

Eight is concerned, can eat the scraps.

Meanwhile, graduate students and recent graduates, who now do half of the undergraduate teaching, are under extraordinary pressure. They try to cobble together a living wage from fragments of teaching, often on different campuses, at odd hours, with zero security. Australia is producing a lot of graduates; but the academic workforce of the future is being eroded, not fostered.

Although the policy discourse of neoliberal management in Australia is optimistic—market strategy requires it—the reality beneath the glossy advertising is a growing crisis in viability of the workforce and in the production and reproduction of an intellectual culture. This will not be solved by neoliberal policymakers, who do not even recognize it. The new extractive and financial corporate elites have no particular interest in having it solved.

If the growing crisis is to be solved, it will be by a qualitative shift in the way decisions about higher education are made by popular demand for a first-rate university system for the whole society, and by university staff protecting the remarkable resource that earlier generations have created. ■

Joint-Venture Universities in China: Shanghai and Shenzhen Comparisons

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China's newly developing joint venture universities have two unique characteristics. Firstly, China's Ministry of Education requires a formal partnership between a Chinese and a foreign university for approval to be given. This policy reflects a Chinese concern over sovereignty that goes back to the indignities suffered at the hands of foreign powers in the late 19th century. Secondly, cities and towns in China's prosperous coastal regions are prepared to provide land and building costs for such institutions, as a means of raising their profile. Here we overview joint-venture institutions in the Shanghai region and then compare emerging initiatives

in the southern city of Shenzhen.

EARLY SINO-BRITISH CASES

The earliest joint-venture universities in China are the University of Nottingham-Ningbo in a vibrant port south of Shanghai and Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University in the nearby garden city of Suzhou. A recent article in *Higher Education* by Yi Feng (2013) provides a brief history, while drawing fascinating comparisons between these two institutions.

Nottingham partnered with a modest local university, which gained support from the town of Ningbo to build a beautiful campus. Liverpool University, by contrast, chose a top-level national university of engineering as its partner, and the Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University is funded by a Suzhou-based foundation. Students at the University of Nottingham-Ningbo are exposed to a broad liberal arts curriculum offered in English, close to that of Nottingham itself, while students of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool are enrolled in a range of engineering and management programs with a focus on innovative approaches to teaching and research. Both have around 4,000 students at present, with the aim of reaching about 8,000. They arose from relationships between leading scholars/administrators on both sides, the most celebrated being the Fudan University president, Yang Fujia. Yang's hometown of Ningbo supported the new venture, while Nottingham appointed him as their 6th chancellor, a position he held from 2001 to 2012.

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RECENT SINO-AMERICAN CASES

Americans have been swift to follow the British lead. In May of 2014 we visited two new Sino-American joint ventures, also in the Shanghai area. New York University Shanghai and Duke Kunshan University recruited their first students in autumn of 2013 and 2014, respectively. While the former is a partnership between New York University and the East China Normal University (ECNU), with Shanghai's new Pudong district providing a Manhattan-style campus, the latter is a partnership between Duke University and Wu-

han University—with the town of Kunshan in Shanghai's suburbs building a campus that mirrors features of Duke's campus.

The vice dean of Arts and Sciences at New York Shanghai is a professor of comparative education at ECNU. He works closely with Provost Joanna Waley Cohen, a highly respected sinologist from the New York University's history department, who is now resident in Shanghai. New York University Shanghai enrolled its first 300 students in autumn of 2013, with classes on the ECNU campus until the new Pudong campus opened in autumn of 2014. Student numbers are now 600, with 500 new recruits planned for 2015 and 2016. The total number will be capped at 3,000, with a small number of master's students starting in 2015. Of the first class, 151 were students from all parts of China, 65 percent from the Shanghai area, while 149 were international students, 60 percent American. English is the medium of instruction but all students learn Chinese as well. The curriculum covers humanities and social sciences, sciences, mathematics, languages, and writing skills. All students are required to take two courses, global perspectives on society and on culture, and to spend one semester studying abroad. Forty percent of faculty are New York University professors on short visits, another 40 percent are recruited internationally for long-term positions, and 20 percent are adjunct professors from all parts of the world. Four research institutes will retain their current location on the ECNU campus, facilitating long-term collaborative research between faculty of both institutions in the areas of neuroscience, applied mathematics, statistical chemistry, and social work.

Duke Kunshan University recruited its first class of students in 2014, with 150 students in master's degree programs in management, medical physics, and global health. Unusually, it was allowed to recruit graduate students first, but an undergraduate program is being planned, with an intended future number of 4,000 students. A Duke committee has been convened to design this program in ways that reflect Duke's unique characteristics as a liberal arts research university. Teaching in the first autumn term is being undertaken by 30 visiting faculty from Duke, and a call is out for long-term faculty positions. Two collaborative research centers have been established in global health as well as environment and energy. The fact that Mary Brown Bullock, a distinguished sinologist and high-profile figure in Sino-American relations, serves as resident Executive Vice-Chancellor augurs well for an approach that blends China's rich traditions with those of the West.

NEW SHENZHEN INITIATIVES

In November of 2014, the southern city of Shenzhen hosted the fifth annual conference on Chinese-foreign Cooperation in Running Schools. Participation in this conference gave us a glimpse into Shenzhen's approach to attracting joint-venture universities. The city came into being as a result of Deng Xiaoping's Open Door Policy in the late 1970s and was the place Deng announced China would reopen to the world after the 1989 Tiananmen Square tragedy in Beijing, on a historic trip there in January of 1992. A highlight of the conference was a roundtable of seven vice presidents from top national universities, who introduced the joint ventures they were planning for Longgang, the new urban district designated by the Shenzhen government as a university city: Tsinghua University collaborating with the University of California, Berkeley, Beijing Institute of Technology with Moscow State University, Jilin University with the University of Queensland, and Hunan University with the Rochester Institute of Technology, among others. All were responding to the invitation to set up small-scale specialized institutions, focusing on areas relevant to Shenzhen's employment needs. The intention is to attract excellent students from China and abroad and keep the top graduates in Shenzhen. The focus on institutions characterized by specialist fields of knowledge marks the Shenzhen approach as distinct from the joint-venture universities in the Shanghai area. Perhaps, that is the reason that representatives of institutions such as New York's New School, the Otto Belshem Institute of Management, and the Zurich University of the Arts had come to the conference to explore future possibilities.

CRITICAL CONCERNS OVER FACULTY RECRUITMENT

Probably the most crucial concern for these new collaborative institutions is the recruitment of high-quality faculty for the long term. While the University of Nottingham-Ningbo mainly uses faculty from Nottingham, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University has managed to recruit faculty from all over the world. New York University Shanghai is now depending heavily on faculty from New York University but reaching out to recruit a more permanent faculty, and Duke-Kunshan University is doing the same. It may be easier to attract world-class scholars to the Shanghai area than to the new city of Shenzhen, so it will be interesting to observe how the newly emerging joint venture institutions there manage this challenge. ■