



Yale-China

REVIEW

AUTUMN 2006

Welcome

From the Executive Director

This fall has brought a number of wonderful events that we highlight in this issue of the *Yale-China Review*: a significant expansion of the Yale-China Scholarship Program, the formal inauguration of our new Teaching Fellows Program in Xiuning, Anhui, and jubilant centennial celebrations at Xiangya Hospital and Yali Middle School, both of which were founded by Yale-China a century ago and remain vital institutions today.

An event as rare and momentous as a centennial celebration serves to remind us that the work of individuals, and individual generations, can have consequences far beyond what we can imagine. This

provides a useful perspective as we consider one of the most promising – but also most challenging – developments in contemporary Chinese society, namely the movement of pioneering individuals and organizations to strengthen China's non-profit sector.

Finally, we feature in this issue some of the extraordinary individuals we have welcomed into the Yale-China community this year as Fellows and trustees. Our organization has been immeasurably enriched by the insights, creativity, and commitment of each generation, and this one will be no exception.

—Nancy E. Chapman

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Yale-China Scholarship Program supporter Mr. Chung Kin-kwok (second from left) and Yale-China Associate Director Wangsheng Li (left) share conversation with two recipients of Yale-China scholarships at Hunan University, Changsha.

YALE-CHINA SCHOLARSHIP BENEFITS OVER 1,000 STUDENTS

The newly expanded Yale-China Scholarship Program will support 1,070 students this year, thanks to the generous support of the Hong Kong-based Chung Kin-kwok Education Foundation and an anonymous donor. The Chung Kin-kwok Education Foundation has pledged support for scholarships for low-income, academically outstanding students at Central South University, including its Xiangya School of Medicine, and at Hunan University over the next five years.

In October, at a ceremony at Hunan University, Yale-China scholarships were awarded to 400 students. At the Xiangya School of Medicine, 304 students were scholarship recipients. In December, in a ceremony at Central South University, 366 undergraduate students from non-medical departments will receive scholarship awards.

The Yale-China Scholarship Program was first established in 2003 at Xiangya School of Medicine with the support of an anonymous donor who continues to support the program, and has since received generous support from Matt and Alice Easter. The original scholarship program has already enabled nearly 800 medical and nursing students to complete their undergraduate education and will continue to support hundreds of financially needy Xiangya students over the coming eight years.

The Yale-China Scholarship Program provides not only direct financial support, but also academic support services and extracurricular opportunities for the recipients, many of whom must make the transition from rural areas to life on an urban university campus. This year's scholarship recipients will have the opportunity to participate in special activities including community service projects, visits to cultural sites, and leadership training. Says Wangsheng Li, Yale-China Associate Director and China Office Director,

"The educational reform that began in China five years ago has at the same time presented opportunities and challenges for aspiring college-bound students. The gap between haves and have-nots is steadily widening in China. Students from low-income families, particularly those from rural areas, often find that tuition and the cost of living in a city are simply beyond the means of their families. They may give up the opportunity to go to college. Sometimes, the girl in the family is expected to forgo college so her brother can afford to attend school. Yale-China scholarships are unique in that they not only address this ever-widening economic gap, but also provide these deserving students with programs that enhance their university experience."

The Yale-China Scholarship Program is administered by Yale-China staff in close cooperation with the recipient institutions. A governing committee and an implementing committee comprised of Yale-China staff and university faculty, staff and students oversee the scholarship program to ensure transparency, fairness and effectiveness.



CHIA HEALTH FELLOWSHIP GROWS INTO NEW OUTREACH PROGRAM

We are pleased to announce the launch of the Chia Fellows Community Outreach Program, which will build on our Chia Health Fellowship Program by facilitating community service projects aimed at delivering health education and services to the greater Changsha community. The program, which was announced at last year's Chia Health Conference and is made possible with the support of the Chia

Family Foundation, will seek to provide health education and interventions that address unmet health needs of disadvantaged groups in the greater Changsha area. Working as volunteers outside of their professional settings, the Chia Fellows will assume leadership roles and organize other volunteers, including students, retired health care professionals, and other members of the community to work together and serve the underprivileged. The program will also aim to foster volunteerism.

Now in its eighth year, the Chia Fellowship Program has created a network of 15 program alumnae who continue to collaborate on research and public health work in their home province of Hunan. Chosen through a highly competitive selection process, Chia Fellows spend a semester at Yale, during which time they develop a public health project under the guidance of a Yale faculty mentor and Yale-China staff, and then implement the project upon their return to China.



ATTENDEES PRAISE CONFERENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH IN CHINA



The 2006 *Yale-China Health Journal* is now available free-of-charge on the Yale-China website.

The journal focuses on the topic of mental health and includes articles on Internet addiction, domestic violence, and attitudes toward informed consent.

The articles in this issue grew out of an October 2005 conference on mental health that was organized by the Yale-China Association and Xiangya School of Medicine. The conference, entitled *Mental Illness in China: Status, Needs, and Strategies*, has been hailed as an important catalyst for new work and cooperation in the field of mental health. The conference brought together prominent researchers, policy-makers, public health professionals and clinicians from across China (including Hong Kong) and the U.S. for two days in Changsha to assess the status of mental health in China in the context of the country's overall health care system and corresponding policy, legal, and social environment.

"We all share the Yale-China Association's belief that mental health deserves a lot of spotlight and attention," said Ma Hong, deputy director of the National Center for Mental Health at the China Center for Disease Control. "This is why many very promi-

nent researchers came to share their research findings at this conference. In China, this is a weak area; we have few social workers or nurse practitioners that work in this field. Hearing new ideas from the U.S. and Hong Kong gave us many great suggestions for how we can develop our country's own psychiatric nursing."

This conference also served as a platform for participants to promote awareness among policymakers of the severity of China's mental health problems, and to share successful strategies and lessons learned. Attendees also said that the cross-disciplinary environment fostered collaboration and encouraged multi-disciplinary research methods in the field.

Past editions of the *Yale-China Health Journal*, which include topics such as HIV/AIDS in China and the state of the health system in China, are available free-of-charge on the Yale-China website.



Plenary session at the October 2005 Chia Health Conference on Mental Illness in China, held at Xiangya School of Medicine.



(Left to Right) Local NGO leader shares his organization's experience with workshop participants; discussion on civil society in the U.S. and China; Dr. Kinman Chan of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and of the Institute for Civil Society at Sun Yat-sen University, right, presents a talk on CSO legal issues and government relations.

Workshop Report: Civil Society in China and the U.S.

by Nancy E. Chapman
Executive Director

Discussion among participants, both during formal sessions and over meals and cups of tea, ranged from the theoretical to the practical. How should China build a culture of philanthropic giving among wealthy individuals and businesses? How can a CSO [civil society organization] distinguish itself in the public mind from a commercial enterprise and win the trust of a citizenry unfamiliar with the nature of non-profit organizations? What is the best way to ensure integrity within an organization, and who should monitor and regulate non-profit organizations to prevent corruption and abuse?

China's dramatic economic growth continues to dominate headlines and shape international perceptions of the country's changing place in the world. Less well-known is a quieter transformation taking place in the fabric of Chinese society to expand the role of civic organizations in public life.¹

On March 19-20, Yale-China and the Institute of Sociology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences co-sponsored a comparative workshop in Beijing focused on civil society in China and the United States. A second workshop was held in Guangzhou on March 22-23 in collaboration with the recently-established Institute for Civil Society at Sun Yat-sen University. Chinese participants represented a broad spectrum of individuals and organizations active in building China's fledgling civil society sector, from university-based sociologists and anthropologists, to environmentalists, to founders of charities to assist the handicapped, to labor organizers, to student volunteers. American participants included seasoned professionals knowledgeable about the history of American non-profit organizations, philanthropy, non-profit law, management of non-profit organizations, and relations between government and non-profit organizations.

Presentations and discussions at the workshops were spirited and free-wheeling, ranging from broad topics of social development to the nitty-gritty of founding and building an effective organization and securing stable funding. While there were many areas of shared concern and experience, we American participants were more struck by the extraordinary challenges our Chinese counterparts face in carving out a legitimate, socially and politically sanctioned sphere of activity for their organizations and for the civil society sector more generally. We were also deeply impressed by the passion, commitment, and courage of these pioneers, and by the cheerful spirit of camaraderie and shared purpose evident in their interactions with one another.

¹ There are a variety of terms used to describe private, voluntary, non-profit organizations formed by citizens to address issues of private or public concern for non-commercial purposes. These include non-governmental organization (NGO), non-profit organization (NPO), private voluntary organization (PVO), and civil society organization (CSO). This article and the sidebar that follows do not attempt to distinguish the shades of meaning that scholars and practitioners attach to these terms.



(Left to Right) American and Chinese participants at the Guangzhou workshop; Char Mollison of the Council on Foundations gives a presentation on the history of CSOs in the U.S.; during a tea break, participants at the Guangzhou workshop demonstrate their mutual support and camaraderie with a group shoulder massage.

Whereas civil society organizations (CSOs) formed to assist the disadvantaged, support culture and the arts, enrich civic life, or advocate for a particular cause have a long history in the United States, such organizations are a much more recent phenomenon in China, and their right to exist and operate freely is neither enshrined in law nor recognized by the public at large. Yet, as Dr. Kinman Chan of the Institute for Civil Society and The Chinese University of Hong Kong observed at the Guangzhou workshop, rapid economic growth in China has resulted in a host of new problems and social tensions that CSOs can address far more efficiently and effectively than government agencies. The Institute's goal in fostering the growth of civil society in China, he said, was to see the emergence of both a prosperous and a just society.

A second speaker argued that CSOs and government agencies can play complementary roles in society, with CSOs often able to reach certain populations and disburse social resources more effectively than government, while also helping to provide channels for citizens to express dissatisfaction and resolve conflicts rather than resorting to violence. Further, civil society can help to nurture healthy civic values and civic-minded behavior; in China, he said, they can also help to mitigate against more extreme forms of self-serving behavior to which some people resort in reaction to the suppression of individualism during the Cultural Revolution and other past political movements. CSOs can also help to protect citizens' rights and check absolute state power, he said. Several speakers noted, however, that China's political traditions have historically favored an overwhelmingly promi-

nent role for the state, and CSOs would be well advised in the current environment to concentrate on building a strong framework for civil society and providing social services rather than engaging in political activism.

While there were many areas of shared concern and experience, we American participants were more struck by the extraordinary challenges our Chinese counterparts face in carving out a legitimate, socially and politically sanctioned sphere of activity for their organizations and for the civil society sector more generally. We were also deeply impressed by the passion, commitment, and courage of these pioneers, and by the cheerful spirit of camaraderie and shared purpose evident in their interactions with one another.

Discussion among participants, both during formal sessions and over meals and cups of tea, ranged from the theoretical to the practical. How should China build a culture of philanthropic giving among wealthy individuals and businesses? How can a CSO distinguish itself in the public mind from a commercial enterprise and win the trust of a citizenry unfamiliar with the nature of non-profit organizations? What is the best way to ensure integrity within an organization, and who should monitor and regulate non-profit organizations to prevent corruption and abuse? How can a young organization ensure financial security from year to year? How should an organization to promote literacy be organized? What is the best way to distribute used clothing to those who need it?

One area of shared experience of both American and Chinese participants concerned the personal choices and challenges faced by those who work in the non-profit sector. Everyone agreed, laughing, that they "weren't in it for the money," since salaries at non-profit organizations around the world tend to trail those in the for-profit and, in some cases, government sectors. There was also agreement that, for all of the personal rewards that non-profit work can bring—the sense of making a positive difference in the lives of others and in one's society, the feeling of fulfillment at being true to one's ideals—the practical challenges of running an organization and the many obstacles thrown up in one's way by those who oppose one's goals can also leave an individual feeling exhausted and dispirited.

In both China and the U.S., participants agreed, the role of the founder and/or leader of a non-profit organization is critical, requiring energy, commitment, versatility, and the ability to learn and adapt quickly on the job while inspiring and motivating others. The challenge of transition once the leader is ready to move on or has outlived his/her usefulness to the organization was also recognized as universal. These were issues that resonated with workshop participants, since so many of us were ourselves leaders of non-profit organizations, but they had special meaning for our Chinese colleagues working not only to build their organizations but to create an entirely new sphere of action in their society.

Generous support for the Comparative Workshop on Civil Society in China and the U.S. was provided by The Henry Luce Foundation.



Travis Sevy, Program Officer for Teaching Programs and Exchanges at Yale-China, chats with Professor Cong Riyun at Yale-China's offices in New Haven, Connecticut.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION: AN INTERVIEW WITH CONG

Interview and translation by Travis Sevy

Professor Cong Riyun is the Director of the Institute of Political Science at China University of Political Science and Law and a Fulbright Scholar at Yale's Department of Political Science. Yale-China staffer Travis Sevy recently sat down with Professor Cong to hear his comments on the impact of China's legal, political, and educational system on NGO activity and autonomy in China.

Q: How has NGO development and autonomy progressed since the government called in 2004 for NGOs to take a greater role in society?

A: In the sphere of social services, the government feels that NGOs should assist with projects that the government is unable to handle. Although the government has started to share this sphere with NGOs, it still views NGOs as an extension of the government. NGOs are expected to follow the lead of the government and carry out its goals.

The government also recognizes that NGOs can receive funding and training from international organizations that the country would not otherwise be able to obtain. The government welcomes this support and cooperation as long as it is limited to non-political activities such as poverty alleviation, education, and health care. Although the government has granted greater autonomy to NGOs operating in these fields, it promptly shuts down NGO activity that interferes with the government's agenda.

Q: What are the major obstacles to NGO autonomy in China today?

A: Three main obstacles stand in the way of NGO autonomy in China. First, China's legal system does not grant legal status to truly autonomous NGOs and requires that all NGOs register with the Ministry of Civil Affairs under a sponsoring government unit. Each sponsoring unit operates under the leadership of a Party organization. The unit's Party organization supervises and guides the NGO and takes full responsibility for its activities. In recent years, large numbers of illegal NGOs have also emerged in China. These NGOs carry out their activities without permission from the Ministry of Civil Affairs and without a sponsoring unit. As long as these NGOs contribute to social and economic development and do not engage in political activity, however, they are often left alone by the government.

The second major obstacle to NGO autonomy in China is the political system. Chinese leaders want to not only control public opinion, but to be the source of public opinion. Even if the government agrees with an NGO's stance, it prohibits activities and ideas that do not originate with the Party. The government does not allow an autonomous society. Until the Party accepts the principle of limited government, NGOs will not be able to function separately from the government. Despite economic privatization in China, political and social spheres are still dominated by the state.

The third major obstacle to NGO autonomy is not as apparent as the first two and has not received nearly as much attention in recent years. This obstacle is the lack of citizenship education among China's populace. Even if China's legal and political systems were completely overhauled and NGOs were given greater autonomy in society, the average citizen would not be prepared to take advantage of these changes. Chinese citizens lack experience in

organizing for a public cause without relying on family or personal relationships. The types of grass roots organizations that often emerge, therefore, function more as secret societies than as modern-day NGOs. This traditional organizational model centers on obedience to the organization's head rather than on commitment to a particular cause. Other citizens lack the ability to think and act independently from the government, and argue that NGOs should rely primarily on the government for direction and financial support. As a result, most NGOs in China are actually GONGOs (Government Organized or Government Operated NGOs) and function very differently from American or European NGOs.

Q: Which type of NGO is most prevalent?

A: Non-registered NGOs are much more prevalent than registered NGOs, although their size and influence is much smaller. The largest NGOs in China are registered with, and controlled by, the Ministry of Civil Affairs. Because the requirements for registration are so high, most NGOs in China function without legal status. For NGOs to become more autonomous in China, the legal system must either abandon the registration system or lower the requirements for registration.

Q: Why does the government maintain such high registration requirements?

A: Prior to China's reform and opening up, there were very few organizations that even resembled NGOs in China. With the current proliferation of NGOs in China, the government fears that it will not be able to control and regulate NGO activity.

Q: Does the government view NGOs as a threat to the Party's leadership?

A: The government fears that NGOs will obstruct the Party's ability to control society and wants to keep all organizations under the Party's leadership.

Q: You spoke earlier of the importance of citizenship education in building civil society. What impact do you think educational exchange programs such as those sponsored by the Yale-China Association have on citizenship education in China?

A: Traditional Chinese education and political thought focused more on becoming good subjects than on becoming good citizens. In recent history, Chinese citizens have viewed the government as a supreme ruler rather than as a citizen-created contract. Educational exchanges play an important role in encouraging Chinese students to think critically about their relationship to the state and to humanity. These types of exchanges also introduce Chinese students to principles of community service, pluralism, and other aspects of American education that are essential to building a vibrant civil society. While American schools are a cradle of citizenship education, Chinese schools often function as a training ground for subjects and tools of the state. Educational exchanges provide students with a more balanced, humanistic education and worldview. Citizenship education in the public school system is a prerequisite to the realization of NGO autonomy in China.

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A Century of Partnership



Clockwise from top left: Yali Middle School students enjoy the centennial festivities; Yale-China trustee Charley Blatchford and Associate Director Wangsheng Li, on behalf of the Yale-China Board of Trustees, present Yali Middle School leaders with a proclamation commemorating Yali Middle School's centennial; Yali students await the arrival of guests at the centennial ceremony; Yale-China trustees, staff, and current and former Teaching Fellows join Yali Middle School leaders, faculty and some of the current Fellows' students for a photo commemorating the Yali centennial.



Yali Middle School

Yali Middle School, founded by Yale-China in 1906, celebrated its centennial on September 28-29, 2006. Nearly twenty Yale-China friends, including current and former Teaching Fellows, joined hundreds of Yali alumni, faculty, staff, and guests at the celebrations. Yale-China greatly values this enduring relationship and shared history, which now enters its second century.

This autumn marks the centennials of two of our oldest partner institutions in China – **Yali Middle School** and **Xiangya Hospital**.

Clockwise from top right: Xiangya Hospital staff enjoy the opportunity to celebrate their institution's founding; stirring rhythms are a prelude to the festivities; Xiangya students welcome centennial participants; drummers, lanterns, and a dragon welcome guests to the ceremony celebrating the centennial of Xiangya Hospital.



Xiangya Hospital, now one of south China's largest and finest hospitals, celebrated the centennial of its founding on October 18, 2006. The name "Xiangya," which is a compound of "Hunan" and "Yale," illustrates the shared efforts and aspirations of Hunan and Yale-China leaders a century ago to improve medical education and care in Hunan. Today, Yale-China and Xiangya continue to enjoy close cooperation, particularly in the areas of nursing and public health.

Xiangya Hospital



Clockwise from top left: Xiuning teachers and students gather for the September 8 Opening Day Ceremony; Xiuning Middle School Principal Hu Jiansheng and Nancy Chapman sign Memorandum of Agreement establishing the Teaching Fellowship Program at Xiuning Middle School; Teaching Fellows Max Gladstone and Wyatt Golding present remarks, in Chinese and in English, at the opening ceremony; Executive Director Nancy Chapman addresses school leaders and provincial officials; Xiuning students enjoy the Opening Day Ceremony; students welcome guests to Xiuning Middle School.

XIUNING MIDDLE SCHOOL WELCOMES FIRST YALE-CHINA TEACHING FELLOWS

Following a year of preparation, and with the generous support of The Morningside Foundation and the Lee Family Fund, Yale-China is pleased to announce the formal inauguration of its Teaching Fellowship Program at Xiuning Middle School in Anhui province. The new Yale-China–Xiuning Middle School relationship was celebrated on September 8 at a ceremony at the school attended by local and provincial leaders and Yale-China Executive Director Nancy Chapman and Associate Director Wangsheng Li. Xiuning Middle School now joins Yali Middle School, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Sun Yat-sen University as a host institution for Yale-China Teaching Fellows.

The first Yale-China Teaching Fellows assigned to Xiuning, Max Gladstone and Wyatt Golding, teach English language to enthusiastic Xiuning students, volunteer at the school's new English resource room, and help the school's English teaching staff with questions of grammar and vocabulary. Writes Max, "Our Senior One students are genuinely excited to come to class, and though the English language library has only been open for a short time, we've already lent almost all our books to interested students. A weekend has yet to pass where we haven't been invited by students or their parents for some mountain-climbing, or a meal and an afternoon of walking around the town."

Xiuning lies about 200 miles southwest of Shanghai in the foothills of China's famed Huangshan mountain range. Anhui province is much less developed than its coastal neigh-

bors and is a major source of migrant laborers for Beijing, Shanghai and other urban areas. While relatively isolated, Xiuning Middle School is one of the province's top middle schools, and it is expected that the Yale-China Teaching Fellows, who live on the school campus, will not only boost the students' language proficiency but also provide opportunities for both formal and informal cross-cultural exchanges.

Wyatt describes the challenge and the potential of the new host school this way: "The students are incredibly sheltered yet voraciously eager to learn. They crowd around us after class to ask about America, and our optional library hours have never drawn fewer than one hundred. Daily the other teachers stay with us long after the cafeteria closes to ask about English expressions and grammar. And while most of our students started with almost no spoken language ability, it's immensely gratifying to meet them on the path and hear our phrase from class one, 'How's it going, Teacher Wyatt?' The school's lack of previous foreign exposure offers us the freedom to create a fresh impression and interchange. A small town atmosphere in which we are celebrities allows access and transparency that I think is normally a challenge for foreigners to find in China. While after six weeks I can't make claims as to the impact we've had, I know that the environment here is everything we could ask for in terms of an ideal cultural and language exchange. The success and long-term impact now lies on our shoulders, and we're both excited for the challenge."

Our Community

TRUSTEES



Martha Finn Brooks (Marcy) is Chief Operating Officer of Norelis, Inc., in Atlanta, Georgia. She previously served as President, Alcan Rolled Products Americas & Asia, and Senior Vice

President, Alcan Inc. She was formerly a vice president at Cummins Engine Company. Marcy graduated from Yale in 1981 with a degree in Economics and Political Science, focusing on China and East-West Trade, and the Yale School of Organization and Management in 1986 with a Masters in Public and Private Management. She was a Yale-China Teaching Fellow in Changsha from 1981-83 and most recently served on the board from 1998-2004, during which time she was active on the Finance Committee. Her work has focused on negotiation and implementation of licensing and joint ventures, cross-cultural management, marketing, and team leadership. She is also a director of International Paper, a trustee of Hathaway Brown School, and a board member of Keep America Beautiful. She and her husband Toby live in Atlanta with their three sons.



Max Ma is the co-founder and CEO of 7thOnline, a New York software company which provides merchandise and assortment planning solutions to the global apparel industry.

Prior to the founding of 7thOnline in 1999, Max spent more than a decade in management positions at companies including HBO and Pantone, where he managed the research and development of Pantone's Electronic Color Systems. He is a founder of the Chinese Association for Science and Business, a non-profit organization that works to align Chinese and American business and government interests, and serves as a board member of the Center for Technology in Supply Chain and Merchandising at Wuhan Polytechnic University. Max holds an MS in Electrical Engineering from Wuhan Polytechnic University. He was born and

raised in Wuhan, China, where he earned a B.S. in Maritime Engineering from Wuhan University and a second bachelor's degree in English from Huazhong Normal University, where he was a student of Yale-China Teaching Fellows from 1987-1989.



R. Anthony Reese

(Tony) is the Thomas W. Gregory Professor of Law at the University of Texas at Austin. He received his BA from Yale in 1986 and his JD from Stanford in 1995. A specialist in copyright, intellectual property, and cyberspace aspects of intellectual property, Tony went to Texas in 1999 from Stanford Law School, where he was a Research Fellow in the Program in Law, Science and Technology. Prior to his fellowship, he clerked for the Hon. Betty Fletcher on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and practiced intellectual property law with Morrison & Foerster in San Francisco. He was also a Visiting Professor at Stanford Law School in 2004-2005 and regularly teaches in international programs organized by the University of Victoria (British Columbia); St. Peter's College, Oxford University; and the University of St. Gallen, Switzerland. He will be a visiting professor at New York University School of Law for the 2006-2007 academic year. Tony was a Yale-China Teaching Fellow at Hunan Medical University from 1986-1988, and served on the Yale-China staff as Program Associate from 1990-1992, during which time he worked on the Teaching Fellowship Program and helped to plan Yale-China's 90th Anniversary Celebration.



Ann B. Williams is the Helen Porter Jayne & Martha Prosser Jayne Professor of Nursing and the director of the new Center for International Nursing Research at the Yale School of Nursing.

She is also Principal Investigator of the ATHENA (Adherence Through Home Education & Nursing Assessment) Project and of the Connecticut AIDS Education and Training Center. She graduated from the Yale School of Nursing with an

MSN in 1981 and from Teachers College, Columbia University with an EdD in 1989. Ann has conducted international AIDS research and training projects in Poland, China, and Vietnam. Her work has focused on epidemiology, public health, and primary care nursing. Ann has spearheaded Yale-China's work in training Chinese nurses to educate against the spread of blood-borne pathogens, including hepatitis and HIV/AIDS, and care for infected patients. In addition to chairing the Health Advisory Committee, she is the lead coordinator of Yale-China's HIV/AIDS Train-the-Trainer Program for Chinese Nurses and the Chia Fellowship Program. Her most recent board service was from 1996-2002, during which time she also served as board secretary.



Terry K.H. Yip recently retired and moved to San Francisco with her husband after spending the last seven years in Taiwan, where she served as governor and treasurer of the American Club of

China in Taipei. She also worked as an advisor for the International Cooperation and Development Fund of Taiwan, a foreign aid agency funded by the Taiwanese government and administered under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Terry graduated from New Asia College at The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1973 and in 1975 won a Yale-China Overseas Scholarship to pursue an MBA degree from UCLA. She worked in the World Bank group in Washington, DC from 1979 to 1988. Terry's most recent Yale-China board service was from 1996-2002.

Our Community

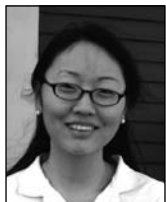
2006-08 ENGLISH TEACHING FELLOWS

The Chinese University of Hong Kong



Julia Lauper, '06
Major: Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry

After rooming with a Chinese student during her first year at Yale, Julia became fascinated with Chinese culture and society. As a member of the Standing Committee on Teaching in the Residential Colleges and the Course of Study Committee at Yale, Julia is excited for the opportunity to teach and design curriculum for university students in Hong Kong. During her time at Yale, she enjoyed singing with the Yale Glee Club and volunteering with Demos, an organization devoted to teaching science in New Haven elementary schools. Julia also worked as a cancer researcher under Dr. Joann Sweasy at Yale Medical School and plans to pursue a career in public health. For her community engagement project, Julia is interested in volunteering for a local public health organization in Hong Kong.



Jee Lee, '06
Major: English

During her time at Yale, Jee served as a Yale President's Public Service Fellow, tutoring children with learning disabilities and organizing community writing contests and writing clubs in New Haven. She also founded and directed a weekly creative writing workshop for children in the local community. To help Chinese students improve their English skills, Jee recruited and organized volunteers for the English Language Partnership Program at Yale. As a Richard U. Light Fellow, she studied Mandarin at the Capital University of Economics and Business in Beijing. For her community engagement project in Hong Kong, she plans to organize a community-wide English writing contest, an after-school writing club for neighborhood children, and a community service journal writing project.

Sun Yat-sen University



Jeremy Kutner, '06
Major: Political Science
Jeremy was first drawn to the Yale-China Fellowship because of the opportunity it would give him to work closely with

Chinese students, whom he describes as "the beginning of a China that is opening up to the world." During his time at Yale, Jeremy served as the Editor-in-Chief of the Yale Daily News Magazine, as a Staff Reporter for the Yale Daily News, and as a Senior Interviewer for Yale's Undergraduate Admissions Office. He won first place in the Atlantic Monthly 2005 Student Writing Contest for a non-fiction piece that profiled an after-school boxing gym in New Haven. Jeremy enjoys snowboarding, hockey, and bocce, and plans to pursue a career in journalism. He looks forward to helping School of Humanities students refine their abilities to think and communicate critically about their academic fields.



Ivy Wang, '06
Major: History and English

As an experienced editor and avid creative writer, Ivy is eager to share her enthusiasm for the English language with her students at Lingnan (University) College. Her work at Caijing Magazine in Beijing and The New Journal at Yale has given her practical experience in helping writers to produce lucid and creative pieces. While at Yale, Ivy received a scholarship to study Mandarin at the International Chinese Language Program at National Taiwan University in Taipei, and has since become interested in classical Chinese and Chinese poetry. She served as head of the news department at WYBC Yale Radio, and was selected to represent Yale as a 2006 Connecticut Student Poet. During her fellowship, Ivy plans to continue her study of classical Chinese at Sun Yat-sen University, and hopes to explore media and civil society issues in Guangzhou.

Xiuning Middle School



Wyatt Golding, '06
Major: History and Sociology
During his time at Yale, Wyatt Golding studied history and sociology, earning a double

major. His academic interest focuses on frontier areas in both space and culture. Outside of school, his passion has been fishing and fisheries conservation. He has worked for the Trout Unlimited Golden Trout Project and the Appalachian Mountain Club, and won a Kingsley Fellowship at Yale to explore frontier Alaska. He is currently deferring attendance at University of Washington Law School, where he will study environmental law.

Wyatt ran varsity cross country for four years at Yale, and is continuing to use running to make friends and explore in China. He also volunteered as a weekly tutor in New Haven schools and served as the editor-in-chief of the Yale Anglers' Journal, an undergraduate publication dedicated to fishing literature and conservation. He hopes to bond with students using sports (and is currently touching up his basketball game) and to impart some environmental awareness and enjoyment of the outdoors by starting an outdoor club. In the classroom, Wyatt hopes to build student confidence, basic language ability, and critical thinking ability.



Max Gladstone, '06
Major: East Asian Studies
Max's interest in the Yale-China Fellowship began when he first read Mark Salzman's book *Iron and Silk* in junior high.

Because of his interest in classical Chinese and *Bagua Zhang*—an internal martial art that originated in the Huangshan region—Max is particularly excited to be teaching and living in Xiuning County. He spent the past two summers in China implementing and teaching English language training programs for organizations in Beijing. Because his previous travels in China have focused on more urban regions, Max is looking forward to experiencing a different side of China. He has also worked as a reporter for the

Yale Daily News and as Secretary General of Technology for the Yale International Relations Association. In his free time, Max pursues his interests in fiction writing, violin, and the outdoors.

Yali Middle School



Andrew Fennell, '06

Major: Literature

Andrew is an avid student of romance languages and has lived in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and France. During his time at Yale, Andrew taught English reading and writing skills in New Haven public schools through the America Reads program. He also taught violin and played with the Yale Symphony Orchestra, the Yale Opera Theater Company, the Orchestra of the University of Buenos Aires, and the Civic Orchestra of New Haven. Andrew is excited to share his love of music, literature, and languages with his students, and hopes to get involved with Yali's student orchestra. Andrew believes that "language is our most powerful tool to promote cross-cultural interaction" and looks forward to providing his students with "a comprehensive immersion into the history, literature, and culture of the United States."



Max West, '06

Major: History

During his time at Yale, Max studied Chinese history, both ancient and contemporary, as well as Chinese society. He is excited to help his students use English to discuss cross-cultural and historical issues, and is looking forward to further exploring contemporary China through his students. Max plans to pursue a Ph.D. in history after his fellowship. For the past six summers, he has coached baseball in Washington, D.C. He has also worked in Washington as a volunteer tutor in public schools teaching reading skills and English as a Second Language. Max was the captain of Yale's Ultimate Frisbee team and plans to share his passion for sports with Yali students and faculty. As a language instructor, Max hopes to provide his students with "growth not only of conversational ability but of consciousness and understanding."

CHIA HEALTH FELLOWS IN RESIDENCE AT YALE



Lin Li



Zhang Jingping

Lin Li and Zhang

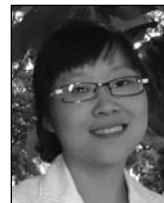
Jingping arrived in New Haven in late August to begin their Chia Health Fellowships. Ms. Lin and Ms. Zhang will be in residence at Yale through December to conduct research which will ultimately benefit populations in the greater Changsha area. Ms. Lin, currently on leave from her position as senior staff nurse at Xiangya Hospital, will work with mentor Professor Kristopher Fennie of the Yale School of Nursing. Ms. Lin's research will focus on knowledge and practices of operating room nurses regarding HIV/AIDS.

Ms. Zhang, who is vice dean and faculty member of the School of Nursing of Central South University, Changsha, will research the knowledge, behavior, and health needs associated with HIV/AIDS among peasant workers, and plans to focus her public health project on this topic. Ms. Zhang will conduct her research with the guidance of Professor Ann Williams, Director for International Nursing Scholarship, Yale School of Nursing, who also chairs Yale-China's Health Committee.

Following their return to Changsha, each Fellow will commence the second half of her fellowship, which involves implementation of a public health project based on the research conducted at Yale. The projects will be carried out with assistance from Xiangya School of Medicine, their Yale mentors, and Yale-China staff.

The Chia Health Fellowship Program was established with the generous support of the Chia Family Foundation to further the careers of women in the health professions and to improve health outcomes in Hunan province. Since 1998, fifteen Chia Fellows have conducted research and implemented projects in many areas of public health and nursing, with particular attention to projects dealing with hepatitis, which is endemic in China, and other blood-borne diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

YALE-CHINA VISITING FELLOW CONDUCTS RESEARCH ON HEALTH OF MIGRANT WORKERS



Gao Yifei, a Ph.D. student in the Department of Anthropology at Sun Yat-sen University, has arrived at Yale to undertake research related to Yale-China's new "Assessing Health

Risks of Migrant Workers in the Pearl River Delta" initiative. Ms. Gao, who has been a researcher in several public health research programs related to migrant laborers in mainland China, is working with Professor Nora Groce of the Yale School of Public Health. Ms. Gao's fellowship is funded by a grant from the Kwok Foundation to the Council on East Asian Studies at Yale University. The overall program will include a preliminary assessment of the health risks of migrant workers in the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong province, as well as training of researchers and students at Sun Yat-sen University, and will develop a public health research/intervention program that will address health issues identified in this area.

IN MEMORIAM

Yale-China mourns the loss of these members of our extended family:

Elisha Atkins
John Hadley Cox
Stephen T. Crary
Jack R. Elliott
Gordon N. Farquhar
Edward H.P. Gilman
Gueh-djen Hsiung
Henry Luce III
J. Kenneth Morland
Coleman W. Morton
John S. Pillsbury, Jr.
Arthur C. Walworth, Jr.

Thirteen Yale undergraduates spent the past summer in China performing various types of service work for non-profit organizations as part of Yale-China's Service Internship Program. Their work ranged from researching health issues faced by female migrant workers in Nanjing to leading an art therapy support group at a drug abuse treatment center in Yunnan. The program, which receives generous financial support from the Council on East Asian Studies at Yale University, has sent over 90 Yale students to China since 1998.



*As an intern for the Zigen Fund, Veronica Hu's responsibilities included writing projects in the Zigen Fund's Beijing office and training for rural English teachers in Leishan, Guizhou. **Here is her story.***

Being sent to Leishan, Guizhou, where Zigen oversees projects in southern China, to assist in teaching Zigen's Rural English Teacher Training Program was probably one of the best experiences I have had in my life.

I don't know what has happened, but I have fallen pretty passionately and intensely in love with this country. I guess it was a gradual process, but I felt like it truly hit me today—as we were teaching the [beginning level] group of students in the afternoon, as I was walking in the fields behind the Zigen building, as Afu showed me his home, as I saw his concern for his neighbor downstairs, whose husband is away on an overnight trip, as the teachers gathered around and voiced their most perplexing teaching questions with passionate fervor, as I saw the humility and simplicity in the gentle wrinkles creasing the peasants' faces, as we just talked as friends...and voiced our deepest desires, dreams, hopes.

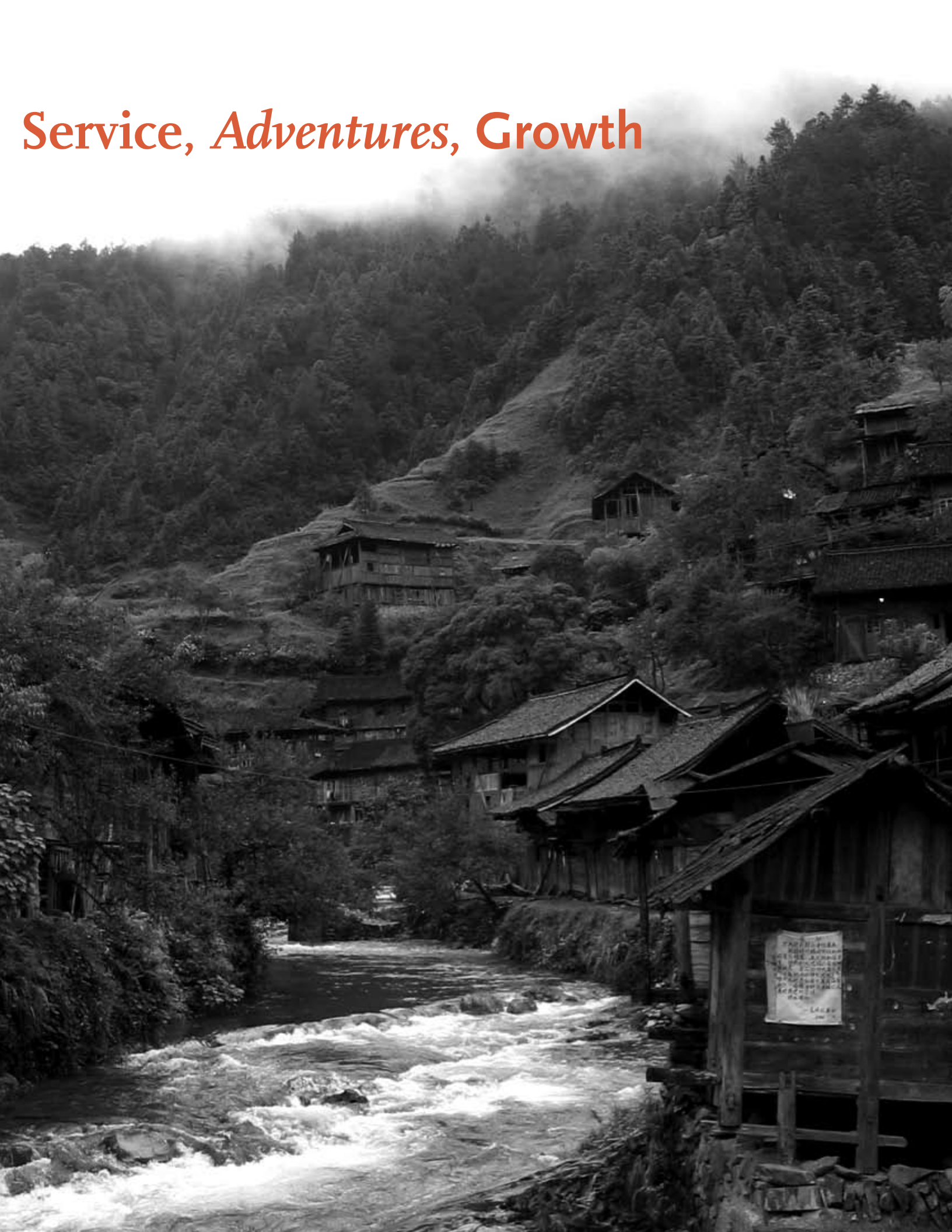
I love what I am doing here. I absolutely, devotedly, love the teachers we get to meet—so eager to learn, so passionate about their work, and so unabashedly willing to open themselves and give everything they own to share with us. It has been truly easy, completely natural, to be me – I say what I feel, and Chinese, despite my own limits, expresses nearly everything so much better. *-From Veronica's journal, 7/24/06*

We filled our days with songs, games, skits, and discussions of educational theories. We ate together, filling our one tin bowl with the sour-spicy foods for which the area is famous, and afterwards, gulping down clear soup (but still sour) to calm our burning stomachs. We traveled together on weekends, visiting villages and feasting over home-cooked meals. We dreamed together, plotting future visits to Leishan and America. For four almost-blissful weeks, our lives intersected and our hearts tugged at one another.

-From Veronica's report at the end of the summer



Service, Adventures, Growth



Calendar

Yale-China

REVIEW
AUTUMN 2006

October 18
2006

Xiangya Hospital Centennial Celebration
Changsha

October 19
2006

Chia Health Fellowship Conference
Changsha

October 24, 5:30 pm
2006

Informational Teahouse for Prospective Teaching Fellows, Luce Hall, Yale Campus

November 17-19
2006

November Teaching Conference for Teaching Fellows, Changsha

Yale-China Association is excited to announce the launch of its new website.
Please visit us at:

www.yalechina.org

The Yale-China Association is a private, non-profit organization that contributes to the development of education in and about China. Yale-China's programs in health, law, English language instruction, American studies, and community service bring life-changing experiences to thousands of people each year.

The *Yale-China Review* is published by the Yale-China Association to keep our community up-to-date with rapid developments in Yale-China's programs and to feature the voices of our program participants in the field. The views expressed herein by individual authors do not necessarily represent the views of the Yale-China Association or its members.

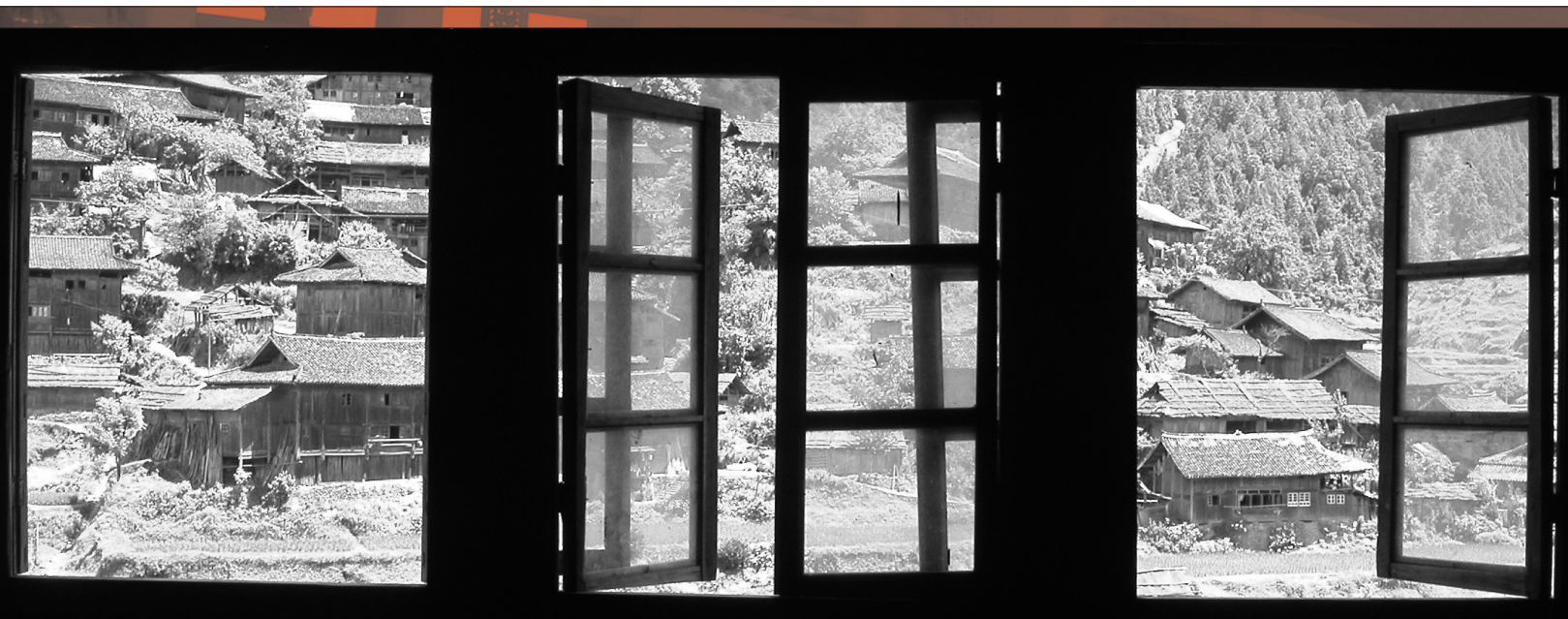
Please direct any comments, questions, or requests for information on Yale-China to the staff by telephone at 203-432-0880, by email at <yalechina@yale.edu>, or by mail at the following address: Yale-China Association, PO Box 208223, New Haven, CT 06520-8223.

Workshop photos provided by the Institute for Civil Society. Photo page 14 by Veronica Hu (Service Intern, '06). Back cover photo by Keane Shum (Service Intern, '04). All other photos by Yale-China staff.

Ingrid M. Jensen and Anne E. Ofstedal, editors

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Above: A scene of Wudong Village, in Leishan County, Guizhou, taken from the home of one of the teachers participating in the Zigen Fund's rural teacher training program.
Front cover: The scenic vistas of Huangshan are not far from the newest Yale-China Teaching Fellows site in Xiuning, Anhui.



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