



40 Years of Opening and Reform: Challenges and Opportunities

會議指南

November 5—8, 2018

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1. 日程 Agenda | 2018年11月5日至8日, 哈佛大學

11月5日星期一 圖書館之旅 | 歡迎會 | 私人圓桌會議 | 公共活動

10: 00 — 10: 55am: 與圖書館負責人 Nancy Hearst 一起參觀馮漢柱圖書館的費正清藏書

地點: CGIS Knafel — 低層, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

11: 00 — 11: 30: 歡迎會和午餐

地點: 麻省諸塞州劍橋市劍橋街 1730 號 CGIS 大樓 030 室

哈佛大學主持人: Michael Szonyi

注: 此活動僅限邀請人員。

11: 30 — 12: 30: 中國改革開放的歷史與影響

地點: 麻省諸塞州劍橋市劍橋街 1730 號 CGIS 大樓 030 室

哈佛大學主持人：Michael Szonyi

演講嘉賓： [演講時間在 30 分鐘之內，剩下的時間用於討論]

張曙光：經濟改革：海峽兩岸的比較——兼評郭岱君著《臺灣經濟改革故事》

時殷弘：鄧小平之後的中國：探索過程中的國家對外戰略

秦 暉：兩種“國家 — 市場”經濟之悖反——《從全球化到“新冷戰”？》

注：此單元僅限邀請人員。

12: 30 — 2: 00: 40 年改革開放：綜合觀——政治，法律，思想，文化，社會

地點：Belfer — 位於麻塞諸塞州劍橋市劍橋街 1730 號 CGIS 大樓的下層

哈佛大學主持人：Susan Greenhalgh [注：此單元為公開演講]

演講嘉賓： [每位演講時間不得超過 10 分鐘]

任建濤：宏觀避險、中觀著力與微觀搞活：中國的治理體制之變

賀衛方：失敗的例證：參與法院組織法修改的體會

蕭功秦：新權威主義與中國改革四十年

榮 劍：中國改革的路徑抉擇——對新權威主義之爭的回顧與反思

11 月 6 日星期二 經濟研討會

地點：麻塞諸塞州劍橋市劍橋街 1730 號 CGIS 大樓 S030 室

哈佛大學主持人：Dwight Perkins

8: 45 — 9: 00: 歡迎

9: 00 — 10: 25am: 與中國有關的當前美國貿易政策

演講嘉賓： [每位演講時間不得超過 10 分鐘，預留公開討論時間]

Robert Lawrence, Martin Feldstein, Jeff Frankel 和 Mark Wu

10: 25 — 10: 40: 茶歇

10: 40 — 中午: 中共十九大後的經濟改革

天則主持人：盛洪 [此單元將“不提及發言人”。每位演講時間不得超過 10 分鐘，預留公開討論時間]

演講嘉賓：

張維迎：中國模式理論出了什麼問題？What's wrong with the China Model Theory?

黃亞生：The Longevity of Chinese Absolutism political control version

劉小玄：國有企業的激勵機制及其效應

陸 銘：中國的區域經濟發展與地區間差距：地理與政策的角逐

下午 1: 30 — 3: 30： 改革開放的制度視角及主體建構

地點： Isaacson Room, 2nd floor, Collaborative Commons, Richard A and Susan F. Smith Campus center, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge

主持人： 傅士卓教授

演講嘉賓：

毛壽龍： 改革開放 40 年中國經濟發展的秩序維度

王 寧： 中國市場轉型 40 年：探索的新的市場秩序

盛 洪： 罰款均衡与中国改革

張 倫： 現代主體的再生——審視改革開放四十年中國社會與文化變遷的一個視角

下午 6 點： 與邁克爾·斯奧尼，丹·墨菲和南茜·赫斯特在夏令營晚餐

地點： 149 Alewife Brook Parkway, 劍橋, MA 02140

11 月 7 日星期三 中國一系列事件面臨的關鍵問題

11: 30 — 12: 25： Unirule 代表團與傅高義教授和其他哈佛同事的非正式午餐

地點： S030 CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

哈佛主持人： 傅高義 [注：此单元为公開演講]

下午 12: 30 — 2: 00： 樊剛教授：貿易戰和中國發展的新時期

地點： Belfer 案例研究室 | 位於麻塞諸塞州劍橋市劍橋街 1730 號 CGIS 大樓的下層

下午 3:00： 劍橋凱悅酒店 中國參會者內部會議 | 連續口譯。

11 月 8 日星期四

上午： 美国革命红线游+自由活动

注： 譯員將於下午 2:00 到達，以便在私人討論時進行可能的連續口譯。

下午 4: 00 — 5: 30： 經濟改革開放 40 年：成就與挑戰

地點： Belfer 案例研究室 | 位於麻塞諸塞州劍橋市劍橋街 1730 號 CGIS 大樓的下層

哈佛大學主持人： Meg Rithmire [注：這是公開演講]

演講嘉賓：

李 實： 中國收入分配制度改革四十年

陶 然： 轉型的關鍵歷史節點、資源稟賦與演進路徑 | 比較視角下中國發展模式的分析框架

秦前紅： 合憲性審查在中國的四十年——從理念到制度

40 Years of Opening and Reform: Challenges and Opportunities

November 5—8, 2018, Harvard University

Monday, November 5 : Library Tour/Welcome Meeting/Private Roundtable/Public Event

NOTE : This event is invitation only.

10:00 — 10:55am : **Tour of the Fairbank Collection of the Fung Library with Librarian**

Nancy Hearst

Location: CGIS Knafel- lower level, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

11:00 — 11:30am : **Welcome Meeting and lunch**

Location: Room 030, CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

Harvard Faculty Lead : Michael Szonyi

11:30 — 12:30pm : **History and Impact of China' s Reform and Opening**

Location : Room 030, CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

Speakers : Zhang Shuguang, Shi Yinhong, Qin Hui

Harvard Faculty Lead : Michael Szonyi | Under thirty minutes should be used for presentations with the remaining time for discussion.

12:30 — 2:00 : **40 Years of Opening and Reform: A Comprehensive View-Politics, Law, Thought, Culture, Society**

Location : Belfer- lower level of CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

Speakers : Ren Jiantao, He Weifang, Xiao Gongqin, Rong Jian

Harvard Faculty Lead : Susan Greenhalgh | Presentations should be no more than 10 minutes in length.

NOTE : This is a public event.

Tuesday, November 6 : **Economics Workshop**

Location : Room S030 CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

Harvard Faculty Lead : Dwight Perkins | Each panelist will speak for no more than 10 minutes followed by an open discussion.

8:45 — 9:00 : **Welcome**

9:00 — 10:25am : **Current U.S. trade Policy as it relates to China**

Speakers : Robert Lawrence, Martin Feldstein, Jeff Frankel, and Mark Wu

[Jeff, Robert confirmed, waiting for Martin and Mark .]

10 : 25 — 10 : 40 : **tea break**

10 : 40 — noon : **Economic Reforms after the 19th Party Congress**

Unirule Lead : Sheng Hong | Each panelist will speak for no more than 10 minutes followed by an open discussion.

Speakers : Zhang Weiyong, Huang Yasheng, Liu Xiaoxuan, Lu Ming

CIPE supports the discussion of this panel.

NOTE : This workshop will be “not for attribution.”

1: 30 — 3: 30 pm : **The institutional perspective and main construction of reform and opening up**

Location: Isaacson Room, 2nd floor, Collaborative Commons, Richard A and Susan F. Smith Campus center, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge

Harvard Faculty lead : Prof. 傅士卓

Speakers : Mao Shoulong, Wang Ning, Sheng Hong, Zhang Lun

6 : 00 pm : Dinner at Summer Shack with Michael Szonyi, Dan Murphy, and Nancy Hearst.

Location: 149 Alewife Brook Parkway, Cambridge, MA 02140

Wednesday, November 7 : Critical Issues Confronting China Event Series

11 : 30 — 12 : 25pm : Informal lunch for Unirule Delegation, Professor Ezra Vogel, and other Harvard Colleagues

Location : Room S030 CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

12 : 30 — 2 : 00 PM: **Prof. Fan Gang** , TRADE WAR AND CHINA' S NEW PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT

Location : Belfer Case Study Room- lower level of CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

Harvard Faculty lead : Ezra Vogel

NOTE : This is a public event.

3 : 00 PM : Private internal meeting for Chinese participants at Hyatt Regency Cambridge – consecutive interpretation.

Thursday, November 8 :

am: Revolutionary red line tourism in Boston, USA + Free activities
Interpreters to arrive at 2:00 pm for possible consecutive interpretation at private meeting.

4 : 00 — 5 : 30 : 40 years of Economic Reform and Opening: Achievements and Challenges

Location : Belfer Case Study Room- lower level of CGIS Building, 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

Speakers : Li Shi, Tao Ran, Qin Qianhong.

Harvard Faculty lead : Meg Rithmire

NOTE : This is a public event.

2. 參會學者簡介 | Visiting Scholars

FAN Gang 's resume



President, China Development Institute, Director, National Economic Research Institute, Professor of Economics, Peking University, Director of National Economic Research Institute (NERI), and President, China Development Institute which is one of 25 “High Level National Think Tank”. He received his Ph.D in Economics from CASS on 1988. His publications include over 100 academic papers published in Chinese and English academic journals and 12 books, on Macroeconomics and Economics of transition. He is also an advisor to various departments of Chinese Central government and provincial governments; he was appointed by the State Council as the academic member of Monetary Policy Committee of Bank of China (the Central Bank) during 2006-2010 and 2015-2017. He has been guest professor of number of universities and graduate schools; and served as economic consultant to various international organizations and played leading roles in research projects commissioned by The World Bank, ADB, UNDP, OECD, etc. He received Docteur Honoris Causa (Honorary Doctor) from University of Auvergne, France, and Royal Road University of Canada, in 2004 and 2011 respectively, and listed as one of “World’s Top 100 Public Intellectuals” jointly by Foreign Policy and Prospect, in 2005 and 2008 consecutively; and listed as one of “100 Global Thinkers” by Foreign Policy in 2010.

樊綱 简历

经济学博士，中国经济体制改革研究会副会长，国民经济研究所所长，中国（深圳）综合开发研究院院长；兼北京大学、中国社会科学院研究生院经济学教授。1953年9月生于北京；1969年赴黑龙江生产建设兵团务农，1982年毕业于河北大学经济系（政治经济学专业），同年考入中国社会科学院研究生院经济系；1985至87年赴美国国民经济研究局及哈佛大学访问研究；1988年获经济学博士学位，并进入中国社科院经济研究所工作；1992-95年先后任职《经济研究》编辑部主任、经济研究所副所长。主要著作《现代三大经济理论体系的比较与综合》、《公有制宏观经济理论大纲》（主笔）、《市场机制与经济效率》、《渐进之路——对经济改革的经济学思考》、《中国渐进改革的政治经济学》等学术专著和《经济文论》、《樊纲集》、《走进风险的世界》、《发展的道理》等论文集，在学术刊物发表的《灰市场理论》、《论改革过程》、《改革的动态理论》等近百篇论文在理论界产生了较大的影响。1991、2005年获孙冶方经济学优秀论文奖。1992年被破格晋升为中国社会科学院研究员，被评为国家级有突出贡献的中青年专家；1993年成为中国社会科学界最年轻的博士生导师之一。近期主要研究领域为宏观经济学、发展经济学、制度经济学暨“转轨经济学”；常接受政府各部委邀请就各种经济政策问题的决策咨询，曾任外经贸部顾问、劳动社会保障部顾问、国家外汇管理局专家顾

问，以及广东多地政府的经济顾问等；2006-10 年任中国人民银行货币委员会委员，2015 年至今为国务院任命为该委员会委员、被世界银行、UNDP, ESCAP, OECD 等国际组织聘为经济研究顾问、哈佛大学国际发展研究中心国际顾问理事、香港金融局研究中心顾问等。其理论论点常被国内外媒体所引用。2004-10 年被法国奥弗涅大学、加拿大皇家大学授予荣誉博士学位；2005-10 年连续三次被美国《外交政策研究》与英《观点》杂志评为“世界最受尊敬的 100 位公共知识分子”之一，以及“世界 100 位思想家”之一。

He Weifang 's resume



He Weifang, born in 1960 in Shandong Province, China, is a law professor at Peking University Faculty of Law, Beijing, and an activist striving to reform the Chinese legal system. Foreign Policy's Top 100 Global Thinkers (2011).

Professor He's publications including Foreign Legal History, 1992 (Taiwan edition: Wu Nan Publishing Co, 1993); Recent American Academic Writings on Traditional Chinese Law, co-edited with Karen Turner and Gao Hongjun, 1994; Toward a Time of Rights: A Perspective of the Civil Rights Development in China, one of the co-editors, 1995; Legal Education in Modern China, editor, 1998; Marginal Notes on Law, 1998; Selected Papers on Judiciary, 1998; Surmounting the Pyrenees, 2003. His recent book in English is In the Name of Justice: Striving for the Rule of Law in China, published by Brookings Institutions Press, 2012. For information of the book, See <http://www.brookings.edu/research/books/2012/inthenameofjustice>.

贺卫方 简历

著名法学家，1960 年生于山东烟台，北京大学法学教授，兼任全国外国法制史学会副会长，国内多所大学名誉或兼职教授。研究和教学领域包括法理学、法制史以及比较法学等。主要著作和译作包括《司法的理念与制度》（中国政法大学出版社 1998）、《具体法治》（法律出版社 2002）、《运送正义的方式》（上海三联 2003）、《中国法律教育之路》（编，中国政法大学出版社 1997）、《法律与革命》（合译，中国大百科全书出版社 1993/法律出版社 2008）、《比较法律文化》（合译，三联书店 1990/清华大学出版社 2002）、《美国学者论中国法律传统》（合编，中国政法大学出版社 1994/2004）、In the Name of Justice: Striving for the Rule of Law in China (Brookings Institution Press, 2012)、《逍遥法外》（中信出版社 2013）、《石河子札记》（香港城市大学出版社 2016）等。

入选《中国青年》杂志评选的“可能影响 21 世纪中国的 100 个青年人物”（2000），《南方人物周刊》当今 50 位著名公共知识分子（2005），美国《外交政策》(Foreign Policy)年度全球百名思想家（2011），德国《商报》(Handelsblatt)世界 25 位思想家（2014）。

Huang Yasheng 's resume



Yasheng Huang (Chinese: 黄亚生), famous economist, an American professor in international management at the MIT Sloan School of Management, where he founded and heads the China Lab and India Lab. His research areas include human capital formation in China and India. He had previous appointments at the University of Michigan and Harvard Business School. Huang is the author of *Capitalism with Chinese Characteristics*, a history of economic reforms in China.

黄亚生 简历

著名经济学家。1985 年，获哈佛大学学士学位。1987 年~1989 年，任世界银行顾问，同时任教于密歇根大学。1991 年，获哈佛大学博士学位。1997 年，加入哈佛商学院，任商业、政府和国际经济副教授。黄亚生现在是麻省理工学院 Sloan 管理学院的教授。代表作品 《中国特色的资本主义》。

HAO Jian 's resume



HAO Jian (1954 ~), graduated from the Chinese Department of Nanjing Normal University in 1983 with a bachelor's degree, and from the Graduate Department of Beijing Film Academy in 1988 with a master's degree. He is currently a professor and Postgraduate Tutor of Research Institute with Beijing Film Academy. He has published monographs such as *Film Typology* and published more than 200 articles and commentaries.

郝建 简历

1983 年毕业于南京师范大学中文系，获学士学位；1988 年毕业于北京电影学院研究生部，获硕士学位。现任北京电影学院研究所教授，硕士研究生导师。著有《影视类型学》等专著，发表论文、评论 200 余篇。

JIANG Hao 's resume



Born in 1971, Gender: Male, Feb. 2018-----: Vice-Chairman of Academic Committee of the Unirule Institute, Oct. 2017-----: Acting director of the Unirule Institute, Nov. 2014-----: Director of the Law and Public Governance Research Center, Unirule Institute, China, Feb. 2010---Nov. 2014: Director of Treaty and Law division with Foreign Affairs Committee, NPC. Jul. 1999—Feb. 2010: civil servant of Foreign Affairs Committee, National People’s Congress. Sep. 1996---Jul. 1999: studied laws in China University of Political Science and Law, and got a Master degree. Jul. 1992—Aug.1999: teacher of No.11 Middle School of Zhengzhou, Henan Province. Sep. 1988---Jul. 1992: studied in Xinyang Normal College in Henan province, and got a Bachelor degree. Works: Legal Perspective on the Fed ‘Report on the Establishment of the Constitutional Review System of China’, Chief-editor. Translation Works: Ayn Rand’s Capitalism: the Unknown Ideal, Ludwig von Mises’ Nation, State and Economy. **E-mail:** mrjh321@aliyun.com

蒋豪 简历

法律、经济学者，天则学术委员会副主席、副所长兼法律及公共治理研究中心主任。中国政法大学法律硕士学院兼职教授，全国人大外事委员会原条法处处长，1999年毕业于中国政法大学研究生院，国际法硕士。

曾在中国经贸导刊、政法论坛、外交学院学报、刑事法律文件解读、理论视野、历史月刊（台湾）、世界日报（美国）等发表论文，主持编辑《全国人大常委会决定批准和加入的条约和重要协定概览》等书。著作有《美联储的制度基础》（2015年9月三联书店），译有安·兰德《资本主义：未知的理念》（合译，启蒙编译所即出），米塞斯《民族、国家与经济》（商务印书馆即出）。在天则所执行负责《探寻中国宪法审查的突破口》报告（2016）。

Liu Xiaoxuan's resume



Professor of Economics, Senior Research fellow at Institute of Economics, CASS. Education: B.A. 1978-1982 Nanjing University, Economics Department. M.A. 1982-1985 Chinese Academy of Social Science, Graduate

School. Awards: The First (1994), the third (2000), the fifth (2004) and the eighth (2014) Award for outstanding scientific research in CASS, The awards of Sun Yefang for outstanding Economics Research in 2005. Working Experience :1985-2015 work and research in Institute of Economics, CASS. 2016-2018 work in University of Nanjing Finance and Economics. Major Academic Publications: **1.** “Barriers to entry in contestable market”, in Journal of Chinese Industrial Economic, No.4, 2014 , **2.** “The Test for Allocative Efficiency of Financial Resources in Chinese Firms”, in Journal of Financial Research , Feb. 2011. **3.** “Internal finance and growth: micro-econometric evidence on Chinese firms”, in Journal of Development Economics, , Sept. 2011, Vol. 96, pp79-85. **4.** "Selection, Staging and Sequencing in the Recent Chinese Privatization", in Journal of Law and Economics, Vol.58(Aug.2015) . **5.** “The Micro-foundation of China’s Market Economy: 30 Years Reforms of Chinese Enterprises” , Dec. 2008, Gezhi Press, China (Chinese version); Oct. 2009 Cengage Learning Asia Pte Ltd, (English version) . **6.** “Liberalized Chinese Financial Market” , Chinese Economic Literature Press, Nov. 2012. **E-mail:** xxliu@cass.org.cnliu5555@139.com.

刘小玄 简历

中国社科院经济所二级研究员，研究生院教授，兼任南京财经大学客座研究员。教育背景：1978-1982 南京大学经济系，1982-1985 中国社会科学院研究生院经济系。获奖情况：曾获中国社会科学院第一届（1994年）、第三届（2000年）、第五届（2004年）和第八届（2014年）优秀科研成果奖。论文“国有企业民营化的均衡模型”获得2005年孙冶方经济科学奖。近期主要学术成果：“可竞争市场上的进入壁垒”（《中国工业经济》2014年第4期）；“国有企业效率与退出选择”（《经济评论》2012年6月）；“金融资源与实体经济之间配置关系的检验”（《金融研究》2011年2月）；“Internal finance and growth: micro-econometric evidence on Chinese firms” , (co-author), in Journal of Development Economics, , Sept. 2011, Vol. 96. "Selection, Staging and Sequencing in the Recent Chinese Privatization" (co-author), in Journal of Law and Economics, Vol.58(Aug.2015) 。《奠定中国市场经济的微观基础》（2008，格致出版社，上海）。《The Micro-foundation of China’s Market Economy》，2009，Cengage Learning Asia Pte Ltd (English version), 《金融市场化的演进》，社科文献出版社，2012）。

Jun Du 's resume



Professor of Economics, Economics, Finance and Entrepreneurship Department, Aston Business School, Aston University B4 7ET. Jun Du is Professor of Economics at Economics, Finance and Entrepreneurship Department at Aston Business School in Aston University, UK. Jun earned her PhD degree from the University of Leicester, and won China Scholarship Council "Chinese Excellent Overseas Student Award" in 2005. She is an applied economist whose main research interest is to understand the driving forces and impediments of productivity enhancement and economic growth, from multi-level dimensions of individuals, firms, industries, regions,

governments, and their interplays, in both developed and emerging economic contexts (China in particular). She has expertise in applied econometric methodologies using micro-data from both developed and developing countries. Jun held a visiting research fellowship in Stockholm School of Economics and is linked with Chinese Social Science Academy. She is also a research fellow in Advanced Institute of Management, and member of several professional bodies. Jun published in International Journal of Industrial Organization, Research Policy, Journal of Productivity Analysis, Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, Journal of Law, Economics and Journal of Business Venturing and International Journal of Business Studies. Her research has received external funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Leverhulme Foundation, NESTA foundation, and various UK government agencies including UKTI, DTI and BIS, local governments (Manchester, Birmingham and West Midlands local authorities), as well as from the private sector. She led the productivity research projects in the Business Demography Research theme in the UK Enterprise Research Centre (ERC), and currently the Director of the Lloyds Banking Group Centre for British Prosperity (LBGBP). E: j.du@aston.ac.uk M: 07713085539

杜君 简历

目前是英国阿斯顿商学院经济、金融和创业学系的经济学教授，英国劳埃德银行集团经济发展中心 (LBGCBP) 主任，莱斯特大学博士，亦是应用经济学家，学习期间获得中国国家留学委员会“中国优秀留学生奖”。主要研究兴趣：经济增长和发展的动力和障碍，研究领域涵盖了个人、企业、产业、地区、政府及其相互作用的多层次维度，基于对新兴国家与成熟经济体的不同背景的观察。Jun 也是英国高级管理学院的研究员、和几个专业机构的成员；研究成果曾发表于“国际产业组织期刊”、“研究政策”、“生产力分析期刊”、“企业家理论与实践”、“法律期刊”，“经济学与商业风险期刊”和“国际商业研究期刊”；她的研究得到了经济和社会研究委员会 (ESRC)，Leverhulme 基金会，NESTA 基金会以及包括 UKTI, DTI 和 BIS 在内的各种英国政府机构，地方政府 (曼彻斯特，伯明翰和西米德兰兹地方当局) 和私营部门的外部资助。

LI Shi 's resume



LI Shi is Professor of Economics in the School of Economics and Business and Acting Director of the Institute for Income Distribution at Beijing Normal University. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, member of the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Agriculture, and member of Advisory Committee of Poverty Alleviation Office of State Council, China. He is Non-Resident Senior Research Fellow at UNU-WIDER and Research Fellow at IZA. He was Professor and Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences from 1996 to 2005 and a research fellow at the University of Oxford in 2001 and professor at Hitotsubashi University, Japan in 2002. His current studies focus on income distribution, poverty and rural migration in China.

He has published in journals such as Journal of Comparative Economics, Journal of Population Economics, Review of Income and Wealth, Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Economic Development and Cultural Change, Oxford Development Studies, Journal of Development Economics. His publications include several edited volumes such as China's Retreat from Equality (2001, with R. Zhao and C. Riskin, M.E. Sharpe: New York), Unemployment, Inequality and Poverty in Urban China (2006, with H. Sato, Routledge: London and New York), Income Inequality and Public Policy in China (2008, with B. Gustafsson and T. Sicular, Cambridge University Press) and Rising Inequality in China (2013, with H. Sato and T. Sicular, Cambridge University Press).

李实 简历

北京师范大学经济与工商管理学院教授，博士生导师，中国收入分配研究院执行院长，教育部“长江学者”特聘教授，德国劳动研究所（IZA）研究员，联合国大学-世界发展经济学研究所（UNU-WIDER）研究员，天则研究所学术委员会委员，北京大学经济与人类发展研究中心学术委员，国家行政学院兼职教授，国务院扶贫领导小组专家咨询委员会委员，中国农业部专家咨询委员会委员，国家人力资源和社会保障部专家咨询委员会委员，中国就业促进会专家咨询委员会委员。担任《经济研究》、《经济学（季刊）》、《金融研究》、《中国金融评论》、《世界经济文汇》、《探索与争鸣》、《中国劳动经济》、China Economic Review, China Quarterly, China Review, Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies 等学术杂志的编委会或学术委员会委员；主持国家社会科学基金、国家自然科学基金、教育部，中国社会科学院的重大、重点项目多项，国外基金会资助项目多项。参与主编中英文著作 10 余部，在国内外发表学术论文百余篇。曾荣获 1997 年，2011 年和 2017 年孙冶方经济学奖，第八届中国经济理论创新奖，第三届张培刚发展经济学优秀成果奖，2012 年、2016 年教育部优秀科研成果二等奖等重要奖项。

Ming LU 's resume



Ming LU is a distinguished professor of economics, director of Shanghai Institute for National Economy at Shanghai Jiao Tong University. He is also an adjunct professor at Fudan University, Singapore Management University and Dongbei University of Finance and Economics. He worked as a Fulbright Scholar at Harvard University and National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). He has consulted for the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. His research covers labor economics, and regional and urban-rural development. Recently, his work evaluates the urban and regional development policies, and their effects on resource allocation and economic sustainability.

陆铭 简历

上海交通大学经济学院特聘教授、中国发展研究院执行院长。作为兼职（客座）教授受聘于复旦大学、新加坡管理大学和东北财经大学等多所大学。曾作为富布莱特学者工作于美国哈佛大学和国家经济研究局（NBER），曾担任世界银

行和亚洲开发银行咨询专家。担任《经济学（季刊）》副主编，Asian Economic Papers (MIT 出版社)编辑，《世界经济》等期刊编委。研究领域为劳动经济学、城乡和区域经济发展。近年来的研究主要是对城市和区域发展政策进行评估，并为促进中国国内市场一体化和经济持续增长提供来自城市经济学和空间经济学的战略思考。

Mao Shoulong 's resume



Mao Shoulong, born in Fenghua, Zhejiang Province on May 16, 1967, Ph.D. in Political Science, Peking University, professor at Renmin University of China, and executive president of the Academy of Public Policy. His representative works include Political Sociology, Governance Reform of Western Government, Economic Analysis of Limited Government, etc. There are important academic innovations and contributions in the fields of institutional analysis, governance reform and order dimension of public administration and public policy. Ithasimportant influence in the field of public administration and public policy, and has interdisciplinary influence in the fields of politics, international politics, law, sociology and economics in China.

毛寿龙 简历

人，1967年5月生于浙江奉化，北京大学政治学博士，中国人民大学特聘教授、博士生导师，公共政策研究院执行副院长。代表作有《政治社会学》、《西方政府的治道变革》、《有限政府的经济分析》等。在公共管理和公共政策的制度分析、治道变革和秩序维度领域，有重要的学术创新和贡献。在公共管理学和公共政策领域有重要的影响，在政治学、国际政治学、法学、社会学和经济学领域也有跨学科的影响。

Qin Hui 's resume



Qin Hui (Chinese: 秦晖; born 1953), a Chinese historian and public intellectual. He holds the position of Professor of History, Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing. He was appointed professor of Chinese University Hong Kong in August 2018. His primary field is economic history, but since 1992 he has emerged as a prominent public intellectual, taking a stand on a range of issues, often

in conflict with the official doctrines of the Chinese government.

秦晖 简历

中国著名历史学专家，1953 年生于广西龙胜，1981 年为中国文革后首届硕士研究生毕业于兰州大学。清华大学人文学院历史系教授、博士生导师。2018 年 8 月任教于香港中文大学。1992 年曾任陕西师范大学教授，现为清华大学历史系教授、博士生导师，中国经济史学会理事，中国农民史研究会理事，中国青少年发展基金会理事、青基会社区文化委员会委员、研究委员会委员，天则经济研究所特邀研究员，《方法》、《开放时代》、《中国学术》和《中国社会科学季刊》等学术刊物的编委。个人承担并完成了七五国家社科基金项目《田园诗与狂想曲》；参加国家六五、七五规划的历史学科重点项目多卷本《清代全史》与《清史人物传稿》，以及陕西省社会科学重点项目十卷本《陕西通史》等，曾获中国高校教师霍英东奖（1991 年）、陕西省社会科学成果奖（1990 年）、五次获陕西师大科研成果综合奖（1987、1988、1991、1993、1994）、陕西师大青年优秀论文奖（1989 年）等。主要著作有《田园诗与狂想曲：关中模式与前近代社会的再认识》、《天平集》、《市场的昨天与今天：商品经济、市场理性、社会公正》、《江浙乡镇企业转制案例研究》等。

Qin Qianhong 's resume



Qin Qianhong, professor at School of Law of Wuhan University, doctoral tutor, distinguished professor at Cheung Kong Scholars Programme initiated by Ministry of Education, delegate of the Academic Committee of Wuhan University, special professor for ‘LuoJia Scholars’ of Wuhan University, chief editor of the journal Law Review. Professional Affiliations: vice president of China Constitutional Law Research Association, vice president of China Basic Law of Hong Kong and Macao Research Association, vice president of Chinese Law Journal Academy, president of Legislative Science Research Association of Hubei Province, delegate at the academic committee of Inner-Party Regulation Research Center under China Law Society, Zhujiang Scholar of Guangdong Province. Social Appointments: counselor of Hubei Province, legislative counsel of the Standing Committee of Hubei Provincial People’s Congress, leader of the administrative reconsideration panel of Hubei Provincial Government, counselor of Hubei Provincial Political Consultative Conference and Guangzhou Municipal Government. Major Academic Research Field: basic theory of the Constitution, comparative constitution, territorial system, supervision system, inner-Party legal system.

Masterpieces: On the Changing of Constitution, Socialist Constitutionalism, the Principles of Constitution, What can Law do for Cultural Prosperity, Viewing Law outside the Study, Research on Reform of State Supervisory System, more than 10 textbooks come out by his editor or compilation, more than 200 academic papers published on core journals both at home and abroad.

秦前红 简历

武汉大学法学院教授，博士生导师，教育部长江学者奖励计划特聘教授，武汉大学校学术委员会委员，武汉大学珞珈特聘教授，《法学评论》杂志主编。学术兼职：中国宪法学研究会副会长，中国港澳基本法研究会副会长，中国法学期刊学会副会长，湖北省立法学研究会会长，中国法学会党内法规研究中心学术委员会委员，广东省珠江学者。社会兼职：湖北省委法律顾问，湖北省人大常委会立法顾问，湖北省政府行政复议专家组组长，湖北省政协法律顾问，广州市政府法律顾问。主要学术研究领域：宪法基本理论，比较宪法，地方制度，监察制度，党内法规制度，代表性著作：《宪法变迁论》、《社会主义宪政研究》、《宪法原则论》、《法律能为文化繁荣做什么》、《走出书斋看法》、《国家监察制度改革研究》，主编或者参与编写教材十余部，在国内外重要刊物发表学术论文 200 多篇。

Ren Jiantao's resume



Ren Jiantao Distinguished Professor of Yangtze River Scholar, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University. Research Interests are Political Philosophy; Modern State and Public Theory; Administrative Ethics; Analysis of Contemporary Chinese Politics. Main publications: *When Canons Become Classics: the Shaping of Modern Confucianism*, Social Sciences Academic Press, 2018; *Political Philosophy of the Public*, the Commercial Press, 2016;

任剑涛 简历

清华大学社会科学学院、长江学者特聘教授。主要从事政治哲学，国家和公共理论，行政伦理，当代中国政治分析的研究。出版：当经成为经典：现代儒学的型变（社会科学文献出版社 2018），公共理论研究（商务印书馆 2016）等著作。

Rong Jian's resume



Rong Jian was a rising star in the 1980s, he was an active participant in the intense intellectual debate over ‘new authoritarianism’, In his an article titled ‘Can New Authoritarianism be Implemented in China?’ 新权威主义在中国是否可行？ He argued that the very idea was regressive and would only further weaken the prospect of substantive political reform in China. Published in the Shanghai newspaper World Economic Herald on 16 January 1989. At the time, Rong Jian was a PhD candidate in Marxist philosophy at Renmin University in Beijing. The Crisis of 1989 when he involved meant that he was unable to defend his dissertation and this deprived him both of his degree and of a state-allocated job. Instead, he began to collect contemporary Chinese abstract oil paintings and, in the 1990s, he became a highly successful curator. During that decade he retreated from the intellectual scene, publishing only occasional essays in prestigious academic journals. In the 2010s, Rong returned to the realm of public discourse and debate. Since early 2012, he has published more than twenty articles on the highly-regarded news and commentary website Consensus Net 共识网, stories and material from which often feature on this site. These articles, or in many cases running commentary or feuilleton, address a wide range of topics, from Bo Xilai’s Chongqing Model 重庆模式 to criticism of Hu Xijin 胡锡进, the editor of Global Times.

Rong has expressed deep concern for the present situation in China and the urgency of political reform. In an interview with Consensus Net, he emphasized the necessity of implementing what he called ‘de-statism’ 去国家化 (a somewhat tongue-in-cheek in the au courant neo-Marxist NPPCC member and academic Wang Hui’s 汪晖 buzzword description of post-1989 Chinese politics as ‘de-politicisation’ 去政治化). He explained that the government controls too many resources and that state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are generating enormous profits that are not being equitably distributed. He added that the alliance between power and capital, as well as a lack of moral and institutional constraints on the political and economic elites, has been the major cause of rampant corruption in China. He (like many others) notes that crony capitalism has not only undermined the image and credibility of the Communist Party but may potentially lead to another revolution.

Rong is noteworthy among other publicly engaged Chinese thinkers for his acid-tipped pen. His droll style separates much of his writing from the worthy verbiage of his peers and clamorous wannabes. Particularly enjoyable in this context was his April 2012 lambasting of the intellectual camp followers of Bo Xilai, most of whom were quick to disassociate themselves from the former Chongqing Party boss after his March 2012 fall from grace (see Rong, ‘The Scholars who Rushed to Chongqing’ 奔向重庆的学者们). A lengthy article published in late March 2013 offers reflections on the poverty of intellectual and ideological resources in modern and contemporary China (see Rong, ‘An Unthinking China’, 没有思想的中国).

Rong Jian was frequently updates his Sina Weibo which was very popular(大V) but recently blocked by state censorship. In recent ten years, Rong Jian published academic works:

Theory of Chinese Feudalism, Literature, History and Philosophy (文史哲 2008, NO. 4) . Theory of History and Historical Values, Social Sciences in China (中国社会科学 2010 ,NO.1). Chinese History and Chinese Modernity Problem, Chinese Social Sciences Quarterly (中国社会科学季刊 2010, No.4) . Three Problem about Sino-Japanese Relations, Leader (领导者 2014, No.6) . The Third Wave of Chinese Liberalism: The Modern China Liberalism Ideological Trend (1920-2015) , Fujiwara Bookstore (藤原书店 Japan , 2016) .

荣剑 简历

北京人民大学马克思主义哲学博士研究生。荣剑在 20 世纪 80 年代是激烈的思想论争“新权威主义”的积极参与者。在“新权威主义在中国是否可行？”一文中他认为这一想法是倒退的，是进一步削弱中国实质性政治改革的前景，1989 年初在上海《世界经济先驱报》上发表；因参与 1989 年事件，失去了两个学位和一个国家分配的工作。此后一

度成为艺术策展人、仅在著名期刊发表一些短文。2010-12年在新闻和评论网站共识网发表了二十多篇文章，这些评论或专栏文章主题广泛，从薄熙来的重庆模到批评环球时报主编胡锡进，他强调去国家化的必要性，政府控制了太多的资源和国有企业，产生了不公平分配的巨大利润，权力和资本之间的联盟，以及缺乏对政治和经济精英的道德和制度约束，是中国腐败猖獗的主要原因，裙带资本主义不仅破坏了共产党的形象和公信力，也容易导致另一场革命。

荣剑在公共知识分子中以笔锋犀利著称。他的幽默风格使其作品与其他冗赘的文章分开来。他痛批了追随薄熙来的知识分子，并在2013年3月发表针对现代中国知识和思想资源贫乏的思考长文（《没有思想的中国》）。近十年来，荣剑发表了学术著作：中国封建理论，文史哲（2008第4卷）；历史与历史价值论，中国社会科学（2010第1期）；中国历史与中国现代性问题，《中国社会科学季刊》2010，第4期；关于中日关系的三个问题（领导者2014第6期）；第三波中国自由主义：现代中国自由主义思潮（1920-2015）、Fujiwara Bookstore（藤原书店日本，2016年）。

Sheng Hong's Resume



Sheng Hong, Director of the Unirule Institute of Economics, a professor at the Economic Research Institute of Shandong University, was born in 1954, graduated from People's University of China in 1983, received Master Degree and Doctor Degree in economics from Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1986 and in 1990 respectively. Once he was a visiting scholar of the University of Chicago from 1993 to 1994.

Since 1990s, Sheng Hong has been focusing on institutional economics, international political economy, and comparing and combining traditional Chinese culture and Western economic theories. Representative works of his are as follows: Division of Labor and Transactions (1992), Transitional Economics of China (1994, as the chief editor), Creating Peace Forever (1996), Seeking for a Stable Way for the Reform (2002), Governing a Large Country as Cooking Small Fishes: an Institutional Economics on Governments (2003), The Great Wall and the Coase Theorem (2010), The Natural Law is the Gentlemen's Mission (2013), and An Explanation on Confucianism by Economics (2015).

盛洪 简介

天则经济研究所所长，山东大学经济研究院教授，1954年出生，1983年毕业于中国人民大学，分别于1986年和1990年获中国社会科学院经济学硕士和博士学位。曾在1993年至1994年担任芝加哥大学的访问学者。

自20世纪90年代以来，盛洪一直侧重于制度经济学，国际政治经济学，以及中国传统文化与西方经济理论的比较与结合。他的代表作品有：《分工与交易》（1992），《中国的过渡经济学》（1994，主编），《为万世开太平》（1996），《寻求改革的稳定方式》（2002），《治大国若烹小鲜：政府的制度经济学》（2003），《长城和科斯定理》（2010），《士志于道》（2013），以及《儒学的经济学解释》（2015）。

SHI Yinhong's Resume



SHI Yinhong is Professor of International Relations and Director of the Center on American Studies at Renmin University of China in Beijing. He has served as a Counsellor of the State Council of People's Republic of China since February 2011. He was a visiting fellow at Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, 1983-1984, and a Fulbright research visiting scholar at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1995-1996. He taught graduate courses as Visiting Professor of Public Policy three times at University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Visiting Professor of Modern China Studies at Aichi University in Nagoya. Prof. Shi received a Ph.D. in international history from Nanjing University in 1988. He mainly engages in research and teaching on history and theory of international politics, strategic studies, East Asia security and foreign policies of both China and the United States. He has published seventeen books, more than 570 professional articles and essays, as well as seventeen translated books mainly on strategic history and international politics.

时殷弘 简历

时殷弘博士，现任中国人民大学 A 岗杰出学者（特聘教授）、中国人民大学国际关系学院学术委员会主席、中国人民大学美国研究中心主任，南京大学政府管理学院特任教授，2011 年起兼任中国国务院参事。曾任南京大学国际关系史教授、中国人民解放军国际关系学院国际关系教授、中国美国史研究会理事长、美国密执安大学公共政策访问讲授教授和日本爱知大学现代中国研究访问讲授教授。从事国际关系理论思想、国际关系史、战略理论和战略史、当今国际政治、东亚安全、中美两国对外政策研究。已出版著作 18 部、译著 20 部，发表学术论文和评论 600 余篇，其中许多有广泛的国内和国际影响。

Ran Tao's resume



Ran Tao is a professor in School of Economics and the Vice Dean of Hanqing School of Economics and Finance, at Renmin University of China based at Beijing. A specialist on Chinese economy, he has published

over 45 articles on international economics, political science and sociological journals and over 50 articles on Chinese core social science journals. His research topics range from the political economy of China's economic transition, land and household registration reform in China's urbanization, urban redevelopment, to village election, local governance and public finance issues in China. His research has been funded by two National Science Foundation large grant programs and one National Social Science Large grant program.

陶然 简历

陶然中国人民大学经济学院教授，人大汉青学院副院长，中国公共经济与治理研究中心主任，1996年获得北京大学理学硕士(城市与区域规划)学位，2002年获得美国芝加哥大学经济学博士学位，2002年-2009年任职于中国科学院，2003-2007年在英国牛津大学中国研究中心进行博士后研究。2009年之后中国人民大学担任经济学教授。他的研究专注于与中国正在进行中的经济转型相关的多个领域。他近年来的研究集中在中国经济转型中高增长的政治经济学、中国城市化过程中的土地和户籍制度改革、农村发展，地方治理及公共财政等领域。他主持过或正在主持两项国家自然科学基金重点项目，正在主持国家社科基金重大项目，研究中国城镇化过程中的土地改革、户籍改革与城市发展问题。他近年来在知名国际期刊发表了超过50篇英文论文，同时中文社科权威与核心期刊上发表论文超过50篇。目前他关于中国增长模式，中国新型城镇化、区域经济发展、中国经济与社会转型、农村基层治理和政府公共财政的研究在国、内外学术界，中央与各级地方政府产生较大影响。

Wang Ning's resume



Dr. Wang is Senior Fellow at the Ronald Coase Institute, editor-in-chief of *Man and the Economy*, and International Director of the Ronald Coase Center for the Study of the Economy at Zhejiang University. He has taught at the University of Chicago and Arizona State University. His main research interests are new institutional economics and China's ongoing market transformation. In 2002, he co-authored *How China Became Capitalist* with Ronald Coase.

王宁 简历

湖北江陵人，毕业于北京大学和芝加哥大学，曾执教于芝加哥大学和亚利桑那州立大学。目前是美國科斯研究所高級研究員，《人與經濟》執行主編，浙江大學科斯經濟研究中心國際主任。主要研究方向是新制度經濟學及中國經濟。2012年與科斯合作，發表《How China Became Capitalist》。

Jianxun Wang's resume

Jianxun Wang, Associate Professor of Law at China University of Political Science and Law. He received his Ph.D. in political science from Indiana University-Bloomington, and his research interests include comparative constitutional law, political theory, and Chinese politics. He published *Taming the Leviathan: A General Theory of Limited Government*, which won numerous awards in China. He also edited and translated books on federalism and self-governance.



Jianxun Wang

王建勋 简历

印第安纳大学政治学博士，现为中国政法大学法学院副教授；研究旨趣主要为比较宪法、政治理论以及中国政治，著有《驯化利维坦——有限政府的一般理论》（东方出版社 2017 年版），译有《美国联邦主义》（上海三联 2003 年版），编有《大家西学：自治二十讲》（天津人民 2008 年版）。

Wu Si's resume



Resume

Wu Si, male, born in Beijing in 1957.

President, the Unirule Economic Research Institute, since 2016.

Editor-in-chief, and executive president, Yanhuang Chunqiu magazine, 1997 - 2014.

Vice president, Bridge Magazine, and Editor-in-chief of its Chinese version, 1992 - 1996.

Deputy director of the editorial office, editor and reporter, Farmers' Daily, 1982 - 1992.

BA, Department of Chinese literature, Renmin University of China, 1982.

Author:

"Chen Yonggui: Mao Zedong's Peasant" (1993),

"Hidden Rules: Real Game in Chinese History" (2001),

"The Law of Blood Reward: The Game of Survival in Chinese History" (2004),

"I want to reinterpret History: Interview with Wu Si (2011)

吴思 简历

1957 年生于北京。现任天则经济研究所理事长。

1982 年毕业于中国人民大学中文系。

1982-1992 年任《农民日报》编辑、记者、总编室副主任等职。

1992-1996 年任《桥》杂志中文版主编，副社长。

1997-2014 年任《炎黄春秋》杂志社执行主编、总编辑、常务社长等职。

著有：《陈永贵：毛泽东的农民》（1993），《潜规则：中国历史中的真实游戏》（2001），《血酬定律：中国历史中的生存游戏》（2004），《我想重新解释历史：吴思访谈录》（2011）

Xiao Gongqin's resume



Xiao Gongqin is professor and dissertation advisor at the History Department of Shanghai Normal University, distinguished research fellow at the Center for Contemporary China Studies of Fudan University, His main areas of research include transformation in modern Chinese history and political transition in contemporary China. He is known as one of the leading scholars of neo-authoritarianism in China.

萧功秦 简历

上海师范大学历史系教授，博士生导师，复旦大学当代中国研究中心特聘研究员，致力于近代以来的变革历史与中国当代转型政治研究，自上世纪八十年代以来，是中国新权威主义现代化理论的主要倡导者之一。

Zhang Lun's resume

In the 1980s, Prof. Zhang studied economics and sociology in China and participated in political, economic reform and cultural discussions.

In 90s, he studied in France with a master of sociology Alain Touraine for his doctorate. Now Professor of the University of Cergy Pontoise in France, he is interested in modernity, intellectuals and transformation in China.

张伦 简历

上世纪八十年代在中国学习经济、社会学，参与政治、经济改革、文化讨论。九十年代在法国随社会学大师阿兰·图海纳（Alain Touraine）攻读博士学位。



Zhang Lun

现为法国赛尔奇·蓬多瓦兹大学 (The University of Cergy Pontoise) 教授，独立智库欧中研究中心 CREC(Centre de recherche Euro-Chine)的负责人，法国发展署 AFD 专家学术委员会委员。研究兴趣在中国的现代性、知识分子，转型等课题。

Shuguang Zhang 's resume



Shuguang Zhang, a professor of economics, was born on September 8, 1939, chairman of Unirule academic committee, a researcher in the Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and a professor in the graduate school. The research area is the Macroeconomics, the Institutional Economics and the History of Economic Thought. The main works include the Outline of Macroeconomic Theory of Public Ownership(coauthoring); Calculation of the Cost of China's Trade Protection; Game: Implementation and Protection of Land Rights; the History of Chinese Economics -- 60 Years of the Institute of Economics; etc.

张曙光 简历

张曙光，经济学教授，1939年9月8日出生，天则学术委员会主席，中国社会科学院经济研究所研究员，研究生院教授。研究领域为宏观经济学、制度经济学、经济思想史，主要著作有《公有制宏观经济理论大纲》(合作)、《中国贸易保护代价的测算》、《博弈：地权的实施和保护》、《中国经济学风云史——经济研究所60年》等。

Zhang Weiyang's resume



Zhang Weiyang(born 1959) is a Chinese economist and was once head of the Guanghua School of Management at Beijing University. He is known for his advocacy of free markets and his ideas have been influenced by the Austrian School.

Zhang Weiyang graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1982, and a master's degree in 1984, from Northwest University (China). He received his M. Phil. in economics in 1992 and D. Phil. in economics from Oxford University. His D. Phil. supervisors were James Mirrlees (1996 Nobel Laureate) and Donald Hay. Between 1984 and 1990, he was a research fellow of the Economic System Reform Institute of China under the State Commission of Restructuring Economic System. During this period, he was heavily involved in economic reform policy-making in China. He was the first Chinese economist who proposed the “dual-track price system reform” (in 1984). He was also known for his contributions to macro-control policy debating, ownership reform debating, and entrepreneurship studies. After he graduated from Oxford, he co-founded China Center for Economic Research (CCER), Peking University in 1994, and worked with the Center first as an associate professor and then as a professor until August, 1997. He then moved to Peking University's Guanghua School of Management in September, 1997. He was removed as Dean from the Guanghua School of Management in 2010; the removal was attributed to his radical views, which distracted him from the responsibilities of being a dean, according to one teacher at the school.

Zhang Weiyang is the Sinar Mas Chair Professor of Economics at Peking University's National School of Development.

张维迎 简历

张维迎教授 1959 年生于陕西省榆林市吴堡县。西北大学本科，研究生，牛津大学博士毕业，北京大学国家发展研究院（前身北京大学中国经济研究中心）联合创始人，曾任北京大学光华管理学院院长、校长助理，经济学教授。他发表的有关中国经济改革和社会发展的观点经常成为媒体关注的焦点。

2000 年，他获得国家自然科学基金“杰出青年基金”。2002 年，他当选为“CCTV2002 年中国经济年度人物”。2006 年 3 月他发表了《理性思考中国改革》的长文，将有关改革的争论推向了一个高潮。代表作品有《价格、市场与企业家》，《中国改革 30 年》，《市场的逻辑》等。

3. 哈佛學者簡介 | Harvard Scholars

Dwight Perkins



Harold Hitchings Burbank Research Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus; former Director of the Fairbank Center

Dwight H. Perkins is the Harold Hitchings Burbank Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Previous positions at Harvard include Director of the Harvard University Asia Center, Associate Director of the East Asian (now Fairbank) Research Center, Chair of the Department of Economics, and Director of the Harvard Institute for International Development.

Perkins has authored, coauthored, or edited 20 books and numerous articles on economic history and economic development, with special references to the economies of East and Southeast Asia. Topics include the transition from central planning to the market, long-term agricultural development, industry policy, the underlying sources of growth in East Asia, and the role of economic and legal institutions in East Asian growth. He has served as an advisor or consultant to the governments of Korea, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. He has also been a long-term consultant to the World Bank, the Ford Foundation, and various U.S. government agencies, including the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Perkins is a member of the American Philosophical Society. He received his BA from Cornell and his MA and PhD in economics from Harvard.

Research interests: the transition from central planning to the market; long-term agricultural development; industry policy; the underlying sources of growth in East Asia; the role of economic and legal institutions in East Asian growth.

德怀特·珀金斯

德怀特·珀金斯是美国哈佛大学政治经济学教授，文理学院荣休教授。曾在哈佛大学担任的职务有：哈佛亚洲中心主任，东亚研究中心（现为费正清中心）代理主任、经济系主任、哈佛国际发展研究所所长。

珀金斯的专著、合著以及编纂的书共 20 本，有大量关于经济史和经济发展的文章，特别关注东亚及东南亚的经济。主题包括从中央计划经济向市场经济转轨、农业长期发展、工业政策、东亚近年来快速增长的根本原因以及东亚发展中经济和法律机构的作用等等。德怀特·珀金斯曾担任韩国、中国、马来西亚、越南、印度尼西亚和巴布亚新几内亚等国政府的顾问。并且为世界银行、福特基金会以及多个美国政府机构担任顾问，包括美国参议院常设调查小组委员会。珀金斯是美国哲学协会会员。他曾在康奈尔大学获学士学位，1961、1964 年在哈佛大学获经济学硕士和博士学位。

研究兴趣：从中央计划到市场的转变；长期农业发展；工业政策；东亚增长的潜在原因；东亚增长中经济与法律制度的角色。

Ezra F. Vogel



Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences, Emeritus, former Director of the Fairbank Center

Ezra F. Vogel is a student of both modern Japan and China. He received his B.A. at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1950 and his Ph.D. in sociology at Harvard in 1958. He then spent two years in Japan conducting research. In 1960-61, he was assistant professor at Yale University and from 1961-62 through 1963-64 a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard, studying Chinese language and history. He remained at Harvard, becoming lecturer in 1964 and professor in 1967.

Professor Vogel succeeded John Fairbank as second Director (1972-1977) of Harvard's East Asian Research Center (now the Fairbank Center) and second Chairman of the Council for East Asian Studies (1977-1980). He was Director of the Program on U.S.-Japan Relations at the Center for International Affairs (1980-1987) and, since 1987, Honorary Director. He was director of the Undergraduate Concentration in East Asian Studies from its inception in 1972 until 1989. In 1993 he took a two-year leave of absence, serving as National Intelligence Officer for East Asia at the National Intelligence Council. He returned to Harvard in September 1995 to direct the Fairbank Center until 1999 and was head of the Asia Center from 1997 to 1999. He taught courses on communist Chinese society, Japanese society, and industrial East Asia. The Japanese edition of Professor Vogel's book *Japan as Number One: Lessons for America* (1979) remains the all-time best-seller in Japan of non-fiction by a Western author. He officially retired in 2000 but remains active in research and East Asia related activities.

Research interests: modern Japan; Japanese industrialization; rise of Japan; communist society in China; Deng Xiaoping; United States relations with Asia; reform era China; the second Sino-Japanese War.

傅高义

哈佛大学社会科学院荣休教授、前费正清中心主任

1950年获俄亥俄卫斯理大学文学学士学位，1958年获哈佛大学社会学博士学位。随后他前往日本从事两年研究。1960-1961年，他在耶鲁大学担任助理教授。1961年至1964年在哈佛做博士后，学习汉语和中国历史。此后他留在哈佛大学，1964年成为讲师，1967年晋升教授。

傅高义接替费正清为第二任哈佛东亚研究中心（现为费正清中心）主任和东亚研究委员会（1977-1980）主席。1980年-1987年，担任国际事务中心美日关系研究项目主任，1987年后为名誉主任。从1972年专业创立至1989年，一直担任东亚研究本科专业的主任。1993年离校两年，于国家情报委员会担任东亚国家情报官员。1995年9月他回到哈佛大学继续领导费正清研究中心，1997年至1999年任亚洲中心主任。他讲授中国共产主义社会、日本社会和东亚工业化等课程。傅高义著作《日本第一：对美国的启示》的日文版仍是西方作家非虚构写作在日本最畅销的书。他于2000年正式退休，仍活跃在学术研究以及东亚相关的活动。

研究兴趣：现代日本；日本工业化；日本崛起；中国共产主义社会；邓小平；美国与亚洲的关系；改革时期的中国；中国抗日战争

Jeffrey A. Frankel



James W. Harpel Professor of Capital Formation and Growth

Jeffrey A. Frankel is James W. Harpel Professor of Capital Formation and Growth. He is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research, and on the NBER Business Cycle Dating Committee which officially declares recessions. He served at the Council of Economic Advisers in 1983-84 and 1996-99; as CEA Member in the Clinton Administration, Frankel's responsibilities included international economics, macroeconomics, and the environment. Before coming to Harvard in 1999, he was Professor of Economics at the University of California at Berkeley.

His research interests include currencies, commodities, crises, international finance, monetary policy, fiscal policy, regional trade blocs, and international environmental issues. Born in San Francisco, he graduated from Swarthmore College, and received his economics PhD from MIT.

杰弗里·弗兰克尔

哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院资本构成与增长专业教授，美国全国经济研究所研究员，美国商业周期测定委员会成员。1983至1984年、1996至1999年服务于总统经济顾问委员会。作为克林顿时期的经济顾问委员会成员，他负责国际经济、宏观经济和环境事务。1999年来到哈佛大学，之前他是加州大学伯克利分校的经济学教授。

杰弗里·弗兰克尔的研究兴趣包括货币、商品、危机、国际金融、货币政策、财政政策、区域贸易问题和国际环境问题。他出生于旧金山，毕业于斯沃斯莫尔学院，并获得麻省理工学院的经济学博士学位。

Joseph Fewsmith

Joseph Fewsmith is Professor of International Relations and Political Science at Boston University. He is the author or editor of eight books, including, most recently, *The Logic and Limits of Political Reform in China* (January 2013). Other works include *China since Tiananmen* (2nd edition, 2008) and *China Today, China Tomorrow* (2010). Other books include *Elite Politics in Contemporary China* (2001), *The Dilemmas of Reform in China: Political Conflict and Economic Debate* (1994), and *Party, State, and Local Elites in Republican China: Merchant Organizations and Politics in Shanghai, 1890-1930* (1985). He is one of the seven regular contributors to the *China Leadership Monitor*, a quarterly web publication analyzing current developments in China.

Fewsmith travels to China regularly and is active in the Association for Asian Studies and the American Political Science Association. His articles have appeared in such journals as Asian Survey, Comparative Studies in Society and History, The China Journal, The China Quarterly, Current History, The Journal of Contemporary China, Problems of Communism, and Modern China. He is an associate of Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer Range Future at Boston University.

Research interests: comparative politics, Chinese domestic and international politics.



傅士卓

波士顿大学国际关系和政治学教授。他著作及参与编辑的书籍共计 8 本，包括新书《中国政治改革的逻辑与局限》(2013 年 1 月)。其余有《天安门事件以来的中国》(2008 年第 2 版)、《中国改革的困境：政治冲突与经济争辩》(1994)、《民国时期的政党、国家和地方精英：上海的商会组织与政治，1890-1930》(1985)。傅士卓是 China Leadership Monitor (关于当代中国发展的电子季刊) 的七名常驻撰稿人之一。

傅士卓定期前往中国，也活跃在亚洲研究协会和美国政治学会。他的学术文章也曾发表于各大期刊，包括《亚洲调查》、《社会与历史比较研究》、《中国杂志》、《中国季刊》和《当代中国》等。他亦是波士顿大学帕迪未来研究中心研究员。研究兴趣：比较政治学，中国国内与国际政治。

Mark Wu



Mark Wu

Assistant Professor of Law

Mark Wu is an Assistant Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, where he teaches international trade and international economic law. Previously, he served as the Director for Intellectual Property in the Office

of the U.S. Trade Representative where he was the lead U.S. negotiator for the IP chapters of several free trade agreements. He also worked as an engagement manager for McKinsey & Co. where he focused on high-tech companies. He began his career as an economist and operations officer for the World Bank in China, working on environmental, urban development, health, and rural poverty issues. He has also served as an economist for the United Nations Development Programme in Namibia. After earning a J.D. from Yale Law School, he clerked for Judge Pierre Leval on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and was an Academic Fellow at Columbia Law School. He received his M.Sc. in Development Economics from Oxford University, which he attended on a Rhodes Scholarship, and his A.B. summa cum laude in Social Studies and East Asian Studies from Harvard University.

Research interests: international trade; international economic law; international intellectual property.

伍人英

法学助理教授

伍人英是哈佛大学法学院助理教授，教授国际贸易法和国际经济法。此前他担任美国贸易代表办公室知识产权处处长，并任多个自由贸易协定知识产权章节的谈判代表。他曾担任麦肯锡公司的项目经理，专注于高科技公司。其职业生涯最初为世界银行在中国的经济学家和运营官，致力于环境、城市发展、健康和乡村贫困问题。曾是联合国开发计划署在纳米比亚的经济学家。在耶鲁大学法学院获得法学博士学位后，他在美国第二巡回法庭上诉法院为 Pierre Leval 法官担任书记员，亦是哥伦比亚大学法学院的研究员。他获得牛津大学发展经济专业硕士学位，在牛津大学期间他申请到罗德奖学金，获得拉丁学位荣誉，并在哈佛大学学习东亚研究。

研究兴趣：国际贸易；国际经济法；国际知识产权

Martin Feldstein



Martin Feldstein is the George F. Baker Professor of Economics at Harvard University and President Emeritus of the National Bureau of Economic Research. He served as President and CEO of the NBER from 1977-82 and 1984-2008. He continues as a Research Associate of the NBER.

From 1982 through 1984, Martin Feldstein was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and President Reagan's chief economic adviser. He served as President of the American Economic Association in 2004. In 2006, President Bush appointed him to be a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. In 2009, President Obama appointed him to be a member of the President's Economic Recovery Advisory Board.

Dr. Feldstein is a member of the American Philosophical Society, a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy, a Fellow of the Econometric Society and a Fellow of the National Association of Business Economics. He is a Trustee of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of the Trilateral Commission, the Group of 30, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Council of Academic Advisors of the American Enterprise Institute.

Dr. Feldstein has received honorary doctorates from several universities and is an Honorary Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford. In 1977, he received the John Bates Clark Medal of the American Economic Association, a prize awarded every two years to the economist under the age of 40 who is judged to have made the greatest contribution to economic science. He is the author of more than 300 research articles in economics.

马丁·费尔德斯坦

哈佛大学经济学教授，美国全国经济研究所名誉所长。1977 至 1982 年和 1984 至 2008 年，任美国全国经济研究所的所长和 CEO，随后继续担任研究员。

1982 至 1984 年马丁·费尔德斯坦为经济顾问委员会主席和里根总统首席顾问。2004 年任美国经济协会主席。2006 年，布什总统任命他为总统外国情报咨询委员会成员。2009 年，奥巴马总统任命他为总统经济复苏顾问委员会成员。

费尔德斯坦博士是美国哲学会会员，不列颠学院通讯研究员，经济计量学会会员和全国商业经济学协会会员。他是对外关系委员会的受托人，亦是三边委员会、30 人小组、美国艺术与科学学院和美国企业研究所学术顾问委员会的成员。

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Research interests: contemporary Chinese politics; relationship between urban planning and post-1978 economic reforms.

任美格

哈佛大学商学院商业、政府和国际经济部副教授，在 MBA 必修课讲授同名课程。拥有哈佛大学博士学位，擅长比较政治经济学，尤其关注中国的发展。第一本著作《土地交易与中国资本主义》（剑桥大学出版社，2015 年）探讨了土地政策、城市政府和地方财产权制度在中国经济改革中的作用。她的一个新项目调查移民，特别是海外华人社区对大陆经济政治改革进程的影响。她是哈佛大学韦瑟黑德国际事务中心和费正清中国研究中心的教员。2015 年获得哈佛商学院必修课程的教师教学奖。

研究兴趣：当代中国政治；城市规划与 1978 后经济改革的关系

Michael A. Szonyi



Director of the Fairbank Center; Professor of Chinese History

Michael Szonyi is Director of the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies and Frank Wen-Hsiung Wu Memorial Professor of Chinese History at Harvard University. He is a social historian of late imperial and modern China who studies local society in southeast China using a combination of traditional textual sources and ethnographic-style fieldwork.

He has written, translated or edited seven books, including *The Art of Being Governed: Everyday Politics in Late Imperial China* (2017); *A Companion to Chinese History* (2017), *Cold War Island: Quemoy on the Front Line* (2008; Chinese edition 2016) and *Practicing Kinship* (2002). He is also co-editor, with Jennifer Rudolph, of *The China Questions: Critical Insights on a Rising Power* (2018).

A frequent commentator on Chinese affairs, Szonyi is a Fellow of the Public Intellectuals Program of the National Committee on US-China relations. He also serves as a member of the China and Inner Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies, and is the English-language editor for the journal *Lishi renleixue* (*Historical Anthropology*).

Szonyi received his BA from the University of Toronto and his D.Phil from Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. He has also studied at National Taiwan University and Xiamen University. Prior to coming to Harvard in 2005, Prof. Szonyi taught at McGill University and University of Toronto.

Research interests: local history of southeast China, especially in the Ming dynasty; the history of Chinese popular religion; overseas Chinese history.

宋怡明

哈佛大学费正清中国研究中心主任，中国史教授。作为中国近现代社会史学家，他利用传统文本资料和田野调查方法研究中国东南地区的社会。其著作、翻译、编撰有 7 本书，包括著作《被统治的艺术：帝制中国晚期的日常政治》(2017)；《前线岛屿：冷战下的金门》(Cold War Island: Quemoy on the Front Line, 2008, 中文版 2016)；《实践亲属》(2002)；与詹妮弗·鲁道夫合编《中国问题》(2018)。宋怡明是活跃的中国事务评论者，他也是美中关系全国委员会公共知识分子项目的研究员，亚洲研究系会中欧和亚洲内部委员会的成员，《历史人类学》杂志的英文编辑。

宋怡明在多伦多大学获硕士学位，而后申请到罗德奖学金，前往牛津大学攻读博士。他还曾在国立台湾大学和厦门大学学习过。2005 年来哈佛大学，此前他在麦吉尔大学和多伦多大学任教。

研究兴趣：明朝中国东南地方史；中国大众宗教史；海外华人史。

Nancy Hearst



Nancy Hearst is the librarian in the Fairbank Collection of the H.C. Fung Library, where she has worked for many years. She makes periodic trips to China and Hong Kong to select new acquisitions. She also does freelance editing and proofreading for China-related books, and English polishing for a number of state and party.

南希

图书馆负责人。南希是冯汉柱图书馆费正清中心藏书的图书馆负责人，在此工作多年。定期前往中国和香港采购新书。南希也从事自由职业，编辑和校对中国相关的书籍，并为不少北京的国家或党派组织提供英语语言润色。

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Robert Z. Lawrence is Albert L. Williams Professor of International Trade and Investment, a Senior Fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, and a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He currently serves as Faculty Chair of The Practice of Trade Policy executive program at Harvard Kennedy School. He served as a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers from 1998 to 2000. Lawrence has also been a Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution. He has taught at Yale University, where he received his PhD in economics. His research focuses on trade policy. He is the author of *Crimes and Punishments? Retaliation under the WTO*; *Regionalism, Multilateralism and Deeper Integration*; *Single World, Divided Nations?*; and *Can America Compete?* Lawrence has served on the advisory boards of the Congressional Budget Office, the Overseas Development Council, and the Presidential Commission on United States-Pacific Trade and Investment Policy.

罗伯特·Z·劳伦斯

哈佛大学肯尼迪学院国际贸易与投资教授

罗伯特·Z·劳伦斯，哈佛大学肯尼迪学院国际贸易与投资教授，彼得森国际经济研究所高级研究员，美国全国经济研究所研究员。他目前担任哈佛大学肯尼迪学院贸易政策执行课程的教师主席。1998年至2000年，他是总统经济顾问委员会成员。劳伦斯还是布鲁金斯学会的高级研究员。他曾获得耶鲁大学经济学博士学位，并在此任教。他的研究重点是贸易政策。他著有《罪与罚：WTO下的报复》、《地域主义、多边主义和深度整合》、《单一世界、分裂国家》以及《美国能否竞争？》，合著《全球化过度了吗？》。劳伦斯曾在国会预算办公室，海外发展委员会和美国-太平洋贸易与投资政策总统委员会的顾问委员会任职。

Susan Greenhalgh



Susan Greenhalgh is Professor of Anthropology and John King and Wilma Cannon Fairbank Professor of Chinese Society at Harvard University. Before moving to Harvard, she was Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Irvine and, before that, Senior Research Associate of the NYC-based Population Council. In April 2016, Greenhalgh was named Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for twelve months starting July 2016. At Harvard, she was named Walter Channing Cabot Fellow for the year for the 2015 publication of her book, *Fat-talk Nation*.

Her research has focused on three fields of bodily governance: the management of populations, clinical biomedicine, and global health. Greenhalgh's research also focuses on Chinese projects of social modernity – state efforts to transform China's "backward masses" into the modern workers and citizens needed to make China a prosperous, globally prominent nation – and their effects on China's society, culture, and politics. Her interest in the politics of population emerged in the mid-1980s, when, as a newly minted research

associate of the Population Council, she became deeply engaged with the Cold War-esque (“evil empire”) critique of coercion in China’s population control policy.

She is the author of three books on China’s one-child policy: “Governing China’s Population: From Leninist to Neoliberal Biopolitics” (with E. A. Winckler), “Just One Child: Science and Politics in Deng’s China,” and “Cultivating Global Citizens: Population in the Rise of China.” In her most recent book, “Fat-talk Nation: The Human Costs of America’s War on Fat,” Greenhalgh argues that the war on fat, launched to rescue America from obesity-induced national decline, is producing not national healing but rather widespread trauma at the individual and societal level.

Research interests: Chinese projects of modernity/globality; social studies of science, technology, and medicine; politics of reproduction, population, and life itself; gender studies; anthropology of the state, governance, and public policy; socialism and post-socialism.

葛苏珊

哈佛大学人类学及中国社会教授。曾任纽约人口理事会资深研究员，加利福尼亚州大学欧文分校人类学教授。

2016年4月，被任命为约翰·西蒙·古根海姆纪念基金会成员，当年7月起，为期12个月。同年，葛苏珊因2015年出版著作Fat-talk Nation被哈佛大学授予Walter Channing Cabot Fellow。

她的研究集中在身体治理的三个领域：人口管理、临床生物医学和全球健康。葛苏珊还关注中国社会现代化项目以及对中国社会、文化和政治的影响——国家努力将“落后群众”转变为现代工人和公民，使中国成为繁荣、全球瞩目的国家。她对人口政治的兴趣始自20世纪80年代中期，当时她作为人口委员会新任研究员，在冷战情境下深入批判中国人口政策中的高压措施。

葛苏珊有三本研究中国独生子女政策的著作：《中国人口治理：从列宁主义到新自由主义生命政治》（与韦爱德教授合著）、《只生一个：邓小平时代中国的科学与政策》和《培育世界公民：中国兴起中的人口》。在其新书Fat-talk Nation中，她对脂肪宣战，旨在拯救美国因肥胖而致的全国性衰退，非但没有治愈国家，反而造成个人和社会层面的广泛创伤。

研究兴趣：中国现代化、全球化项目；关于科学、技术以及医学的社会学研究；再生产、人口、生命的政治学；性别研究；国家、统治、公共政策的人类学；社会主义与后社会主义。

Xiaofei Tian



Professor of Chinese Literature
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Xiaofei Tian is Professor of Chinese Literature and Chair of the Regional Studies East Asia program. Her primary field of research is the Middle Period Chinese literature and culture, although she has also taught and published on Chinese literature from the late imperial and modern periods. She is the author of *Tao Yuanming and Manuscript Culture: The Record of a Dusty Table* (named a Choice Outstanding Academic Title in 2006), *Beacon Fire and Shooting Star: The Literary Culture of the Liang (502-557)*, *Visionary Journeys: Travel Writings from Early Medieval and Nineteenth-century China*, and *The Halberd at Red Cliff: Jian' an and the Three Kingdoms*. Her translation of a late nineteenth-century memoir, *The World of a Tiny Insect: A Memoir of the Taiping Rebellion and Its Aftermath*, was awarded the inaugural Patrick D. Hanan Prize by Association for Asian Studies in 2016. She is the co-editor and contributing author of *The Oxford Handbook of Classical Chinese Literature (1000BCE-900CE)* and of *A New Literary History of Modern China*, and the editor of *Reading Du Fu (712-770): Nine Views* (currently under review). Her teaching and research interests include manuscript culture, court culture, premodern Chinese travel writings, the Cultural Revolution period (1966-1976), as well as the writings of violence and trauma.

田晓菲

哈佛大学中国文学教授，东亚地域研究项目主席。主要研究中国中古文学与文化，亦参与中国近现代文学的授课和研究。著有《尘几录：陶渊明与手抄本文化》(2006年度美国CHOICE杂志“杰出学术著作奖”)、《烽火与流星——萧梁王朝的文学与文化》、《神游：早期中古时代与十九世纪中国的行旅写作》、《赤壁之戟：建安与三国》。2016年其译著《微虫世界：一部太平天国的回忆录》获得美国亚洲研究协会首届“韩南翻译奖”。参与编撰《牛津中国古典文学(公元前1000年-公元900年)手册》，《现代中国之新文学史》，《阅读杜甫(712-770)》(正在审稿阶段)。她的教学与研究兴趣包括手抄本文化、宫廷文化、近现代中国旅行写作、文化大革命时期(1966-1976)以及暴力与伤痕文学。

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My participation in China's Judicial Reform: Thirteen Moments

He Weifang

This is a regular paper the kind of people usually see at a conference. The author, Professor He Weifang, was deeply involved in the judicial reform and legal construct in China for almost thirty years. He advocated and introduced new ideas and reforms by his innumerable articles, comments, essays, open-letters, public speeches, and as a participant in the law drafting, though often an underdog. This series of essays, as chronological narratives, shows the author's footprints on the road of China's judicial reform. Niall Ferguson, a professor of history, Harvard University, recommended He Weifang's Book *In the Name of Justice: Striving for Rule of Law in China* (Brookings Institution Press, 2012) as follows: "China stands at a crossroads. Will the Chinese Communist Party continue to remain essentially outside the law, or will China embrace the rule of law in a way that gives its citizens both secure property rights and meaningful human rights? No scholar has formulated this dilemma with great clarity—and passion—than He Weifang. No one who wishes to understand China today can afford to ignore this book."

The Longevity of Chinese Absolutism

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First draft. May contain typos and other errors. Comments are welcome. Please do not circulate.

One of the most well-known features of Chinese political system is its endurance. The imperial system—autocracy, hereditary rule, and a powerful bureaucracy—was founded in 221 BCE and ended in 1911 AD, the longest imperial system in the world. China's political system today, minus the hereditary rule, continues to retain many of the features from its imperial past. In this paper, we propose that an imperial institution, the civil service examination (CSE), played an important role in the longevity of Chinese absolutism. We posit the following: CSE solved a fundamental dilemma faced by a Chinese emperor—to recruit talents from the widest human capital pool as possible and to curb dilution of his power to independent power groups. We show how the anonymized and non-anonymized stages of CSE performed these two functions. We also show that an increase of regime stability matched in timing with the establishment and formalization of CSE around 7th and 8th centuries. We used individual data on CSE performance, supplemented by other data on intra-elite conflicts over time, regional tax and population density, in our empirical analysis.

The Incentive Mechanism of State-owned Enterprises and Its Effects

Liu Xiaoxuan

State-owned enterprises main incentives consist of diversified composite targets, including corporate performance, status promotion, salary & welfare, and implied private benefits or some benefits transfer, etc.. For satisfied such utilities, SOE pursue maximization of scale or maximization of capital expansion, and it is their typical representative behavior. Through relevant statistical descriptions and regression analysis, it can be found that the larger the scale, the lower the financing cost, the higher the management cost, and the stronger the market power brought by the increase of the concentration rate. It is also found among the 30 manufacturing industries of SOEs, the profit margins of 12 industries (such as chemicals, ferrous metals, etc.) have little to do with the scale expansion, that is, regardless of the performance of these SOEs, they still maintain sustained investment expansion.

Such incentives can produce very unreasonable negative effects, and these adverse effects are widely visible in the economy. In short there are: 1. pursuing maximum scale, investing in large quantity and low quality, resulting in overcapacity. 2. lack of core competitiveness owing to no reasonable incentive to innovate. 3. seeking personal utility maximization, it is difficult to avoid corruption. 4. pursuing the market power of monopoly is to undermine the competition in fair market.

In the process of transforming state-owned enterprises into market-oriented enterprises, the black box that is difficult to monitor is an inevitable result. It is not feasible to restrict corporate behavior through administrative means, unless returning to the command economy. If it is determined that it is to operate in a market-oriented manner, it is necessary to implement market incentives for enterprises, give enterprises control, encouraging boldly innovate, and tolerate black boxes. At the same time, establishing a reasonable and legitimate property right configuration and an optimal corporate contract can avoid corruption, in such way to achieve optimal market-oriented reforms.

Reform of Income Distribution System in China in the Last Forty Years

LI Shi

China has achieved a very good record in economic growth with economic transition in the last four decades, but it has had a rapid increase in income inequality at the same time. The Gini coefficient of income distribution increased from around 0.3 at the beginning of 1980s to close to 0.5 in 2008 even though the number is underestimated. The paper, using the CHIP survey data and NBS estimates of Gini coefficients, describes changes in income inequality in urban and rural areas and in China as a whole, with empirical results showing a rapid rise during 1978-2008 and stable state after 2008. The paper attempts to explain changes in income inequality from perspectives of income structure change, economic transition, and government policies and institutions. The main conclusions are rising income inequality is partly due to economic transition from a planning system to market economy with development of private sector and decentralization of wage-setting mechanism in public sector, and partly due to uncompleted and distorted economic transition, and lagged political reform, results in corruption and rent-seeking activities and more dis-equalizing effects.

Balance through Agglomeration: A Race between Geography and Policy in China's Regional Development

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(Shanghai Jiao Tong University)

The changes of regional income gaps in China reflect the role of both the market and the government in the Chinese economy. Since 2003, government policies have aimed to distribute more resources to the less-developed areas. Although this process is accompanied by a narrowing interregional income gap, it is not a real "convergence" between regions. From a view of spatial-political economics, the free movement of people is helpful to realize regional economic balance through agglomeration, while the investment policies that deviate from the comparative advantage of less-developed regions may lead to the spatial misallocation of resources and the inefficient and unsustainable economic growth. In the future, in order to achieve further integration, development and balance in the Chinese economy, the country must break the restrictions on the flow of production factors, so that the market may truly become the decisive force for the allocation of resources.

The order of China's economic development in the past 40 years of reform and opening up

Mao Shoulong

Since China's reform and opening up for 40 years, the economy has been sustained development. This paper briefly describes the rhythm of China's economic development in the past 40 years, the successful policy measures in the past 40 years of reform and opening up, and the evolution of market order behind the success of the policy. This paper argues that China's economic development to the middle income level, just completed a developing country's economic take-off cycle. This depends on the success of the market-oriented policy, and the evolution of market order dimension is the key to the success of the market policy. There is still a long way to go for China to become a developed country. The evolution of policy and order, especially the development of political order, needs further efforts.

40 Years of Constitutional Review in China---From Idea to System

Qin Qianhong Di Gaoyang

The establishment of China's constitutional review system has experienced the attempts or explorations of constitutional supervision, record-keeping review, "constitutional judicature" and "unconstitutional review". In these systems, "constitutional judicature" (at least currently) has been denied, and other specific mechanisms have been confirmed by the Constitution or the law. In other words, under the overall framework of the National People's Congress and its standing committee responsible for constitutional

supervision, China has established a complicated and complex constitutional supervision system which integrates constitutional supervision, record-keeping review, “unconstitutional review” and constitutional review. The construction of constitutional review system in China is not a rational structural process, but a process of accumulation of experience. The transformation of political resources of the ruling party has spawned the constitutional review system, but the constitutional review system is not the ultimate form of China's constitutional supervision system.

Key Words: Constitutional supervision; Record-keeping review; “Constitutional judicature”;

Unconstitutional review; Constitutional review

Avoiding Risks at Macro-Level, Generating Forces at Median Level and Enlivening at Micro-Level: Changes in China's Governance System

Ren Jiantao

The secret of China's success in the Reform and Opening Up is the actualization of institutional change. However, the transformation of China's governance system is not a change at the same strength and depth in all directions. The differences among the risks avoidance of the Macro system, the forces generation of the median system and the laissez faire of the micro system, are impressive. This is an asymmetrical change among the various components of the system. Among them, generating forces at median level is key to the success of China's reform and opening up. Avoiding risks at macro-level is a prerequisite for China's Reform and Opening up to continue on the established track. Enlivening at micro-level is the basic guarantee for China's Reform and Opening up to exhibit great vitality. It is such a reform in governance that promotes the rapid growth of China's economic aggregate and generates the “Chinese dream of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation”. However, the final success of China's reform is still a goal that needs careful consideration. When the reforms at micro and median level are confronted with problems at macro-level, the issue of breaking through the macro-system in China's reform lies ahead. Whether these problems can be solved will ultimately determine the prospects for the reform of China's governance system.

[Key Words] Institutional Change, Avoiding Risks at Macro-Level, generating forces at median level, Enlivening at Micro-Level, Prospects for China

Choice of Path for China's Reform Retrospection and Reflection on the “New Authoritarianism” Debate

Rong Jian

The debate over “new authoritarianism” in January 1989 was the largest public event in China's intellectual circles and the most influential public debate in the 1980s. How to understand and evaluate the debate, placing it against the background of China's reform, is a subject of great importance.

This paper argues that “new authoritarianism”, albeit not openly recognized by the ruling Party as a state ideology, has in fact been a political practice throughout China's 40-year reform. It has taken on different forms, as “hard authoritarianism” in the era of Deng Xiaoping, “soft authoritarianism” during the era of

Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, and has morphed into a new form in the so called “New Era” under Xi Jinping - one that can be called “Party totalitarianism” .

This ideology has created a “Party state” where the Party has paramount political power over state and society. While freely eroding civil rights, it also undermines the authority of the state, the power of the military, and the rule of law, leading to unprecedented power struggles not only between the Party and the civil society, but also between the Party and the state, between the Party and the military, and between the Party and the judiciary system. As we’ re faced with such fierce power struggles today, reflecting on the “new authoritarianism” debate can help us examine the choices of path for the next phase of China's institutional transformation.

Catalogue:

- 1 The origin and development of the new authoritarianism
 - 2 The authoritative logic of Deng Xiaoping’ s reform
 - 3 Jiang and Hu era:Diminishing authoritarianism
 - 4 The new era:Rebuilding new authoritarianism or totalitarianism?
-

Fine Equilibrium and China Reform

Sheng Hong

Assuming that political decision makers are an economic person, we can explain China's decision-making process of reform and opening up and now contradictory political terms. When implementing a fully planned economy, liberalizing the market will benefit everyone, including political decision makers. When wealth flows in with opening of market, increasing the proportion of political groups in national wealth will benefit the political group and not the people. But when this ratio is higher than the margin that the people can afford, the market will decline, no longer create wealth, political groups will have no wealth base to divide, and the entire social and economic system will collapse. The traits of political groups determine that it does not know where this margin is, nor does it prevent the distribution share from becoming larger, so it is possible that this situation will occur.

China after Deng Xiaoping: The Searching Process for National Foreign Strategies

Shi Yinhong

The national foreign strategies of contemporary China started with Deng Xiaoping’s essential judgment on the major world trends and themes. Immediately after China underwent the stern political ordeal at the turn of spring and summer in 1989, he raised his most well-know grand strategic policy of “26 characters” for both internal and foreign affairs, followed by his historic southern tour in 1992, which launched China into dramatic economic take-off and therefore created a fundamental environment for China’s strategies.

What the next was a complex searching process with vicissitudes, with the related events during the NATO’s Kosovo War in 1999 and its aftermath as the particularly important. Domestic confusions and debates were

made more profound by the 9/11 terror attack, and the key to strategic evolution was the defining of the drastically changed and changing situations. CCP's Sixteenth National Congress toward the end of 2002 represented a further major clarification and optimizing of China's foreign strategy, while important dilemmas and tensions still being embedded within. During the next six years, China developed a grand strategy, combining peaceful rise on one hand and military build-up on the other. Since the fall of 2008, financial crisis and economic recession made the western world led by the United States began to increasingly decline in a relative sense. Accompanied with this historic structural change and multiplication of complexities, the diplomatic power competition between Beijing and Washington in East and Southeast Asia intensified, and China suffered a setback for various reasons.

During three and half years since CCP's Eighteenth National Congress held in November 2012, as to the strategically most important region of Asia and western Pacific China, mainly for increasing strategic rights and power influence, depended primarily on the conduct of "strategic military", followed by a combined approach of "strategic military" with "strategic economy", resulting in both great benefits and major costs and risks for China itself. Around the opening of G20 summit in Hangzhou in September 2016, the strategic posture started to become mild remarkably as a major desirable development. Then quickly, for dealing with the "Trump storm", together with other reasons including China's much greater aspiration to join the "world leadership" after Trump's America drastically retrench the U.S. global commitments, China's strategic moderation in this broad region greatly developed throughout whole of 2017, with almost comprehensive indications. At the same time, Beijing's greatest foreign difficulty during this year had adamantly remained over the North Korea problem.

CCP's Nineteenth National Congress has launched a new era of "Socialism with the Chinese characteristics" under the most centralized command of Xi Jinping, and "three plus" will surely constitute the long-term prospect of China's foreign strategies. However, since the same time, greater tension and increasing rivalry at both strategic and trade fronts has put very demanding pressures upon China at home and abroad. The future will certainly be challenging.

Critical Historical Junctures, Resource Endowment and Evolutionary Path in Transition

-An analytical framework of China's Development Model in comparative perspectives

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The meteoric rise of the Chinese economy in the past four decades has attracted enormous attention from and raises profound questions for social science researchers. Economists have naturally focused their attention on economic factors, such as an abundance of cheap labor, high savings rate, managed foreign exchange as well as institutional reforms in agriculture, state-owned enterprises, and trade and investment regimes. However, the literature has so far failed to offer an integrated analytical framework that can answer the following research questions: What were the essential characteristics and economic logic of the Soviet industrialization model? How did the Chinese economy in the plan era, by largely following the Soviet industrialization model, differ from the Soviet development path? Were such differences, including the M-form government organization in China versus the U-form government organization in the former Soviet

Union and the initial conditions of surplus labor and natural resource endowment, sufficiently significant to account for the relative successful performance in China's transition versus the bumpy transition experienced by Russia? Why did China after the mid-1990s, bearing the birthmarks of a typical East Asian developmental state, rely more on investment and consumption suppression than the typical East Asian developmental state? Why did China, faring similarly well in terms of economic growth and export as its East Asian neighbors, become one of the world's most unequal countries within several decades and build the largest bubble in human history? Why differences in China's economic and political system, including the central-local dynamics, as compared to a typical East Asian developmental state, has made China's fast growth accompanied by a devastating trail on the natural environment and society?

In this article, we propose an alternative and integrated analytical framework to reinterpret the Chinese development models in different periods since the foundation of the People's Republic. We first argue that the planned economic model in both the Former Soviet Union and China was essentially characterized by maximum militarization supported by a prioritized development of heavy industry at the costs of people's consumption. Even though in different periods of the Soviet and Chinese plan era there was some resource reallocation from the defense sector to consumer goods productions, both countries in the plan era were essentially a highly centralized economy in which the central line ministries, as compared to the sub-national governments, dominated in resource allocation. Therefore, the differences in government organizational forms (M-form in China versus U-form in the former Soviet Union) and their implication for transitional performance as has been emphasized in the existing literature have been grossly overstated. We propose that the finding and exploration of rich natural resource endowment, in particular oil and gas, in the former Soviet Union, led to Soviet's aggressiveness in world politics and pushed the formation of the quasi-alliance relationship between China and the United States. This generated a critical juncture of 1972 that facilitated China's relatively smooth market-oriented transition since 1978 because this critical juncture helped to reduce China's military expenditure so that China can allocate more resources for the supply of more consumer goods while at the same time more revenue could be used to raise salaries that generate demand for such consumer goods. On the contrary, the Soviet Union began to suffer from its excessive aggressiveness due to his earlier resource boom and could not reduce the military sector by fighting simultaneously with the US and China. Therefore, Soviet could not make any significant progress in market-oriented reform since resource reallocation away from the military sector to consumer goods production was difficult and the Soviet had to wait for an economic and political collapse in the early 1990s before it could start any real transition. Therefore, the initial small institutional differences between China and the Former Soviet Union, interacted with the 1972 critical juncture, facilitated China's gradualist and relatively smooth market-oriented reform and at the same time ruined the chance for the adoption of a gradualist approach in Russia's market transition. Under a general equilibrium setting with different economic sectors including the military, sector, the heavy equipment and resource & energy sector, as well as the consumer goods sectors (light industries and agriculture), our analytical framework could also account for the major stylized facts in China's first phase economic transition from the late 1970s to mid-1990s, such as the rise and the fall of dual-track prices, the initial fast growth and final privatization of local SOEs and TVEs, the fiscal transition from a decentralized fiscal contracting system in the 1980s to a more centralized tax-sharing system in the mid-1990s as well as the shift from market segmentation in the 1980s to market integration since the late 1990s.

We further explain that after mid-1990s China started an investment-driven and export-oriented growth model that bears the birthmarks of atypical East Asian developmental state such as Japan and the East Asian

Dragons and Tigers. However, even though China has achieved a comparably high economic growth since the mid-1990s, the country's performance in income disparity, environmental protection, social stability and land development has been alarming. We argue even though the differences in initial conditions such as labor and natural resource endowment between China and other East Asian developmental state are relatively small, the political and economic structure of China shaped by the second critical juncture of 1989 Tiananmen event has made China's comprehensive economic reform toward a full-fledged market economy stalled in the middle and thus China's developmental state model began to diverge from the typical East Asian model since mid-1990s. As an extreme version of the East Asian development state, China is very likely to fall into the mid-income trap after two decades of fast growth even though most other East Asian developmental states have more or less leaped out of such traps. To be more specific, the 1989 Tiananmen Event had seriously weakened the political forces within the CCP that could have helped to build a more inclusive political system and thus stalled the establishment of a more inclusive economic system. In another word, the lack of political reforms since 1989 has been the key to shaping the Chinese model of state crony capitalism since the mid-1990s. This model was characterized by (a) a state monopoly of resource & energy sectors, high-end upstream manufacturing and services such as oil, coal, machinery, telecommunication, transportation et al. (b) a bank-based central state monopoly of financial system; (c) a local state monopoly of land for residential & commercial purposes and (d) a race-to-the-bottom competition through subsidized manufacturing land as well as lax labor and environmental standards. (e) a under-valuation and slow appreciation of Chinese currency that made Chinese products competitive in the international market, a necessity to compensate for domestic frugality. We show that such a development model would inevitably lead to an enlarging income and wealth disparity, a distorted land use structure and a growing residential / industrial land price difference, an excessive dependence of GDP growth on export and in particular investment, as well as a growing amount of foreign reserve that may easily foster asset bubble and international trade conflicts. We argue that China's remarkable growth over the last 20 years has relied on a certain disregard for, if not outright violation of, the rights of labor, land, intellectual property, and environment plus growing access to developed country markets. Indeed, such costs are indispensable for the China's development model to work but will seriously undermine the country's long-run economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Whereas the existing approaches tend to depict the Chinese transition and development experience in a rosy light, e.g. "China miracle", "successful transition", "amazing growth", our alternative framework allows us to both explain the rich dynamics of China's growth and transition as well as recognize the costs and limitations of China's economic transition and developmentalism in comparative terms with different benchmark models (the Soviet model and the East Asian developmental state model) in different periods of time.. We conclude by proposing an improving or even resetting the research agenda in social sciences on plan economy, economic transition as well as developmental state under an integrated analytical framework that takes into account the roles of critical junctures interacting small initial resource endowment differences in shaping the institutional divergence and the different performance outcomes in different countries.

How Can China Move Out of Cycle of Dynasties? From Centralization to Federalism

Jianxun Wang

The Open and Reform Policy has fundamentally changed some aspects of China, but not others. Although Chinese economy has become a great story of success, but its politics is still authoritarian, and sometimes with totalitarian nature. Today, many China observers are wondering if China will become a democratic country. The socioeconomic development and globalization in the past thirty years has made the society richer and brought the long-stagnated civilization into the international scene. At the same time, both domestic and foreign pressures impel the party-state to become more open and transparent. Many Chinese citizens are fighting for their fundamental rights and freedoms, and the international community urges the government to take political reforms seriously. Both scholars and practitioners believe that China is standing at the crossroads for its political future. Although it is very

Forty Years of China's Reform and Opening-up: A Perspective of the New authoritarianism

Xiao Gongqin

China's development model, which has formed during the forty years of the reform and opening-up, can be interpreted as a New authoritarian development model with Chinese characteristics. This paper aims to explore briefly on this development model based on an explanation of the history of China's transformation in modern times. It argues that the most important function of New authoritarianism is: in the course of economic development and modernization, this model prevents chaotic political participation occurring frequently in reform period in traditional countries. The key to the success of the New authoritarian path includes to adhere to the principle of middle road rationality (中道理性 zhongdao lixing), to uphold the empiricist political philosophy, and to transcend left and right political radicalism. Returning to the old system should be prevented when using traditionally social capital in order to stabilize the transition order. The virtuous New authoritarianism must meet three conditions: to maintain common sense; to adhere to social pluralism; and to continue institutional innovation to overcome problems. Only by doing so will it possible to make successful transition to democracy with Chinese characteristics and move China toward a new type of civilization.

Economic reform: comparison between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits Comment on Guo Daijun's "Taiwan economic reform story"

Zhang Shuguang

Through commenting on Guo Daijun's book "Taiwan's Past Events: The Story of Taiwan's Economic Reform (1949-1960) - - Revealing Taiwan's Economic Transition: From Planned Economy to Market Economy", this paper makes a comprehensive comparison of the similarities and differences of economic reform between Taiwan and mainland China, including the goal and realization of reform, the starting point of reform and its influence, the contents and processes of reform, the measures and organizational leadership, which are analyzed in depth, and some regularities of the success or failure of economic system reform are revealed.

This year is the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening up. It is a good thing that everyone is looking back and summarizing. How did we come here in the past 40 years? What have been successful?

Which failed? Why success or failure? Where are we going now? Where should we go in the future? Those are big concerns for both Chinese and the world.

In fact, before the economic reform in the mainland, Taiwan began its economic reform in 1949. The reform in the mainland started 30 years later than in Taiwan. However, in the early years of reform and opening up, the mainland of China took lessons from Eastern Europe and developed countries. However, due to political and ideological reasons, the mainland was somewhat reluctant to learn from Taiwan. Later, the study of Taiwan's reform was not enough; the understanding was superficial and even in distorted imagination. Up to now, there has been no research work by mainland scholars. Recently, I read Guo Daijun's book "Taiwan's Past: The Story of Taiwan's Economic Reform (1949-1960) - - Revealing Taiwan's Economic Transition: From Planned Economy to Market Economy" (hereinafter referred to as "Past Events"), based on decrypted historical files, comprehensive analysis and case studies, which profoundly revealed the process of Taiwan's economic reform, from the change of ideology to the debate and formulation of the reform plan, from the attitude and behavior of high-level policy makers to the vigorous persistence and tactful operation of reform implementers, as well as the active participation and profound changes of the whole society. It not only makes us have a deep understanding of the reform story that once happened in Taiwan, also provides a good reference for us. Taiwan and the mainland are of the same language and blood, and they have gone through the partly same and partly different economic reform process. Therefore, a comparative analysis of the two will certainly deepen our theoretical understanding of economic reform and enhance our grasp of economic reform practice.

Forty Years of Reform: Deep Ideological Anxiety

Yang Jisheng

China's political system prior to reform and opening was constructed according to a blueprint of communist ideology. This system caused such dire poverty and horrendous loss of human life that reform and opening became inevitable. The process of reform and opening is a process of deconstructing communist ideology, pushing it towards the brink of bankruptcy and creating anxiety among its ideologues. Meanwhile, reformers are also anxious about communist ideology as an obstacle to reform. The "socialist market economy" created by reform is the result of compromise that reformers have made with communist ideology. As reform and opening has progressed, these anxieties have developed into an ideological battle. Clinging to communist ideology means retreating from reform; conversely, furthering reform and opening means abandoning communist ideology. Choosing either one over the other would undermine the regime's power. Those in power have therefore chosen to continue reform and opening without abandoning the communist banner. The resulting "socialism with Chinese characteristics" is now being tested by practice.

5. 改革開放箴言 | Dictums

改革开放四十年：挑战和机遇

40 Years of Opening and Reform: Challenges and Opportunities

November 5~8, 2018

不管黑猫白猫，抓住老鼠就是好猫。 —— 邓小平，1962 年

It doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white, as long as it catches mice.

—— Deng Xiaoping, 1962

摸着石头过河。 —— 邓小平，1980 年

To cross the river by feeling the stones.

—— Deng Xiaoping, 1980

毛泽东是人不是神。 —— 陈云，1980 年

Mao Zedong is only human, not god.

—— Chen Yun, 1980

包产到户没有错。 —— 邓子恢，1972 年

There is nothing wrong with fixing the duty for each household.

—— Deng Zihui, 1972

若包产到户，农民平均一年只需干 24 天农活就可以了。
—— 杜润生，1980 年

With fixed household' s duty, a farmer only needs 24 days a year to work in farming fields.

—— Du Runsheng, 1980

中国可能永远不会以‘资本主义’国家自居，甚或使用‘私有产权’这一类字眼。我的推测不外是，中国将来所采用的产权结构必然与私有产权制度极其类似。

—— 张五常，1982 年

It may well be that China will never officially denote its economic system as “capitalism” , nor even adopt the term “private property” . The prediction is

simply that China will eventually adopt a structure of rights which resembles, or functions in the manner of, a private-property economy.

—— Steven Cheung, 1982

对中国正在发生和已经发生的事情的研究和理解，将会极大地帮助我们改进和丰富我们关于制度结构对经济体系运转的影响的分析。

—— 科斯，1988年

An understanding of what is happening, and has happened, in China will greatly help us to improve and enrich our analysis of the influence of the institutional structure on the working of the economic system.

—— Ronald Coase, 1988

中国政府始终强调要“解放思想”，但没有什么比活跃的思想市场更能解放人们的思想。

—— 科斯和王宁，2012年

Ever since the start of economic reform, the Chinese government has been persistently calling for the “emancipation of the mind,” but nothing is more effective than an active market for ideas in freeing people’ s minds.

—— Ronald Coase and Ning Wang, 2012

如果人民不欢迎我们，就该我们下台了。

—— 胡耀邦，1981年

We should step down when the people don’ t support us.

—— Hu Yaobang, 1981

实践是检验真理的唯一标准。

—— 《光明日报》评论员，1978年

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth

—— The commentator of Bright Daily, 1978