy and Global Century Press, UK

Chinese editing and proofreading: LI Zhuyue, Hangzhou Publishing Group, China

Graphic design and Typesetting: Mark Lee, www.hisandhers.design

Printing and Binding: Lightning Source UK Ltd, Milton Keynes, UK

Distribution: Ingram Content Group Inc.

About the journal and editors

About the journal

Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS) examines the use of the Chinese language in context and draws academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated texts and language usage in Chinese social science.

To achieve conceptual equivalence between English and Chinese poses a great challenge, particularly in social scientific research across these two language, cultures and societies. It is often the case that the research is published in a language that is not the researcher’s first language and requires translation. However, translation can bear a range of potential risks in cross-cultural or transcultural communication if not done appropriately. A bilingual academic journal with corresponding annotations and commentaries has paved the way to minimising these risks, and the spin-off *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* takes cross-cultural or transcultural research to an even higher level. It does not only highlight the issues, in translating research findings, but also engages in, stimulates and promotes ‘dialogue’ between languages, cultures and communities.

‘Chinese for social science’ or ‘Chinese language for Social Science’ is a branch of ‘Chinese for Specific Purposes’ (CSP), like ‘Chinese for science and technology’ or ‘business Chinese’. This innovative idea was first developed by Global China Academy (GCA). Through its Global China Dialogue conferences, the GCA

has attracted a wide participation by speakers and delegates from many different organizations including universities in the UK, USA, China and France, as well as public and governmental institutions, NGOs and media.

With Global China Academy's commitment to dual-language publications – including *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* and a number of book series, to benefit scholars and readers of both Chinese and English – translations of terminologies, concepts, ideas and thoughts on social science form the basis of intercultural dialogue and communication, and the sharing of ideas and research findings from within China and globally. More often than not, translations – frequently out of context – can reinforce an orientalised Chinese identity. *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* seeks to remove the obstacles to effective dialogue and the exchange of ideas through the translation of terms and concepts in their context.

About the editors

Dr Dongning Feng, UK based sociolinguist and expert in translation studies. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies, Director of SOAS Centre for Translations at SOAS, University of London, UK. He has taught a range of subjects in China, Japan and Britain. His current research interests focus on critical discourse analysis and translation, translators' autonomy and literary and screen translation. His publications include works on aesthetics and political communication, the politics of translation and translation as political discourse, Chinese cinema, Chinese cultural and literary studies and a monograph on literature as political philosophy and communication.

Dr Lianyi Song, Principal Teaching Fellow, China & Inner Asia Section, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; Academic Staff, SOAS China Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. He has taught courses include Chinese, advanced Chinese, Chinese for Business, Chinese-English translation. His research interests include Chinese language pedagogy, discourse analysis, applied linguistics in Chinese. Selected publications are: 'Teaching no fixed method, learning is worthwhile', *Communication of the World Chinese Language Teaching Association* (Vol. 2, 2013), co-editor, *Chinese English Pocket Dictionary*. (2011), 'An analysis of difficulty of Chinese grammar points from the learners' point of view' (in Chinese), in: Zhang, D and Li, X, (eds.), *Teaching Chinese to Native Speakers of English*, co-author, *Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese Script and Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese*.

Contributors of the volume

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Dr Dongning Feng is UK based sociolinguist and expert in translation studies. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies, Director of SOAS Centre for Translations at SOAS, University of London, UK. He has taught a range of subjects in China, Japan and Britain. His current research interests focus on critical discourse analysis and translation, translators' autonomy and literary and screen translation. His publications include works on aesthetics and political communication, the politics of translation and translation as political discourse, Chinese cinema, Chinese cultural and literary studies and a monograph on literature as political philosophy and communication.

Professor Stephan Feuchtwang is an Emeritus Professor of the Department of Anthropology, and founding director of the Programme of China in Comparative Perspective, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He was President of the British Association for Chinese Studies (BACS). Based on his long term studies on popular religion and politics in mainland China and Taiwan he published work on charisma, place, temples and festivals, and civil society. He has been engaging comparative studies exploring the recognition of catastrophic loss, and civilisations and empires. He is author of *After the Event: The Transmission of Grievous Loss in Germany, China and Taiwan* (2011), and *Popular Religion in China: The Imperial Metaphor* (2001).

Professor Gary G. Hamilton is an Emeritus Professor, Department of Sociology and The Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington (Seattle), formerly Associate Director of the School. He is the

author of *Emergent Economies, Divergent Paths, Economic Organization and International Trade in South Korea and Taiwan* (2006), *Commerce and Capitalism in Chinese Societies* (2006), and *The Market Makers: How Retailers Are Changing the Global Economy* (2011). He is also well known in China for introducing Fei Xiaotong's book *From the Soil – The Foundations of Chinese Society* (1994) to the English-speaking world.

Professor Chie Nakane (1926-2021) was Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo, Japan, where she taught Social Anthropology, and also became Director of the Institute of Oriental Culture. She was a Visiting Professor at the University of Chicago and the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London), as well as Professor-at-Large at Cornell University. Professor Nakane is also an honorary member of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Her research is dedicated to cross-cultural comparisons of Asian societies, particularly Japan, China and India. She is best known for her book *Japanese Society* (1970).

Dr PARK Hong (Ko Paku in Japanese, 1967-2020) was an Associate Professor of Agricultural Economy at the Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Japan. She is mainly interested in conducting fieldwork for longterm follow-up studies on agricultural and rural development in the East Asian area (China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan). She has published more than 70 articles (in Japanese, Chinese, Korean and English) and six books (in Japanese), including *The Revival of Family Business and Establishment of Rural Organizations in Northeast Rural China* (1999), *Peasant Association in China* (2001), *The Export Strategy of Vegetable Processing Enterprises in China* (2006) and *Rural Cooperatives in Taiwan* (2010).

Dr SHEN Qi is Professor at Shanghai Tongji University. He was an associate professor in applied linguistics at the Institute of Linguistic Studies, Shanghai International Studies University, and Deputy Director of the China Research Center for Foreign Language Strategies (RCFLS). Dr Shen's major research interests include language policy and language planning, sociology of language, educational linguistics and comparative education. He has incorporated political, cultural and social perspectives into language education policy studies in China and compared foreign language education policies among East Asian countries through an innovative analytical framework of process, content and value dimensions. Currently, he is trying to adopt a transdisciplinary approach to educational linguistics.

Dr Lianyi Song is Principal Teaching Fellow, China & Inner Asia Section, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; Academic Staff, SOAS China Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. His taught courses includes Chinese, advanced Chinese, Chinese for Business, Chinese-English translation. His research interests includes Chinese language pedagogy, discourse analysis, applied linguistics in Chinese. Selected publications are: 'Teaching no fixed method, learning is worthwhile', *Communication of the World Chinese Language Teaching Association* (Vol. 2, 2013), co-editor, *Chinese English Pocket Dictionary* (2011), 'An analysis of difficulty of Chinese grammar points from the learners' point of view' (in Chinese), in: Zhang, D and Li, X, (eds.), *Teaching Chinese to Native Speakers of English*, co-author, *Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese Script* and *Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese*.

Ms Lik Suen Lectures at China & Inner Asia Section, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; Former Deputy Director of London Confucius Institute SOAS; Academic Staff, SOAS China Institute; Member of Centre for Translation Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. She has been teaching Chinese as a foreign language in Hong Kong, the United States and the United Kingdom for nearly 20 years. Her taught courses include Elementary Chinese, Intermediate Chinese, Directed Readings in Advanced Modern Chinese Language, Elementary Cantonese. She is the chief examiner of the British Chinese Test Board, and the editor-in-chief of series teaching books "Get Ahead in Chinese" and co-editor of *Chinese in Steps*.

Harro von Senger is an Emeritus Professor of Sinology, University of Freiburg and (since 1982) Expert of the Swiss Institute of Comparative Law at Lausanne. He is also an expert on the Chinese military, and author of *The 36 Stratagems for Business: Achieve Your Objectives through Hidden and Unconventional Strategies and Tactics* and *The Book of Stratagems: Tactics for Triumph and Survival*, which has been translated into 14 languages.

Dr YU Hua is Associate Reserach Fellow in linguistic ethnography at Shanghai International Studies University. Her previous study was an anthropological investigation of ritual heritage in a Miao village in West Hunan, China. Her current research involves critical heritage studies, contemporary practice of ritual

from the perspective of ancient ritual writings, ethnography and language policy, and educational activities in a migrants' community in urban China.

Professor Shuo Yu is a France-based social anthropologist and historian. She was Professor in historical anthropology, Founding Director and European Representative of the Centre for China-Europe Transcultural Communication at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She was a co-founder of the China-Europa Forum and served as its first Coordinator General. She taught at Renmin University of China before going to France in the early 1990s and lived there for more than 20 years while studying and teaching transcultural anthropology. She applied Edgar Morin's "complex thinking" (*pensée complexe*) to her transcultural operation of Europe-China dialogue and put forward a theory of cross-fields (*champs croisés*) of three China-Europe Encounters.

Editorial by Dongning Feng and Lianyi Song

Under the auspices of Global China Academy, JCGCP (*Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*), and Global Century Press, a series of international conferences was held in London in recent years. Speakers and delegates came from many and varied organizations including universities in the UK, USA, China, France, public and governmental institutions, NGOs and media. JCGCP's commitment to research and studies of Chinese social sciences from comparative perspective coincided with a growing intense interest across the world in the development of Chinese society on the part of academics, professionals, government officials and the general public. This platform is shared by a range of institutions and organizations as well as academia across the UK, China and beyond, and each will have a distinctive use of language and discourse intrinsic to that specific area, institution, discipline and sector. With JCGCP's commitment to dual-language publication to benefit scholars and readers of both Chinese and English and, in such contexts, translations of terminologies, concepts, ideas and thoughts on social sciences form the basis of intercultural dialogue and communication and the sharing of ideas and research findings from within China and globally.

One of the obstacles to effective dialogue and exchange of ideas is the use of terms and concepts that are translated, very often out of context. More often than not, these translations can reinforce an orientalised Chinese identity. In response to this issue, translation and the use of language in its original sense have been called into question. Thus, the purpose of this series is to discuss the use of language in its context and to draw academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated text and language usage in Chinese social sciences. In the process of selecting articles and commentaries for this collection, emphasis is given to the original article, which is followed by discussion and analysis of the text in relation to the use of language, concepts of the original and the translated counterparts and discursive properties in both the original and target cultures. It is recognized that sociological and social sciences research interplays heavily and extensively with political thoughts and the philosophical tradition of the respective cultures. Philosophy lends itself to the study of social sciences, but philosophical deployment further complicates the conceptual transfer from one language to another, as demonstrated in this collection.

'Chinese for Social Science' or 'Chinese language for Social Sciences' is a branch of 'Chinese for Specific Purposes' (CSP), like 'Chinese for science and technology' or 'business Chinese'. This innovative idea was first developed by Global China Institute. The source articles in this volume have been published in JCGCP, the only peer-reviewed academic dual-language journal for social scientific, humanities and comparative studies of China in the world. The journal is founded in 2015, and published by the Global Century Press, the first publisher focusing on bilingual publications of China, the Chinese and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context.

The task of the *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* (JCSS) is not only to provide correct definitions or recommend translation strategies for particular terminologies, concepts and discourses, but also to try to raise awareness and examine these translations in terms of the transformation and differentiation of meaning in Chinese and English. It aims to debunk stereotyping at both linguistic and conceptual level.

This volume is designed to work at three levels, namely use of language, translation problems and discursive properties. This volume is laid out in two parts, reading and translation, allowing readers to make connections and associations between the reading and possible issues that arise from translations and their denotative and connotative meaning.

Part One fittingly starts with Harro von Senger's article 'Supraplanning (*mouliie*): On the problem of the transfer of earthbound words and concepts in the cultural exchange between China and the West', which thematically addresses the problems in transmitting and understanding philosophical and socio-political concepts across cultural boundaries. It is followed by Lik Suen and Lianyi Song's deconstructive reading of the article, with reference to Chinese classic works. Gary G. Hamilton explores Fei Xiaotong's work and its inspiration to Western academics and researchers. Chie Nakane takes us beyond China and draws critical attention to China and India in an anthropological approach in relation to cultural peripheries. Subsequently, Lianyi Song discusses translation strategies that are applied in translating certain terms and concepts, in his 'Nannization vs Sanscritization', and an analysis of social structure, in his 'Kinship, household and *gotra*: configuration of societies between China, Japan and India'. Hong Park compares the concepts of family and familial properties between China and Japan and, on a similar topic, Lik Suen and Lianyi Song comment on the distinctions and differentiations between China's *jia* (family) and Japan's *ie* (family) and varying attitudes to family inheritance in China and Japan.

Part Two focuses on the issues that arise from the process of translation and includes a number of thematic discussions, with particular attention to cross-cultural communication aspects. Lianyi Song describes and evaluates the main problems in social science translation based on David Y. H. Wu and Sidney C. H. Cheung's article 'The globalisation of Chinese food'. Dongning Feng responds to Yu Hua's two book reviews, by exploring the translation of philosophical texts. He also investigates the translation of Stephan Feuchtwang's article 'A practical minded person: Professor Fei's anthropological calling and Edmund Leach's Game', employing a functional approach. Finally, Dongning Feng takes up the issue of translating the concept of transculturality in response to Shen Qi and Yu Shuo's discussion of study of the phenomenon of transcultural space.

Journal of Chinese for Social Science is published biennially in Chinese by Global Century Press from 2018. Lianyi Song is responsible for Part I, and Dongning Feng is responsible for Part II. If you are interested in expanding your reading in English you can find them in journals, periodicals and book series, published by Global Century Press.

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Abstracts and keywords of main references

***Moulüe* (supraplanning): On the problem of the transfer of earthbound words and concepts in the context of cultural exchange between China and the West by Harro von Senger**

Abstract: According to Fei Xiaotong, 'Words are the most important bridge' (词是最主要的桥梁) between past and present and between generations belonging to the same culture. They are also the most important bridge between humans belonging to different cultures. The question arises to what extent can earthbound words (that is to say words which do not seem to have a readymade exact counterpart in the foreign language concerned) be transferred from one culture to the other in such a way that they are understood and maybe even of practical use in the other cultural environment while keeping their earthboundness, that is to say their original touch and meaning. This problem is discussed with respect to the Chinese word '*moulüe* (谋略)', deeply rooted in the rich vocabulary of the ancient and modern Chinese Art of Planning.

Keywords: Intercultural communicability of earthbound words; strategy, '*moulüe* (谋略) – Supraplanning', Sun Zi's Art of War.

What Western social scientists can learn from the writings of Fei Xiaotong by Gary G. Hamilton

Abstract: This article elaborates on Fei's contrast between Chinese and Western societies that lies at the core of his book, *Xiangtu Zhongguo* (《乡土中国》). I further develop this contrast to show its relevance to sociological theories of Western and Chinese societies. This task is important not only for Western scholars, who can learn from Fei's analysis, but also for Chinese scholars, who misinterpret Fei's analysis of Chinese society because they concentrate only on the Chinese half of Fei's comparison between Chinese and Western societies and thus fail to understand the theoretical depth of his work. This article conceptualizes Fei's contrasts in order to correct Weber's flawed analysis of Chinese society.

Keywords: Fei Xiaotong, Max Weber, domination, legitimacy, *xiao* (孝), *chaxugeju* (差序格局), *tuantigeju* (团体格局)

China and India An anthropological view in relation to cultural peripheries by Chie Nakane

Abstract: China and India are two ancient civilizations. The two nations are very different in general impression. According to personal living and research experiences in the two nations, the author found out significant commonness based on a huge continental society with a long history. Tibet is located between China and India. The author observed different attitudes of Han people and Hindus towards Tibetans, which is related to characteristics of two civilizations and the nature of two societies. Regarding the acceptance of Buddhism, finally the author discusses the different attitudes of Tibetans, Han people and Japanese.

Keywords: cultural peripheries, Hannization, Sanscritization, Buddhism

A comparative study of rural families and family property in China and Japan by PARK Hong

Abstract: It is interesting to compare rural families and family property in China and in Japan. The family (ie) in Japan is an entity mainly concerned with farm production, and it is made up of elements such as the family name, family property, family business, family status and ancestral sacrifices. The family property is exclusive (it is inherited by the eldest son alone) and perpetual. In contrast, the Chinese family (jia) is mainly concerned with continuing the lineal blood relationship. Family property, as the economic support base for the family, is in principle inherited equally between brothers. However, in the case of Kaixiangong Village Area 13, cited in this paper, family property seems to be treated similarly to family property in Japan. For example, in multi-son families of the 1970s, to avoid dividing the family property, only one son inherited it, while other sons married and moved in with their wives' families. Although this system appears similar to the Japanese family property system, it is essentially different in nature. This paper, taking Kaixiangong Village as an example, focuses on housing, both as a unit of living and as part of family property, and analyses the process of change in rural families and family property in Southern Jiangsu Province from an historical angle. Observation of the change in housing in Kaixiangong Village over the past hundred years reveals that the division of family property was limited, and the growth in the economic accumulation of individual families led to a steady increase in family property.

Keywords: rural families, family property, Sino-Japanese comparative studies

A practically minded person Fei Xiaotong's anthropological calling and Edmund Leach's game by Stephan Feuchtwang

Abstract: This is a continuation in print of the conversation between two famous anthropologists, Professors Fei Xiaotong and Edmund Leach. It compares their two callings, or senses of vocation, as anthropologists and puts each into their historical context. To this it adds consideration of Maurice Freedman, a British anthropologist of Chinese society. It praises Fei for his patriotic and critical anthropology; it praises Leach for his critical and committed anthropology, which frees the discipline from its functionalist limitations; it praises Freedman for his critical extension of the concept of the corporate lineage beyond functionalism and into history. With Fei, it criticizes the narrowness of much anthropological writing for purely academic readerships, but comes to the conclusion that at its best anthropology is an independent and open critical vocation.

Keywords: Fei Xiaotong, Edmund Leach, Maurice Freedman, patriotic anthropology, anthropology as a calling

Finding space for 'transculturality': A response to SHEN Qi by Shuo Yu

Abstract: Starting from the Chinese translation of the term 'transcultural', this article responds to SHEN Qi's commentary on Shuo Yu's former long articles (published in two parts) on transculturality with a case study on China-Europe encounters. She summarizes the status quo of the translation and studies of the prefixes 'inter', 'cross-' and 'trans-' and introduces transcultural study achievements in anthropology, sinology and Latin American literature. In view of the paradox of accelerated globalization and the return of nationalism and communitarianism, and of living in a transcultural reality but refusing to accept it, the author proposes three specific suggestions with regard to constructing transcultural knowledge.

Keywords: transculturality, common knowledge construction, human identity, community of destiny

Launching the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCASS)

Edited by Yufang Qian



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ISSN 2633-9617 (print); ISSN 2633-9625 (online)

ISBN 978-1-910334-69-0

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcacss.cn.2021>

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcacss>

Subscriptions: see www.globalcenturypress.com/price-list

Individuals: £68-98

Institutions: £138-168

Bank transfer: Lloyds Bank Plc, Edgware Branch, PO Box 1000 BX1 1LT, Global China Academy, Account no: 56158060, Sort code: 30-84-76. IBAN: gb66loyd30847656158060. BIC/swift code: loydbg21775

Contact: journals@globalcenturypress.com

Website: <http://www.globalcenturypress.com/jcacss>

Address: 23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK

English editing and proofreading: Ingrid Cranfield, Global China Academy and Global Century Press, UK

Chinese editing and proofreading: LI Zhuyue, Hangzhou Publishing Group, China

Graphic design and Typesetting: Mark Lee, www.hisandhers.design

Printing and Binding: Lightning Source UK Ltd, Milton Keynes, UK

Distribution: Ingram Content Group Inc.

About the journal and editor

About the journal

In the era of big data, how to find new methods to analyse large electronic texts poses a challenge to the existing quantitative and qualitative analysis methods of social science. The complex social problems in the era of globalization have challenged sociolinguists. The Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Sciences, established by Lancaster University with the financial support of the Economic and Social Sciences Research Council, has applied corpus methods to some social sciences, such as the environment, crime and health. Under the guidance of Professor Tony McEnery, Director of the Centre, and with the support of colleagues at home and abroad, and with the support of the Global China Institute, a workshop on corpus approaches to Chinese social sciences was successfully held in 2016. The present *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS) was planned at the time, its purpose being to introduce the new corpus approaches to the field of social science in China, explore and publish relevant research and provide an academic exchange platform for people with common interests.

About the editor

Yufang Qian is a Professor and Director of Institute of Sino–Foreign Discourses, Zhejiang Gongshang University, China. She was Founding Director of the Research Centre for Discourse and Communications, Communication University of Zhejiang (CUZ), the first of its kind in China. In the past few years she has published two books and about two dozen journal articles on corpus-based discourse studies. Her book *Discursive Constructions around Terrorism in The People’s Daily and The Sun before and after 9/11* (Oxford: Peter Lang 2010) won a prize for Excellent Scientific Research Achievements in the Humanities and Social Sciences from the Ministry of Education. She is a co-author of *Theory, Method and Practice in Media Discourse: A Corpus-based Study of Low-Carbon in Chinese, UK and US Media* (in Chinese 2019), and co-editor of the

Chinese Discourse book series (since 2016) and joint Editor of the Global China Dialogue Proceedings Vol. 3 in both English and Chinese (2017).

Selected contributors to the volume

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LI Haina is an MA student of Foreign Linguistics and Applied Linguistics at the School of Foreign Languages, Zhejiang Gongshang University. Her dissertation is supervised by Professor Liu Fagong. She has published articles on the combination of corpus methods and discourse studies, including *Discursive construction of left-behind children in People's Daily*.

LI Jialei is a PhD researcher at the National Research Centre for Foreign Language Education, Beijing Foreign Studies University. Her research interests include corpus linguistics and discourse studies. She has published related articles, including *A syntactic complexity analysis of translated English across genres*, *An aggregate approach to diachronic variation in modern Chinese writings and translations* and *A study on register evolution of written Chinese in the last century*.

LI Nan is a PhD researcher at the School of Foreign Languages, Zhejiang Gongshang University and an Associate Professor at the School of International Studies at Henan Normal University, with research interests in corpus linguistics and discourse analysis, under the tutelage of Professor Li Wenzhong. In the past five years, she has published one corpus-related research paper and presided over the completion of a provincial-level project and the development of a national-level first-class undergraduate course.

Tony McEnery is a Fellow of the British Academy of Social Sciences, distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University, UK, and founding Director of the Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Sciences, Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). He is also a Council Member of the British Academy of Social Sciences and Chairman of the Council of Global China Academy. His research principally includes the application of corpus methods to a range of questions relating to language in linguistics and beyond. This includes topics that touch on the theoretical core of linguistics, such as the theory of "aspect", but he is more concerned with issues of applied linguistics, such as Muslims and the representation of Islam in the British press. He is interested in language as a socially situated phenomenon and has pursued social explanations of language use, most notably through his work looking at swearing in English. His commitment to exploring the interaction between language and society stretches beyond the here and now – much of his work in this area is rooted in historical exploration. Such explorations are being enabled by the production of large new corpora covering early modern to present-day English. He is actively involved in the production of such corpora and other datasets relevant to his research, especially the BNC2014 and Trinity Learner Corpus which are current focuses of his efforts.

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Alvis Sio is a PhD researcher at the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University, UK. Her research interests include media and representations, corpus linguistics, postcolonialism and Hong Kong culture. Her doctoral research is supervised by Associate Professor CAO Qing, a renowned specialist in Sino-Western relations and discourse studies.

The remaining contributors are all postgraduates at the Zhejiang Gongshang University.

Editorial by QIAN Yufang

COVID-19 is a worldwide public health emergency that broke out in December 2019. The international community took various measures to control the spread of the epidemic, launched a tenacious fight against the epidemic and jointly safeguarded the homeland of mankind. China implemented quarantine, a health code and the wearing of masks, which brought the epidemic under control in just a few months. Production and orderly living gradually returned to normal.

As a result of the epidemic, the resumption of production and work, online education and other topics became hot issues in various world mainstream media outlets and on social media. During the epidemic, the Chinese government maintained smooth channels of communication with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the international community, sharing experiences in prevention and treatment, and contributing its share to global control of the epidemic.

In this issue, there are 11 articles on the discourse study of China during the epidemic from the perspectives of overseas media. They have been divided into two special sections: China's measures for fighting COVID-19, and images of China and the Chinese people during the epidemic.

The former includes the discourse objects of the health code, the resumption of production and work, online education, China's efforts to tackle the epidemic, as seen through the eyes of foreigners in China, and China's contribution to fighting the virus.

The latter includes images of China's fight against the epidemic, the image of the Chinese government, the image of Zhong Nanshan, Chinese doctors, the "Chinese takeaway brothers" and overseas Chinese students. These special sections directly focus on the social hotspots during the epidemic by analysing many texts. By collecting a large number of texts and using the corpus methods to analyse and identify the discourse in the texts, these papers explore how overseas media represented China's actions against the epidemic, how they construct an image of China, the reflected differences in Chinese and Western cultures and values, and what impact these differences have on the fight against the epidemic.

This group of papers is a result of discourse analysis used for teaching for Master of Foreign Languages and Literature at Zhejiang Gongshang University. The authors have all received systematic training in corpus linguistics and critical discourse studies.

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Abstracts and keywords

Discursive constructions around *gongzuo* (“work”) in folk letters: taking letters from the 1960s to the 1980s as an example – *QIANG Yufang and DONG Yingying*

Abstract: The letter is the most detailed text recording the details of contemporary Chinese social life, interpersonal interaction and relationships and the emotions involved, and the letter discourse paints a picture of contemporary Chinese social life. Based on a collection of more than 780 letters from an intellectual family from the 1950s to the 1980s, this study uses the corpus analysis method to reveal the epistolary discourse in various ways. In addition, the *gongzuo* (work) discourse reflects the inner ideological power of intellectuals to adapt to socialist construction after the founding of the People’s Republic of China. **Keywords:** critical discourse analysis, corpus, private letters, *gongzuo* (work) discourse

The self-construction of children of revolutionary families in private letters (1950–1986) – *LI Nan*

Abstract: Being passionate, idealistic, romantic and dedicated has been the general characteristics of young people from the 1950s to the 1980s, and their self-construction is of great significance to understanding the development of New China. Based on the private letters written by children from a revolutionary family to their parents from 1950 to 1986, this paper merges corpus analysis and critical discourse analysis to analyse the self-construction of the children of the family. We found that children’s self-construction involves five aspects: thought, life, work, study and ideals. With the ties of the traditional community of the revolutionary family, the children from the family are pure in thought, responsible at home and in the country, diligent and thrifty. To assume responsibility at home extends to the national level, forming the distinctive features behind the discourse of children’s self-construction. **Keywords:** private letters, corpus-based, critical discourse analysis, self construction)

Discourse construction of the “health code” in US media – *WANG Jiani*

Abstract: With the global spread of COVID-19, increasing attention has been paid to this event. There is no doubt that the discourses constructed by the media have had significant influence on public awareness. This study merges corpus analysis and discourse studies to explore the discursive constructions around the Chinese health code in American media. It is found that the construction of the health code is around four different discourses, i.e. work and travel, data and information, government control and coronavirus prevention. The

purpose of this study is to have a better understanding of the values of Western media and the concerns of Western audiences, yielding implications for China's international communications. **Keywords:** health code, American media, corpus analysis, discourse study

Discourse construction of China's "resumption of work and production" by the *Financial Times*
– *SHEN Xiangce*

Abstract: Through the analysis of keywords, collocates and concordance lines, this study makes a combination of corpus method and critical discourse analysis to observe the discursive constructions of work resumption in news from The Financial Times. Based on the analysis of social context, this study aims to identify and explain the discourse and ideological stance imbedded in it. It is found that The Financial Times in general takes a relatively objective position in reporting the sound situation of work resumption and thus a good image of China, which may result from the national interest between China and UK, as well as the nature and readership of The Financial Times. Besides, the reshuffle of global supply chains, reflected in its global perspective reports, deserves the attention and response from China in its future development. **Keywords:** critical discourse analysis, corpus, work resumption, discursive construction, ideology

Discourse construction of China's online education under COVID-19 in Western media
– *ZHOU Shuangxi*

Abstract: To prevent and control the coronavirus (COVID-19), the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China made a quick decision to suspend classes without suspending schools and to continue teaching activities in the form of online education. This move drew the attention of media at home and abroad. In this study, 60 reports by overseas media on China's online education during the COVID-19 outbreak from February to May 2020 were collected from the LexisNexis database. With these reports, a small corpus was built to study the discourse construction of China's online education in overseas media. When the epidemic broke out overseas in March, many countries adopted online courses to combat the virus. Meanwhile, overseas reports on China's online education increased significantly. The reports mainly focused on four aspects: the development and adaptation of China's online education, development prospects and opportunities, relevant policies and coping measures during the epidemic, and China's experience in the matter. **Keywords:** China, online education, overseas media, corpus, discourse analysis

Discourse analysis of "China's anti-epidemic" as seen through the eyes of foreigners in China
– *RUAN Weimiao*

Abstract: Based on a self-made small corpus, this study analyses the discourse of foreigners in China during the epidemic period by using corpus tools. With "China" and "Chinese" as the key words, the data are presented from the three aspects of a word frequency list, a collocation list and concordance lines, aimed at mining the attitudes behind the discourse. It is found that the discourses around China's fight against the epidemic are either positive or neutral, but rarely negative. The discourses of these two aspects reflect the image of China as a thoughtful and ethical large country who is active in epidemic prevention and control. **Keywords:** epidemic situation, image, China, Chinese

Discourse construction of China's anti-epidemic aid by the BBC – *SHI Xiuyan*

Abstract: At the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 first broke out in the city of Wuhan and then spread to all parts of China and throughout the world. China and many other countries in the world helped one another in the epidemic. This study combines the method of corpus and discourse analysis to explore the discourse construction of the BBC reports on anti-epidemic assistance between China and other countries through the analysis of word frequency and concordance. The study found that BBC's reports on the anti-epidemic assistance between China and other countries were mostly positive and objective, and described the assistance as humanitarian, demonstrating the active practice of the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind. **Keywords:** COVID-19, humanitarian assistance, a community with a shared future for mankind

The construction of China's image under COVID-19 by *The Economist* – ZHAO Miao Cheng

Abstract: Taking Fairclough's three-dimensional analysis as the theoretical framework, a corpus and critical discourse analysis of the reports in China column of *The Economist* from January 2020 to May 2020 was carried out. The study aimed at discovering the construction of the "image of China" by the journal during the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic in China and the ideology it constructed in this way. Through analysis, it is found that the journal repeatedly focused on the epidemic prevention and control measures taken by China, starting with the lives of ordinary people, and building a relatively negative image of China during the anti-epidemic period. In the face of such reports, Chinese readers should maintain a critical stance and avoid being swayed by Western ideology. **Keywords:** corpus, critical discourse analysis, *The Economist*, COVID-19 epidemic, anti-epidemic, national image

Discourse construction of the Chinese government under COVID-19 in African news – LIU Ruirui

Abstract: The novel coronavirus pandemic in 2020 was a severe test for China and also the whole world. The efforts made by the Chinese government were plain

for all to see, and the success of these efforts cannot be separated from the Chinese government's active responses. Meanwhile, the Chinese government also assisted other countries in the global fight against the coronavirus pandemic. Here we start from the perspective of African countries by adopting a corpus-based discourse analysis method to explore and analyse how the discourse image of the Chinese government was constructed in the pandemic reports in African newspapers, and what this revealed about China-Africa relations.

Keywords: coronavirus, Chinese government, African press, discourse analysis, corpus

A comparative study of ZHONG Nanshan's image construction in the *Global Times* and *Daily Mail* – CHEN Weiwei

Abstract: : From the outbreak of COVID-19 to the time when it was under basic control in China, the tough process was inseparable from the professional guidance of Academician Zhong Nanshan, whose authoritative remarks and contributions figure have attracted media attention at home and abroad. Different news media could construct different images of the same person owing to various factors. Based on the news reports published by China's *Global Times* and the UK's *Daily Mail*, this paper uses the method of corpus combined with the analysis of intertextuality to compare the image of academician Zhong Nanshan in China in order to reveal the underlying motivation behind different discourses. **Keywords:** Zhong Nanshan, *Global Times*, *Daily Mail*, image, construction

Discourse construction of Chinese doctors in North American newspapers – WU Linxia

Abstract: Since January 2020, COVID-19 has become a hot topic in domestic and foreign media. In the fight against COVID-19, medical workers are the vanguard and backbone of the national anti-epidemic front and have become known as "the most favoured people in the new era". The study will utilise the combination of corpus and critical discourse analysis by report trend analysis, key words analysis and concordance analysis, with a view to observing how overseas media spread Chinese stories and revealing the discourse construction of overseas media around "Chinese doctors" and the different attitudes they reflect. **Keywords:** Chinese doctors, media discourse, corpus linguistics, critical discourse analysis

Discourse construction of the "Chinese takeaway brothers" under COVID-19 in UK and USA mainstream media – LI Haina

Abstract: On 16th March 2020, US Time magazine published a group portrait of anti-epidemic people. The Chinese Meituan delivery rider Gao Zhixiao, as the only Chinese, appeared on the cover of the magazine, which aroused the attention of Chinese delivery riders at home and abroad. Based on a self-built corpus, this article mainly analyses how the influential British and American media reported on Chinese delivery riders as ordinary people and what image was formed of them under the severe situation of the pandemic. Moreover, this study will explore the reasons and the ideology reflected. **Keywords:** discourse analysis, corpus, British and American influential media, delivery riders

Discourse construction of "Chinese students" in British mainstream media – MAO Yu

Abstract: Chinese students, as the main force among overseas students, play an important role in shaping China's international image. Especially when international events occur, Chinese overseas students have a more

profound impact on the construction of China's international image. This article explores the image construction around "Chinese international students" in British mainstream media during the novel coronavirus epidemic, integrating corpus and media discourse analysis. We found that British news reports on Chinese international students showed obvious intertextual characteristics, and the group of Chinese international students was unilaterally portrayed as the "disseminator" of the coronavirus. We should take active action to respond to such unfair allegations and master the power of discourse; we should cultivate competent media talents and promote the construction of our country's discourse system. **Keywords:** Chinese international students, the novel coronavirus pandemic, corpus-based, media discourse

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Edited by Xiangqun Chang



This is an example of *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (Vol. 1, 2015)

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ISSN 2633-9544 (print); ISSN 2633-9552 (online)

ISBN 978-1-910334-51-5

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.en.2015>

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp>

Subscriptions: see www.globalcenturypress.com/price-list

Individuals: £68-98

Institutions: £138-168

Bank transfer: Lloyds Bank Plc, Edgware Branch, PO Box 1000 BX1 1LT, Global China Academy, Account no: 56158060, Sort code: 30-84-76. IBAN: gb66loyd30847656158060. BIC/swift code: loyrgb21775

Contact: journals@globalcenturypress.com

Website: <http://www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp>

Address: 23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK

English editing and proofreading: Ingrid Cranfield, Global China Academy and Global Century Press, UK

Chinese editing and proofreading: ZHOU Yi, Beijing Limei Space Culture Communications Ltd, China

Graphic design and Typesetting: Mark Lee, www.hisandhers.design

Printing and Binding: Lightning Source UK Ltd, Milton Keynes, UK

Distribution: Ingram Content Group Inc.

About the journal and editor

About the journal

Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP), formerly, *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* (JCCP), publishes original multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary comparative research on China on a wide range of topics in the social and human sciences. It encourages debate, cooperation and co-authorship on the same issue or theme from different disciplines (including politics, economics, international relations, history, sociology, anthropology, cultural psychology and methodology). Its aim is to bring out the best in scholarship, transcending traditional academic boundaries in an innovative manner.

JCGCP is not simply about China – there are already several excellent China journals – but about looking at China from a comparative viewpoint as a player in broader patterns of development, ideas, movements, networks and systems. Comparison includes using China as a case study to examine a generally applicable theory, or drawing analytical conclusions from comparative data about China and some other country or

context. The comparison may be regional or global, historical or contemporary, and it may involve a comparison of perceptions: China's perceptions of others and others' perceptions of China in the context of China's encounter with the outside world in the political, economic, military and cultural senses.

We also consider articles that draw contrasts between China and non-China, Chinese people and non-Chinese people, or academic debates and dialogues between Chinese and non-Chinese, Chinese perspectives of the world or human knowledge, and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context.

In addition to research articles, research reports and commentaries, JCGCP also publishes periodic symposia on selected topics, in-depth review articles on particular areas of scholarship and reviews of books of unusual quality and significance for the study of China in global and comparative perspectives. Certain issues of the journal may focus on a particular subject, and we welcome suggestions for themes.

JCGCP is a strictly non-partisan publication and does not support or discriminate against any political, ideological or religious viewpoint. In accordance with standard academic practice, articles submitted for publication in JCCP are subjected to a rigorous process of blind peer review. Although it was conceived as an academic journal, the editorial policy is to ensure that articles that appear herein are of interest beyond the academic arena to policymakers, as well as readers with a general interest in China-related themes.

About the editor

Xiangqun Chang (常向群) is President of Global China Academy (GCA, successor of CCPN Global), Chief Editor of Global Century Press. She is also Honorary Professor of University College London, UK; and holder of several Professorships and Senior Fellowships at Peking, Renmin, Fudan and Sun Yat-Sen Universities in China. Her publications in English and Chinese amount to two million words include *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai?: Reciprocity, Social Support Networks, and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* (2009 in Chinese; 2010 in English).

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Stevan Harrell (郝瑞) is Professor of Anthropology, School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, University of Washington. He was Curator of Asian Ethnology at the Burke Museum. Currently he works on international scholarly and educational exchange and to research on human-environment interactions in the US, China, and Taiwan. He is the author of many books, including, *Afterword: China's Tangled Web of Heritage*, *Cultural Heritage Politics in China* (2013), *Ways of Being Ethnic in Southwest China* (2002), *Mountain Patterns: The Survival of the Nuosu Culture in China* (2000), and *Human Families: Social Change in Global Perspective* (1998).

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Editorial by Xiangqun Chang²⁵

On the occasion of the founding of the *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCG-CP), I would like to introduce the journal's characteristics, main theme and related points drawn from the contributions. The Preface by Professor Stephan Feuchtwang was written for *Fei Xiaotong Studies* (three volumes), in the Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences book series, commemorating the centenary of the birth of Fei, which is due to be published in English and Chinese in 2015 and 2016. We included the Preface here for two reasons: the contents are relevant to some articles in this issue of JCGCP that will form part of the book; and, methodologically, it is relevant to the theme of the launch issue, namely, the creation and development of the vocabularies of the Chinese social sciences. Both the book and journal are published by Global China Press.

In my Editorial, I will explain the challenges in founding JCGCP, together with its unique contribution. JCGCP has experienced a long gestation – seven years from the announcement of the journal's founding in 2008 until its formal launch – for a number of reasons.

First, it fosters the innovative concept of looking at China in comparative perspective. The main purpose of the journal is to 'publish original multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary comparative research on

²⁵ This Editorial is a revision of the Introduction to the previous edited and published sample issue of *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* [JCCP, Vol.1 No.1 2011; ISSN 2040-0837 (print); ISSN 2040-0845 (online)].

China on a wide range of topics within the social and human sciences. It encourages debate, cooperation, or co-authorship on the same issue or theme from the point of view of different disciplines (including politics, economics, international relations, history, sociology, anthropology, cultural psychology, and methodology, among others). Its aim is 'to bring out the best in scholarship, transcending traditional academic boundaries in an innovative manner' (see JCGCP's 'Statement of Aims'). Initially, the project won the full support of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)'s Academic Publication Office and wide acclaim from the international academic community. As a result of the global financial crisis of 2008, however, there were inevitable funding problems. While continuing to seek funding, since 2011 JCCP editors have published *Bijiao: China in Comparative Perspective* (ISSN 2045-0680) and the *China in Comparative Perspective Working Paper Series* (ISSN 2043-0434). Moreover, we have been trying hard to bring JCCP back to life, believing that it will be a unique academic resource on the Chinese social sciences. In this respect, our work is still far ahead of the field.

Second, by regarding China as part of global society, the concept of China in comparative perspective emphasizes multifaceted study in a global context. We changed name from JCCP to JCGCP (*Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*). On the one hand, JCGCP will be about looking at China from a comparative viewpoint as a player in the broader patterns of development, ideas, movements, networks and systems. Comparison includes taking China as a case study in support of a generally applicable theory or analyzing and drawing conclusions from comparative data about China and some other country or context. The comparison may be regional or global, historical or contemporary, and it may involve a comparison of perceptions: China's perceptions of others and others' perceptions of China in the context of China's encounter with the outside world in the political, economic, military and cultural sense (see JCGCP's 'Statement of Aims').

On the other hand, our comparative approach is not only different from other China-related studies, such as sinology on the ancient classics, or Chinese humanities and social sciences or China area studies, and also have global vision. An example can be seen in our comment on the common Chinese global vision of *tian xia* (天下). We have three very different contributions, all of which relate to the word *tian* and so broaden this vision. Shuo Yu's article, for example, explores one of the key issues (how to translate the Chinese character *tian* (天) into other languages) that led to the epoch-making 'Chinese Rites Controversy' 300 years ago. It is in fact a debate about universal values in cosmological belief systems. The title of a book reviewed by Ekaterina Zavidovskaya is *Celestial Healing*, and can be translated into Chinese as '天行疗法', which again has *tian* in it. Allen Chun reviews a book entitled *The Globalization of Chinese Food*. Since ancient times, Chinese people have regarded food as an issue as important as *tian*, for, as a Chinese saying puts it, *min yi shi wei tian* (literally, 'food is god for the people' or 'people regard sufficient food as their heaven'). So, what are the real meanings of *tian*? The authors tackle this question from a social-scientific and comparative perspective, which helps elucidate it. The material in the translation section of the "Chinese for Social Sciences" series, edited by Dongning Feng, will be published from 2016, was drawn from the book review on Chinese food, and is intended to expand readers' understanding of *tian* through practices of everyday life.

The online publications of *China in Comparative Perspective Book Review*, the *Working Paper Series* and the MA Dissertations exhibit their own unique features. JCGCP deliberately places the study of China in the context of global studies. There are two main reasons for this strategic priority. Globalization continues to be a major concern. As a result of globalization, the desire for and possibility of educational exchanges and intellectual curiosity about other cultures have increased. Furthermore, information technology has enabled a greater production of quantitative data for comparison, and international communications technology has facilitated the dissemination of this information.

Third, in striving for academic excellence, JCGCP combines peer-reviewed papers with commissioned material from important authors of our choice, and integrates independent and cooperative academic activities. For example, in 2010, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Professor Fei Xiaotong, the China in Comparative Perspective Network (CCPN) of LSE held various commemorative activities over four days. Academic papers related to this will be published in the above mentioned the Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences series. The decision was taken to found JCGCP in 2015, as it is not only the 105th anniversary of Fei Xiaotong's birth but also the 10th anniversary of his death, as well as the 80th anniversary of Fei's Fieldwork in the Yao Mountains, significant dates for Chinese academics, as well as in recognition of the globalization of Chinese social sciences.

The pattern of combining a regular call for papers with articles generated by conferences continues. In 2011, CCPN, working in cooperation with the University of Nottingham, held a panel on 'China in Compar-

ative Perspective' as part of the Fourth International Forum on Contemporary Chinese Studies (IFCCS4), collecting some high-quality papers. In 2012, the Fifth International Conference on Contemporary Chinese Studies (IFCCS5), held in Beijing, focused on the theme of 'society building'. This was suggested by Fei Xiaotong's successor, the former President of the Chinese Sociological Association, Professor Lu Xueyi (1933-2013), who passed away in 2013. To promote this theme, CCPN has collected papers on both Chinese studies and Chinese comparative studies, the English version of *Society Building* published by Cambridge Scholars Publishing and the Chinese version published by Global Century Press in 2014. Its new edition, add a few items in memory of Professor Zheng Hangsheng (1936-2014), in both Chinese and English versions published jointly by Global Century Press and New World Press in 2015. CCPN Global²⁶ hosted an international conference on Weber and China at SOAS on 5–6 September 2013. It was organized by the Centre of Chinese Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, the Weber Study Group, the British Sociological Association (BSA) and the journal *Max Weber Studies*. The papers from the conference, selected again through a combination of peer review and careful choice by the Conference Programme Committee, will be published in JCGCP in 2016.

Fourth, *JCGCP* has encouraged interdisciplinary research, integrating social science disciplines, translation and Chinese language teaching. Having established CCPN at LSE, the only bilingual website in the English-speaking world that focuses on the social scientific study of China, we further developed *JCGCP* by adding basic information with dual languages and editing a separate Chinese Edition (though not exactly identical to *JCGCP*). In mainland China and Taiwan there are some Chinese social-scientific publications, including a few with English papers, they do not publish each author's paper in both Chinese and English. Although *JCGCP* is committed to the bilingual publication of papers where at all possible, this does not mean an English–Chinese or Chinese–English literal translation. We encourage the authors to provide two versions of their papers, in the hope that they can use ways of expressing ideas that will deepen the topic under discussion and exchange views with people of different cultural backgrounds. We also select papers to be translated into Chinese and published in the Chinese Edition. You may agree with me, after reading Harro von Senger's article in this issue, that his understanding of one of the most difficult Chinese characters, 'moulüe' (谋略), is remarkably accurate. This illustrates that the globalization of Chinese social sciences and Chinese knowledge is possible. The journal, with its bilingual feature, will not only help those researchers and readers who seek a better understanding of the same issue using different languages, but it will also be particularly helpful for those readers fluent in only one of the languages. For instance, Steven Harrell points out in this issue that, if an anthropologist from a non-metropolitan country could not read Chinese, it would be hard to see 90 percent of the model that he or she was seeking from Fei Xiaotong's work.

Producing a bilingual journal is very challenging. Instead, we provide a separate Chinese Edition. If we were to rely only on other translators or social scientists's efforts, it would take an inordinate length of time. For example, Fei Xiaotong's *Peasant Life in China* (《江村经济》), published in English in the 1930s, did not have a Chinese version until the 1980s; Fei's Chinese work *Xiangtu Zhongguo* (《乡土中国》) was published in 1947; its English translation, entitled *From the Soil*, was published in 1992, but it has not yet entered the canon for mainstream Western academia.

To promote the globalization of Chinese social sciences and the popularization of knowledge and social science from the perspective of Chinese and non-Chinese, CCPN Global has initiated a long-term programme called Chinese Language for Social Sciences. Similarly, to accommodate its research results will be published in the "Chinese for Social Sciences" series, edited by Dr Dongning Feng, in addition to *JCGCP*'s Chinese edition. It has two parts: the first focuses on reading, at both intermediate and advanced level; the second is bi-directional translation between Chinese and English. Its materials are mainly derived from the contents of *JCGCP* and other bilingual resources of CCPN Global. These are being launched in cooperation with specialists at the Centre for Translation Studies, the Department of the Languages and Inner Asia and the London Confucius Institute, SOAS, University of London. The programmes aim to provide a platform for cooperation between social scientists, translators and linguists. It is hoped that this will help Chinese social scientists and scholars to bring their research, thought and discourse to global discussion and debate on common issues.

²⁶ CCPN became independent from the LSE in 2013, and was registered as a charity named CCPN Global (China in Comparative Perspective Network Global), a UK-based global academic society. Now the registered name has changed to Global China Academy (GCA).

Fifth, JCGCP discourse travels in both space and time, much like the British science fiction TV serial *Doctor Who*. For example, the articles on Fei Xiaotong include both those written specifically for the event and those that were written in the 1990s but have not yet been published in the West, and which are still of high relevance in today's world. These articles have wide-ranging significance, for the development of social science in a non-metropolitan society and for the construction of the knowledge system of the global society. Equally, in the past decade, CCPN at the LSE has produced and accumulated rich academic products, only now coming to fruition. However, the ripe fruit will go rotten if not picked in time: hence our decision to bring all these works into the public domain now. We thank all the editors, members of Editorial Board, International Consultation Board, Academic Advisory Committee, translators, proofreaders, and administrative staff who work for *JCGCP* voluntarily, and whose contribution enables us to preserve our spiritual wealth in the absence of generous funds. It is hoped that *JCGCP* can be listed as a SSCI journal, thanks to its unique character, academic quality and regularity, and gain larger numbers of both individual and institutional subscribers in order to sustain its growth.

From 2015, we will publish all *JCGCP* issues that have been previously edited which increased numbers of pages, but we will continue with future regular issues as a service to the academic community. Spatially, both Book Review and the Working Paper Series have been discontinued, their archived contents continue to exist on CCPN Global / Global China Academy's websites and will be published in print as part of *JCGCP*. Those who have contributed directly to *JCGCP* in past years will always be remembered. They include Stephan Feuchtwang, Victor Teo, Gonçalo Santos, Sergey Radchenko, Geoffrey Gowlland, Deng Gang and Keith Jackson. Our gratitude also goes to all members of the Editorial Board, the International Consultation Board of *JCGCP* and the Academic Advisory Committee of CCPN Global / Global China Academy, as well as to many colleagues and friends who have helped²⁷.

Introduction: Transculturality and the globalization of Chinese social sciences—Vocabulary, invention and exploration / *Xiangqun Chang*

This paper falls into five parts: raise the matter of transculturality, the importance of transculturality and invented Chinese social science vocabularies in understanding China and the world; the significance of inventing and developing Chinese social science vocabularies; Fei Xiaotong's contributions to Chinese social science vocabularies and the globalization of knowledge; and comprehensive understanding in China's social sciences and transcultural experiences in the process of the globalization of knowledge. In sum, we will consider, on the one hand, 'the creation and development of the vocabularies of the Chinese social sciences' as a part of global knowledge construction; and, on the other hand, the structure of Chinese society and its operational mechanism in a global context.

Transculturality matters

Along with nearly four decades of China's reform and opening up, its experiences could be described in several ways: as modernization and as post-modernization, as modernity and as postmodernity, multiple modernities, globalization, post globalization and other thoughts. Could the concept of transculturality, related to but distinct from cross-, inter- and multi-culturality, become mainstream discourse in the near future?

In 2014, CCPN Global (now Global China Academy) and YES Global successfully organized the First Global China Dialogue in London, with the theme of 'the experience of China's modernization from a comparative perspective'. Arising out of this was the stark realization that today's world faces numerous risks and challenges on the road to peace and development. The international system and order are constantly changing, as is the balance of power. In such an era of great transformation, all countries, whether developing or developed, are having to adapt to an ever-shifting international and social environment, while the process of modernization in some countries has been interrupted or has spilled out to create global turmoil.

At the same time, rapid developments in technology and society have had a profound impact on patterns of thinking, behaviour and interaction and on the moral principles of different countries and groups. They have also constantly challenged established ideas of good governance, including the functions of government

²⁷ For example, Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, the founding editor of *International Sociology*, who has been providing academic guidance and specific advice in editorial work, and Professor Sam Whimster, editor of *Max Weber Studies*, who has shared his experiences of and resources for managing an independent academic journal, as well as helping *JCGCP* set up its house style.

in the globalization era and the pros and cons of the participation of non-government organizations. The changes and challenges are myriad: digital technology, mobile communications and the popularization of the internet, the coexistence of cultural homogenization and diversity, ethnic and religious conflicts, the collision between giant multinational corporations and national sovereignty, changes in social norms as a result of scientific innovations, the decisive influence of regional economies on national economic development, the constraints of climate change and the discovery and adoption of new energy sources. Transculturality has become part of people's daily life. It is different from cross-culture, inter-culture and multi-culture.

Confronted with such challenges, national leaders devise development strategies that reflect both the status quo and their long-term goals. Business leaders and entrepreneurs have also invested substantial resources in studying the impact of the changing international economy and financial order on the development of enterprises. Experts and scholars have focused on cultural factors that have quietly exerted great influence, and explored how culture and ideology enhance global and social governance. Such efforts and initiatives are moves in the same direction: towards reaching an in-depth understanding of the knowledge systems of the human community and the development of a 'global cultural sphere' beyond any single culture, state or nationality, under the condition of global governance. Thus, the theme of the development and governance of China, Europe and the world has gradually become one of the key research interests of scholars worldwide.

There are already many work and activities on transculturality in the past two decades. For example, Cuccioletta 2001/02, Flüchter & Schöttli 2015, Lewis 2002, Schachtner 2015, Slimbach 2005, Welsch 1999. In addition, there are some organizations that either publish specialized journals or organize related events: the Institute for Transtextual and Transcultural Studies publishes *Transtext(e)s-Transcultures: A Journal of Global Cultural Studies*; the Transcultural International Institute holds the China-EU Intercultural Forum jointly with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); at Columbia University there is a Department of International and Transcultural Studies; and an International and Transcultural Communication Programme exists at Universität Salzburg. Some universities have related research centres, e.g. Centre for Transnational and Transcultural Research, University of Wolverhampton; Research Centre for Transcultural Studies in Health, Middlesex University; International Center for Transcultural Education, University of Maryland; Heidelberg Centre for Transcultural Studies. In China, Peking University founded the Center for Cross-cultural Studies and has published the journal *Dialogue Transcultural* (in Chinese) since 1998. It collaborates with the Institute of Comparative Literature and Comparative Culture, Nanjing University; the Institute of Cross-cultural Studies, Chinese Culture Academy; the Institute of Chinese Folk Culture, Beijing Normal University; and the Transcultural International Institute; and is supported by the Mayer Foundation for Human Progress. A significant development is the founding of the Beijing Forum – The Harmony of Civilizations and Prosperity for All, founded jointly by Peking University, Beijing Municipal Education Commission and the Korea Foundation in 2004, which will hold its 12th Forum on 6–8 November 2015 with the theme of 'different roads and shared responsibility'.

Against this background, CCPN Global, JCGCP and Global China Dialogue series of Global China Academy (GCA) will engage broadly and work cooperatively, based on the above existing studies and activities, to promote an all-round concept of transculturality, to push it from a marginal position towards the centre of mainstream discourse among academics, intellectuals and thinkers worldwide. This will provide both an in-depth and comprehensive understanding of the history of our era and accurate forecasts of the trends in development of human society.

The importance of transculturality and invented Chinese social science vocabularies in understanding China and the world

The first article for JCGCP's launch issue was chosen for its ingenuity. In 'Universal dream, national dreams and symbiotic dream: reflections on transcultural generativity in China-Europe encounters', Shuo Yu reinterprets a very complicated historical case, demonstrating not only an ability to carry out a study on China in comparative perspective but also to cross disciplines from social sciences to linguistics, showing how translation in social-cultural contexts can make a huge impact on the direction of history.

One of the major contributions of this article is that it introduces a self-made new concept of 'transcultural generativity'. The article creatively applies the 'transcultural approach or perspective' to a large social and historical field, through analysis of the encounters between Western missionaries and the Imperial Court of the Qing dynasty. In doing so, it finds evidence for 'transcultural generativity' by demonstrating how both parties work together creatively, in direct or indirect interactions, and by exploring the mechanism of such

encounters. As the author shows, the results of these encounters are neither Hannization nor Westernization, but a dynamic ‘permanent transition’ from a marginal position to create a third category of shared knowledge and values.

Yu’s article links the past to the present with three categories of dream: universal dream, national dream and symbiotic dream. As the author points out, ‘The 21st century has to be a collaborative century, the global good and evil forces are composed of diverse coalitions’. ‘Transcultural generativity’ could help us to understand how global society is shaped and reshaped. Further, how the concept of ‘transcultural generativity’ is worked out can be understood from a set of vocabularies, such as liminal space, permanent transition, cultural agency of the in-between, China–Europe encounters and a symbiotic dream of the Earth. Although these vocabularies were derived from studies of interactions and relationships between China and the West over the past centuries, they are new for both Chinese and non-Chinese readers. It is also a question for academic research whether or not they have a place in the list of general social science vocabularies.

Moreover, the key concept of ‘transcultural generativity’ highlights JCGCP’s ethos of creativity and echoes the theme of this issue, which is the creation and development of the vocabularies of the Chinese social sciences. The author’s invention of large numbers of transcultural anthropological terms is a concrete exercise bringing elements of Chinese culture to a wide audience, which accords with CCPN Global and GCA’s academic mission. Finally, CCPN Global and GCA’s social mission, as a bridge between China and the rest of world, the Chinese and the non-Chinese, is destined to inherit the spiritual legacy of the 500-year history of China–Europe encounters. We therefore see this article as symbolic, demonstrating the actual character of JCGCP and CCPN Global of GCA, the virtual community of symbiotic humanity. We hope to enhance people’s sense of community, the power of thinking with cultural diversity and complexity and the revival of a symbiotic ethical spirit.

The significance of inventing and developing Chinese social science vocabularies

In choosing the theme of this launch issue of JCGCP, the aim was to build a bridge between Chinese and Western social scientists who are dedicated to making contributions to human knowledge.

There are two viewpoints in Western social science: one is that the level of Chinese social science is generally low; the other is an expectation of learning from relevant research by Chinese scholars. The first article in this issue of JCGCP was written by a historical anthropologist who trained in both China and France and now works in Hong Kong. This article clarifies a complex transcultural and historical phenomenon through description and analysis with rich vocabulary and terminology. It demonstrates a Chinese scholar’s global vision and humanity. The second is a study by an American social anthropologist on the theory and method, and especially the vocabulary, employed by Chinese social scientist Fei Xiaotong in his research. The next article is a Swedish sinologist and lawyer’s commentary on the application of Fei Xiaotong’s methodological viewpoint. The following articles were written by scholars from the USA, the UK and Germany. These articles demonstrate, on the one hand, how Chinese scholars are producing innovative ideas on a normalized social scientific basis; and, on the other hand, how non-Chinese scholars are conducting in-depth studies on China by seeking to understand and re-evaluate Chinese scholars’ work. Both Chinese and non-Chinese contributors are engaged in self-reflection in doing research on China, but are, at the same time, going beyond their own cultural limitations.

In Chinese social science circles there are also two prevalent perspectives: the first is that Chinese study by foreign scholars yields only ineffective solutions for practical problems; the second is that the Chinese should ‘break out from Western academic hegemony’. This so-called ‘Western academic hegemony’ includes aspects of language and discourse. It can be seen in the publishing of articles in English, in the practice of writing in accordance with Western social science norms and styles, in authors being accepted by the Western academic system, and in works being understood according to Western ideology. To Chinese scholars, these requirements are seen as an ‘academic hegemony’, a viewpoint shared even by acknowledged great scholars such as Fei Xiaotong, only a few of whose works have been published in English because his extensive writings have not yet been translated. And even if these works were translated into English, the English version might not always accurately express the essence of his academic thought. Thus it has little power in the discourse of the field studied. In the following, we will see detailed related views.

First, there is a basic problem with publishing articles in English. The International Sociological Association recognized this when it established its journal *International Sociology* in 1986, giving special consideration to papers submitted by those whose first language was not English, reviewing them in their first language

by in-culture specialists and helping them with translation. With these aims, Dai Kejing of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and specialists from other language communities were appointed as Associate Editors (Albrow 1987). The editorial input was correspondingly heavy and expensive, but fully justified by the editor in an analysis after four years showing acceptance during that time of a higher proportion of submissions from non-First World countries than from the First World (Albrow 1991: 111).

Having foreign editors for English-language journals is made all the more necessary in view of the ‘warning’ by the British Academy, cited by Steven Harrell in his article, of ‘a decline in modern language learning’ (2009) in the UK. A report entitled ‘Language Matters’ ‘discussed concerns that the future of the UK’s world-class research base might be threatened by the decline in modern language learning and calls for a series of measures by universities and government bodies to address this danger.’ This was one justification for the construction and expansion of CCPN’s bilingual website when it was at the LSE. ‘Language Matters More and More’ was published by the British Academy in 2011. The question of how to ‘build the capacity of the UK’s knowledge economy to meet national and international challenges’ is relevant here, not because of the language learning, but for gaining a better understanding of the meanings behind English and Chinese languages within a social, cultural and economic context. JCGCP’s dual language feature can be seen as a positive response to this warning. The title of the British Academy’s report in 2013 is ‘Languages: The State of the Nation’. In its Forward, Professor Nigel Vincent, vice president of the British Academy, points out that ‘languages are vital for the health and well-being of the education and research base, for UK competitiveness, and for individuals and society at large’ (p. 5). Based on JCGCP and other related materials Chinese for Social Sciences series will be published from 2016. It aims to help the world’s increasing numbers of Chinese language learners who are interested in social science topics. By reading our articles, they can improve their language abilities in meaning, context, discourse, translation skills and so on, and gain a deeper understanding of the related research article.

In the Preface, Professor Stephan Feuchtwang mentions two kinds of ‘translation problems’: one is the everyday translation from one language into another (this step is relatively easy); the other is the translation of culturally specific reflective words, which is a knowledge creation process requiring the participation of both social scientists and linguists.

Gao Bingzhong, Professor of Anthropology at Peking University, who did his postdoctoral research under Fei Xiaotong’s supervision, takes a different path. In 2002, he launched the ‘overseas ethnography’ programme, and led students to engage in anthropological fieldwork in a dozen countries around the world. They ‘rewrite anthropology in Chinese’ and have published more than ten ethnographies in Chinese. It is hoped that Chinese social science research will move from the empirical study of Chinese society to ‘world society’ (Fei Xiaotong proposed the concept in Chinese in the 1940s). This work would be more meaningful if the publications could be translated into English and thus compared with other English works. By comparing the similarities and differences between English and Chinese work on the same topics in the same region, it may be possible to gain a more comprehensive understanding.

Second, there is the issue of the writing of articles that conform to Western social science’s norms and styles. The academic norms and standards are very broad, from the methodology and the specific research method to the style and organization of the writing. In the next issue we will publish an article by Gary Hamilton. He points out that ‘writing in a foreign language about a foreign place has not stopped Foucault or Habermas or Bourdieu from developing wide readerships in the US’, so, why cannot this be the case for Fei Xiaotong’s works? Hamilton thinks this is because of Fei Xiaotong’s implicit writing style and his personal character. In fact, this kind of implicit (hanxu) prose style can represent a writing style of Chinese ‘literati scholars’ (Chang 2010 [based on PhD dissertation 2004]; Zhai 2006). Hamilton also pointed out that, from the Western perspective, in view of the limitations of many Chinese scholars when it comes to understanding Western theory, Chinese scholars also cannot totally understand the theoretical depth of Fei’s book *Xiangtu Zhongguo*. So, he sets the study of Fei Xiaotong in the framework of a comparative study of East and West.

In contrast, methodologically, Feuchtwang mentions in his Preface that anthropologists seek to make explicit and to overcome the formerly implicit power relationships between themselves and their subjects of study. He thinks that an outstanding ethnography can, in a roundabout way, use another language to convey meaning that cannot be translated directly. I believe two good examples of this are Fei Xiaotong’s *Peasant Life in China* (1938), a descriptive ethnography, and Yan Yunxiang’s *The Flow of Gifts* (1996), which also contains, compared with Fei’s work, a more in-depth study of the theoretical and methodological aspects of ethnography. However, outstanding works on Chinese society that are both written in English and follow so-

cial science norms are very rare in the world. If Western social scientists rely solely on these few research results to develop their theories, then world-class standards will indeed decline, as the British Academy warns.

Interestingly, in his own Preface to the Chinese version of *The Flow of Gifts* (1999), Yan apologizes to his Chinese readers that he does not include reviews of relevant studies by Chinese scholars. This suggests various questions. Is the best work by Western standards the best by Chinese standards? How can we understand the power relationship between researchers and subjects when the different methodological implications of ‘implicit’ and ‘explicit’ have been exercised in Chinese and in Western ways while studying global society, including both Chinese and non-Chinese societies? Do we have standards to judge which way is better? Who sets these standards?

Third, there is the problem of authors being accepted by the Western academic system. For centuries, ancient Chinese philosophers such as Confucius, Lao Tzu, Chuang-tzu and Sun-tzu have been introduced to Western countries by sinologists and included in textbooks. Chinese writers such as Gao Xingjian and Mo Yan were even awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. However, how many contemporary Chinese social scientists have ever been recognized in the West? For example, according to ‘A Report on Academic Influence of the Research Achievements in the Humanities and Social Sciences in China (2000–2004)’ (Su 2007), Deng Zhenglai is ranked in the top 50 in six different disciplines, placed first in law, second in political science and fifth in sociology. But who in the Western academic world knows which of Deng Zhenglai’s academic ideas have been widely cited in Chinese academic circles? Deng passed away early in 2014 at the age of 56. Would it be possible for Deng, as a ‘self-employed academic scholar’ (xueshu getihu) for 18 years in China, ever to be of interest to Western scholars?

Indeed, although it appears that Chinese scholars’ academic thought is rarely recognized by Western social sciences, this would not be altogether impossible. When CCPN at LSE, with the encouragement and support of Professor Martin Albrow, the former president of the British Sociological Association, it compiled two series of books: one is *Social Science: Key Concepts from a Chinese Perspective* and another is *Chinese Thoughts for a New World Order*. We hope to start from a concept, a point of view, with cooperation between the authors and the translators, and then gradually to add Chinese social scientific and academic thinking to the repository of human knowledge. In addition to these, Global China Press is publishing some series of books, e.g. *Chinese for Social Sciences*, *Chinese Discourse*, *Chinese concepts*, *Understanding China and the World*, *China’s Urbanization*, and *Examining China and the World with ‘Three Eyes’*. This last book series will consist of popular social scientific books that use storytelling to promote mutual understanding between China and the world, Chinese people and non-Chinese.

Finally, we consider the topic of being understood by Western ideology. In the 1980s, there was a saying in Chinese academic circles, ‘Masters stand outside institutions’ (tizhi wai dashi). Deng Zhenglai, mentioned above, can be seen as one such case, although he was made Founding Dean of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Social Science, Fudan University, a few years before the end of his life. Karl Marx was in fact named in the 1980s by Chinese scholars as one of the ‘masters outside institutions’. Although he was not employed by any university, he created more abundant knowledge products than most university professors and these have entered the textbooks in all mainstream universities. This may be because Marx’s world view, methodology and academic norms are now part of the Western academic knowledge system, the innate factor that allows the possibility for his writing to be accepted in mainstream academic circles.

However, for Chinese social scientists, in addition to the language, the academic standard and its system, the problems of ideology and related methods also play an important role in the process by which Chinese academic theory and method gain acceptance into Western academic circles. For example, in his Preface, Feuchtwang mentions two people: one is Asad, who points out the inherent and inevitable power relations in English writing; the other is Fei Xiaotong, the reflective characteristics of whose writing have not become well known in the English academic world. Feuchtwang states that ‘it is a cultural reflection in which he uses the concepts derived from a culture to reflect upon itself, and crucially in addition to reflect on and with its “heart” – the feelings as well as the reason and concepts that key words or phrases convey’. He also suggests that this can be compared with related content in the book of *Keywords* by Raymond Williams (1984).

In order to explore these issues, JCGCP will publish related articles comparing Andrew Kipnis’s ‘non-representational ethics’ (1997) and *Human Mind* (the Chinese title can be translated into English as ‘Human Life and Human Heart’) by the Chinese master Liang Shuming (1948). This brings us to the question of how we should use complex vocabulary independently of the socio-cultural context. In the last article of the current issue, Harro von Senger discusses how to overcome the earthbound ‘encoded eye’ problem (Foucault

2008). He quotes Foucault's point of view that Westerners should be conscious of their 'encoded eye', which is governed by language, cultural tradition, perceptual framework, values, practical manners and the hierarchy of Western practices. Von Senger adds that Chinese has its own 'encoded eye', of which everyone, in trans-cultural communication, must be aware. This limitation on doing indigenous research in one's native land is also pointed out in the methodology of anthropological fieldwork. To overcome this weakness, as Feuchtwang suggests, we can, through self-reflection and self-description, try to distance ourselves as far as possible from the society in which we are embedded.

Fei Xiaotong's contributions to Chinese social science vocabularies and the globalization of knowledge

The articles published in this issue largely relate to Fei Xiaotong's book *From the Soil* (1992; Xiangtu Zhongguo, 1947). They have been sorted in the order suggested by the ever-larger circles in Fei's term 'chaxugeju' (differential mode of association, or social egoism). This sequence starts with the vocabulary of anthropology as the signal discipline, then expands to social science methodology and theory and finally moves to the globalization of knowledge from a Chinese perspective, including Chinese culture and Chinese thought from both Chinese and non-Chinese scholars.

The first article is 'Fei Xiaotong and the vocabulary of anthropology in China', by Steven Harrell. This was originally presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Ethnological Society in 1997, and has been updated and first published in this issue. In his article, Harrell puts forward a series of thought-provoking methodological and philosophical questions. 'Have anthropologists in countries outside the Euro-American metropole been able to develop their own vocabulary, relatively free from the influence of Euro-American anthropology, in order to elucidate phenomena that, in their judgment, English (or French or German) terms do not fit? In other words, does Chinese anthropology have Chinese terms for concepts that are peculiar to Chinese society or other societies that Chinese anthropologists study? How well has this vocabulary fared? How much of their own specific vocabulary do non-metropolitan anthropologists need – what mix between borrowed or translated terms and native ones?' Perhaps this can be interpreted as a kind of 'transcultural generativity' (Yu's term).

Through reading *From the Soil*, Harrell discovered that Fei Xiaotong invented a series of words, such as xiangtu shehui, tuantigeju, chaxugeju, jiazhu and lizhi. After studying them, Harrell concluded that *From the Soil* (*Xiangtu Zhongguo*) 'is a landmark for the indigenization of anthropology in non-Europhone countries and cultures, in that it begins the process of creating a technical anthropological vocabulary in the Chinese language'. Although Harrell has a different opinion on the theoretical contribution of Fei's book from that of its translator, he believes some ideas and thoughts raised by Fei in the book need further study. This is particularly important, according to Harrell, as China is one of a few countries that have moved from peripheral to central status in the world system, and intellectual developments in China are becoming more and more difficult for the rest of the scholarly world to ignore.

Another article related to Fei Xiaotong's work and published here is 'Moulüe (谋略 Supraplanning): on the problem of the transfer of earthbound words and concepts in the context of cultural exchange between China and the West', by Harro von Senger. He is keen to capture vocabularies that have methodological implications from Fei Xiaotong's writings and apply them to his studies on other issues, such as, in this case, moulüe. As early as 1995, von Senger published an article entitled 'Earthbound China – earthbound sinology'. In it, von Senger proposed an 'earthbound Western' problem. He read *From the Soil* (*Xiangtu Zhongguo*) in both English and Chinese, but he was not influenced by the English translation. Instead, he directly quoted the original phrase from Fei Xiaotong that 'words are the most important bridges', and applied it methodologically to his study. With regard to the matter of translation of moulüe into English, according to von Senger, both Chinese and American translators lost its 'earthboundness' when they used the English words 'strategy' or 'stratagem', because they simply replaced a Chinese character with a superficially corresponding Western word with a much narrower meaning. The pre-existing Western word does not function as a 'bridge' (Fei's term) but as an 'artificial limb'. Von Senger believes that this kind of Westernization of a Chinese term creates an illusion of mutual understanding but does not lead to a real mutual understanding.

Moreover, for von Senger, there are two approaches to translating complicated Chinese characters into English. One is directly using pinyin, such as *moulüe* or *guanxi*, but the problem is that people still need to define such foreign words. Another approach is to make a new word, just as Feuchtwang coined 'social egoism' for *chaxugeju*. Such a new vocabulary is easier to understand and to use compared with 'the differential mode of association' of Hamilton's direct translation. Therefore, von Senger coined an English word,

‘supraplanning’, for *moulüe*. This way of translating difficult Chinese characters maintains their earthboundness, namely their original touch and meaning, and can be understood and may even be of practical use in the other cultural environment. This is particularly important in practice, as we see from a Chinese saying, ‘Bite phrases and chew characters’ (*yao wen jiao zi*), literally meaning to be excessively particular about wording). As a sinologist and lawyer, von Senger himself benefited from such ‘chewing and nibbling’ on *moulüe*, which can be seen in his interpretations of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, Law of the People’s Republic of China on Chinese–Foreign Joint Ventures, and China’s policy towards the cross-strait relations between China and Taiwan, etc. Readers may find basic principles as well as useful and practical tips on understanding China’s laws and policy in von Senger’s article.

In ‘What Western social scientists can learn from the writings of Fei Xiaotong’, by Gary Hamilton, the main translator of Fei’s *From the Soil*, the author tells us that in 1984 when he first read Xiangtu Zhongguo, he was trying to understand and describe the differences between *xiao* (孝 filial piety) and *patria potestas* (家父权), which involves a comparison between traditional Chinese and Roman societies. Among many Western scholars, the most notable person to engage with such a comparison in the field was Max Weber. ‘Weber argued that patriarchalism in China was the same phenomenon, typologically, as patriarchalism in the Mediterranean basin during Antiquity.’ Hamilton sensed that Weber had made a serious semantic error when he equated them. Hamilton decided that not only did the pair of concepts *chaxugeju* and *tuantigeju* that Fei invented contain profound insights into the nature of Chinese society, but his ‘ideal–typical contrast between Chinese and Western societies also points the way to a new understanding of Western society’. Therefore, Hamilton corrected Weber’s error by observing that *patria potestas* is emblematic of a legitimating principle that empowers people to act within the bounds of their own jurisdictions, which is the same as Fei’s *tuantigeju*; whereas *xiao* identifies a doctrine that obligates people to submit to the duties of their own roles, the principle of which is the same as Fei’s *chaxugeju*. Hamilton cites as evidence a series of his own empirical studies that are supportive of his view.

Compared with many Western scholars’ comparisons between *xiao* and *patria potestas*, Hamilton’s comparative studies are obviously more convincing. However, Hamilton seems to have exaggerated the importance of *xiao* (filial piety) in the Chinese social and cultural context. Chinese parents have always embedded their expectations of their children in their names. The first character of Fei’s first name is *xiao*, which also has the meaning of ‘filial piety’. However, Fei himself never treated *xiao* as a vital term for understanding the Chinese social structure and political system. In fact, Fei made it very clear in *From the Soil* that it is a set of morals and ethics as an assurance mechanism that maintains *chaxugeju*, and *xiao* is just one of them (Fei 1985: 29–35). Furthermore, to contrast the conventional view of Western society as having ‘a rule of law’ (法治) and Chinese society as ‘a rule of man’ (人治), Fei invented another term, ‘rule of ritual’ (礼治), to describe Chinese society (48–53). The different emphasis shows that Fei’s core theories have yet to be fully understood and recognized by Western scholarship. This is perhaps why Hamilton was surprised that his huge efforts in translating Fei into English had little impact in the West.

After reading the above translated version of *From the Soil*, Stephan Feuchtwang wrote ‘Social egoism and individualism: surprises and questions from a Western anthropologist of China: reading Professor Fei Xiaotong’s contrast between China and the West’. This paper was initially written for a conference celebrating the 70th anniversary of the beginning of Fei Xiaotong’s academic career and the 20th anniversary of the Institute of Sociology and Anthropology at Peking University in 2005. It could never have existed in a world if there were no Chinese social scientific ritual to form a part of its methodology. And it could not be brought into mainstream academic discourse in the English-speaking world without JCGCP as a platform.

In this article, Feuchtwang translated Fei Xiaotong’s pair of concepts *chaxugeju* and *tuantigeju* as ‘social egoism’ and ‘corporatism’, respectively, thus enabling readers from the English-speaking world to place them within their own knowledge framework. Feuchtwang also made some comparative case studies, such as models of Fei Xiaotong vs Freedman, corporate group vs small lineage, Sage vs God, consensual power and what follows, changes in the study of kinship and the emotional family in China.

In addition, Feuchtwang highlights the importance of *From the Soil* by linking related issues to its subtitle, ‘The Foundation of Chinese Society’. This can be seen from some of his thought-provoking questions, for example:

If the Western countries moved from hierarchies of estates to individualist democracies under the same God, through republican revolutions, what happened to the status differentiation hierarchy of social persons after the republican revolutions in China? How was the social person the basis of a transformed Chinese pol-

itics and society? And: What was the effect in China of importing some of the ideals and politics of Western democracy and individualism?

Feuchtwang's translation of *chaxugeju* as social egoism was regarded by von Senger as a fine example of translating a difficult Chinese term into English. In his dialogue with me, Hamilton comments that translating *chaxugeju* as social egoism does not get at the interactional dimensions of Fei's concept. I agree with this point. According to Kerry Brown in a seminar for students of the MSc China in Comparative Perspective at LSE in 2012, Hamilton's translation of *From the Soil* and the concept of *chaxugeju* helped him to apply the Chinese characteristic network to an analysis of relationships among CPC senior party members, which distinguished his work (Hutton & Brown 2009) from others' on studies of the Community Party of China.

Understanding China's social sciences and its transcultural experiences in the process of the globalization of knowledge

In addition to the main articles, we introduce different forms of writing to focus on the main theme of this issue. This is the creation of vocabularies of social sciences from China in comparative perspective and the exploration of the structure of Chinese society and its operational mechanism in a global context.

I would like to bring readers' attention to the first review essay: 'Globalized Knowledge Flows and Chinese Social Theory' by Martin Albrow. The book that he introduces is called *Knowledge Flows and Chinese Social Theory*, by Xiaoying Qi (Routledge 2014). According to Albrow, 'A great virtue of this book lies in demonstrating the worth of a multiplicity of methods for disentangling the transcultural potential of concepts from their cultural roots. The author brings an impressively equipped toolbox to her chosen task, to show how "Western or metropolitan social theory might be reconstituted through the incorporation of particular relevant Chinese concepts" (7).' This 'book offers three examples for the incorporation of Chinese concepts into mainstream social theory. The first is one that has already been received in the West extensively, namely face (*lian* 脸 and *mianzi* 面子). The second explains how *xin* (心 heart/mind) transcends the Western dichotomy of reason and emotion. The third develops a concept of "paradoxical integration" (*xiangfan xianghe* 相反相和 or *xiangfan yiti* 相反一体) derived from the classic Daoist text *Daodejing*.'

I now return to related work on and from Fei Xiaotong. This issue publishes a version of the dialogue between Gary Hamilton and Xiangqun Chang, organized by an editor of the China Reading Weekly, China, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Fei Xiaotong in 2010. In this dialogue, we discussed some reviews of *From the Soil*. One reviewer thought it was a waste of time to translate Fei's book, published in 1947, in the 1990s. It may therefore seem to some that it would be even more of a waste of time for us to spend a few issues discussing this in the 21st century. In the Editorial of the founding issue, I noted that one of JCGCP's characteristics is to move through time and space. Some articles that were published in JCGCP had been published in China a few years earlier, but had never been published in the West; yet they 'have wide-ranging significance: for the development of social science for those who come from a non-metropolitan society; also how knowledge may be attained in a globalizing world.'

Although eight of Fei Xiaotong's books²⁸ have been published in English, this is still less than one third of his total oeuvre, and, needless to say, three of them were published by a Chinese publisher. Two books that were republished by the University of Chicago Press had little impact on Western academia. In the dialogue, Chang explained that Fei Xiaotong wrote prolifically in the last 15 years of his life, concerning himself mostly with theory. Can we truly judge Fei's contribution without reading most of his work? Besides, even if readers in the West read Fei's English publications, how could they be sure they fully understood his work? Hamilton himself, who translated Fei's *From the Soil*, still overlooked one of the key points that Fei made about the assurance mechanism of *chaxugeju*. I include this example here not by any means as a criticism of Hamilton's scholarship, but to show how difficult it is to translate social science concepts and bring Chinese work to the West. That translation is central to the mission of JCGCP, CCPN Global and their parent Global China Academy (GCA).

Furthermore, when the 'China model' was very topical after Joshua Cooper Ramo published *Beijing Consensus* in 2004, in both Chinese and Western discourse few works were able to link Fei Xiaotong's various models²⁹ with examining China's development model comprehensively and forging better understandings of its party policy or Chinese society and relationships with the rest of the world. This indicates that Chinese

²⁸ See the eight books, cited in chronological order, in the References list. Note that Fei Xiaotong's publications appeared with four names: Fei Hsiao-Tung (Wade-Giles system), Fei Xiaotong (modern Chinese pinyin), 費孝通 (traditional Chinese characters), and 费孝通 (simplified Chinese characters).

²⁹ e.g. the Southern Jiangsu Model, the Wenzhou Model or the Pearl River Model (Chang 2014: 7-13).

scholars also need to find ways to participate in the global discourse, especially as it relates to China. JCGCP stitches related work from the past to the present, inside and outside China, and hopes to help readers to better understand China in the global context by introducing and interpreting the theoretical and methodological implications of Fei's work.

In her comments on the above-mentioned dialogue on Fei Xiaotong's contributions, Bettina Gransow said that she liked Hamilton's English version of *From the Soil*, as it made it much easier for her to discuss the 'Fei Xiaotong complex' in a class with students. Gransow senses the linkage between *chaxugeju* and *tuantigeju* and Fei's idea of the 'pattern of pluralist unity'. She pointed out the necessity of framing 'the entanglement of cultures in a dynamic pattern from a global perspective that takes into account that more and more people are living out of context (as Clifford Geertz once put it).'

Methodologically, the pros and cons of studying one's own native society have been of concern to Chinese scholars for decades. Gransow provides her answer to the question about the intrinsic advantages of studying one's own society. She makes it clear that Fei Xiaotong and his teacher Wu Wenzao at Peking University were aware of the fact that, in their fieldwork, they cared about and could affect the living conditions of their subjects, and that this was an intrinsic aspect of the work. Western scholars have not generally considered this extra dimension of Fei's work. But for Gransow,

Fei's study represented an advance not only by virtue of examining a rural village (as part of a national context) as opposed to tribal societies, but also because it surely incorporated precisely the proximity between researcher and 'researchee' that Malinowski himself had never been able to generate in his own field research. Given his cultural distance to the 'natives' that formed his object of study, the method of participatory observation that he developed ran up against an insurmountable barrier.

In my dialogue with Hamilton, I revealed my understandings from reading Fei's completed work (2009). In the last two papers of his life, Fei repeatedly stressed that the order of Chinese civilization is based on *li*-centred Confucian culture. Fei believed this philosophy of individual self-discipline promoted good social order.

This issue publishes two book reviews relating to *li*, both by YU Hua. These books are *Ritual and Defiance* (Neville 2008) and *The Interweaving of Rituals* (Standaert 2008). In the first review, Yu points out that 'Neville understands Xunzi's concept of ritual as conventional signs that lie along a broad spectrum, almost permeating every sphere of social, political and private life.' Yu agrees with the statement that ritual (*li*) is the determinate fabric of Chinese culture and, further, it defines social political order (Hall & Ames 1998). From a practical perspective, Yu found Neville's critical interpretation of the war launched by some American Christians on Muslim nations to be based on their material interests, so he sought Confucius' ritual and its embedded humane values as a possible solution:

Good rituals make civilized life possible. Without good rituals, no matter what the intent or how good the will of people with different interests, civilized life is impossible.

YU Hua's second book review on funerals, in the cultural exchange between China and Europe, resonates with Shuo Yu's article on transcultural generativity in China–Europe encounters. In the book review, YU reports that Standaert explores the integration, controversy, hybridization and amalgamation of different cultures by presenting missionaries' and Chinese converts' texts on death rituals.

The author first weaves two pieces of 'solid-coloured' cloth by sketching out the funeral in China and Europe respectively before the two cultures' encounter. In Chapter One, he elaborates on the orthodox Confucian death ritual and the popular practice that integrated Buddhists and Taoists, presenting the Chinese death rites as a piece of cloth that has already been interwoven with a warp and weft of Buddhism and Daoism.

If readers are interested in details, I suggest they read the original work by Standaert. I would like to add that, in his *Introduction to Death Ritual in Late Imperial and Modern China* (Watson & Rawski 1988), Watson argues that the 'Chinese state had no effective means of controlling beliefs regarding the afterlife' (p. 11). My book on *Guanxi or li shang wanglai* backs up the idea that the death ritual and other kinds of rituals (*li*) are a key to understanding how Chinese society operates.

The above question was asked by Watson in the days before the June 4th Event in 1989³⁰, in 'studies of Chinese funerals' (Watson 1988:3). Since then, socialist regimes in the USSR and Eastern Europe fell

³⁰ The English version of my book failed to be published in mainland China in 2009 because it mentioned the 'June 4th Event'.

from power like dominoes whilst the Chinese government steadfastly stood its ground under economic sanctions by many major Western countries. The question of ‘What holds Chinese society together?’ was raised again in the context of the economy, international relations and people interested in China and Chinese studies. The study of rural Chinese people’s social support arrangements and *lishang-wanglai* reflected the above question from a different angle.’ (Chang 2010: 539)

After conversations with many Chinese editors at the publishing house, I learnt that it was not just the ‘June 4th Event’ that cannot be mentioned. There was a fear of not understanding what I wrote in the entire English version, even when there was a Chinese version as a reference. There was also the matter of lack of linguistic ability, because they said that they knew how to correct my Chinese version but were unable to do English corrections in the same manner.

Finally, I move on to the matter of *Chinese for Social Sciences* (CSS) which is built upon JCGCP and other related material. We have four groups of readers in terms of languages: English readers, Chinese readers, professionals in China or outside China who want to gain comprehensive understandings of the same issue through checking dual languages, and non-Chinese who want to learn Chinese and Chinese who want to learn English in the context of social scientific studies on China. CSS consists of two sessions: reading and translation. They are written in Chinese by experienced linguists who have taught related courses in UK higher educational institutions.

The reading session includes intermediate and advanced levels. Apart from reading material, each piece contains some terms and phrases in Chinese with English explanations. The contents are derived from the same issue focusing on the same theme. For example, both ‘Ripples and Straws’ (intermediate level) by Lik Suen and ‘A Chinese Map and a Raphael Fresco’ (advanced level) by Lianyi Song are adapted from the article ‘What Western social scientists can learn from the writings of Fei Xiaotong’ by Gary Hamilton. The material and questions are a helpful aid for reading and understanding the original article.

The translation session includes Chinese to English and English to Chinese. Certain English sentences or small paragraphs are provided as samples for analysis. ‘Translation of Philosophy and Philosophy of Translation: Social Science Translation’ (by Dongning Feng) is based on two book reviews. According to Feng, Confucius’ *ren* is commonly translated as ‘humaneness’ and ‘good’. The ‘good’ is similar to Plato’s ‘idea of the good’ or ‘form of the good’, but it is different from Western philosophical usage, which is an abstract concept, whereas *ren* has a clear meaning. For Feng, *ren* can be translated into English thus:

kindness, benevolence, goodness, compassion, social conscience, charity, charitableness, humanity, philanthropism, generosity, magnanimity, liberality, beneficence. However, none of these could grasp the elements of *ren* in the following ways, such as 孝 (filial piety), 悌 (respect for elder brothers), 忠 (loyalty), 恕 (sympathy), 礼 (ritual / etiquette), 知 (knowledge), 勇 (gallantry), 恭 (humility), 宽 (generosity), 信 (honesty), 敏 (diligence), 惠 (charity) and so on.

This example shows how difficult it can be to properly convey the meaning of a single Chinese character to English speakers. *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP) provides a space in which to make intellectual bricks with words, vocabularies, ideas... to build a palace of human knowledge wherein global issues can be tackled with the aim of building a harmonious, mutually understanding global society.

To conclude: on the one hand, the *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP) produces high-quality academic and intellectual products, including articles and book reviews and other publications; on the other hand, it works with CCPN Global and GCA, which encourages interdisciplinary, inter-institutional, transnational and comparative approaches, and facilitates collaborative studies on China in its Asian and global contexts. The results of our research and any consequent policy outcomes will feed back into our publications as global public goods, to serve the global academic community and make the benefits available to society worldwide.

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Examples of topics and themes for *JCGCP*

The coverage of *JCGCP* is very broad. For your reference, we list 30 themes below. Most of them were initiated by Professor Stephan Feuchtwang in 2006 as the core of the MSc course in China in Comparative Perspective, LSE. The list has been updated over the last 10 years:

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Honorary Editor: Stephan Feuchtwang
Editors: Xiangqun Chang
Published annually since 2016
Volume: 2
Language: English
London: Global Century Press
ISSN 2633-9544 (print)
ISSN 2633-9552 (online)
ISBN 978-1-910334-52-2
<https://doi.org/10.24103/JCGCP2.2016>
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.en>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP)



Honorary Editor: Stephan Feuchtwang
Editors: Xiangqun Chang
Published annually since 2017
Volume: 3
Language: English
London: Global Century Press
ISSN 2633-9544 (print)
ISSN 2633-9552 (online)
ISBN 978-1-910334-53-9
<https://doi.org/10.24103/JCGCP3.2017>
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.en>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP)



Honorary Editor: Stephan Feuchtwang
Editors: Xiangqun Chang
Published annually since 2018
Volume: 4
Language: English
London: Global Century Press
ISSN 2633-9544 (print)
ISSN 2633-9552 (online)
ISBN 978-1-910334-54-6
<https://doi.org/10.24103/JCGCP4.2018>
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.en>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP)



Honorary Editor: Stephan Feuchtwang
Editors: Xiangqun Chang
Published annually since 2019
Volume: 5
Language: English
London: Global Century Press
ISSN 2633-9544 (print)
ISSN 2633-9552 (online)
ISBN 978-1-910334-55-3
<https://doi.org/10.24103/JCGCP5.2019>
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.en>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP)



Honorary Editor: Stephan Feuchtwang
Editors: Xiangqun Chang
Published annually since 2020
Volume: 6
Language: English
London: Global Century Press
ISSN 2633-9544 (print)
ISSN 2633-9552 (online)
ISBN 978-1-910334-56-0
<https://doi.org/10.24103/JCGCP6.2020>
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.en>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

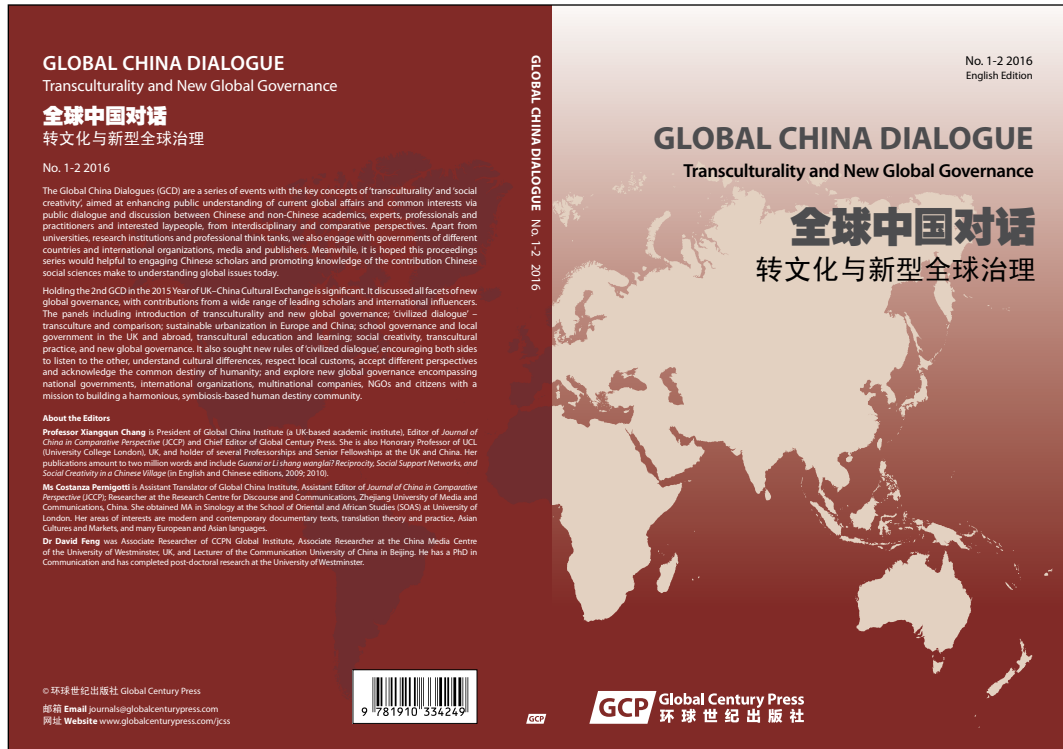
Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP)



Honorary Editor: Stephan Feuchtwang
Editors: Xiangqun Chang
Published annually since 2021
Volume: 7
Language: English
London: Global Century Press
ISSN 2633-9544 (print)
ISSN 2633-9552 (online)
ISBN 978-1-910334-57-7
<https://doi.org/10.24103/JCGCP7.2021>
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.en>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

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The *Global China Dialogue Proceedings* (GCDP) series collects the contents of each Global China Dialogue conference, as far as is it possible to do, including texts from every session of the talks from chairs and discussants, speakers' speeches, and Q & A sessions. It also includes photos of every panel, the participants in the dialogue sessions, Q & A, discussion, and networking during breaks. It is hoped that this combination of pictures and text can preserve the dynamic dialogue intact for the reference of interested readers who cannot attend the conferences.

About the editors

Professor Xiangqun Chang is President of Global China Institute (a UK-based academic institute), Editor of *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* (JCCP) and Chief Editor of Global Century Press. She is also Honorary Professor of UCL (University College London), UK, and holder of several Professorships and Senior Fellowships at the UK and China. Her publications amount to two million words and include *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai? Reciprocity, Social Support Networks*, and *Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* (in English and Chinese editions, 2009; 2010).

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Dr David Feng was Associate Researcher of CCPN Global Institute, Associate Researcher at the China Media Centre of the University of Westminster, UK, and Lecturer of the Communication University of China in Beijing. He has a PhD in Communication and has completed post-doctoral research at the University of Westminster.

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Professor Kerry Brown, Director of the Lau China Institute, King's College London, UK

Dr Colin Bradford, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, USA

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Proceedings series: *Global China Dialogue*

Series Designer: Martin Albrow; Series Editor: Xiangqun Chang

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Editors: Xiangqun Chang and Costanza Pernigotti

Volume: 1 and 2

Language: English and Chinese

London: Global Century Press (2016)

ISBN 978-1-910334-32-4 (English)

ISBN 978-1-910334-33-1 (Chinese)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp1.2.en.2016> (English)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp1.2.cn.2016> (Chinese)

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Editors: Xiangqun Chang, QIAN Yufang
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Volume: 3

Language: English and Chinese

London: Global Century Press (2017)

ISBN 978-1-910334-46-1 (English)

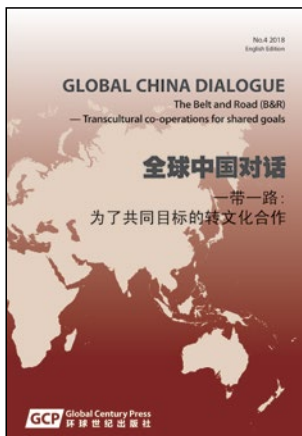
ISBN 978-1-910334-45-4 (Chinese)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp3.en.2017> (English)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp3.cn.2017> (Chinese)

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Editors: Xiangqun Chang and Costanza Pernigotti

Volume: 4

Language: English and Chinese

London: Global Century Press (2018)

ISBN 978-1-910334-60-7 (English)

ISBN 978-1-910334-61-4 (Chinese)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp4.en.2018> (English)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp4.cn.2018> (Chinese)

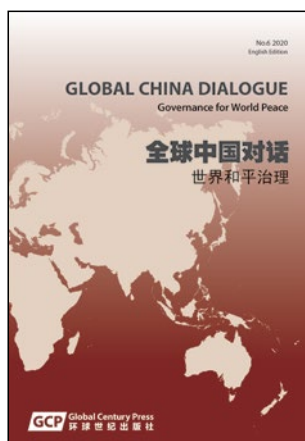
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Editor: Xiangqun Chang
Volume: 5
Language: English and Chinese
London: Global Century Press (2019)
ISBN 978-1-910334-64-5 (English)
ISBN 978-1-910334-65-2 (Chinese)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp5.en.2019> (English)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp5.cn.2019> (Chinese)
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Editors: Xiangqun Chang and RUAN Ji
Volume: 6
Language: English and Chinese
London: Global Century Press (2020)
ISBN 978-1-910334-78-2 (English)
ISBN 978-1-910334-79-9 (Chinese)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp6.en.2020> (English)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp6.cn.2020> (Chinese)
www.globalcenturypress.com/gcdp

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Editors: Xiangqun Chang and YANG Bo
Volume: 7
Language: English and Chinese
London: Global Century Press (2022)
ISBN 978-1-910334-92-8 (English)
ISBN 978-1-910334-93-5 (Chinese)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp7.en.2022> (English)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp7.cn.2022> (Chinese)
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X Launching Global China Academy (GCA)

Global China Academy (GCA, formerly CCPN Global and Global China Institute) is a UK-based independent worldwide fellowship that encourages comprehensive studies on China in the social sciences and humanities. Taking language-based comparative and global perspectives, it aims to add to the sum of human knowledge. It also encourages participation in global society building and governance. All of this is achieved through the dissemination of academic research, knowledge transfer, social consultancy and public engagement.

GCA is registering as a UK Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). Its governance structure consists of a Board of Trustees, who have legal responsibilities to run the organisation in accordance with charity law and responsible for monitoring the risk and for taking the lead in implementing appropriate action if the risk should actually occur.

The GCA owns a subsidiary trading company, Global Century Press (GCP, see section IX). GCP carries the GCA's academic mission which is reflected in its publications of academic journals and book series. GCA's social mission is demonstrated through the Global China Dialogue series.

GCA Board of Trustees

- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China
- Dr CHENG Yuan, Country Head of Russell Reynolds Associates Greater China; A member of the Board & CEO Advisory Practice and Financial Services Sector, Russell Reynolds Associates
- Dr Thomas Clarke, Principal Teaching Fellow, Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Imperial College London
- Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of GCA Board of Trustees; President of Global Century Press; former Deputy Mayor of the London Borough of Enfield (Chair of GCA Board of Trustees)
- Mr Charles Grant, Director of Centre for European Reform; Formerly Senior Editor of *The Economist* and a Director and Trustee of the British Council

Global China Academy Council

Global China Academy Council, composed of prominent individuals who have a clear interest in the study of China in a global context. The Council will play a key role in the Academy, as it will not only advise and guide the GCA as it moves towards its next phase of development and beyond, but will also be active in a range of ways, including the recruitment of new Fellows, contribution of articles to our journals, recommendation and submission of books for publication by GCP, recommendation of themes and speakers for our Global China Dialogue series (GCDs), and an active involvement in raising the GCA's profile.

Chairs

- Tony McEnery, (Lancaster University and AcSS), Chair
- LI Qiang (Tsinghua University), Chinese Chair
- LI Wei (IOE of University College London), Non-Executive Chair
- ZHANG Xiaodong (Agile Think Tank and Nanjing University of Finance & Economics), Chinese Non-Executive Chair

Presidents

- Xiangqun Chang (Global China Academy), President
- XIE Lizhong (Peking University), Chinese President
- Peter Schroeder (University College London), Vice-President (Fellowship)
- Julia C Strauss (SOAS, University of London), Vice-President (Publications)
- Carsten Herrmann-Pillath (Erfurt University), Vice-President (European engagement)

Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and Members

- Ingrid Cranfield (Global China Academy, Global Century Press), Honorary Secretary
- Thomas Clarke (Imperial College London), Treasurer
- Boyi Li (The London School of Economics and Political Science), Member (Events)
- Qing Cao (Durham University), Member (Publications)
- Yan Wu (Swansea University), Member (Media)

Past Honorary President (after 10th December, 2021)

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Emeritus Professor of University Cardiff; non-resident Senior Fellow at the Käte Hamburger Center for Advanced Studies “Law as Culture”, Bonn University; Former President of the British Sociological Association (BSA)

GCA Fellows are distinguished scholars and academics whose expertise and knowledge will provide GCA with access to the best possible advice and guidance. They will also be able to contribute their work to the GCP’s publications and GCD series forum. Currently, we are developing the Nomination Guidelines that we will be using in the near future.

Founding Fellows (in alphabetical order)

- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK
- Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany; Vice-President of GCA
- Professor LI Qiang, Former Dean of Faculty of Social Science, Tsinghua University; Former President of Chinese Sociological Association, China; Chinese chair of GCA Council
- Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of Institute of Education, UCL; Non-Executive Chair of GCA Council, UK
- Professor Tony McEnery, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University, UK; Chair of GCA Council
- Professor Peter Schroeder, Professor of the History of Political Thought, Dept of History, Faculty of S&HS, UCL, UK; Vice-President of GCA
- Professor Shigeto Sonoda, Professor of sociology and Asian studies of the Interfaculty Initiative for Information Studies and Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of Tokyo, Japan
- Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the *China Quarterly*; Vice-President of GCA, UK
- Professor XIE Lizhong, Director of Centre for Social Theory, Peking University; President of Association of Social Theory Studies of China; Chinese President of GCA

Life Fellows (in alphabetical order)

- Professor BING Zheng (郟正), Former vice President of Jilin University; Vice President of Chinese Sociological Association, China
- Professor Paul Chilton, Professor Emeritus, Department of Linguistics and English Language, Lancaster University, UK
- Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor and Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK
- Professor Prasenjit Duara, Distinguished Professor and the Oscar Tang Chair of East Asian Studies, Duke University, USA
- Professor Stephan Feuchtwang, Emeritus Professor of Department of Anthropology, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor GU Yueguo (顾曰国), Emeritus Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Chief Expert of the Key Laboratory of Artificial Intelligence and Human Language, Beijing Foreign Studies University

- Professor Kwang-Kuo Hwang (黃光國), Emeritus Professor of Personality and Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
- Professor Maria H.A. Jaschok, Senior Research Associate of the Contemporary China Studies in OSGA, University of Oxford; Visiting Professor at King's College London, (2019-21), UK
- Professor KOMAI Hiroshi, a Japanese sociologist and Emeritus Professor, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
- Professor Manoranjan Mohanty, Emeritus Professor of Council for Social Development, Former Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Editor of *Social Change*, India
- Professor David Parkin FBA, Emeritus Professor, Fellow All Souls College, Former Head Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, University of Oxford. Honorary Professorial Fellow, School of Oriental and African Studies, London University.
- Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director of the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), France
- Professor Charles Sampford, Foundation Dean of Law and Research Professor in Ethics, Griffith University; Director, IEGL, The Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law, the initiative of the United Nations University, Australia
- Professor Bettina Gransow-van Treeck, Institute of East Asian Studies, Graduate School of East Asian Studies, Free University of Berlin, Germany
- Professor Wolfgang Teubert, Emeritus Professor of Department of English Language and Linguistics, University of Birmingham; founding editor of International Journal of Corpus Linguistics, UK
- Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity (2009-2021), Max Planck Institute, Germany
- Professor Chenggang Xu, Honorary Professor, University of Hong Kong; Visiting Professor, Imperial College and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor ZHU Guanglei (朱光磊), Vice-President of Nankai University; Vice-President of the Chinese Association of Political Science, China

Fellowship benefits

- Subscribe to one of our journals with a 50% discount
- Purchase five books or journals with a 50% discount
- Receive five journal articles or book chapters free
- Receive two hard copies of GCP publications (one journal and one book) on request
- Free consultancy to assist in producing a high-quality book to be published by Global Century Press in various publishing options for Chinese Fellows
- Arranging entry to any site in China for fieldwork or a field visit on request for non-Chinese Fellows
- A chance to be promoted as the top 100 world social scientists on China with a GCP collection
- Free registration at the Global China Dialogue series (GCDs)
- Free accommodation including family for one week at the GCA guesthouse in northwest London, covering:
 - staying in one of five self-contained studios and two en-suit rooms
 - being met at and seen off from an airport or a station in or around London
 - Free one-day London Travelcard, which could include a visit to the British Library (22 minutes by train to King's Cross or about 35 minutes to Euston by local Underground stations)
 - Being collected or dropped off at nearby Underground stations for a visit to London
 - Using the GCA library, which has 6,000 books on China, comparative studies on China, global studies and social sciences and humanities
 - An accompanied walk in an Ice Age oak wood (a few minutes' walk from the guesthouse)
 - A free round of golf and a meal at the club house (a few minutes' walk from the guesthouse), followed by the opportunity to relax in a single-person-sized jacuzzi, massage chair or infrared sauna at the guesthouse

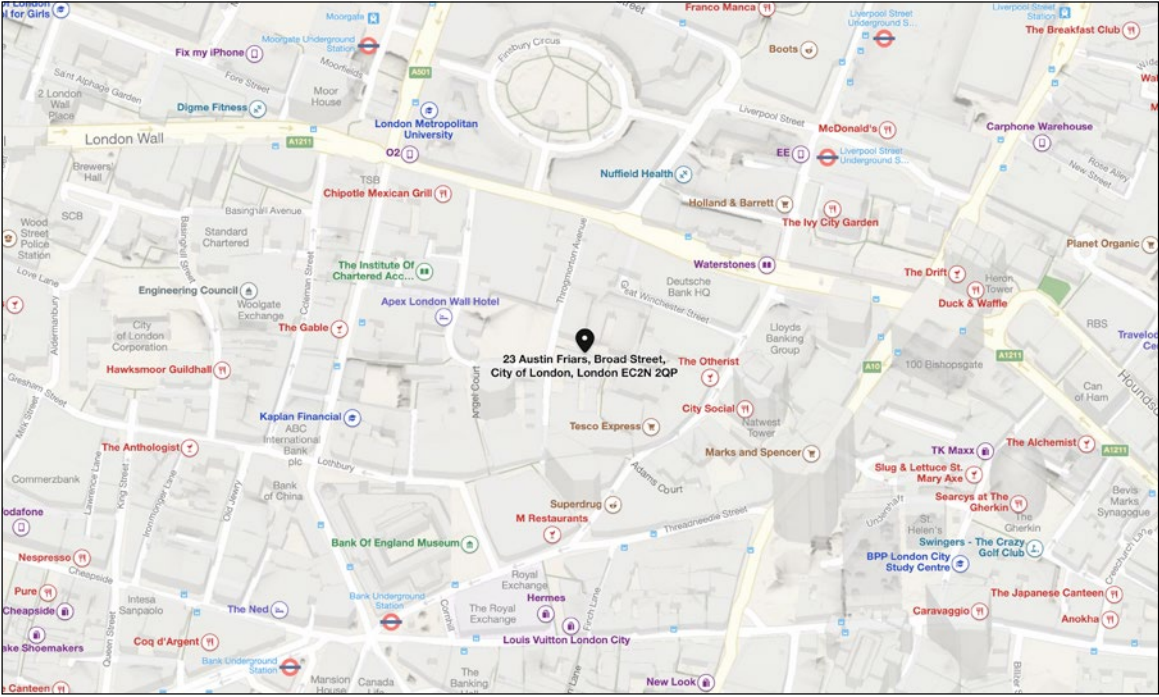
Contact us

We are always ready to help and there are many ways to contact us. You may visit us, drop us a line via our website, give us a call, or send an email.

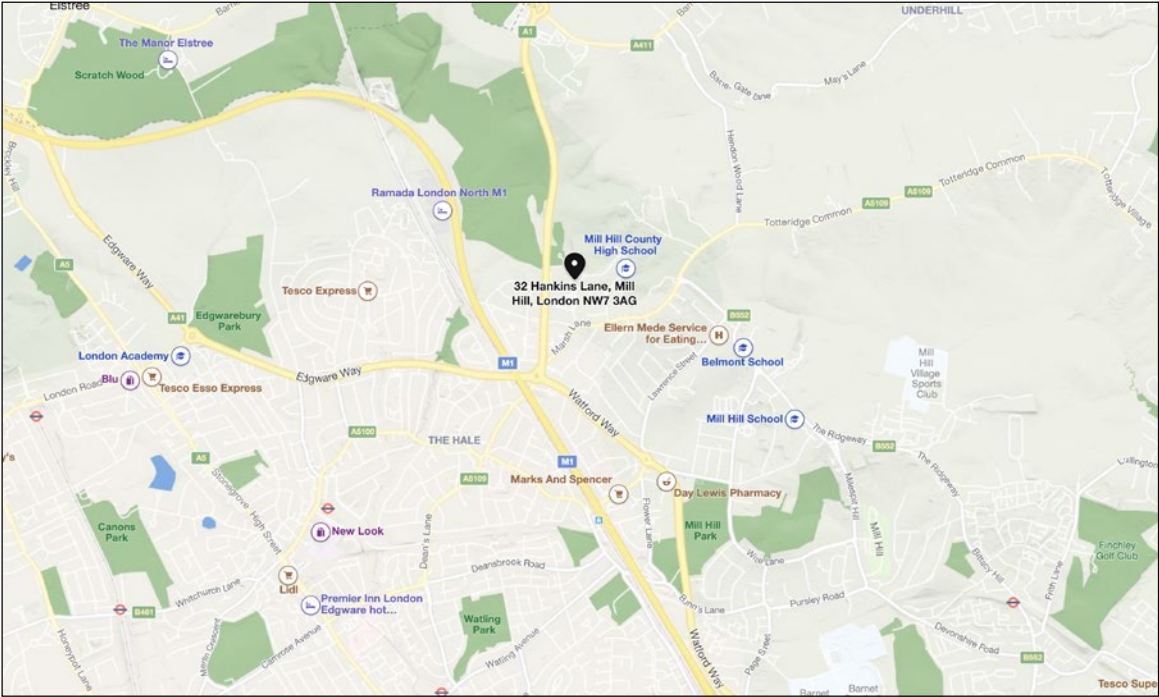
Telephone: (+44) 20 8906 8798
Email: info@gca-uk.org
Website: <https://gca-uk.org/contact>

We will be available on LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook shortly.

Address (Office): 23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK



Address (Library): 32 Hankins Lane, London NW7 3AG, UK



XI Essential Information, Registration and Contacts

I. Essential information

1. To ensure the smooth running of the conference, all delegates are required to abide by the conference schedule and regulations.
2. During the event, press conferences are not allowed to take place at the venue of the conference without permission from the Conference Programme Committee. Neither can books and leaflets or any other products be sold or distributed without seeking prior permission from the organizers.
3. The conference is taking place in central London. Please travel with care. Keep yourself and your belongings safe.
4. Throughout the conference, please switch off your mobile phone or set it to vibrate only to avoid causing any disturbance.
5. The programme is very full. We will have to maintain very strict time discipline to allow everyone their allotted time, including Q & A slots.
6. Languages are English and Chinese. Although we do not provide simultaneous or consecutive interpretations, we do provide interpreters for consecutive interpretations at Q & A sessions, and PowerPoint presentations with texts and captions of images in both English and Chinese.
7. Disclaimer: the speakers, topics and times are correct at the time of publishing. However, in the event of unforeseen circumstances, the organizers reserve the right to alter or delete items from the conference programme.
8. All the hospitality, registration, book stands, etc., will take place in the Entrance Hall and the Gallery.
9. All the journals and books on our stalls are for DISPLAY only. Please do not remove any copies. We are not selling journals or books at the event, but order forms will be available, and you are welcome to take as many as you need.
10. Before and after you arrive in London, if you need any help, please contact either Professor Xiangqun Chang 07910 716068 or Dr Boyi Li 07867380271.

II. Registration

Fees

- 1) Free: <https://gca-uk.org/event-registration-free>
 - 3 tickets each for organizers, supporters and sponsors (please specify which you represent)
 - Volunteers who provide substantial assistance to organizing and running the GCD VII
- 2) £200: <https://gca-uk.org/event-registration-200>

Deadline: 30th November 2021

III. Contacts

Contact: Mr Hugo Tai and Ms LI Xia

Phone: +44 20 8906 8798

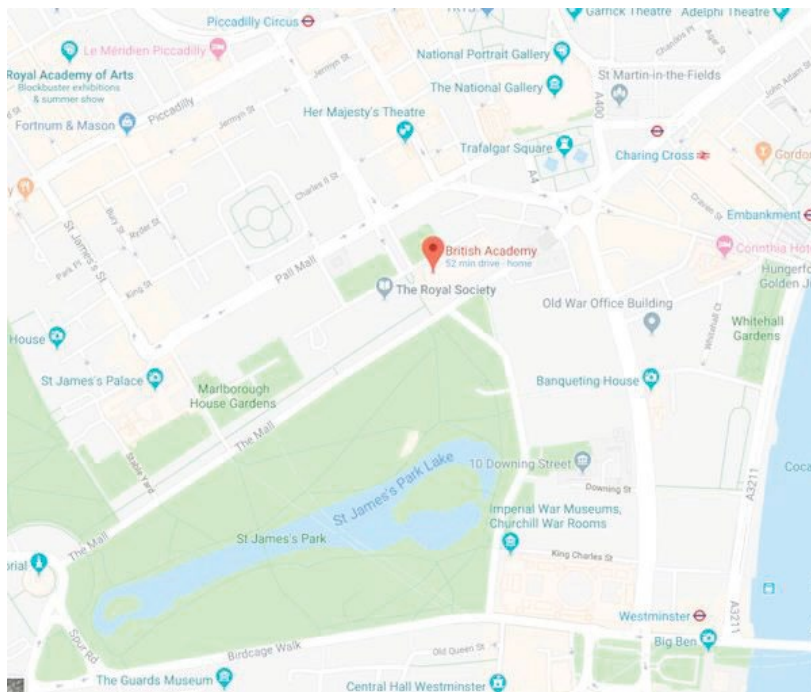
Email: dialogue@gca-uk.org

Website: <http://gca-uk.org/dialogue>

Eventbrite: [tbc](#)

XII Venue and Map

Global China Dialogue VII



Time: 8:30-22:00
10 December 2021

Venue:

The Wolfson Auditorium
The British Academy
10-11 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1Y 5AH

Tube:

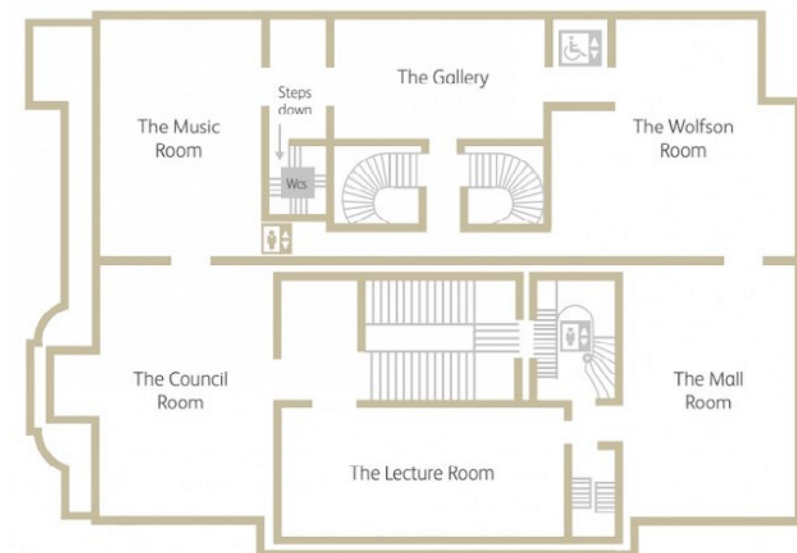
- 1) Charing Cross
(Cockspur Street exit)
- 2) Piccadilly Circus
(Lower Regent Street exit)

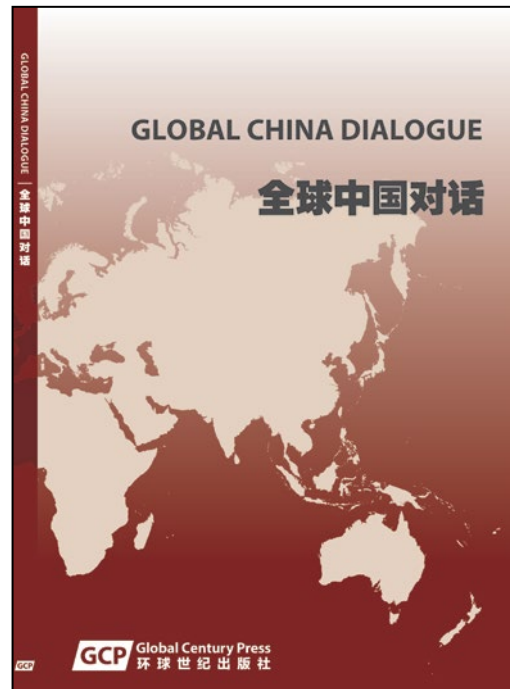
Buses:

Piccadilly Circus
Lower Regent Street
Haymarket
Trafalgar Square

Plan of the first floor, the British Academy

<https://10-11cht.com/rooms>





The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs) forum were conceived in 2014 as a series of seven annual events that would ideally culminate in proposals for the reform of global governance.

The 7th Global China Dialogue (GCD VII), with the theme 'Reforming Global Governance', will be held on 10th December 2021. This is the planned culmination of a series that began in 2014 with the aim of bringing together scholars and practitioners from China and the rest of the world to exchange their insights into the problems that challenge human existence on our planet today. Our aim is to yield proposals for the reform of global governance based on these insights.

We consider global governance in the broadest sense to cover the worldwide ordering of society to enable the peoples of the world to meet existential challenges, and to give the chance for human beings everywhere to lead fulfilling lives. China's 'community of a shared future for mankind' also provided the world with a similar vision. Our panels of discussants from China and other countries will be invited to examine four areas of strategic significance for realizing these or, indeed, any visions for the governance of human society at this time of crisis.

GCD 7 consists of four sessions.

- Transformations: Society and Environment
- Digital Security and Geopolitics.
- Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Reforming the Institutions

The launch of Global China Academy (GCA), as well as the launch of a new book and two journals, will take place at the 7th Global China Dialogue. The Academy's academic mission is reflected in its academic journals and book series that are published by Global Century Press (GCP), and its social mission is demonstrated through the Global China Dialogue series.

自2014年以来，遵循全球中国对话论坛创办之初的愿景，我们成功地举办了五届对话，为进入全球治理改革的高潮奠定了基础。

主题为"全球治理改革"的第七届全球中国对话将于2021年12月10日在英国学术院举行。这是创办于2014年的规划中的系列对话的高潮，旨在汇集来自中国和世界其他地区的学者和从业者，就当今地球上挑战人类生存的问题交流各自的见解。根据这些见解我们将提出全球治理改革的建议。

我们认为，全球治理涵盖全球社会秩序，从最广义上讲，使世界各国人民能够应对生存挑战，并给世界各地的人类带来过上充实生活的机会。中国的"人类命运共同体"的倡议也为世界提供了类似的愿景。我们邀请来自中国和其他国家的嘉宾参与四个板块的讨论，探讨在危机时刻如何实现对人类社会这些具有战略意义及其相关领域的治理。

第七届全球中国对话由四个版块构成：

- 转型：社会与环境
- 数字安全和地缘政治
- 个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作
- 机构改革

全球中国学术院创院和新书及新刊创刊将在第七届全球中国对话中举办。全球中国学术院的学术使命主要体现在环球世纪出版社出版的学术期刊和系列丛中；其社会使命体现在全球中国系列论坛中。