



Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China & 21st Century China Program present

Day-Long Conference on China's Domestic Challenges

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 2013 | Panels: 8:30am - 4:00pm; Evening Program: 4:30 - 6:00pm

This conference will bring together scholars from throughout the University of California system and Fudan University to discuss China's contemporary domestic challenges. Tribute to the late UCLA Professor Rick Baum (1940-2012) will be paid at the evening program.

Papers on population trends, protests, migration, public health, and energy challenges will be presented (see below). There will be four

8:30 – 8:50am | Arrival, Coffee, and Pastries

Opening Remarks

8:50 – 9:00am | Welcome and Introduction

Richard MADSEN, Director of Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China

Peter COWHEY, Dean and Qualcomm Professor, IR/PS, UC San Diego

PENG Xizhe, Associate Dean, Fudan Development Institute; Director of the State Innovative Institute for Public Management and Public Policy Studies at Fudan University

Panel Sessions

9:00 – 10:45am | Session I: Public Opinion and Popular Mobilization in China

Chair: **Tom GOLD**, Professor of Sociology, UC Berkeley

“The Society of Senior Citizens and Popular Protest in Rural Zhejiang”

Kevin O'BRIEN, Alann P. Bedford Professor of Asian Studies and Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley

“The Anatomy of a Protest Film: ‘Who Killed Our Children?’”

Paul PICKOWICZ, Distinguished Professor of History and Chinese Studies, Endowed Chair in Modern Chinese History, UC San Diego

“International Knowledge and Domestic Attitudes in a Changing Society”

Haifeng HUANG, Assistant Professor of Political Science, UC Merced

“Celebrities in the Internet Age: Han Han's Everyman Appeal”

Angie CHAU, Lecturer, Department of Literature, UC San Diego

10:45am – 11:00am | Coffee Break

11:00am – 12:00pm | Session II: Deregulation and China's Energy Market

Chair: **Junjie ZHANG**, Assistant Professor, IR/PS, UC San Diego

“Perspectives on the Deregulation Roadmap of China's Energy Market in the Next Decade”

WU Libo, Director, Center for Energy Economics and Strategic Studies; Associate Professor, School of Economics, Fudan University

12:00 – 1:00pm | Lunch



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1:00 – 2:30pm | Session III: Labor Supply and Rural-Urban Migration in China

Chair: **Lei GUANG**, Director of 21st Century China Program, and Associate Director of Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China

“Using a Simple Structural Model to Identify Labor Supply and Unemployment from Data on Employment”

CHENG Yuan, Associate Professor and Associate Dean, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

“Citizenship in Urban China: The Case of the Points Systems”

ZHANG Li, Professor, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

“Gendered Tales of Urban Adventures: Media Representations of Migrant Workers in 1980s and 1990s in China”

Qian YANG, Graduate Student, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, UC Santa Barbara

2:30 – 4:00pm | Session IV: Healthcare Provision and Health Security in China

Chair: **Chris CONNERY**, Professor, Department of Literature, UC Santa Cruz

“Deathly Profession: Being Doctors in Urban China”

Mei ZHAN, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, UC Irvine

“Linking Heroin Users in China to Drug Treatment and Other Resources in the Community”

Fei WU, Graduate Student, Department of Social Welfare, School of Public Affairs, UCLA

“How to Improve Health Security System in China? Issues and Challenges in the Way to Universal Health Coverage”

YING Xiaohua, Professor and Deputy Director, Department of Health Economics and Policy, School of Public Health, Fudan University

4:00 – 4:30pm | Coffee Break

Evening Program & Keynote Address

4:30 – 6:00pm

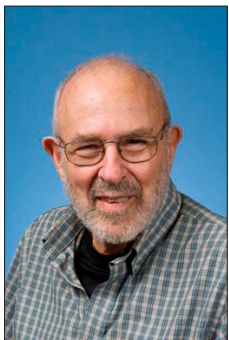
Chair: **Richard MADSEN**, Director of Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China

Remembering UCLA Professor Rick Baum and His Contribution to China Studies

Clayton DUBE, Executive Director, USC US-China Institute

Keynote Address on “China’s Growing Population: Current Trends and Future Challenges”

PENG Xizhe, Associate Dean of the Fudan Development Institute, and Director of the State Innovative Institute for Public Management and Public Policy Studies, Fudan University



Remembering UCLA Professor Rick Baum and His Contribution to China Studies

Richard BAUM (1940 - 2012) was a distinguished professor of political science at UCLA — where he taught for 44 years and served as the director of the Center for Chinese Studies. An influential authority on contemporary Chinese politics and a U.S. policy adviser (he gave guidance to George Bush Sr.), Baum was also the founder and manager of Chinapol, an online discussion group about China and the largest listserv for professional China scholars, journalists, and policy analysts.

Baum often provided commentary on developments in China for CNN, BBC, Voice of America, National Public Radio, the Wall Street Journal, the Christian Science Monitor, the Los Angeles Times, and more. Though he looked at a wide variety of topics, including Chinese science and technology, the origins of the state in ancient China, the disposition of Taiwan, and the information revolution in China, his most influential works were on Mao Zedong and the period leading to the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s.



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Speaker Biographies



Richard MADSEN

Director of Fudan-UC Center and Distinguished Professor of Sociology, UC San Diego

Richard MADSEN is currently Professor of Sociology and director of the Council on East Asian Studies at UC San Diego. He is also a co-director of a Ford Foundation project to help revive the academic discipline of sociology in China. He is the author, or co-author of eleven books on Chinese culture, American culture, and international relations. His best known works on American culture are those written with Robert Bellah, William Sullivan, Ann Swidler, and Steven Tipton: *Habits of the Heart* (1995) and *The Good Society* (1991). These books explore and criticize the culture of individualism and the institutions that sustain it.



Peter COWHEY

Dean and Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Communications and Technology Policy, IR/PS

Dean Cowhey has extensive experience as a policy analyst and in the government, most recently serving as the Senior Counselor to Ambassador Kirk in the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) under President Barack Obama in 2009. He serves on the bi-national experts group appointed by the U.S. and Chinese Governments on innovation policy. He also served as the Chief Policy Officer for the Aspen Institute's International Digital Economy Accords project to update policies involving the Internet and global information and communications markets.



PENG Xizhe

Associate Dean, Fudan Development Institute; Director of the State Innovative Institute for Public Management and Public Policy Studies at Fudan University

PENG Xizhe is Associate Dean of the Fudan Development Institute and Director of the State Innovative Institute for Public Management and Public Policy Studies at Fudan University. He has been working extensively on issues of population and social development. Peng has also published 17 books and more than 100 academic papers, including *Demographic Transition in China: Fertility Trends since the 1950s* (1991), *The Changing Population of China* (2000), and *China's Demographic History and Future Challenges* (2011).



Tom GOLD

Professor of Sociology, UC Berkeley

Tom GOLD is Professor of Sociology at UC Berkeley. He has also served as Associate Dean of International and Area Studies at Berkeley, Founding Director of the Berkeley China Initiative, and Chair of the Center for Chinese Studies. Gold's research focuses on many aspects of the societies of East Asia, primarily mainland China and Taiwan. His book, *State and Society in the Taiwan Miracle* (1986) was the first to apply theories of dependency, world systems and dependent development – up to that time based mainly on the experience of Latin America - to an East Asian case.



Kevin O'BRIEN

Alann P. Bedford Professor of Asian Studies and Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley

Kevin O'BRIEN is the Alann P. Bedford Professor of Asian Studies and Professor of Political Science at UC Berkeley. His books include *Grassroots Elections in China* (2011, ed. with Suisheng Zhao), *Popular Protest in China* (2008), *Rightful Resistance in Rural China* (2006, with Lianjiang Li), *Engaging the Law in China: State, Society and Possibilities for Justice* (2005, ed. with Neil J. Diamant and Stanley B. Lubman), and *Reform Without Liberalization: China's National People's Congress and the Politics of Institutional Change* (1990, 2008).

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Paul PICKOWICZ

Distinguished Professor of History and Chinese Studies, Endowed Chair in Modern Chinese History, UC San Diego

Paul PICKOWICZ is Distinguished Professor of History and Chinese Studies at UC San Diego. He is the inaugural holder of the UC San Diego Endowed Chair in Modern Chinese History. His most recent book is *China on Film: A Century of Exploration, Confrontation, and Controversy* (2012). He is coeditor (with Perry Link and Richard Madsen) of a book entitled *Restless China* that will appear in 2013. He has been visiting China for long and short stays since 1971.



Haifeng HUANG

Assistant Professor of Political Science, UC Merced

Haifeng HUANG is an assistant professor of political science at UC Merced. His interests include political economics, media, public opinion, and Chinese politics. He is currently working on several game-theoretic projects of media politics in authoritarian/Chinese contexts and experimental and survey projects on public opinion in China. He received a PhD in political science from Duke University and then spent a year as a postdoc in formal theory and quantitative analysis at Princeton University before joining UC Merced.



Angie CHAU

Lecturer, Department of Literature, UC San Diego

Angie CHAU received her PhD in comparative literature from UC San Diego and her MA from New York University. Currently, she is a lecturer in the literature department at UC San Diego, and working on a manuscript based on her dissertation, a transnational investigation of Chinese writers and artists in Paris in the first half of the 20th century. Her research interests include Chinese literature in the context of world literature, internet and celebrity culture, translation, and visual media.



David VICTOR

Professor, IR/PS, UC San Diego

David VICTOR is a professor at IR/PS and director of the School's new Laboratory on International Law and Regulation. His research focuses on how the design of regulatory law affects issues such as environmental pollution and the operation of major energy markets. He is author of *Global Warming Gridlock* (2011), which explains why the world hasn't made much diplomatic progress on the problem of climate change while also exploring new strategies that would be more effective. Prior to joining the faculty at UC San Diego, Victor served as director of the Program on Energy and Sustainable Development at Stanford University.



WU Libo

Director, Center for Energy Economics and Strategic Studies; Associate Professor, School of Economics, Fudan University

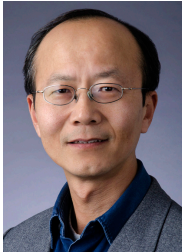
WU Libo is Professor in Energy and Environmental Economics, Executive Director of Center for Energy Economics and Strategies Studies, and Deputy Director of Center for Environmental Economics at Fudan University. Wu has been the principal of dozens of projects funded by the National Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission, the National Ministry of Education, the National Academy Funding of Philosophy and Social Science, and so on.



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Lei GUANG

Director, 21st Century China Program; Associate Director, Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China
Lei Guang is the founding Director of the 21st Century China Program. Prior to joining UC San Diego, he was Professor of Political Science at San Diego State University where he also directed the University's Center for Asian and Pacific Studies from 2009-2011. He received his PhD in political science from the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities. He is currently working on projects that seek to understand the causes of social conflict in China (and India), and responses by the grassroots states.



CHENG Yuan

Associate Professor, Associate Dean, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University
CHENG Yuan is Associate Professor of Economics and Associate Dean of Social Development and Public Policy at Fudan University. Cheng has worked with scientists in a number of fields (demography, sociology, economics, ecology and public health). During the last five years, most of his applied work has been concerned with estimating health effect due to climate change and with the problem of uncertainty in long term population as well as household structure change. Cheng has taught economics and statistics to students of economics, public policy and sociology at all levels. Cheng has been serving on academic degree committees at SSDPP.



ZHANG Li

Professor, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

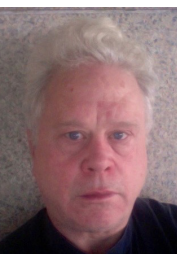
ZHANG Li is Professor at the School of Social Development and Public Policy at Fudan University. His research interests include China's urban and regional development, political economy of migration and urbanization, urban social geography, and migrant housing. His publications appear in refereed journals including *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *Urban Studies*, *International Regional Science Review*, *Regional Studies*, *Geoforum*, *Habitat International*, *Asian Survey*, *Citizenship Studies*, *Cities*, *The China Quarterly*, and *China Review*.



Qian YANG

Graduate Student, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, UC Santa Barbara

Qian YANG is a PhD candidate in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies at UC Santa Barbara. She received a BA in Chinese Literature from Nanjing University, and an MA in East Asian Studies from the University of Colorado at Boulder. Her research interests involve 20th-century Chinese literature and film, especially focusing on literary and cinematic representations of floating population in contemporary China.



Chris CONNERY

Professor, Department of Literature, UC Santa Cruz

Chris CONNERY is Professor of World Literature and Cultural Studies at UC Santa Cruz. His research is on global cultural studies, and his publications have been mostly in three areas: early imperial Chinese literary and intellectual history; the figure of the ocean in global and in capitalist thought; the social and cultural movements of the global 1960s. His books include *Empire of the Text: Writing and Authority in Early Imperial China* (1998), *The Sixties and the World Event* (co-edited), and *The Worlding Project: Doing Cultural Studies in the Era of Globalization*. He is currently working on several projects involving Shanghai and social space.



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Mei ZHAN

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, UC Irvine

Mei ZHAN is Associate Professor of Anthropology at UC Irvine. She conducts research in the areas of medical anthropology, science and technology studies, globalization and transnationalism, and China studies. Zhan conducted field research on the “worlding” of traditional Chinese medicine in Shanghai and the San Francisco Bay Area over a ten-year period (1995-2005). This multi-sited research highlights that what we have come to call “traditional Chinese medicine” is made through—rather than prior to—various translocal encounters and from discrepant locations.



Junjie ZHANG

Assistant Professor of Environmental Economics, IR/PS, UC San Diego

Junjie ZHANG's research centers on empirical issues in environmental and resource economics. His research topics cover climate change, water resources, and fisheries. He is particularly interested in an interdisciplinary approach that involves both social sciences and natural sciences to deal with environmental problems with policy relevance. Zhang was the 2011 recipient of the John V. Krutilla Research Award and the 2007 recipient of the Joseph L. Fisher Doctoral Dissertation Award. He was also awarded the Dr. S-Y Hong Award for Outstanding Article by Marine Resource Economics in 2008.



Fei WU

Graduate Student, Department of Social Welfare, School of Public Affairs, UCLA

Fei WU received her BA in history from the People's University of China. She then pursued her MA in Criminology and her MSW at the University of Toronto. Her current research interests include substance abuse prevention and treatment, social determinants and psychosocial interventions for HIV/AIDS, and social work in the global community.



YING Xiaohua

Professor and Deputy Director, Department of Health Economics and Policy, School of Public Health, Fudan University

YING Xiaohua is Professor of Health Economics and Policy and Deputy Director of the Health Economics Department at the School of Public Health at Fudan University. His primary research interests include health financing and its fairness; health security system designing and evaluation; impact evaluation of health system intervention and delivery of cost-effective health intervention. He leads several projects on health financing equity and health system interventions and evaluations in China.



Clayton DUBE

Executive Director, USC US-China Institute

Clayton DUBE is the Associate Director of the University of Southern California U.S.-China Institute, which aims to enhance understanding of the 21st century's definitive and multidimensional relationship through cutting-edge social science research, innovative graduate and undergraduate training, extensive and influential public events, and professional development efforts. Dube's research has focused on how economic and political change in China since 1900 affected the lives of people in small towns. He has taught Asian and world history at several colleges and has written teaching guides on Chinese history.



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Paper Abstracts

Session I: Public Opinion and Popular Mobilization in China

“The Society of Senior Citizens and Popular Protest in Rural Zhejiang”

Kevin O'BRIEN and Yanhua Deng | kobrien@berkeley.edu

Alann P. Bedford Professor of Asian Studies and Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley

Societies of Senior Citizens (SSCs) are often thought to be non-political organizations mainly focused on community traditions and services for the elderly. In Huashui town, Zhejiang, however, SSCs took the lead in mobilizing protest and causing 11 factories to be closed. From 2004 to 2005, SSCs helped fund a lawsuit, engineered a petition drive, and organized tent-sitting at a chemical park notorious for its pollution. During the encampment, SSCs drew up schedules for tent-sitters, offered compensation to protesters, provided logistical support, applied pressure on those reluctant to participate, and drew nearby villages into the protest. Huashui's SSCs were effective mobilizing structures owing to their strong finances, organizational autonomy, effective leadership, and the presence of biographically-available, unafraid older villagers. Skilful mobilization led to efforts to rein in village SSCs. Town SSCs were established to oversee them, SSC seals were confiscated, and Societies in natural villages were instructed to shut down. This reorganization only had a limited effect. Since the 2005 protests, Huashui's SSCs have played a larger, more assertive role in village affairs, including approving development plans and land use decisions. SSCs have also kept a close watch on village factories and have even flexed their muscles in local elections. SSC experiences in Huashui suggest that organized protest in China is more feasible than often thought and that understandings of protest outcomes should go beyond the success or failure of an episode to explore long-term consequences for the organizations involved.

“The Anatomy of a Protest Film: ‘Who Killed Our Children?’”

Paul PICKOWICZ | bikewei@ucsd.edu

Distinguished Professor of History and Chinese Studies, Endowed Chair in Modern Chinese History, UC San Diego

This paper analyzes the innovative structure and rhetorical strategies associated with the independent Chinese documentary film entitled “Who Killed Our Children?” (Shei sha le women de haizi?) directed by Pan Jianlin and Zhang Lei in 2008. The film deals directly with the catastrophic Sichuan earthquake of spring 2008, but rather than offer an overview, it focus on just one village. The independent filmmakers (with no links to the state sector) arrived immediately following the quake and were able to interview villagers and local officials, including military officials, before the area was closed off to outsiders. Hence it is a rather unique treatment of that terrible crisis. The film also functions as a window on a broad range of issues that concern Chinese citizens today. The film seeks to give voice to those whose voices we rarely hear, including children. The film functions as a protest film, but it does so by allowing all of those involved (including officials) to voice their views. One actually witnesses a broad debate about what happened and why so many children died in this one village. The film also adopts a patriotic stance. It argues (implicitly) that true patriots deal with difficult issues openly and directly rather than cover them up. Those who cover up are not real patriots. Thus, the filmmakers deny that they are dissidents of the Cold War era sort. Instead, their focus is on the law and rights that are guaranteed to citizens by the law. The film was screened publicly once in China at a film festival in Beijing in 2008, after which it as banned from public screenings. It was then screened at a film festival in South Korea, where it won an award. The film (92 minutes long) circulates informally in China.



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“International Knowledge and Domestic Attitudes in a Changing Society”

Haifeng HUANG | hhuang24@ucmerced.edu

Assistant Professor of Political Science, UC Merced

What is the relationship between citizens' knowledge of foreign countries (particularly advanced democracies) and their evaluation of their own country and government? Using unique survey and experimental data from China, I find that more positive perceptions about foreign socioeconomic conditions are associated with more negative opinions about China as a whole and the country's government and political system. The result is mainly driven by overestimation of foreign socioeconomic conditions; underestimation has no significant correlation with one's political opinions. Moreover, the causal direction is partly from overestimation of foreign countries to low opinion of one's own country, since correcting one's misinformation about foreign socioeconomic conditions can improve his or her evaluation of China. One's international political knowledge as well as domestic political and social knowledge do not have an obvious relationship with his or her opinion about China or the Chinese government, which indicates that information about socio-economic conditions in foreign countries are more important than knowledge about foreign and domestic politics when evaluating one's own country. A major challenge for a developing and authoritarian country, then, derives from its citizens' limited information and sometimes overly romantic perceptions and aspirations about the outside world.

“Celebrities in the Internet Age: Han Han's Everyman Appeal”

Angie CHAU | acchau@ucsd.edu

Lecturer, Department of Literature, UC San Diego

This paper looks at two of the most controversial bloggers to emerge from China, the pop culture icon and writer Han Han and the artist-activist Ai Weiwei. Both men are representative of a moment that uses newly available platforms to redefine the relationship between the masses, the artist, and the state. As spokesmen that have increasingly gained exposure in non-Chinese media outlets—both writers' blogs have recently been translated into English-language edited volumes (MIT Press, 2011; and Simon & Schuster, 2012)—they find themselves occupying a unique position in relationship to the crowd they are supposed to represent. However, each celebrity's approach is different; Han Han's populist approach has made him a voice for the people, and as such has shielded him from the government persecution that has plagued Ai Weiwei. But this populist approach has also prevented him from receiving the same level of critical acclaim achieved by Ai Weiwei, who has been portrayed as the more conventional detached individual.

Session II: Deregulation and China's Energy Market

“Perspectives on the Deregulation Roadmap of China's Energy Market in the Next Decade”

WU Libo | wulibo@fudan.edu.cn

Director, Center for Energy Economics and Strategic Studies; Associate Professor, School of Economics, Fudan University

Deregulation of the energy market has been made one of China's national development priorities. While such processes had started since the early 1990s, the Chinese energy market is still dominated by SOEs and lacks market competitiveness. Experiences from mature economies indicate that there is no uniform pattern found in the energy market deregulation process. First, coal, petroleum, natural gas and renewable energy have different physical characteristics and should be treated separately by taking all the diversities into consideration. Second, producers and consumers intend to minimize the market transaction costs, which lead to fluctuations of market structure. Third, the government may compromise with some interest groups or insist on some fiscal or industrial preferences. The pricing mechanism is not purely market driven but regulated by government. All of these lessons are compared against China's experiences and stage of development in this paper. By clarifying the triggering mechanism of market structure transformation, this paper investigates the possible entry points for further deregulation of various markets and generates a roadmap that highlights the potential of markets, as well as the market dealers' role and institutional setting.



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Session III: Labor Supply and Rural-Urban Migration in China

“Using a Simple Structural Model to Identify Labor Supply and Unemployment from Data on Employment”

CHENG Yuan | chengyuan@fudan.edu.cn

Associate Professor and Associate Dean, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

In this paper, we discuss how to measure and analyze labor supply and unemployment, as defined implicitly by a simple probabilistic model of labor supply and demand, by applying only micro-data on employment and wage, in addition to individual characteristics. The sample that has been used to estimate the model was extracted from the 2005 Shanghai Household Life Quality Survey. The estimated model has been applied to simulate selected policy experiments, such as the effect of changes in wage, non-labor income and demographic variables on the supply of labor, as well as the impact of a person's education on the chances of obtaining a job, given that the person wishes to supply labor.

“Citizenship in Urban China: The Case of the Points Systems”

ZHANG Li | lizhangfudan@fudan.edu.cn

Professor, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

This paper contributes to scholarship on economic migration selection and citizenship in a country that is experiencing rapid urbanization but with restrictive policies for granting citizenship to domestic migrants. The paper focuses empirically on the points systems in China, which is the new architecture of the established hukou system for managing the massive flow of rural-to-urban migration at the city level. It explores how those points systems have actually worked on economic migrant selection and discusses their intended effects on urban citizenship. It shows that the points systems can be seen as an exclusionary strategy for the inclusion of a selected few. Policies of urban citizenship are intertwined with two functions of the urban hukou: as an aggressive means of talent seeking - an investment that is regarded as crucial for social development - and as an instrument for limiting the number of beneficiaries who may share the outcome of development. Powerful interest groups thus shape the hukou reform process rather than pure market forces.

“Gendered Tales of Urban Adventures: Media Representations of Migrant Workers in 1980s and 1990s in China”

Qian YANG | qyang@umail.ucsb.edu

Graduate Student, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, UC Santa Barbara

A striking number of media representations of migrant workers has sprung up in the past three decades when the Open-Up policy has fostered unprecedented social mobility. The new formation of the new subject in the popular media—migrant workers—is concomitant with China's gradual involvement with globalization since the first half of the 1980s. This paper delves into three sensational media products in 1980s and 1990s China— Girls from Mt Huangshan (黄山来的姑娘, 1985), Girls from Out of Town (外来妹, 1991), and Sisters' Ventures in Beijing (姐妹妹妹闯北京, 1995) — examining the rise of female migrant stories in the Chinese popular media, and discussing what it suggests in globalizing China. It explores the absence and impotence of men in the gendered tales of urban adventures, and discusses the subversive power of the woman migrant image in China's new socio-economic transformation. The aim of the paper is to scrutinize how the state-sponsored popular media in post-socialist China adopts the woman image to create new discourses of feminism, nationalism and socialist values in the new global order.



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Session IV: Healthcare Provision and Health Security in China

“Deathly Profession: Being Doctors in Urban China”

Mei ZHAN | mzhan@uci.edu

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, UC Irvine

Over the last two decades, the relations between medical professionals and patients in China have deteriorated drastically. No longer the life-saving and self-sacrificing “angels” and “heroes” of the socialist healthcare system, medical professionals are widely dehumanized in popular discourses as “monsters in white coats” that epitomize the failures of China’s efforts in privatizing and commodifying healthcare. In recent years, even though the emphatically “human-oriented” healthcare policy targets an emerging and heterogeneous middle-income citizenry as its primary subject and beneficiary, in everyday clinical encounters patients are confronted with rising health-care costs, inefficiencies, and unethical practices. Medical professionals meanwhile have come to bear the brunt of patients’ frustration and anger, and are subjected to increasingly rampant acts of violence including public humiliation, beating, torture, and murder.

This paper is part of my examination of the medical profession as a “deathly” profession: not only are medical professionals expected to defy death with their expert knowledge and skills, their own lives are also placed in the shadow of death in everyday practice and in China’s rapidly changing healthcare landscape. By focusing on the brutal materiality and metaphorical power of death in doing medicine and being a doctor, I aim to complicate conventional views of doctor-patient relations that readily identify patients as the “weak” social group (ruoshi qunti) and medical professionals its powerful counterpart. This view is too simple and fails to account for the complex and insidious ways in which biopolitics works. I suggest instead that, rather than pitched against each other from the opposite ends of the spectrum of humanity, doctors and patients are imbricated in a continuous production of life and death from which particular forms of humans emerge and tenuous claims to life are staked.

“Linking Heroin Users in China to Drug Treatment and Other Resources in the Community”

Fei WU | feiwu@ucla.edu

Graduate Student, Department of Social Welfare, School of Public Affairs, UCLA

Injection drug use contributes to approximately 40% of all HIV/AIDS cases in China. The country has traditionally taken a penal approach toward illicit drug users. Convicted drug users are sentenced to prison-like compulsory rehabilitation facilities. However, relapse rates after rehabilitation have been reported as high as 80% to 95%. In response to high rates of HIV/AIDS among injection drug users and the inefficiency of the punitive approach, China has recently adopted a community recovery strategy. This study introduces and investigates the effects of a Recovery Management Intervention (RMI, adapted from the Transitional Case Management Model, which is well tested in the United States with drug offenders) on Chinese drug users released from compulsory rehabilitation in regard to their utilization of community resources and recovery outcomes.

“How to Improve Health Security System in China? Issues and Challenges in the Way to Universal Health Coverage”

YING Xiaohua | xhying@fudan.edu.cn

Professor and Deputy Director, Department of Health Economics and Policy, School of Public Health, Fudan University

Universal health coverage is one of the aims for the Chinese health reform. Increasing health insurance coverage is the main way to universal health coverage. Public health insurance programs have covered more than 90% of the population in China since 2010. However, there are still big disparities in the benefit packages in different public health insurance programs, which decrease health care accessibility and result in the inequity of health care utilization. One solution is to gradually merge three public health insurance programs and enlarge the health insurance pools. The main challenges are the levels and models of financing health coverage, health care delivery, and inter-agency collaboration in the government.