Contributors

**Joel Andreas**, Associate Professor of Sociology at Johns Hopkins University, studies political contention and social change in contemporary China. His recent book *Rise of the Red Engineers: The Cultural Revolution and the Origins of China’s New Class* (Stanford University Press, 2009) analyses the contentious process through which old and new elites coalesced during the decades following the 1949 Communist Revolution. He is currently investigating changing labour relations in Chinese factories between 1949 and the present.

**Marc Blecher** is Professor of Politics and East Asian Studies at Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH. He is the author of *Micropolitics in Contemporary China: A Technical Unit during and after the Cultural Revolution; China: Politics, Economics and Society: Iconoclasm and Innovation in a Revolutionary Socialist Country; Tethered Deer: Government and Economy in a Chinese County; China against the Tides*; and dozens of articles on rural politics and political economy, labour politics, and local government in China.

**Jenny Chan** (Ph.D. in 2014) is a Lecturer in Sociology at the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, University of Oxford. Educated at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong, she was a Reid Research Scholar while pursuing her Ph.D. at the University of London. In 2013–2014 she received a Great Britain–China Educational Award. Currently she serves as a Board Member of the International Sociological Association’s Research Committee on Labour Movements (2014–2018). Her recent articles have appeared in *Current Sociology, Modern China, Human Relations, Asian Studies, Critical Asian Studies, Global Labour Journal, Asia-Pacific Journal, South Atlantic Quarterly, New Labour Forum* and *New Technology, Work and Employment*. With Ngai Pun and Mark Selden as co-authors, she is writing her first book, provisionally entitled *Dying for an iPhone*.

**Minglu Chen** is a Lecturer in the China Studies Centre and the Department of Government and International Relations at the University of Sydney. Her research concentrates on social and political change in China, especially the interaction between entrepreneurs and the state. She
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**Li Chunling** is Professor of Sociology at the Department of Sociology, the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). She is also the Vice Director of the Chinese Centre for Social Research in CASS, Research Fellow at the Institute of Sociology of CASS, and Director of the Department of Youth Studies and Social Problems in the Institute. Her primary research interests include inequality and stratification, the sociology of education, and youth studies. She has published extensively on these subjects. Her books include The Youth and Social Change: A Comparative Study between China and Russia (2014), Experiences, Attitudes and Social Transformation: A Sociological Study of the Post-80s Generation (2013), Rising Middle Classes in China (2012), Gender Stratification and Labour Market (2011), Formation of Middle Class in Comparative Perspective: Process, Influence, and Socioeconomic Consequences (2009), Theories of Social Stratification (2008), Cleavage or Fragment: An Empirical Analysis on the Social Stratification of Contemporary China (2005), and Social Mobility in Urban China (1997). She is currently working on China’s Middle Class, Inequality in Higher Education and A Panel Study of Employment, Living Condition and Value of Youth in Contemporary China.

**Liang Du** is Associate Professor of Education at the Department of Educational Studies, Beijing Normal University. He received his Ph.D. in social foundations from the State University of New York at Buffalo. He was a visiting scholar at Humboldt University of Berlin and Queensland University of Technology. His research interests include minority education, migrant education, education and social class formation, teacher development in high-needs contexts, and globalization and intercultural education. He is the author of Learning to Be Chinese American: Community, Education, and Ethnic Identity (Lexington, 2010). He has contributed to several other books, including Handbook of Asian Education (Routledge, 2010). He publishes in both English and Chinese, and currently serves on the editorial board of Teaching Education.

**Mobo Gao** is Professor of Chinese Studies at the University of Adelaide. His research interests include studies of rural China, contemporary Chinese politics and culture, Chinese migration to Australia, and Chinese language. His publications include four monographs and numerous book chapters and articles. One of his books, the critically acclaimed *Gao Village*, is a case study of the village that he came from. His latest book, The Battle of China’s Past: Mao and the Cultural Revolution, is a reassessment of the Mao era and the Cultural Revolution.
Beatriz Carrillo Garcia is Senior Lecturer in China Studies at the China Studies Centre, University of Sydney. Her broad research interest is in social development and social change in contemporary China. Her work has looked at social inclusion of migrant workers in small towns, welfare and health reform, and the role of philanthropy in welfare services provision. She is author of *Small Town China: Rural Labour and Social Exclusion* (Routledge, 2011), and co-editor of *China’s Changing Welfare Mix: Local Perspectives* (Routledge, 2011) and of *China’s Peasants and Workers: Changing Class Identities* (Edward Elgar, 2012).

David S.G. Goodman is Professor of China Studies at Xi’an Jiaotong-Liverpool University in Suzhou, China, and Professor in the School of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Nanjing University. He is a graduate of the University of Manchester, Peking University, and the London School of Oriental and African Studies. His research concentrates on social and political change in China, especially at the local level. Current projects include a study of China’s current new economic elites (with Beatriz Carrillo Garcia and Minglu Chen), and an examination of relations between local elites and the CCP in North China during 1939–1940. Recent publications include *Class in Contemporary China* (Polity Press, 2014) and *Handbook of the Politics of China* (Edward Elgar, 2015).

Yingjie Guo is Professor of Chinese Studies at the University of Sydney. His research interests include class discourses and cultural politics in the People’s Republic of China and cultural nationalism in the post-Mao era. His recent publications include *Unequal China: The Political Economy and Cultural Politics* (with Wanning Sun, Routledge, 2013), *Handbook of Class and Stratification in the People’s Republic of China* (Edward Elgar, 2015) and *Local Elites in Post-Mao China* (Routledge, forthcoming).

Reza Hasmath (Ph.D., Cambridge) is a Lecturer in Chinese Politics at the University of Oxford, and an Associate Professor in Political Science at the University of Alberta. He has held faculty positions in management and sociology at the universities of Toronto and Melbourne, and has previously worked for think-tanks, consultancies, development agencies and NGOs in the USA, Canada, the UK, Australia and China. His research can be summarized in three areas: (1) analysing evolving state–society relationships in China, and its policy-specific implications; (2) examining the education (especially tertiary level) and labour market (job search, hiring and promotion process) experiences of ethnic minorities in the Canadian, American, Australian and Chinese contexts; and (3) assessing the theories and practices of international development, and differential treatment in international society. His recent articles have
appeared in *The China Quarterly, Journal of Contemporary China* and *Current Sociology*.

**Peng Lu** earned his Ph.D. degree in sociology at Tsinghua University in 2010. He is now an Associate Professor at the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He works in the fields of business–government relations, Chinese entrepreneurship, and comparative studies in post-communist and new emerging economies. He is currently working on a book on the resistance of private oil investors against local governments in North-West China. His other current research projects include empirical research on the social mobility of Chinese elites, the roles of experts in policy making, and think-tanks in BRICS nations. He has published a book on theories of social stratification (co-authored with Li Chunling) and a number of articles in peer-reviewed journals in both Chinese and English.


**Mark Selden** is a Research Fellow at the Asian/Pacific/American Studies Institute at New York University and Editor of the *Asia-Pacific Journal*. He researches the modern and contemporary geopolitics, political economy and history of China, Japan and the Asia Pacific. His work has ranged broadly across themes of war and revolution, inequality, development, regional and world social change, social movements and historical memory. His books include: *China in Revolution: The Yenan Way Revisited; The Political Economy of Chinese Development; Chinese Village, Socialist State; Chinese Society: Change, Conflict and Resistance*; and *The Resurgence of East Asia: 500, 150 and 50 Year Perspectives*.

**Wanning Sun** is Professor of Media and Communication Studies at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney. She works in the areas of Chinese media and communication, social change and inequality in contemporary China, and public diplomacy and diasporic Chinese media. Her latest work includes *Subaltern China:...*
Rural Migrants, Media and Cultural Practices (2014). She is currently undertaking a study of how inequality shapes the love and romantic practices of China’s young rural migrants.

Luigi Tomba is a Political Scientist with the Australian National University and the Associate Director of the Australian Centre on China in the World. Between 2005 and 2015 he was the Co-Editor of the China Journal. His most recent book is The Government Next Door: Neighborhood Politics in Urban China (Cornell University Press, 2014).

T.E. Woronov is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Sydney. Her work has focused on the politics of children, youth and education in the PRC, and she has published widely on topics including Chinese children’s nationalism, education for quality (suzhi jiaoyu) and governmentality. Her book Class Work: Vocational Schools and China’s Urban Youth (Stanford University Press, 2015) is an ethnographic study of working-class youth culture and new class formations in urban China.

Xiaogang Wu is Professor of Social Science and the Founding Director of the Center for Applied Social and Economic Research at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He has written extensively on China’s social stratification, economic transition, educational inequality, class, gender, ethnic relations, labour migration and subjective well-being. He is currently the Principal Investigator of the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (2009–2014), and also is working on a longitudinal survey of college students in Beijing since 2009.

Song Yu is an Associate Professor at the School of Economics and Management, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University. Her research interests include village governance, gender and social development, land policies and urbanization, migration and ageing issues in China. She has published a book entitled Determinants of Rural Women’s Migration in China. Her research has also appeared in China Journal, Reproductive Health Matters, Chinese Economy and other journals.

Zhuoni Zhang is Assistant Professor in the Department of Applied Social Sciences at City University of Hong Kong. Her research interests include social stratification and mobility, migration and immigration, labour markets, income inequality, and education in both Hong Kong and mainland China. She is currently working on a research project, ‘Neighborhood Characteristics, Parental Practices and Immigrant Children’s Academic Performance and Non-Cognitive Skills in Hong Kong’, which is funded by the Early Career Scheme from Hong Kong Research Grant Council.
The Cultural Revolution was launched in China in 1966 by Communist leader Mao Zedong in order to reassert his authority over the Chinese government. Believing that current Communist leaders were taking the party, and China itself, in the wrong direction, Mao called on the nation’s youth to purge the “impure” elements of Chinese society and revive the revolutionary spirit that had led to victory in the civil war 20 years earlier and the formation of the People’s Republic of China. The Cultural Revolution continued in various phases until Mao’s death in 1976, and its tormented and violent legacy. Due to China’s new global role and the number of unprecedented environmental issues in China, the Chinese prime minister was very keen to raise climate change as an important issue at the upcoming G8 summit in Hokkaido, Japan. It should be highlighted that the Chinese central government also had a similar meeting and that China is a rapidly industrializing country with new coal-fueled power plants opening every week. China is like a terrifying carbon-guzzling monster. The environmental price of the first “miracle” was that Chinese people always saw their daily lives. That’s why most of the policies are related to energy efficiency, energy-saving and other alternative energy sources. Those policies have already been met with some concern. Before the Cultural Revolution, Tsinghua was China’s leading school of engineering and technology had been charged with training Red engineers. Technocratic visions flourished at the university and students believed they would lead the country’s transformation into an industrialized socialist republic. Simmering tensions came to a head during the Cultural Revolution. Tsinghua became a prominent target and after factional fighting was suppressed, Mao Zedong dispatched a team of workers and soldiers to the university and charged them with eliminating elitist educational practices and preventing the school from becoming an incubator of a “bureaucratic class.” For nearly a decade, the campus served as a celebrated site for...