

Daniel Halbig
Alexandra Vlahakis

An Interview With Jamie Horsley

SECTION ONE

Person interviewed: Jamie Horsley

Interviewee's title or position: The Executive Director of The China Law Center and Senior Research Scholar and Lecturer in Law at Yale Law School

Date, time, and length of interview: November 4th, 2016 at 3:15pm, duration: one hour and one minute.

Your objective in conducting this interview: Alexandra and I both have immense interest in the field of law, so we hoped to gain a deeper understanding of the legal field and the struggles that Ms. Horsley faced in achieving her goals.

SECTION TWO

Description of the pre-interview research (What did you find out prior to the interview about the person and/or place with which she is affiliated? How did you prepare for the interview?)

We began our research on Ms. Horsley by doing simple Google searches. This search led us to her LinkedIn profile, which yielded the most information. We knew that she is currently a Research Scholar at Yale, and that she had spent many years at other companies such as Motorola and the international law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, as a lawyer. She also worked in the U.S. Embassies as an attaché in Beijing and Manila. Through our

research, we also found papers in which she was quoted, which led to the discovery of texts she authored. This helped us understand what her interests were and also what she had been fighting for throughout her career. We also tried to utilize the Stony Brook Library Databases to help further our research, however after attempting to search for “Jamie Horsley” on a multitude of databases including, ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, EBSCO Biography Index Past and Present and EBSCO Historical Abstracts, we found minimal to no results on Ms. Horsley. Thus, we relied on the information that we had gathered from our searches on google and other websites.

Our research is what started the preparation for the interview. Once we gathered as much information that we could from online resources on Ms. Horsley, we both discussed how important it was to understand the careers Ms. Horsley had. This was in order to ask her valid, in depth questions. When creating our questions, we focused on what we believed to be the most important aspects of Ms. Horsley’s experience as a woman involved in U.S. Asian relations. We also formulated questions asking about her early life and education, as to get a sense of her biographical information, and what motivated her into the career path she took. We reviewed and eliminated questions we felt would not benefit the interview, in order to gain as much useful information about Ms. Horsley as possible.

List Your Interview Questions:

These are the questions we decided to use, but only used a select few, and we created a few questions in response to things Ms. Horsley stated during the interview. The following are the questions we devised, and the questions we created during the interview are detailed in

the Notes section (Section 4.):

Dan's Questions:

1. Alexandra and I are both political science students, and have great interest in the law. Would you describe to us your experience as a student? In addition, what led you to pursue law school and the general field of law?
2. Our class focuses on the subject of women's roles in U.S.-Asian relations. You're an individual who directly bridges our countries through your reform work in China. What initially inspired you to focus on Chinese politics?
3. While working at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and Manila, what cultural differences between the U.S. and China did you witness, and did these differences influence your ideas of reform for China?
4. Can you elaborate on your role as a Senior Research Scholar at Yale? What are some recent projects that you've completed?
5. What had you seen occurring in China that led you to pursue regulatory reform throughout your career?
6. In your opinion, what steps need to be taken in China to increase public participation in government and politics?
7. In a piece you wrote in April of 2010, you stated the following: "China shares with many countries around the world a deep-rooted tradition of government secrecy. Cultivating a new culture of openness and prying open the doors to China's massive bureaucracy and its records are formidable tasks." China had made steps, at that point, to be less secretive

and more open by creating The OGI Regulations. It enabled citizens to request information from the government, and if denied, they often sued the government. What changes have since been made that you believe best benefit China while also fostering better transparency?

8. Do you feel as though your gender has ever hindered your career?
9. A growing theme in our class has been women as “silent policy drivers” throughout U.S. and Chinese history. Women, for many years in China, weren’t supposed to discuss public issues in the household, let alone in public. You’ve spent time giving presentations and having discussions about public participation in China. Have you seen, in your research and experience, a shift towards greater participation by women in Politics? And if so, what do you believe was the biggest trigger?
10. What did you do as a consultant to The Carter Center?

Alexandras Questions:

1. Throughout your career as an international lawyer, you have taken a profound interest in China and its governmental structure. You even lived and worked in China for 13 years. What gravitated you towards China, and what kinds of things have you done there as a lawyer?
2. Much of your work has been focused around the idea that the United States relationship with China is critical due to the growing economic crisis in China. Why do you think partnering with the United States is key? Furthermore, what are the ramifications for the United States if they do not keep their strong relationship with China?

3. Throughout our course, we have learned that Americans who went abroad as missionaries to bring western ideas and values to Asia were often negatively received by the Asian people, since they were seen as trying to instill their values on them. This being said, was there ever points throughout your time spent in China where you felt you had a difficult time getting things accomplished due to your status as an American?
4. As a commercial Attache in the U.S. embassies in Beijing and Manila, what kinds of things did you work on? While promoting American economic interests in these Asian countries, did you receive any resistance from the Asian governments? Furthermore, what types of relationships were you trying to create between the United States and these countries?
5. Why did you decide to leave China after having such a successful career there? Also, what drew you to become a professor at Yale University? Do you still work on foreign relations even though you now reside in the United States?
6. We have learned throughout the course that many American women throughout history, from all spheres of life, have made huge impacts on U.S. Asian relations. This being said, what do you think your impact has been on this relationship. Also, what impact do you think other women as a whole have had on this relationship in recent times?
7. Throughout history, women have faced gender divides and limitations in the workforce based on their gender alone. Do you think women still face these limitations when pursuing higher ranking careers? If yes, in what ways do you think women still face discrimination based on their gender?

SECTION THREE

1. Did you get complete answers to your questions? Explain

Ms. Horsley was very thorough with her answers, so we believe she did answer all questions clearly and precisely. As the interview progressed, Ms. Horsley actually answered questions we planned to ask later on in the interview. This showed us that the questions we devised fit into her narrative easily, since they were answered without even being asked. In the end, we only asked around half of the questions we initially intended to ask because her answers to questions were so thorough and long. She added a lot of context to her answers which enlightened us to her struggles and her life's work. Questions, such as the first where we asked about her experience as a student and what led her to enter the field of law, held an immense amount of information. Not only did she discuss these two posed questions, but these questions led her to discuss the early part of her career and some of her first jobs in the field of law. She was very comfortable speaking about her experiences.

Some questions we posed seemed to have obvious answers, but in the end, did not. We asked her about gender-related struggles throughout her career, and to our surprise, she responded by saying she didn't believe her gender really impeded her career. Taking a class which focuses on the struggles of women made us believe that, most women in prominent positions and male-driven fields faced gender struggles at some point. Hearing that Ms. Horsley succeeded and didn't see this impediment was interesting and also pleasing because it showed that not all women faced gender inequality in their professional lives.

2. Was your interview structured, unstructured, or mixed? Explain

We believe that our interview was mixed. It began in a more structured way, where we both introduced ourselves and asked a couple of introductory questions. Before the interview began, we made a list of the order in which we would ask each question, so we would have a consistent flow of conversation. We were aiming for a more structured interview from the outset. However, once the interview was underway, we found that Ms. Horsley would answer multiple questions we had on our list in one shot, so we would constantly have to adjust to the flow of conversation. Despite having to change up the order of our questions and also cut some out, or reword others, the interview flowed rather smoothly and there were little to no awkward pauses in between the transitions in conversation from one topic to the next. This led the interview into a more unstructured one, where we would have to adjust our questions based on what Ms. Horsley would say, and would often have to create new questions on the fly to follow up with what she was saying.

3. What probing questions did you use? Explain

Our first question was actually a probing question. We initially asked “Alexandra and I are both political science students, and have great interest in the law. Would you describe to us your experience as a student? In addition, what led you to pursue law school and the general field of law?” We understood that in order to discuss college, she would have to discuss her interests and her experiences in college. This held true; Ms. Horsley spent a long time on this question and enjoyed sharing to us about her early career and education. We also asked her to elaborate on different jobs she's held, such as her career as a commercial attache in the embassy. She told us about her responsibilities and about the different people she connected with. We were able to

elaborate on what she said, and ask more questions, such as “did these connections you made help you later on in your career? We also asked her to elaborate on her recent and completed projects as a research scholar at Yale. Alexandra and I both read about some of her projects, so we wanted her to talk to us about them and explain why she found them to be valuable pursuits of her time.

4. Explain your team approach. That is, who did what?

We both divided the work pretty equally between the both of us. Before the interview took place, we both conducted our own research on Ms. Horsley to find out all we could about her early life, education, career and achievements. We both drafted our own introductory letters to Ms. Horsley and then through Google Docs, took pieces from both letters to form a final draft, that Daniel then sent along to Ms. Horsley. We then combined our resources and created our own questions, which we then sent to one another, and chose the best questions to forward along to Ms. Horsley prior to our interview. This was so that she could get a feeling for what types of questions we would be asking her, so that she could better prepare to answer them in full. Prior to forwarding the preview questions to Ms. Horsley, Alexandra sent the questions along to our assigned TA, Asha Samuel, to review and help us decide which ones may be the best to forward along to Ms. Horsley.

After compiling our research and our questions, we then conducted the interview, where we both asked a pretty equal amount of questions to Ms. Horsley. We would also interject new questions into the interview when we felt that we needed clarification on a certain topic, or we wanted to understand what Ms. Horsley had just told us in more depth. After the interview was

complete, we both emailed Professor Christoff and our TA Asha to inform them on how the interview went. About a week after the interview we both sent out follow up emails to thank Ms. Horsley for participating in the interview with us, and to also ask for her permission to upload the recorded version of our interview onto the Stony Brook Library website. As for the rest of the project, we both worked collectively and equally on our powerpoint presentation, as well as, on this essay and reflection.

5. Did the interviewee give you any documents or references to articles to read, or did she mention other people for you to talk to (or research)? Explain

Our interviewee, Jamie Horsley, did not give us any documents or references to articles to read, nor did she mention any specific people we should talk to or research. However, Ms. Horsley did extend to us the opportunity to ask her further questions via email if we ever had anything else we wanted to learn about her life experiences, or her field of work. At the end of the interview she also asked us about our coursework and the types of things that we have learned about women and U.S. relations. This helped Ms. Horsley and the two of us kind of connect her life experiences and work to the themes and topics that we discussed in our course. It also helped her understand more about why we were conducting this interview, and also how she could add to our prior knowledge about certain ideas and themes of women's involvement in foreign relations. This did not provide us with physical documents, but helped us directly analyze our coursework and help relate it to someone who is directly involved in these types of relations.

SECTION FOUR

Interview Notes:

Question asked: “Alexandra and I are both political science students, and have a great interest in the law. Would you describe to us your experience as a student? In addition, what led you to pursue law school and the general field of law?”

Notes:

-She was an exchange student in High School before her senior year in India, since she always had a deep fascination for other countries. It was 180 degrees different life experience for her.

-A teacher recommended she focus her studies on China, due to her interest in pursuing a career in the international realm, as well as her appreciation for the cultural life she experienced while in India. This recommendation came before the United States had strong diplomatic relations with China.

-For her undergraduate education, Professor Horsley went to Stanford and studied Anthropology. She also fulfilled one year of her Stanford education in Italy, and began studying Chinese in her senior year of her undergraduate education.

-Professor Horsley got her Masters at the University of Michigan, where she also learned the Russian language.

-She learned how cruel graduate school could be, and that it is intensely competitive. She took the criticism very personally, since she was not too confident in herself as a grad school. Because of this, she thought about pursuing law school as an alternative, since she enjoyed problem solving.

-She decided to go to law school at Harvard because they had an Asian programs, since she

wanted to stick with her passion of working with China. She enjoyed her time as a law student, and felt like it was like learning a new language to her, since it was an entirely different educational experience.

-She focused a lot on international law and United Nations law while at law school. She wanted to practice law in the international sphere.

-She became a financial lawyer after being recommended to it by a colleague. While in a financial law firm, she worked on international transactions, giving loans to foreign countries like South America and Taiwan.

-In 1981, she then joined an international law firm, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, and travelled to Beijing to live and work there for many years. Professor Horsley represented clients from around the world, including Japan, Korea, Australia, America etc. She worked with China to set up joint ventures with foreign nations, since China was finally opening its doors to foreign trade and diplomacy, after adopting a new policy in 1978.

-The Chinese were determining what kind of laws they should have while she worked there. China had to reform their system to be able to incorporate foreign investment.

-In discussing women, she said young women were entering the workforce at this point, and represented major multinational companies in Beijing.

-Women were lawyers, bankers and professionals all throughout China.

-In China women had typically been looked down on, but once the Communists took over, “Women held up half the sky” in China. They took on jobs running factories and gaining better employment.

-Her Gender was not her issue, but her age was. It was almost easier to be a woman professional

in China at the time than back in the United States because they had different expectations of their work in China.

-She refers to herself as a third sex = American women. Allowed her to do a lot more things in China, than she could have done in the United States, since she had a higher status due to her American identity.

Question Asked: As a commercial Attache in the U.S. embassies in Beijing and Manila, what kinds of things did you work on as a foreign agent there? As you mentioned, you did not see that much resistance towards American women in China. However, while promoting American economic interests in these Asian countries, did you receive any resistance from the Asian governments due to your American or female identities? Furthermore, what types of relationships were you trying to create between the United States and these countries?

Notes:

-As a lawyer, much of her work involved getting big companies to invest in China.

-The United States didn't want Americans to help China make money, because promoting smaller businesses to move to China would be taking jobs away from the United States.

-She worked with foreign companies to enter the Chinese Market as exporters. She would help these companies by helping them try to find partners, she would write reports about business opportunities and legal developments in China.

-She learned that as a government official, she had access to other government officials, which helped her learn about the Chinese government.

-She didn't feel discriminated as a woman there, but there weren't many women working there, since it was an American run firm and American women were still largely underrepresented in the International realm.

-Most of her career is absent of gender discrimination. She did however witness some women face the glass ceiling, and struggling to get higher up positions within businesses.

-She believes that women in general understand that they still have to work harder and do better to get to the same place as their male counterparts.

-The Chinese appreciate frankness, honesty and friendliness.

Question asked: Did any of your professional colleagues help you later in your career, when you were trying to work on reforming China?

Notes:

-After working as a commercial attache, she worked at Motorola, in their Government Relations Department, helping their regulatory environment in China and the United States. To succeed in such a position, she did consult some of her colleagues in the telecommunications realm to help her adjust to her position.

-She called on officials in China to help her, which was useful.

Questions asked: Much of your work has been focused around the idea that the United States relationship with China is critical, due to the growing economic crisis in China. Why do you think partnering with the United States is key? Furthermore, what are the ramifications for the United States if they do not keep their strong relationship with China?

Notes:

-The United States relationship with China is important for many different reasons. China is a very big country with a lot of intelligent people. As China has economically advanced, it has been having a more substantial impact on the global economy.

-Our marketplace is saturated by Chinese made products.

-Climate change, dealing with North Korea, creating peace in the south China seas are problems that need to be worked on together with China. The Chinese also helped create an ebola vaccine, and worked to bring it to market as quickly as possible to help foreign countries dealing with the ebola crisis.

-There are many political, economic, social, environmental and security reasons that the United States relationship with China is important. They're a good partner.

-At Yale, she worked on institution building in China that would insure that the rules are fairly applied, you could have access to court, etc.

-Despite being in the International Trade Organization, China hasn't turned into a democracy, but there has been change despite popular belief that there hasn't been. Despite China not being a democracy, they do have low tariffs and allow foreign countries to make a profit in their country.

Question Asked: In a piece you wrote in April of 2010, you stated the following: "China shares with many countries around the world a deep-rooted tradition of government secrecy. Cultivating a new culture of openness and prying open the doors to China's massive bureaucracy and its records are formidable tasks." China had made steps, at that point, to be less secretive and more open by creating The OGI Regulations. It enabled citizens to request information from the

government, and if denied, they often sued the government. What changes have since been made that you believe best benefit China while also fostering better transparency?

Notes:

-In 2010 China had been implementing the Information disclosure service (OGI) for two years thus far. Since then, it has been increasing and deepening, despite some courts being reluctant to handle cases involving the OGI, since you are suing the government for information.

-After this reluctance the Chinese Supreme Court established rules on how to go about dealing with such cases, which led to citizens beginning to slowly win some of these cases.

-Agencies can't ignore citizens because if they do, they'll end up in court, so it allowed the people to have actual face time with government officials and to push forward their petitions and cases.

-This has begun to change the structure of government in China and rather than solely managing the people, they have begun to cater to their desires and service them (kind of like a democracy).

-Budget information, environmental issues, aren't state secrets any longer due to the OGI.

-Chinese environmental crisis was getting worse, and was under wraps until the establishment of OGI., including oil pollution and air pollution. This allowed for an increased pressure on oil companies to start following rules and regulations more closely, since people could now bring lawsuits against them, if they continue to harm the environment.

-Participation isn't really allowed in China, even though COmmunist ideology involved consulting the people and the wisdom of the masses.

-In the United States, in 1946 there was notice and comment rule breaking laws implemented.

You could be sued if you don't consider a comment made by the people on what the government

is doing.

-China has begun to embrace this type of method as well. Their legislatures now do notice and comment lawmaking. People can make direct comments on proposed policies in the Chinese government. There has been a development of participatory mechanisms in China.

- “The Democratic Deficit”

-The public should have the right to approve certain projects that may impact their lives. They could also put forward new or even better ideas on how to deal with a certain situation.

-Chinese civil society can't criticize the government, even though they play an important role in China. The government is still really fearful of people organizing behind certain issues or creating groups to support certain things, and will jail anyone who tries to rise up and openly speak out against the government.

-Chinese millennials are amazing, they do online fundraising for project and write on social media.

-The United States was not the only one who was in shock over the financial crisis in 2000, China was too.

-The United States, she believes, is still the most dynamic economy, despite it still recovering from the financial crisis. China looks to the United States as an example.

Questions Asked: How does the censoring of Social Media in China play a role in social change?

Are there any policies in the current political system of China that the people helped to overturn or amend due to their participation on social media about such policies?

Notes:

-The Chinese Government is run by the Communist Party and is often referenced to as, “the party state”.

-Participation is rational and orderly. They want it to be channeled through controlled channels, which leads the government to be fearful of social media.

-WeChat-like twitter in China is hard to censor.

-The Government is using social media itself. They have their own forms of social media and don't allow U.S. servers to have access to China's internet.

-In recent times, the public has been getting together to protest polluting projects, mostly peaceful.

- “Stroll”-in Shanghai, citizens would stroll together as a protest against railway radiation near homes. It worked! They did this because they feared the expansion of a high speed train in Shanghai, which would have massive electrical wires hanging above them in the air. They were worried about magnetic radiation from the wires, and also about the train being too close to their homes, which could lower their market prices.

-Government has stepped back in response to the negative feedback it received on the Shanghai project, and has since never built that railroad extension.

-In Guangzhou the people have been struggling on what to do with all of their garbage because nobody wants a dump or incinerator in their backyard. The people were protesting some of the ideas the government put forward and led to them redrawing their plans and making them available to the people.

-The government knows they have to listen to the people to avoid conflict when dealing with certain issues.

-Everyone in China has to take a test to get into College. The government tried to implement a policy to attract more foreign students to come study in China by lowering the required test score needed for them to get into Chinese schools. This was because the enrollment and attendance at Chinese schools has been on the decline in more recent times. Chinese parents were heavily against this, and thought it would take opportunity away from their children. Thus the government has refrained from implementing such a policy to encourage more foreigners to study at their schools.

-These examples show that China is not the dictatorial place that everyone perceives it to be, and they do incorporate the people's opinions in decision making and policy implementation.

Question Asked: In America, like in China, millennials have been utilizing social media and other means to speak about problematic topics. Despite this similarity, what cultural differences were the most striking to you between China and the United States?

Notes:

-There weren't many cultural differences between the two countries. The people in China were very friendly, warm and family oriented like Americans.

-Strangers are treated differently in China, a little more coldly. People are often rude to strangers, which is one difference between the cultures. If someone bumped into you on the street in China, they would just barrel past you, whereas, in the United States someone would apologize or say, "excuse me".

-If you are friendly, then they will be friendly back. On a people to people basis Chinese people are very similar to Americans, despite them having vastly different cultural traditions and

backgrounds.

-The Chinese were very economic and political, especially when Professor Horsley went to China in 1981. The Chinese were coming out of a culture revolution and it was very poor. There was still a suspicion of foreigners coming into China during this revolutionary period.

-Treatment of women was different in China. As the market economy has begun to take off in China it has led to the “commodification of women”, where women are expected to promote their beauty, and are seen as objects who must find good husbands and raise families.

-Commodification of women is the similar in the United States. -Politics is still dominated by men in both countries. Women in China and the United States still have trouble obtaining positions in the political sphere, and still are impacted by the glass ceiling.

-The struggles of women are the same there. China has begun working on issues of domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment like the United States.

-China still has unequal retirement ages for men and women. Women have to retire at the age of 50, whereas men can retire at the age of 55 or 60.

Question Asked: What impact have women had on U.S.-Asian relations?

Notes:

-She finds it hard to separate herself as a woman in the relationship.

-She likes to help women academics, since they typically have a harder time becoming professors in China, but only if they're qualified and smart!

-There is a need to mentor younger women in China.

-American women are more engaged in these relations. They have been setting an example for

Asian women to show them that women are capable and confident in pursuing higher ranking careers and positions.

-Women are capable and competent.

-India had women leaders at the national level even longer than the United States.

Question Asked: You had such a successful career abroad in China. What drew you to come back to the U.S. and teach at Yale?

Notes:

-Her Family brought her back, she wanted to settle down.

-Married late in her career at age 38, and had her first child at 39.

-She had her children in Hong Kong and they grew up in the Philippines

-Her children wanted to come home to the U.S. and participate in sports, cub scouts and American cultural life.

-The Censorship began bothering them, so they did come back to the United States.

-She didn't want to return to Motorola or go back to being a lawyer, because she wanted to participate in her children's lives, so she took a break for a while from her career.

-She eventually reached out to the Carter Center because she was interested in their village election project. She joined the Carter Program and worked with them on this project as a consultant for a little while. While working on the project, She witnessed, still today, a big traditional divide between men and women at the village level.

- "Grassroots Democracy" feeds into the idea of rural law. When you participate in the creation of rules, laws and ideas, you are more likely to abide by these things once they are implemented.

-Jerry Cohen mentioned to go to Yale, since they were looking for someone to run their new China Law Center.

-Led the Administrative Law Piece, which includes working with governments who were beginning to become interested in OGI and the development of public participation in their countries.

-Her career progressed from working with specific places, like working as a corporate lawyer with specific clients on deals, into a career where she worked on policy issues with a host of Chinese counterparts.

-She went from the policy level to projects.

-Watching China develop, its an upward trend.

-China is facing the same problems as we are, such as waste management, promoting the creation of more jobs, similar environmental issues, etc. So countries like China look to the United States and how it deals with some of these issues, since they have been successful in combating them.

-Her work with China has been very rewarding. She likes to see all the progress China has made over the past few decades.

Question Asked:Can you elaborate on your role as a Senior Research Scholar at Yale? What are some recent projects that you've completed?

Notes:

-She is currently working with the state council, using mediation to resolve issues between the government and its citizens.

-Mediation took off in the 1970's in the United States, even though some people attribute this development to China.

-China never saw mediation, where the government would negotiate with the citizens on issues. But now China has been incorporating mediation into its political realm and it has been pretty effective.

-China has been working on how to do better administrative law enforcements, since they have been having trouble enforcing its laws on things like sanitation. Food vendors in China are now required to have food licenses now, since they are worried about food safety, just like the United States. The law enforcement would often destroy vendors property if they were vending without a license. In the world of cellphones people take pictures of these occurrences, post them, and complain, just like the police brutality issue in America.

-China realized it had to develop civilized law enforcement.

-They have someone at Yale from China looking at our law enforcement practices, and how to implement similar effective practices in China.

-She has also been working on the civil society regulation project, which has been working on a charity law. Working to allow more charities and NGO's to open up in China to serve the people.

-Relaxation of registration for charity organizations.

-It is very rewarding doing these projects.

-She is a visiting lecturer in law at Yale, since she is no longer residing at Yale. Shes offering a reading course next semester, where people have to write a research paper and learn to write in a particular way.

-In the future Professor Horsley would like to see women in China break the glass ceiling and gain positions in higher political offices. Women typically only hold positions like People's Congress Deputies, who would be selected by Congress based on a quota method.

-She sees that women have been rising in the business realm, commercial and financial fields. She believes that because of this, there will be an increasing number of women in academia and in politics over the next few years. Just as women still face a glass ceiling in America, and the country still struggles on how to address this issue, China too struggles on how to address this issue. She does believe it will be addressed though, because there are an abundance of dynamic well educated women in China.

Emerging Trends:

Ms. Horsley discussed how the millennials of Asia are coming together to bring change throughout the world, and she thinks it's wonderful what they've been able to accomplish. We also discussed how this point is important in the United States as well, with the emergence of movements like the Black Lives Matter movement, which is run predominantly by American youth. She also discussed the development of China as a trend. There is more environmental and regulatory laws being put in place in order to create better lives for the people of China.

The people in China have also acquired a more direct say in the policy making process, through their use of collective action on social media. Since the Chinese government still strictly controls the formation of groups and organizations, the people have begun voicing their concerns and opinions on social media with positive results. Due to their actions on certain issue, the people have actually been able to disband or reform certain of pieces of legislation that the

government had been working on. Some of the ways in which the people have impacted policy making in recent times is on waste management reform, environmental reform and education reform, as mentioned in the interview notes part of this section.

Different Interpretations:

As we interviewed Ms. Horsley, we did not find any different interpretations of what she said. From reading her academic writings and her LinkedIn, we knew a great deal about her beforehand. During the interview she discussed her point of view on many topics, all of which stayed consistent with what we already generally thought she believed. The only point at which we misunderstood Ms. Horsley was when discussing her challenges as a woman in the workplace. We assumed that she may have experienced difficulties in male driven fields, but she said she hadn't. We didn't find information in our research that made us believe she faced discrimination, so it was a false assumption we made prior to our interview.

Recommendations:

Our interview, in our opinion, went very well. We didn't have any awkward moments where we did not know how to respond. Ms. Horsley was excellent at answering all the questions we asked, and elaborated on topics which we did not expect her to. We would recommend that anyone interviewing Ms. Horsley or any other interviewee be prepared to create questions during the interview that are relevant to the interviewee. Some questions didn't seem important or substantial until Ms. Horsley discussed it. For example, I would have never thought to discuss with Ms. Horsley the impact of millennials on society in the U.S. and in China. Her answers to

previous questions led us to that topic though, so we decided to expand on it. This conversation taught us a lot about the current political climate in China, and also the types of things that the government has begun to allow the people to do and to work on.

SECTION FIVE

What aspects of the interview did you find to be particularly meaningful?

We felt that Ms. Horsley's enthusiasm for the wellbeing of China as a whole was meaningful. It showed us why she has spent the majority of her career advocating for the rights of the Chinese people to participate and have their voices heard. She shared her experiences throughout her various careers in China advocating for reform, because she understood China and how it needed to change. Even when she decided to travel back to the United States to raise her children, Ms. Horsley still actively worked on Chinese issues, and joined the Chinese Law Center, where she worked on projects with the Chinese that would benefit the Chinese as a whole. No matter where she was in her career, she was still working on something that would benefit China, because she truly understands the problems of China and wishes to change China for the better. Her motivation and drive as a female professional was very inspiring to see. It was inspiring to see how much of her life she dedicated to the bettering of the lives of the people in a foreign country, and how she did it as a woman without much gender discrimination.

What aspects were not useful?

Discussing the discrimination of women probably was not useful to the overall theme of the interview. Ms. Horsley didn't really face discrimination throughout her career, and saw that women were entering prominent fields in the U.S. and in China when she lived there in increasing numbers, so this discussion of suppressed women was probably unnecessary to the overall theme. Other than that, most of

the topics we brought up and discussed were very relevant and also gave us a lot of insight on Ms. Horsley's life work as a prominent woman in U.S.-Asian Relations.

What more would you like to know?

We learned so much about Ms. Horsley; she discussed almost every facet of her life. We don't feel as though there is anything we would like to know more about in regards to her past, but we would rather like to know more about where she sees her project work going in the coming years. She seems to always be working on a different project, so looking back, we would have loved to have asked about which projects she'd like to work on next, and how these projects will help change China in the future. Throughout our interview, she enjoyed discussing her projects, so in follow up emails we will hopefully discuss these upcoming projects.

What other in-class presentations did you find particularly useful?

Overall, we found that all of the in class presentations were insightful. It was so interesting to see the vast amounts of roles that women have taken on to better the U.S.-Asian relationship, and have been widely successful in their careers for the most part.

In particular, we found Tajmin and Carlo's presentation on their interview with Jumaina Siddiqui incredibly useful and interesting. Her career at the institute of peace helps her involve people politically and bridge the gap between Asia and the United States in order to create a more unified connection. She also hopes to get people settlements, which has not been a common theme amongst the other interviewees. She went to the countries in need, like Bangladesh, in order to aid the people and help fight for settlements. She fought for these people in person, in their home countries. Her commitment to her career was inspiring, and I thought Tajmin and Carlo presented this interview really well! We also found that John and Zach's presentation was really unique and interesting due to their interviewee, Whitney

Ford, and her different impact on U.S.-Asian relations. She worked as a mediator/trainer abroad to help teach American officials/entrepreneurs to interact with Asian officials. She played a behind the scenes role in coaching the peoples of both nations on how to respect one another's culture. This helped to promote a better relationship between the two nations, since both were being trained to respect the vastly different cultural norms each possess. One last presentation that we both enjoyed was Alex and Viviana's presentation on Alice young. Alice's work was really inspiring because she focused on the workers rights and treatment in American countries abroad. This was kind of like the things we discussed in class with the garment industry NGO's and unions, that helped to promote the workers rights of Asian Americans in American companies in America and in Asia. Her job is to ensure that there is equal labor treatment in U.S. companies within Asia, and that the Asian workers are not taken advantage of in any way. We think that this is important because it helps to promote a stronger and more honest business relationship between the United States and Asia, which is important for maintaining a long lasting and successful relationship.