

会员通讯

Newsletter of the Chinese Historians in the United States
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In this Issue:

I. Remembering Professor Gao Wangling	2
II. CHUS-Macao University Joint International Conference, Macao, May 2018	14
III. CHUS Board Election	18
IV. Call for Nominations/Applications for 2018 CHUS Annual Awards	20
V. Call for Papers: Chinese Historical Review	22
VI. CHUS Membership (Benefits, PayPal Account & New Members).....	23
VII. CHUS Member News.....	24

I. Remembering Professor Gao Wangling

1. In Memoriam

Professor Gao Wangling (高王凌, 1950-2018)



[Prof. Gao Wangling, photograph from website: <http://www.aisixiang.com/data/112047.html>]

Professor Gao Wangling, the initiator and founder of The Chinese Historians in the United States (CHUS), died on August 24, 2018 in Beijing. He was 68 years old. A renowned historian of early modern China, he authored altogether fourteen books and nearly one hundred scholarly articles collectively covering three subject areas: the economic history of Qing China, the peasant-landlord relationship in early modern China, and peasants' counter-actions in modern China.

Born in Beijing on August 27, 1950, Gao Wangling attended high school in Beijing. In 1968 he was mobilized to join the “up-to-the-mountain-and-down-to-the countryside” movement and went to Taigu County, Shanxi Province where he spent several years living and laboring with local villagers as a “reeducated youth.” This experience provided him an opportunity to closely observe the workings of people’s commune and its impact on peasants’ reactions, a subject about which he would later devote much of his life to study.

He entered Shanxi University in 1973, majoring in history, and graduated in 1976, the same year when the Cultural Revolution ended. In 1978, with the restoration of graduate education in China, he was admitted into the first graduate class at the Institute of Qing History, Renmin

University of China. His MA thesis, based on the study of over 400 local records (*fangzhi*), examined the impact of rural markets upon local economy in eighteenth-century Sichuan. Upon his graduation in 1981, he joined the faculty of the Institute first as a lecturer and then a full professor. After working at the Institute for nearly thirty years, he retired in 2010 but was almost immediately recruited to join the History Department of Tsinghua University, where he taught Chinese economic history in the capacity of professor with special appointment.

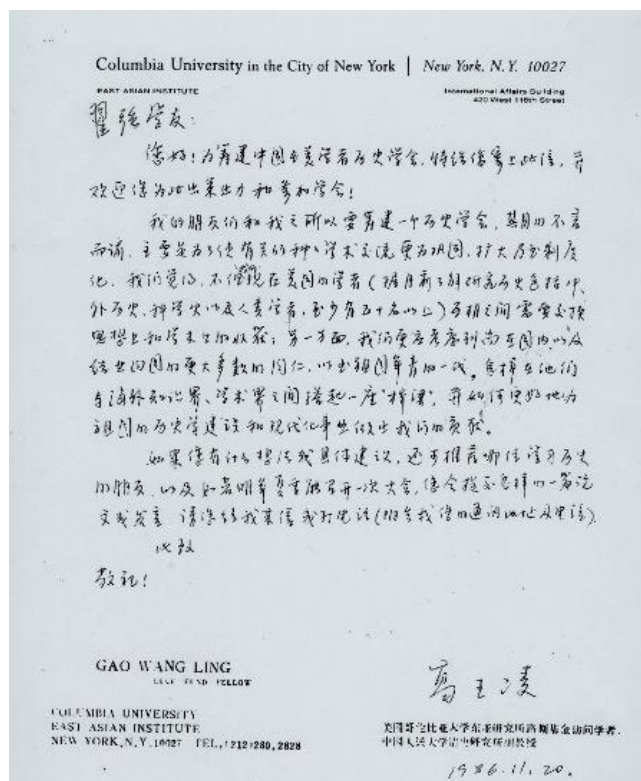
In 1986 Gao Wangling, then an associate professor at Renmin University, was awarded a fellowship by the Henry Luce Foundation, which enabled him to spend a year at the East Asian Institute of Columbia University in New York for his research on China's rural reform. During his one-year tenure as Luce Fellow, he divided his time among several self-imposed missions. He travelled across the United States, from the east to west coast, conducting research, attending conferences and, most importantly, meeting with China scholars. The list of the scholars he met was long and included such prominent figures as John K. Fairbank, Madelaine Zelin (his host at Columbia), Yeh-Chien Wang, Frederic E. Wakeman (then the President of the American Council of Learned Societies), Jonathan D. Spence, Philip Huang, Philip Kuhn, Ray Huang, G. William Skinner, Te-kang Tong, William Row, Cho-yun Hsu, Roderick MacFarquhar, Ying-shih Yu, Albert Feuerwerker, James Lee, Susan Naquin, and Beatrice S. Bartlett. He was hoping to solicitate their support for his harbored wish to set up some sort of transnational network between Chinese and American historians.

His vision for a transpacific network of historians was ultimately materialized through the founding of the Chinese Historians in the United States (CHUS) in 1987, shortly before he returned to China. Today the CHUS is a vibrant association of more than one hundred professional historians, who are active in both American and Chinese academia, and publishes *The Chinese Historical Review*, a peer-reviewed journal of history subscribed worldwide. Looking back, it is no exaggeration to say that the CHUS is the most enduring legacy of Gao Wangling's first visit to the United States at the age of 36.

The idea of forming a professional organization among historians, according to Gao Wangling, was born in the conversations among a group of young scholars in Beijing prior to his coming to the United States. The group included Li Ling, Tang Xiaofeng, Yan Buke and Liu Beicheng, each of whom would later become a leading scholar in their respective fields. They felt the need to organize themselves as China was opening up for creating a more liberalized learning environment. Gao Wangling, however, was the one who put the idea into practice on the other side of the Pacific.

Shortly after arriving in New York in September 1986, Gao Wangling learned about the establishment of two Chinese student associations respectively for those who were studying political science/international relations and economics. Inspired and encouraged, he took the initiative to call for an association for historians. The purpose of doing so, he explained in his letter to Zhai Qiang (who was then a graduate student and would later serve as president of the CHUS from 2001 to 2003), was "to consolidate, expand and institutionalize scholarly exchanges" among historians and scholars in other humanity disciplines. But that was not the only goal. A more important goal of organizing was to help meet the intellectual needs of "those young scholars who are still in China" and to make contributions to improving China's historical

studies and promoting “the nation’s course of modernization.” For these purposes, he urged, “a bridge” needs to be constructed between Chinese scholars and outside academic circles.



[Gao Wangling to Zhai Qiang, November 20, 1986, New York. Provided by Zhai Qiang]

Throughout the winter season of 1986-1987, he launched a one-person campaign to raise funds for the envisioned meeting of historians. He wrote and spoke to any Chinese student who would listen to him. He took every opportunity to speak to a large number of Americans ranging from important scholars, heads of professional organizations and executives of private foundations for advice and financial support. People would doubly appreciate his painstaking efforts in this venture had they known that Gao Wangling, for all his eloquent command of written and spoken Chinese, spoke little to none English at this time. But his hard work, together with his passion and idealism, paid off. In the spring of 1987 he secured a grant of \$7,000 from the China Perspective, a New York-based non-profit foundation chaired by Liang Heng, whose *Son of Revolution* (1983) was perhaps the first personal memoir on growing up in the People’s Republic of China ever published in English.

Having secured the grant for the meeting, Gao Wangling then formed a preparatory group that included Tang Xiaofeng (State University of New York at Syracuse), Li Yan (University of Connecticut), Gao Zheng (Yale University), Chen Yong (University of California at Irvine), Cheng Hong (University of California at Los Angeles) and myself (I was a first-year graduate student at Columbia). Throughout the spring and summer of 1987, we, as a group, had accomplished a large number of what seemed to be impossible tasks -- registering the proposed organization with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a non-profit association of scholars

(Li Yan singlehandedly took care of all the paperwork and even paid the legal fees out of her own pocket), securing meeting venues free of charge (with the help of Professor R. Randle Edwards, the director the Center for Chinese Legal Studies at Columbia Law School and a member of the East Asian Institute), networking with any Chinese students and scholars of history that we knew across the United States, finding a hotel with an affordable rate so that we could put up out-town participants for three nights in New York City, and, to save money, shopping roasted ducks and other food in Chinatown for the meeting's welcome banquet.

Miraculously, the meeting took place on September 5 and 6, 1987 at Columbia Law School, with over one hundred Chinese students and guest participants from more than thirty universities across the United States attending then opening session and a dozen panels on specialized topics. A business session was held on the final day that formally established the organization of CHUS and elected its first board of directors. The opening session of the meeting was featured with several keynote speeches respectively delivered by Professors Randle Edwards, Ray Huang and Te-kong Tong. But it was Gao Wangling's opening remarks that had captured the attention of *Zhongbao*, a Chinese newspaper based in New York. The newspapers reported the two-day event with a bold-faced headline announcing that the newly organized historians' association would uphold the principle of "academic independence" and explore "new perspectives" in historical research. An idea conceived in Beijing finally bore fruits in New York.



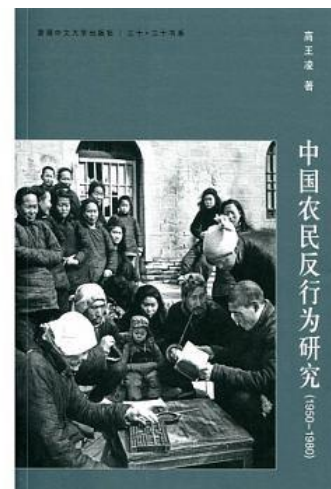
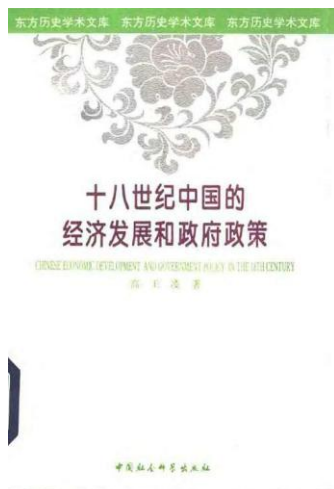
[News report from Zhongbao on the founding meeting of the Chinese Historians in the United States (CHUS), September 8, 1987, New York. Source:

<https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1610374054367542593&wfr=spider&for=pc>]

"Academic independence" and "new perspectives" could also be used to characterize the contributions Gao Wangling made to his specialized fields of study. For economic history of Qing China, his *Chinese Economic Development and Government Policy in the Eighteenth Century* (十八世纪中国的经济发展和政府政策), published in 1995, has been regarded as an courageous and solid reinterpretation of Qing's economic history. By combing through hundreds of thousands of imperial and local records, the book documented how Qing emperors and their

bureaucrats made decisions in agriculture as they confronted problems regarding opening of new lands, grain production, immigration, and handcraft industries throughout the eighteenth century. Rejecting the long-held notion that traditional Chinese state was a politically backward entity that was slow in responding to crises, he argued that Qing governments actually played a more active role than scholars generally acknowledged in directing and interfering with China's rural development. It was in this book he advocated the use of a "positive perspective" (正面观察) instated of relentless criticism and denial, in studying China's past.

His *Economic Development and the Ordering of Regional Development in Traditional Chinese Economy* (经济发展与地区开发——中国传统经济的发展序列), published in 1999, reinforced his argument for finding a useful and valuable past in historical studies. After examining patterns of rural development in Sichuan, Guangdong and Jiangsu, he concluded that the traditional Chinese economy was not an uniformly stagnant and static existence as people had thought, but instead it was a complex and rich structure with regional variations that actively sought to respond to different challenges with flexibility and strengths. Variation and complementarity under a centralized state rule helped strengthen, instead of weakening, the traditional Chinese economy. He urged scholars to answer the question of how early modern Chinese economy had managed to feed one third of world's population with a limited share of world's arable lands. Historians, he wrote, had much to learn from history if they were willing to adopt new perspectives.



The subject to which Gao Wangling believed that he had made the most original and influential contribution was the study of peasants' *fanxingwei* (反行为) – a term that has no English equivalence but may be translated imperfectly as "counteractions" or "counter-behaviors" – under the system of people's commune. For people who are familiar with James Scott's *Weapons of the Weak* (1985), what *fanxingwei* represents could well be identified with peasants' overt and covert resistance to oppressing power as described in Scott's study of rural Malaysia. Gao Wangling rejected the identification and defended the originality of his creation of the term, which he articulated out of spontaneity in early 1990s in his conversation with Du Runsheng 杜润生, the legendary social investigator of Chinese rural life and a major advocate of rural reform in the 1980s. In his *A Study of Chinese Peasants' Counter-Behaviors, 1950-1980* (中国农民反行

为研究 [1950—1980]), published in 2013, he defined *fanxingwei* as actions taken by peasants, either individually or collectively, in their dealing with state authority, to gain and protect their own material interests without openly or directly questioning the legitimacy of state policies or state's power to enforce them. Peasants practiced *fanxingwei*, in his view, on daily basis as a behavioral pattern although mostly in a nonviolent, evasive and sometimes even deceptive way. Such behaviors or actions would surely erode the determination of state or even compel state to change policies, but they would not make power-holders feel vulnerable or threatened. For much of the two decades since his invention of the concept, Gao Wangling was mostly alone in discussing *fanxingwei*. Not until recently did scholars begin to embrace the term as a key concept to genuinely understand and uncover the “hidden” history of rural China. Still, others are expecting Gao Wangling to say more on this. It is at this juncture that his untimely death may have left the construction of a full and theoretically rigorous argument incomplete. But he had laid the groundwork for others to continue the explorations of new perspectives.

May Professor Gao Wangling rest in peace.

Wang Xi
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Peking University

September 11, 2018

2. Condolence Letter from Dr. Wang Xi to Professors Dong Jianzhong and Liu Wenpeng at Renmin University, August 25, 2018

人民大学清史所董建中老师、刘文鹏老师：

您们好。我是美国宾夕法尼亚州印第安纳大学历史系教授和北京大学历史系教授王希，刚从人大历史学院侯深教授那里得到您们的联系电话，冒昧打扰，请谅解。

今天上午从国内朋友的微信中惊闻清史所高王凌教授因病去世，深感突然和悲痛。高王凌教授在中国近代史领域的重要贡献，众所周知，但很多人不一定知道他在 31 年前做出的另外一个重要贡献——发起和创办中国留美历史学会（The Chinese Historians in the United States, Inc.）。1986-87 年，他利用在哥伦比亚大学做鲁斯学者期间，怀抱热情与理想，克勤克俭，筹集资金，联系历史学人。在他的努力和引领之下，历史学会于 1987 年 9 月得以创办和成立，为上百位留美历史学人提供了一个极为重要的专业组织平台。30 多年过去了，学会的许多成员已经成长起来，在中美学术界扮演重要的角色，其专业期刊《The Chinese Historical Review》也开始享誉欧美学界，这一切都与高王凌教授当年极有远见、并极富创造性的努力是分不开的。

作为当年他创办学会活动的同事和见证人，我对高王凌教授的突然去世感到十分悲痛，并尤其铭记他对历史学会所作出的贡献。因为不能前来参加他的告别活动，特别致电烦请您们代我向高王凌教授的家人转达我的哀悼之情。

高王凌教授安息。

王希
2018 年 8 月 25 日
美国宾州印第安纳大学历史系

3. "Remembering the Founding Days," by Prof. Gao Wangling (高王凌), *Chinese Historical Review*, 15.1 (Spring 2008): 91-95. (Translated by Wang Xi)

THE idea of forming an organization of Chinese historians was conceived long before 1987, the year when the Chinese Historians in the United States (CHUS) was founded. In retrospect, I was not the only one who came up with the idea. As far as my recollections are concerned, the idea was born in the course of conversations among a group of young historians in the early 1980s. Those of us who were involved in the conversations were mostly faculty members from various universities in Beijing. The group included Li Ling 李零, Tang Xiaofeng 唐晓峰, Liu Beicheng 刘北成, Guo Xiaoling 郭晓凌, Guo Fang 郭芳, Yan Buke 阎步克, Pan Suiming 潘绥铭, Shang Xiaoyuan 尚晓原, Xu Xiaoguang 徐晓光, Chen Xiaoyu 陈小禹, Li Kaiyuan 李开元, and Wang Youqing 王友琴. Later others, including Yin Liangwu 尹良武, who were already in the United States, joined the conversations. The late Bao Zunxin 包遵信, through Song Lina 宋丽娜, had also taken part in several of our conversations. Most of us in the group had just finished college or graduate training and embarked our professional careers. Witnessing the social changes engendered by the economic reforms, we felt very strongly that the traditional way of doing history needed to be reformed and renewed. We were eager to start a movement, within the circles of young scholars, of what we envisioned as "new history" in the hope of making breakthroughs in both research paradigms and methodology.¹ We discussed a number of possible projects, including publishing a new set of history books and forming a historians' organization.

But the group never had the opportunity to put the idea into practice. In 1986, I received a visiting scholar fellowship from the Henry Luce Foundation. I thought it might be worth trying the idea in the United States, given its open and more tolerable academic environment. Thus when I came to the East Asian Institute at Columbia University as a Luce Fellow in that fall, I brought with me the idea of establishing an association for Chinese historians who were studying or doing research in the United States. In addition, I carried with me some of the new issues and ideas under discussion by historians in China. I was hoping to make some sort of double connections, a connection between Chinese historians at home and abroad and that between American and Chinese historians.²

By the time I arrived in New York, I learned that Chinese students and scholars in the United States had already established an association of political scientists and international relations scholars and an association of Chinese economists. A third one, to be organized by those who were studying sociology, was underway. All this sounded very encouraging and exciting, but also gave me a sense of urgency. So as soon as I got settled in New York, I set out to work, first by contacting friends and finding ways to set up an organization.

¹ This is based on the recollections of Li Kaiyuan. Also see Xu Weidong, "Fuhuo de lishi jiushi shouchi ditu zoujin xianchang—fang fuhuo de lishi—qin diguo de bengkui" ["Reviving history" means waling into history with maps—Interview on *Revived History—The Collapse of Qin Empire*," *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* [China youth daily], June 18, 2007.

² See Wu Xin (Li Ling): "Zhongguo shixue de fanxing" [Reflections of Present Chinese Historical Studies], in *Zhi Shi Fen Zi* [Intellectuals] 3, no 4 (Summer 1987); also in Li Ling, *Collection of Self-Selected Essays*, (Guangxi Normal University Press, 1998), 1-21. Also based on Tang Xiaofeng's recollections.

One of the first persons I visited was Professor Frederic E. Wakeman, who was a professor of Chinese history at University of California at Berkeley and was then the president of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). I had met him before in Beijing and had a fun memory about our discussions on issues concerning Qing China that interested both of us. I was hoping that he, as the president of the ACLS, would be able to assist me in accomplishing the self-designated mission. I met Professor Wakeman in his New York office in October 1986. Upon hearing my idea, Professor Wakeman immediately expressed keen interest. He told me that this should not be a difficult thing to do and assured me that he would bring up the issue to the ACLC board of directors and obtain its endorsement. I was absolutely thrilled with Wakeman's support, thinking that the most difficult part of the missions had been accomplished. My excitement at that moment was beyond words!

My excitement, however, only lasted for a short while. Professor Wakeman's personal endorsement did not generate the desirable result. Opposition from one board member stopped our hope for setting up an organization under the auspice of the Council. Now my cohorts and I had to turn to a more difficult path to pursue our goal.

Our first task was fundraising and contacting prospective members, both of which posed no small challenges. It was unimaginable to hold a nationwide convention without financial support. But the bigger challenge at that time was to identify and contact Chinese students from mainland China studying history in various schools throughout the United States. We had no database and relied entirely on our personal networks to start the process. Worse was the lack of "trust." In China, when a professional conference was called, people who were interested in it would come. No questions would be asked. But the situation was somehow different in the United States. When we called up a conference and invited people to attend, many would first question our motives for holding such a conference before they got to the details about funding, travel, accommodation and compensations. If what we told them did not sound right or did not interest them, they would not come. But we must persuade people to come to the first meeting so the organization could be set up. Those who were willing to come to the first meeting would help found organization and legislate its founding principles. At least, that was how I saw it. This was my biggest challenge. To contact the attendees, I had made countless phone calls and sent a stream of letters. My diary recorded that on one August day I sent out about thirty-some letters. Looking back, I felt rather grateful to Columbia's East Asian Institute, which helped defray my mailing cost and phone bill.

I was very lucky to enlist the assistance of a group of people in the process of preparing the founding meeting. Li Yan was one of them. She played an essential role in helping the would-be organization to obtain legal status as a nonprofit organization registered in the State of Massachusetts. When I first talked to friends about my idea of organizing historians, a number of people suggested that I contact Li Yan and get her help if I wanted to see my effort to succeed. So, I called up Li Yan and spoke to her about my plan. I later made a trip to Cambridge to meet her at Harvard University where she was doing research for her dissertation. I was thrilled when she responded positively to my idea. She agreed to *chushan* (stand out and take a lead) and join me and others to form a preparatory group for the founding organization. To get the organization registered in Massachusetts, she had done an enormous amount of paperwork and, as I later realized, quietly shouldered some financial cost involved in the legal process. I was never sure

that we would be able to raise money at that time to pay for all cost we paid out of our own pockets. Li Yan, as well as others in the preparatory group, had never asked to be compensated. In short, without her work, it was impossible to even imagine the founding of CHUS.

Back in New York the person who helped me to set up local arrangement for the founding meeting was Wang Xi, who just began his first-year graduate work in American history at Columbia. In the hot and humid summer of 1987, we worked together to make plans and arrangements for the meeting, including finding an affordable hotel to put in the conference attendees. I still remember the fearful walk from Columbia to downtown Manhattan where our reserved hotel was located. We did not have a credit card to make a deposit for the hotel reservations and had to carry cash to the hotel.

I originally thought fundraising would be my foremost challenge, but it turned out to be a much less formidable task, perhaps because we had no idea about how much we should ask for, or perhaps because our expectations were very low. My lucky star hung over the 1987 annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, held in Boston in early April, where I met Liang Heng 梁恒, who was leading the Chinese Perspective Foundation and had promised me some financial support for the founding meeting. With that promise, I moved ahead with a full-fledged preparation for the meeting. By the end of August 1987, Li Yan had finished the registration work and the fund promised by Liang Heng had arrived. Through personal networks, we had contacted over fifty Chinese history students and scholars who had promised to come to New York. Now, everything was ready for the founding meeting scheduled to be open on the coming Labor Day weekend.

On September 5, the meeting was held at a big classroom in the building of Columbia Law School and attended by about seventy people coming from over thirty some campuses in the United States. I gave the opening speech at the opening session, chaired by Gao Zheng 高峥, reporting the works done by the preparatory group. Professor Tong Te-kong 唐德剛 gave a keynote address, in which he encouraged the new generation of Chinese overseas students to try to become a *tong chi pai* (a scholar who commands multiple perspectives and competencies across national and generational divisions in producing historical scholarship).³ Another keynote address was given by Professor Ray Huang 黄仁宇, who drove from upstate New York. The meeting received congratulatory letters from other scholarly associations and was reported at length by a Hong Kong-based newspaper published in North America.⁴

Shortly after the founding meeting, I returned to China to resume my teaching and research on late Qing economic history at the People's University. After a year's visit in the United States, I had realized the profound challenges that confronted China's efforts of modernization. I had become even more convinced that a long-term cultural reconstruction was imperative for China

³ Professor Tang's speech was later published in Chinese. See Tang Te-kong, "dangdai zhongguo shixue de sanda zhuliu—zai zhongguo liuxuesheng lishi xuehui chengli dahui shang de jianghua yuangao" [The Three Currents of Chinese Historical Studies--Speech Delivered at Founding Meeting of the Chinese Historians in the United States] in Tong Te-kong, *Shixue yu hongxue* [Essays on History and the Study of The Story of Red Chambers] (Guilin: Guangxi Normal University Press, 2006), 1-8.

⁴ For some reason, the report did not mention me. In addition to the opening speech, I also gave a paper discussing some issues on the study of Chinese history. *Zhong Bao* (U.S.), September 16, 1987.

to become a truly modernized nation. This cultural reconstruction may take many years (or, as I was told by Professor Yu Ying-shih 余英时 in 1993, as long as even a century) and demands the collective effort of scholars from many different disciplines. With this in mind, after I returned to China, I began to set up a history and culture "exchange center," something that I was hoping to be comparable with the CHUS. I was later involved in some other efforts to set up certain semi-independent research institute that would offer a space for multidisciplinary exchanges. But none of these efforts were successful.

It has been over twenty years since CHUS' founding meeting in 1987. The organization has grown from a small baby into a young man. The organization has undergone an enormous transformation. Although I am no longer associated with CHUS and have lost touch with it for quite a long time, I continue to treasure the friendship with many of those who have remained on the other side of the Pacific to continue their academic careers. This friendship has remained deeply in my memory and reminds me of the aspiring founding days of CHUS.

In the last three decades China had undergone a period of reforms and transformations. A large number of young students have come to the United States to study. Was this movement accidental? What was its meaning? What would be its ultimate impact upon China's modernization? I am not sure that I have the answer now. But I would like to use this opportunity to congratulate my fellow historians for their scholarly achievements in the United States and sincerely hope the continuous growth of CHUS. I would also like to sincerely thank those institutions, including the Henry Luce Foundation and China Perspectives, for having given the support to the organization in the early days of its life.

附录一: 回忆创办留美历史学会的日子⁵

高王凌

回忆起来,在美国成立一个留学生历史学会,并非是我个人的想法。据我后来了解,有好几个同仁都有过类似的打算,只是出于种种原因,力所未及而已。当时,中国大陆留学同学已在美国建立了经济学会和政治学会,社会学学会一度也在筹建之中。

1986年秋天,我作为鲁斯基金学者 (Luce Fellow) 来到美国哥伦比亚大学东亚研究所。但我并不是到美国以后才有创建历史学会这一打算的。从个人的角度来说,颇有“一展身手”之意,但从客观立场出发,也可以说“事出有因”。因为在北京许多同仁已有过类似的经验,这一次则具有更广阔的视野,希望思想学术交流的大门不再关闭。

据朋友回忆,二十世纪八十年代初期,因受到以经济改革为中心的社会变动的冲击,北京高校一批年轻的历史学者感到历史学必须改革创新,开始酝酿新史学运动,希望在思路和方法上有所突破。⁶ 这些拉拉杂杂到一起的人有李零、唐晓峰、刘北成、郭晓凌、郭芳、阎步克、潘绥铭、尚晓原、徐小光、陈小于、李开元、王友琴 (后五位后来都到了国外), 以及已在美国的尹良武等人。又经宋丽娜联系, 已故包遵信先生也几次参加, 并预拟出版写作一套新的历史丛书。因

⁵ 此文为高王陵教授为“留美历史学会二十周年纪念研讨会”写的回忆文章,原题目为“在创办学会的日子里”。文章首先以英文发表,见: Gao Wangling, “Remembering the Founding Days,” *The Chinese Historical Review*, vol 15, no 1 (Spring 2008): 91-95。——编者注。

⁶ 李开元的回忆。见徐卫东:《“复活历史”就是手持地图走进现场——访〈复活的历史——秦帝国的崩溃〉作者李开元》,《中国青年报》2007年6月18日。

此，在 1986 年夏天赴美前夕，我已与几个朋友商议建立留美历史学会之事（据唐晓峰的回忆）。我也把一些对史学的新探讨带到美国发表。⁷

到美国不过一月时间，经过与新、老朋友商议，我就开始采取了行动。10 月份，我去拜见魏斐德教授 (Frederic Wakeman)。魏斐德是加州大学伯克利校区 (University of California, Berkeley) 的教授，此时担任全美社会科学理事会主席，我在北京曾跟他见过面，讨论一些共同关心的学术问题（如十八世纪政府的经济政策等）。在纽约的理事会办公室里，我谈了自己的想法，他表示理解和支持。他还热情地对我说，你们的打算也许不需要那么费劲，只要我们理事会通过，其实就可以了。他说得很轻松，这是我完全没想到的，我的心情可想而知！

当然，终因理事会中某位华裔理事的不同意见（这里就不提他的名字了），我们的构想未能实现。我们还不得不走那条艰难的道路。

首先面临的是筹资、注册等问题，这可不是像随便说说那样容易。召开一个全美范围的大会，没有资助是不可能的。其次，也许更重要的，就是跟各路留学同学联系。与国内情况不同，在这里几乎每一个同学都会反问：为什么要办这样一个学会？如果你说的不合他的心意，他可能就不来参加。为了联系这些历史学和相应人文学科的同学，我可是打了不少电话。

其中也有一些关键人物，比如说李岩吧。那时好几个同学跟我提到她，说你如果能得到她的帮助，这事就大有希望；否则可能就办不成。言外之意，也就很难得到其他同学的支持。所以不久我就跟李岩通了电话，第一次去哈佛大学，就拜访了她。

我很幸运，李岩答应“出山”，参加学会的筹建工作。在随后的日子里，她几乎单独完成了那些法律事务（而且自己承担了不少经费支出）。这太重要了。没有她和其他朋友的努力，学会的成立是不可想象的。

在纽约协助我的，主要是王希。在那个暑假里，我们一起做了很多大会的预备工作，比如联系旅馆等等。记得从银行里取出上千美元预付房租，走在纽约的大街上，还有一点紧张呢！

其实，真的办起来，筹资好像也不是那么困难的。在 1987 年 4 月波士顿的亚洲研究学会的年会上，我会见了梁恆和他的助手，幸运地获得了资助的允诺。

这样我就可以全面的开展学会的组织和大会的筹备了。

8 月，李岩完成了注册工作。学会遂以注册会长高王凌 (Gao Wangling) 的名义在美国注册。

接着，取得了基金会资助的七千美元，作为召开一次全国性的留美历史学人（包括其他一些人文学者）会议之用。

9 月，大会在纽约哥伦比亚大学（法学院）召开。到会七十余人，分别从全美各地赶来。

大会由高崢主持，我做了第一个发言，报告有关学会组建的一切。参加我们大会的有唐德刚教授，他鼓励我们新一代留美学子做一个“通吃派”（此文收入他在大陆出版的《史学与红学》一书）；⁸ 黄仁宇教授也从纽约上州赶来，为我们作了热情的演讲，还有其他朋友，和友邻学会的同仁来为我们贺礼。关于大家发言的内容，在香港有一篇全面的介绍。⁹

经过在美国的十几个月时间，我进一步意识到中国的事情的深刻性，非要一个长时期的文化建设不可（1993 年余英时先生对我说须要五十年、一百年时间¹⁰），也不是个人的学术专业所能勾当的。所以回国以后，我就着手建立一个历史文化“交流中心”（一定程度上与留美史学会相对应），也有朋友拉我一起组建一个（民间半民间的）包含多学科的“研究院”，或在一个大的“俱乐部”

⁷ 参见吴欣（李零）：《中国史学现状的反省》，载《知识分子》（纽约），1987 年夏季号；《李零自选集》（桂林：广西师范大学出版社，1998），第 1-21 页。

⁸ 唐德刚：《当代中国史学的三大主流——在中国留学生历史学会成立大会上的讲辞原稿》，载唐德刚：《史学与红学》（桂林：广西师范大学出版社，2006），第 1-8 页。

⁹ 出于某种原因，这篇介绍中唯独不及鄙人；在会上除了主报告外，我还有一篇学术演讲，参见《正面观察和贯通古今——研究中国历史的几个问题》，（美国）《中报》1987 年 9 月 16 日。

¹⁰ 1987 年历史学会成立大会正值劳动节，因事先已有其他安排，余先生很遗憾没能到会。

里，为我们历史文化预留一席之地。尽管这些最终都未获成功，但谈到这些，也算是一个完整的交代吧。

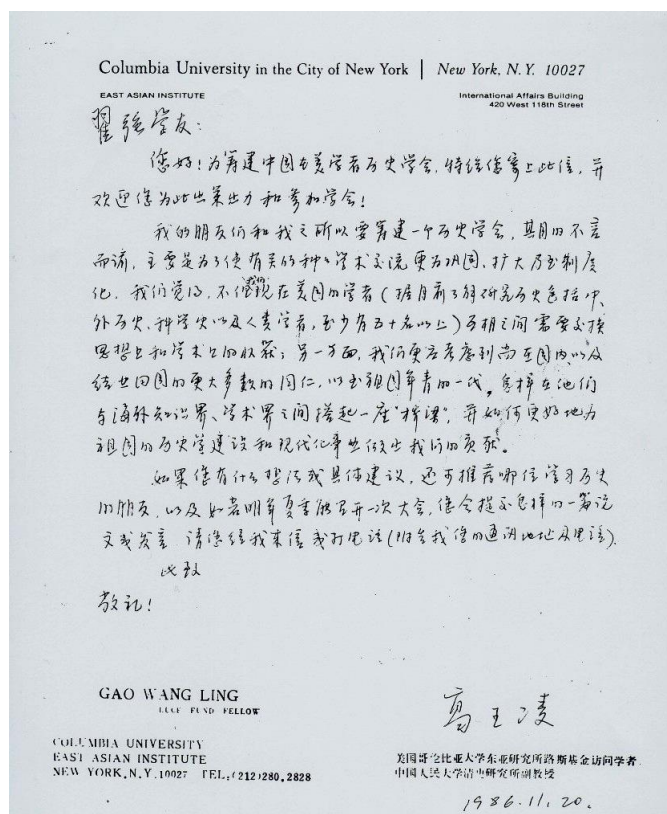
我在大会之后不久，就回到中国。大多数朋友则留在了彼岸，留在了我的记忆的深处，不时唤起我的感念。

现在学会已经存在了二十多年来。它由一个“小宝贝”变成了一个“大小伙儿”。我已经不再参加它的工作，也很长时间没有和它联系。

一般人多不了解自己的人生是由谁安排、怎样安排？还以为是自由意志、自我选择的结果。其实，谁知道呢，这一切是怎么回事，又是为了什么？有时突然想起来，竟会怀疑，这难道是我做过的事吗？一切恍如隔世。

古人称三十年为“一世”，在这一世时间里，中国发生了“改革开放”，有大批学子来到了美国，这不是偶然的。这究竟有什么意义？到底对中国会起到什么作用？目前这还很难回答。我谨借此机会，祝贺我们那么多同学在美国学而有成，同时，盼望我们的学会能够长久地存在下去，并向曾经赞助过我们的鲁斯和其他基金会表示衷心的感谢。

2008年1月於北京



高王凌致翟强信，1986年11月20日，纽约。
（*The Chinese Historical Review* 档案，原件存翟强个人档案）



留美历史学会第二届年会部分会员合影
1988年9月5日，纽约州乔治湖
(*The Chinese Historical Review* 档案)

II. CHUS-Macao Univ. Joint International Conference, Macao, May 2018

On May 30-31, 2018, a joint international conference, co-organized by CHUS and Macao University, was held at Macao University, Macao, China.

Papers selected from the presentations will be published in a three-volume conference proceedings titled 《歷史萬花筒:海外史學家看中國》.

第一卷：從傳統到現代

1. 李憑 (澳門大學), “隱蔽在歷史表像背後的精神世界——北魏常太后與代王夫人的思想契合.”
2. Roger Des Forges (Emeritus Professor, SUNY at Buffalo), “The Chinese Scholar-Rebel-Advisor Li Yan (1606-2016): A Man for Our Season.”
3. Qiong Zhang (Wake Forest University), “Changing Skyscapes and Meteorological Discourses in the Late Ming and Early Qing Contact Zone.”
4. 徐波 (昆明学院 & 云南师大), “同质化变迁视阈下中国西部的社会与生态 - 以清代贵州为例.”

5. Jiacheng Liu (University of Northern Colorado), "From *Qing* to Flirtation: Courtship with Actresses in the Late Qing and Republican Eras."
6. Jiayan Zhang (Kennesaw State University), "Social transformation, economic development, and environmental change: The evolution of socio-economic function of Lake Diaocha since the late Qing dynasty" (社会鼎革、经济发展与环境变迁: 晚清以来刁汊湖社会经济功能的演化).
7. Zhu Tianshu (University of Macau), "The Firecracker Societies in Macau."
8. Z. George Hong (Fordham University), "Mapping the Development of Chinese Buddhist Temples since 1911: Statistical and Spatial Studies."
9. 明成满 (安徽工业大学), "民国佛教的慈善公益法会研究."
10. Patrick Fuliang Shan (Grand Valley State University), "Yuan Shikai as a Reformer of China's Bureaucracy."
11. Xuduo Zhao (University of York), "Marxism in May Fourth: A Radical Farewell with the Establishment?"
12. 刘金福 (吉林省委党校), "沙俄《远东报》对中国五四运动的宣传报道"
13. 刘长伟 (苏州大学), "Confrontation with Peace among Anhui Scholars in the New Culture Movement" (新文化运动中皖系学者间的论战与和解).
14. Shensi Yi (The University of Sydney), "Emotions, Localities, and Leadership: the Chinese Youth League in the early 1920s."
15. 朱楠 (首都师范大学), "国家记忆的重构与消解——以民国北京公理战胜纪念坊为中心的考察"
16. Yang Bin (University of Macau), "Chinese Nation Conceptualized: Ethnicity in Twentieth-Century China."

第二卷 戰爭與革命

1. Alan Baumler (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), "Sacrifice and Skill: Creating the Perfect Citizen in *Kangzhan* propaganda."
2. James Z. Gao (高崢) (University of Maryland), "The Lens of the Silenced: Untold War Mobilization in Sha Fei's Unpublished Photographs."
3. Lei Duan (University of Michigan), "'Political Power Grows out of the Barrel of a Gun': The Communist Policies on Mobilizing Armed Masses in Wartime China."
4. Danke Li (Fairfield University), "From WWII to the Civil War: Women and Political Contestation in the Chongqing Region, 1944-1946."
5. Xiaolu Wu (吴晓璐) (University of Queensland, Australia), "Childbirth and Pregnant Body: The Medical and Cultural Changes in Midwifery in Wartime Chongqing, 1937-1945" (生育中的身体与控制——战时重庆女性的分娩与日常生活的变迁).
6. Yihong Pan (Miami University), "Living with the Enemy: Oral Narratives of Middle-Class Women in Japanese-Occupied China, 1931-1945."
7. Zhiguo Yang (University of Wisconsin-River Falls), "'Japan is the Hereditary Enemy of China. It is also the Hereditary Enemy of Qingdao': History, Historical Memory, and Japanese Imperialism in Qingdao, 1914-1945" (日本是中国的世仇, 也是青岛的世仇: 历史、历史记忆、以及日本帝国主义政策对青岛城市现代化的影响, 1914-1945).
8. Pingcha Zhu (University of Idaho), "Transformation of CCP POW Policy: Lessons of the China's POWs from the Korean War."
9. Zhao Ma (Washington University in St. Louis), "Sentimental Internationalism: Reinventing the North Korean Ally in China's Wartime Literature, 1950-1954."
10. Qiang Fang (University of Minnesota Duluth), "A Deliberate Purge: The Legal Reform in the Early PRC, 1952-1953."
11. An Shaofan (University of Macau), "Fictionalizing Revolution: Land Reform Experiment in the Huaifang Village of Beijing Suburb" (拟制革命: 京郊槐房村的土改试验).

12. Xiaojia Hou (San Jose State University), "New May Fourth Movement in Mao's China – May Nineteenth Movement in Peking University 1957."
13. Bocheng Pan (潘博成) (National Chiao Tung University), "Redefining 'Beauty': Travel Culture in the Cities of Socialist China, 1949-1958."
14. Dongyu Yang (杨东宇) (陕西师范大学 & 俄克拉荷马中央大学), "雪盲认知的历史演进以及着眼罩的彼此依存关系."
15. Wang Di (University of Macau), "Urban Experience of Migrant Laborers: An Observation from the Teahouse in Post-Mao China."
16. Dewen Zhang (Randolph-Macon College), "Tea tourism and the landscape in Hangzhou since the 1990s."
17. Helen Wu (University of Toronto Scarborough), "Popular Culture and People's Complaints: Satirical Verse during China's Reform Era."
18. Jiao Yang (University of Macau), "Catching the Yellow Ghost: A Case Study of Popular Religion in Contemporary Rural North China."

第三卷：中國與世界

1. Stella Xu (Roanoke College, Virginia) "Managing Frontiers, Embracing Others: Xiongnu, Nanyue, and Chaoxian in Han Dynasty's Foreign Policy."
2. Law Lok Yin 羅樂然 (University of Macau), "想像明朝 -- 記憶所繫之處與 17-18 世紀朝鮮使節的東北旅程經驗."
3. Yanli Gao (Peking University), "Clothing, Modernity, and the Chinese Child-Students in the United States."
4. Xu Guangqiu (Friends University) "The Impact of Western Medicine on the Chinese in Late Qing and Early Republic China."
5. Liu Rui (刘锐) (齐齐哈尔大学), "天主教与黑龙江近代社会"
6. Ruisheng Zhang (Purdue University), "Rockefeller Foundation's Agricultural Philanthropy in Rural China—A Research on the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction."
7. Dandan Chen (Farmingdale State College, State University of New York), "The Travel of German Philosophy in 1910s-1930s' China."
8. Songjie Zhao (University of Macau), "Creating a Colonial Landscape: Park Construction in the Capital of Manchukuo, 1932-1945."
9. Emily Wilcox (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), "Performing for the Global Left: Chinese Dance at the World Festivals of Youth and Students, 1949-1962."
10. Christopher Tang (California State University, Bakersfield), "Vietnam in the Chinese Imagination: Internationalism and Mobilization on the Eve of the Cultural Revolution, 1964-68."
11. Chia Youyee Vang (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "Hmong Americans and Hmong/Miao Intellectual Exchanges and the Politics of Ethnic Identity."
12. Jinxing Chen (Edgewood College), "*Tongyun* and Chinese Student Activism in America."
13. 王志勇 (邢台学院), "人类如何摆脱困境 - 科玄论战四十周年之际寓美华人学者的文化反思."
14. Yinghong Cheng (Delaware State University), "A Petty Bourgeois Ethnicity? – How class and ethnicity were misperceived in the Chinese-Cuban Experience."
15. Yi Sun (University of San Diego), "Super Charging the 'Soft Power' – Women's Diplomacy in China."
16. 杨洋 (河海大学), "Dialectics on Chinese and Western Research style: Rethinking on 'A History of Chinese Political Thought' by Kung-chuan Hsiao."

Pictures from May 2018 Macao Joint International Conference





III. CHUS Board Elections

Dear CHUS Members:

The year of 2018 is the Election Year for the CHUS as a distinctive scholarly community. We are grateful to the current CHUS board members for their tremendous efforts and great contributions in the past years. We, the three members below, are honored to be selected as the members of this year's Electoral Committee by the CHUS board.

We are now calling for the nominations for the 2018 CHUS election for the 2019-2021 board.

There are two openings for the new CHUS Board (2019-2021): President and newsletter editor. We provide the following information (responsibilities of the board members) for your nominations before **October 1, 2018**:

President presides all meetings of the CHUS and of the board as chairperson of the board, presents CHUS to the academic societies both in America and China, raises funds, and organizes the activities of the association.

Newsletter Editor receives information from the CHUS members, compiles relevant facts, publishes CHUS newsletters according to the CHUS tradition, and manages the CHUS website.

Please forward your nomination of yourself or other CHUS members to the 2018 CHUS Electoral Committee before **October 1, 2018**. After that date, the Electoral Committee will contact the nominees, collect their personal statements, send out the ballots to all the CHUS members, and announce the result of the election at the CHUS business meeting during the AHA conference in Chicago in early January 2019.

The 2018 CHUS Electoral Committee:

Dr. Xiaobing LI
Department of History and Geography
University of Central Oklahoma
100 North University Drive
Edmond, OK 73034
(405) 974-5483 (office)
bli@uco.edu

Dr. Xiansheng TIAN
Department of History
Metro State University of Denver
P. O. Box 173362
Denver, CO 80217-3362
(303) 556-5349 (office)
Email: tian@msudenver.edu

Dr. Patrick Fuliang SHAN (Chair)
Department of History
Grand Valley State University
1 Campus Drive
Allendale, MI 49401
(616) 331-8504 (office)
shanp@gvsu.edu

The 2018 CHUS Electoral Committee's Schedule and Deadlines:

- **Nomination:** The committee will accept all the nominations, including self-nominations, made before the **deadline of October 1, 2018**. Please include the nominees' contact information in your nomination.
- **Nominee confirmation:** After the nomination deadline, the committee will contact all the nominees to confirm their acceptance after October 1, 2018.
- **Election:** The committee will email an electronic ballot to each CHUS member after the deadline. The deadline for CHUS members' emailing or mailing (postal mark) their ballots is **December 1, 2018**.
- The result of the election will be announced at the CHUS Business Meeting during the AHA Annual Conference in Chicago in early January 2019 (Time and place to be announced).

If you have any question, please contact the board or the electoral committee.

Thank you for your support!

Best wishes.

The 2018 Electoral Committee of the CHUS

IV. Call for Nominations/Applications for CHUS 2018 Annual Awards

1. Call for the Nomination/Application for CHUS Academic Excellence Award (Deadline: October 31, 2018)

In keeping with the CHUS Bylaws Article VII.1, the board has developed the following guidelines for the 2018 competition year:

- 1) All active CHUS members are eligible to nominate a colleague or self for consideration of this award;
- 2) Only work (book or chapter/article) published between September 1, 2017 and September 1, 2018 will be considered;
- 3) Candidates should send the required documents (see below) to the selection committee before the stated deadline for review;
- 4) It is the responsibility of the candidates to mail a copy of her/his book or chapter/article to each committee member. Candidates who wish to have their book returned after the evaluation process should provide self-addressed and self-stamped envelopes.

Required documents:

- 1) A cover letter from the applicant or the nominator;
- 2) A copy of the book, book chapter, or article the candidate wishes to be considered;
- 3) The applicant's curriculum vitae (no more than three pages);
- 4) An abstract of the publication to be considered which should highlight the work's contributions to the field of China studies;

Optional supporting documents:

Candidates may submit additional supporting documents such as book review(s), comments by the anonymous reviewers, publicity materials, and etc.

Format:

All documents should be submitted in electronic format. In the case of books, candidates have the option of either providing hard copies or PDF.

Selection committee and timeline:

The selection committee for the Academic Excellence Award of the 2017-18 competition year is consisted of Professors Zhiguo Yang (zhiguo.yang@uwrf.edu, chair), Liyan Liu (liyan_liu@georgetowncollege.edu), and Stella Xu (sxu@roanoke.edu).

The committee will begin its reviewing process after the deadline and make its recommendation to the board by December 8, 2018. The award will be formally presented to the recipient at CHUS annual meeting during AHA conference in Chicago in January 2019.

2. Call for Nominations for CHUS Distinguished Service Award (Deadline: November 1, 2018)

Dear CHUS members,

We are writing to seek your nominations of candidates for the 2018 CHUS Distinguished Service Award.

In keeping with the CHUS Bylaws Article VII.1, we formulated the following guidelines for the nomination:

- 1) All CHUS members who have made significant contributions to the goals and missions of the CHUS are eligible to nominate a colleague or self for consideration for the Distinguished Service Award;
- 2) A nominator should submit a letter to the selection committee before the stated deadline and provide a clearly articulated rationale for the nomination. In the case of self-nomination, the applicant should provide a statement to highlight her/his contributions to CHUS;
- 3) When nominated for the Distinguished Service Award, the candidates should confirm their acceptance of the nomination with the selection committee and assist the committee in the evaluation process;
- 4) Previous recipients of the award are not eligible to be nominated

Nominations must be received by November 1, 2018. They can be emailed to any member of the Selection Committee. The committee will make its recommendation to the board by November 16, 2018. The recipient will be informed before the AHA meeting, and the award will be announced at CHUS annual meeting during AHA conference at Washington D.C. in early January 2019.

Please feel free to contact us with any questions.

Respectfully,

CHUS Distinguished Service Award Selection Committee:

Ping Yao (Chair, California State University Los Angeles, pyao@calstatela.edu)

Guotong Li (California State University, Long Beach, Guotong.Li@csulb.edu)

George Wei (University of Macau, georgew@umac.mo)

3. Guideline for Graduate Student Travel Grant (Deadlines: October 26, 2018, Friday)

Eligibility:

- 1) The applicant must be an active member of the CHUS;
- 2) The applicant must be a Ph.D. student studying at an academic institution in the US or Canada;
- 3) The applicant's paper proposal must have been accepted by the CHUS sponsored panel at AHA;
- 4) Applicants whose paper proposals have been accepted by the AAS are also eligible.

Application:

- 1) Applicants must submit an application letter, a one-page cv, a copy of the paper proposal that has been accepted by AHA or AAS and panel information;
- 2) The applicant must submit a proof of his/her valid graduate student status.

Recipients of the award should mail their travel related documents (airplane ticket, boarding pass, hotel bill, and other evidence for ground transportation) in a self-addressed envelope to the CHUS treasure for reimbursement after completion of travel.

Selection Committee and timeline:

The Selection Committee for the Graduate Student Travel Grant is chaired by Professor Xiaoping Cong (xcong@central.uh.edu) with Professors Xiaofei Kang (xkang@gwu.edu) and Mia Feng (fengmiao@cass.org.cn) serving as committee members.

The committee will make its recommendation to the board by November 16, 2018. The recipient will be informed before the AHA meeting, and the award will be announced at CHUS annual meeting during AHA conference at Washington D.C. in early January 2019.

V. Call for Papers: *Chinese Historical Review*

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ytcr20#.VroJtU-ofQI>

Print ISSN: 1547-402X Online ISSN: 2048-7827

2 Issues per Year

The Chinese Historical Review (CHR) is a fully refereed and vigorously edited transnational journal of history with issues appearing in March and November each year. The journal is included in the following services: Bibliography of Asian Studies, European Reference Index for the Humanities (ERIH), and Scopus.

The journal publishes original research on the history of China in every period, China's historical relations with the world, the historical experiences of the overseas Chinese, as well as comparative studies of history. The journal is abstracted and indexed by Bibliography of Asian Studies and Scopus, the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature.

The journal is published by Taylor & Francis Group on behalf of Chinese Historians in the United States (CHUS). The current editor-in chief is Professor Hanchao Lu (Georgia Tech). Please send manuscripts and inquiries via email to Ms. LaDonna Bowen of the editorial office at ladonna.bowen@hsoc.gatech.edu.

VI. CHUS Membership

Member Benefits: Membership is crucial to the survival and development of the CHUS. We encourage our lifetime members to renew their membership, and welcome new people to join the CHUS.

As a CHUS member, you will enjoy various benefits: Participating in CHUS-sponsored panels at the AHA's annual conferences and CHUS-sponsored international trips to Asia and international conferences in Asia, receiving *The Chinese Historical Review* (CHR) and CHUS Newsletter, enjoying free online access to *CHR*, eligibility for receiving CHUS awards and Graduate Travel Grant, and other opportunities for scholarly exchanges both in and outside the United States.

Current Membership Rates: \$60/year, \$100/2 years, \$150/3 years for regular members; \$30/year or \$50/2 years for students and retired scholars; \$200/year for contributing members (This new category is designed for outside donors who are not professional historians. They will enjoy the defined privileges such as receiving the journal and newsletters but do not have full privileges of other members in organizational electoral rights, awards, service, and other academic participation).

Please remember to renew your membership on time, and also help advertise CHUS to any potential new members. For questions and recruitment suggestions, please contact **Dr. Dandan Chen** (chenda@farmingdale.edu). Please send your application form to **Dr. Dandan Chen**, and mail your payment to **Dr. Xiaojia Hou** (please see below).

Three Ways to Pay Membership Dues:

1. **Mail Check** (Payable to CHUS) to Dr. Xiaojia Hou (Mailing address: Dr. Xiaojia Hou, 1162 Culligan Blvd, San Jose, CA, 95120, USA).
2. **PayPal Account (preferred):** Please pay to xiaojia.hou@sjsu.edu.
3. **Wechat Wallet Transfer:** Transfer your membership fees to Dr. Dandan Chen's wechat wallet (Dr. Chen's Wechat ID: dandanstrong).

Steps to Register for Free Online Access to *Chinese Historical Review* (CHR) at the Website of Taylor & Francis <<http://www.tandfonline.com/>>. Just in case you have not registered for online access to *CHR*, here are the steps.

- As a current member of the Chinese Historians in the United States you are entitled to online access to the society journal *Chinese Historical Review* via a voucher for 2016.
- If you are a new user to Taylor & Francis Online, please firstly register an account by visiting www.tandfonline.com <<http://www.tandfonline.com/>>.
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Unfortunately these emails can be caught in spam filters, please check this and add @tandfonline.com <<http://www.tandfonline.com/>> to your safe senders list.

- Once you are registered/if you already have an account, please sign in and then click on the link below (this will activate the access onto your account).
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- Online access to the journal is on the green tab "Access Entitlements" to the left of the screen - please click on the journal title, this will then take you to the journal volume/issues.
- If you encounter any difficulties, please contact support@tandfonline.com.
- Please take the time to fill in our Customer Services Survey to ensure we continually improve the service that we provide.
- Many questions can be answered by visiting the FAQ section: <<http://www.tandfonline.com/page/help/faqs>> or viewing Taylor & Francis Online Resource Bank <<http://resources.tandfonline.com/>>.

VII. CHUS Member News

Dr. Clark, Anthony E. (柯學斌博士), Director, Asian Studies Program, and Associate Professor of Chinese History at Whitworth University, has produced rich scholarship. Dr. Clark's published books (print or electronic single-author or joint author refereed book, chapters, creative works) include (1). "Preface," in *Context and Horizon: Visualizing Sino-Western Cultural Encounters in Chaoshan*, edited by Joseph Tse-Hei Lee and Christie Chui-Shan Chow (Shantou University Press); and (2). "Foreword," in *China's Last Jesuit: Charles J. McCarthy and the End of the Mission in Catholic Shanghai*, edited by Amanda C. R. Clark (Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan). Dr. Clark's published articles (print or electronic refereed single-author or joint author journal articles, creative works) include (1). "Jinshi chuqi Zhongguo minju dui xifang xuanjiao shengxianghua de fanying"(Initial Responses to Christian Cross Imagery in China), *Guoji Hanxue* (Sept. 2017): n/a; and (2). "Finding Our Way: Thomas Merton, John Wu, and the Christian Dialogue with Early China," *The Merton Annual*, 30 (Spring 2018): n/a.

Besides, Dr. Clark has made formal presentations at state, regional, national, and international professional meetings (e.g. keynote addresses, papers, workshops): He functioned as chair/commentator for China Christianity Studies Group (CCSG), at the March 2018 Association for Asian Studies (AAS) in Washington, DC; served as senior scholar mentor and commentator for two monograph projects -- Historical Legacies of Christianity in East Asia: Bridging a New Generation of Scholars & Scholarship, Oxford University, Oxford, Great Britain, September 20-

23; and presented a paper titled “China Gothic: The Catholic Aesthetic of Beijing,” History Lecture Series, Christendom College, Front Royal, VA, November 13, 2017.

Dr. Clark has also provided wonderful professional service, leadership and consulting, including serving on the Advisory Board and Editorial Board for “Historical Legacies of Christianity in East Asia” scholarly project, and “Studies in the History of Christianity in East Asia,” Brill book series, sponsored by the Henry Luce Foundation and the Ricci Institute, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA (2016-present); he is the director of China Christianity Studies Group (CCSG), Affiliate Scholarly Society with the Association for Asian Studies (AAS), n/a, n/a, (2016-present).

Dr. Fan, Shuhua, at the University of Scranton, has been promoted to full professor of history and Asian Studies, effective from August 2018. In addition, Dr. Fan presented a paper titled "The Knight Brothers at Newchwang: Foreign Community in the Nineteenth Century Chinese Treaty Ports" at the June 2018 annual conference of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations in Philadelphia, PA.

Dr. Krebs, Ed, Independent scholar living in the Atlanta area of Georgia and active in a variety of research and translation activities, and **Dr. Lu, Hanchao**, professor of history in the School of History, Technology, and Society at Georgia Institute of Technology, have recently published a book titled *China in Family Photographs: A People's History of Revolution and Everyday Life* (Bridge21 Publications, 2018; distributed exclusively by Routledge). Drs. Lu and Krebs worked together as translators and editors to produce this wonderful book for college students and general public.

This book is a collection of translations from *Old Photos*, a Chinese bimonthly publication launched in 1996. The publication presents photographs and narratives from ordinary readers and professional historians in a manner that proclaims: This is our history, not the history those above would have us believe. The magazine was concerned with the everyday lives of ordinary people while also covering the momentous, often traumatic, political life of the People's Republic. It became clear it would also serve as a forum and archive for people's experiences and reflections about life in the People's Republic. *Old Photos* presented an open format where readers' contributions were published alongside that of professional writers, historians', and novelists.

China in Family Photographs is an ideal reading for college classes on modern and contemporary China, revolution, social history, material culture, everyday life studies, and photographic history.

To order, go to <https://www.routledge.com/China-in-Family-Photographs-A-Peoples-History-of-Revolution-and-Everyday/Krebs-Lu/p/book/9781626430549>.

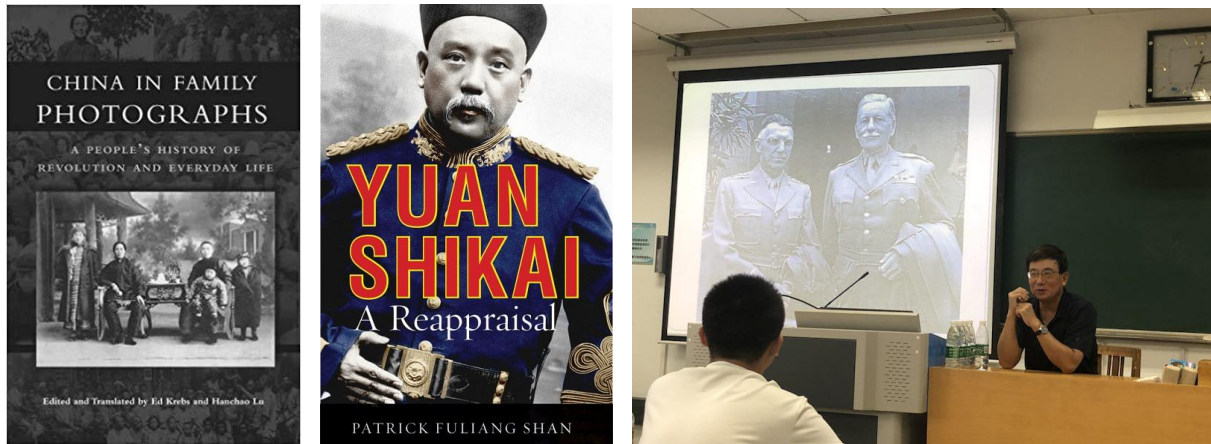
The book is also available at Amazon, https://www.amazon.com/China-Family-Photographs-Revolution-Publications/dp/1626430543/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1534080645&sr=8-1&keywords=china+in+family+photographs

<p>集中化地方主义与近代国家建设</p> <p>——民国北京政府时期军阀政治的再认识</p> <p>主讲：李怀印 教授</p>  <p>时间：2018年6月15日（周五）晚7:30 地点：第一文科楼4楼学术报告厅</p> <p>主讲人简介：李怀印教授，UCLA历史学博士，暨南大学讲座教授，德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校历史系教授、东亚研究中心主任。著有中英文版《华北村治：晚清和民国时期的国家与乡村》、《乡</p>	<p>2018 06.25 15:00- 17:00</p> <p>全球化时代的叙事建构与历史书写</p> <p>社会科学院大楼505室</p> <p>主讲人： 李怀印 教授 美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校历史系教授、东亚研究中心主任</p> <p>主持/与人： 张佩国 教授 民哲所研究员、少 刘利 教授 上博馆馆长、教 张勇安 教授 上海大学特聘</p>	<p>清华历史讲堂</p> <h2>战争、财政与清朝的国家形成</h2>  <p>主讲人简介：李怀印 UCLA历史学博士、德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校历史系教授、东亚研究中心主任。</p> <p>著有中文专著《集权时代：晚清和民国时期的国家与乡村》、《乡村中国史论：国家与社会理论的研究》、《帝制晚清的中国：中国近代史研究中的新视角》等。英文论文集包括History and Theory / 历史理论与理论 / Modern China / 现代中国史 / China Quarterly / 中国季刊 / China Journal / 中国学刊 / 《中国研究季刊》、《中国研究》等发表多篇论文。</p>														
<p>南京大学116周年校庆人文社科高端讲座</p> <p>长城内外——中国历史及其叙事</p> <p>王明珂：华夏核心与边缘的历史变迁 王子今：秦汉长城与长城北边经济文化的演进 靳文义：作为民族志的竹枝词 汪荣祖：从主体性(subjectivity)说到“新清史” 孙江：“新清史”与中国历史叙事的转向 李怀印：全球化时代的叙事建构与历史书写</p> <p>主讲人简介： 王明珂：台湾中研院院士，史语所特聘研究员兼所长 王子今：中国人民大学国学院长江学者特聘教授 靳文义：美国旧金山大学现代与古典语言系教授</p>	<p>南京大学“名师邀约计划”</p> <p>现代国家转型的中国路径</p>  <p>主讲人：李怀印 教授 美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校历史系教授 东亚研究中心主任</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>日期</th> <th>主题</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5/12(四)《周礼》</td> <td>现代国家的形成：理论价值、分析架构、方法论反思</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5/15(周日)</td> <td>清代中国(1)：臣服王朝抑或疆域国家</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5/16(五)《周礼》</td> <td>清代中国(2)：战争与贸易</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5/17(六)《周礼》</td> <td>地方化集中主义：明清国家的轴心与弹性</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5/18(七)《周礼》</td> <td>陆地与海洋之间：晚清中国的地理战略</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5/21(三)《周礼》</td> <td>近代国家与国家集团：清末新政时期的国家重建</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		日期	主题	5/12(四)《周礼》	现代国家的形成：理论价值、分析架构、方法论反思	5/15(周日)	清代中国(1)：臣服王朝抑或疆域国家	5/16(五)《周礼》	清代中国(2)：战争与贸易	5/17(六)《周礼》	地方化集中主义：明清国家的轴心与弹性	5/18(七)《周礼》	陆地与海洋之间：晚清中国的地理战略	5/21(三)《周礼》	近代国家与国家集团：清末新政时期的国家重建
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<p>现代的历史书写</p> <p>李怀印 教授</p> <p>地点：模范村521二楼层讲厅</p> <p>时间：2018年6月14日16:00-17:30</p> <p>主讲人简介：李怀印教授，美国UCLA历史学博士，美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校历史系教授，东亚研究中心主任。著有《重绘现代中国：中国历史写作中的想象与真实》(夏威夷大学出版社2012英文版)、《中华书局2013年中文版》、《华北村治：晚清和民国时期的国家与乡村》(斯坦福大学出版社2005年英文版；中华书局2008年中文版)等。在《ModernChina》、《历史研究》、《中共党史研究》等学术期刊发表论文数十篇，论著获得美国中国历史学会杰出学术成果等多项奖项。</p> <p>主办：中山大学历史学系</p>	<p>中国何以崛起？</p> <p>——作为国家竞争优势的“元实力”分析</p>  <p>主讲人：李怀印 教授 美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校 主持人：李里峰 教授 南京大学政府管理学院</p> <p>时间：2018年5月30日下午3:00-5:00 地点：南京大学仙林校区圣达楼102教室</p> <p>李怀印教授，UCLA历史学博士，美国德克萨斯</p>															

Dr. Pieragastini, Steven, Postdoctoral Fellow at the Ricci Institute at University of San Francisco, has published two articles: “Reform and Closing Up: Thought Reform and the Institutional Reorganization of Shanghai’s Universities,” *Twentieth-Century China*, 43.2 (May 2018): 139-162 and “State and Smuggling in Modern China: The Case of Guangzhouwan/Zhanjiang,” *Cross-Currents: East Asian History and Culture Review*, 25 (December 2017): 108-139.

26

“Chen Yonggui Revisited: Intriguing Figure, Diverse Identities, and Maoist Regimentation,” *American Journal of Chinese Studies*, 25.1 (April 2018): 31-46; (3). “Hero, Heroism, and Hero-worship: An Analysis of the Chinese Collective Memory of Yang Jingyu,” *American Review of China Studies*, 18.2 (Fall 2017): 43-65.



Right: Dr Tian's Presentation at Chuanmei Daxue

Dr. Shao, Qin, Professor of history at the College of New Jersey, has published several pieces, including (1). “The Lingering Corpse in the Chinese Urban.” *The Study*, International Institute of Asian Studies, Leiden, the Netherlands. No. 81(October, 2018) (forthcoming); (2). “History as Humanity’s CV: A Conversation with Frank Dikotter,” (Co-authored with Frank Dikotter), *Chinese Historical Review*, 24.2 (2017): 166-182; and (3). “终身为师：纪念谢天佑先生逝世三十周年” (Lifetime Teacher: Remembering Professor Xie Tianyou), 澎湃新闻 (*The Paper*), April 25, 2018.

In addition, Dr. Shao gave lectures at various institutions, including “The End of the Post-Mao Opening,” Roundtable on Capitalism with Chinese Characteristics: Censorship and New Class Struggles, The New School, New York City, April 11, 2018 (<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/nyu+shanghai/162afd673f1bd2?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1>); “The Struggle of Urbanization in Post- Mao China,” Guest Lecture on the History of Shanghai at Duke University, Kunshan, China, March 8, 2018; “The Unburied Body and Other Issue in the Chinese Urban,” Invited Public Lecture in Cultural and Social Worlds of Global Cities Lecture Series, New York University in Shanghai, China, March 1, 2018 (https://events.shanghai.nyu.edu/#!/view/event/date/20180301/event_id/4606); and “Shanghai: Post-Mao Urban Development,” Cherry Hill Public Library, New Jersey, November 2, 2017.

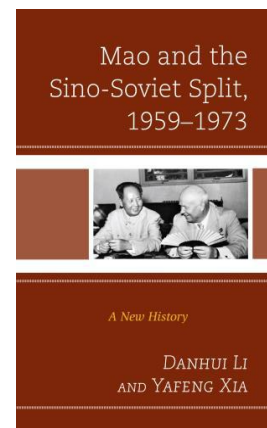
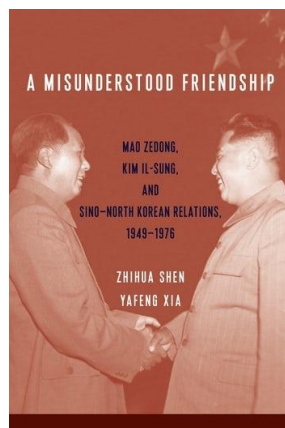
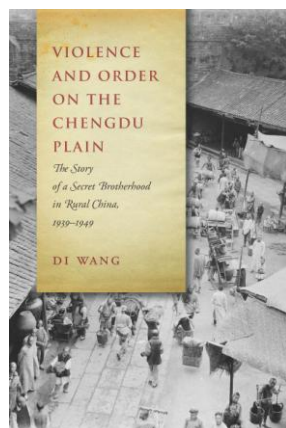
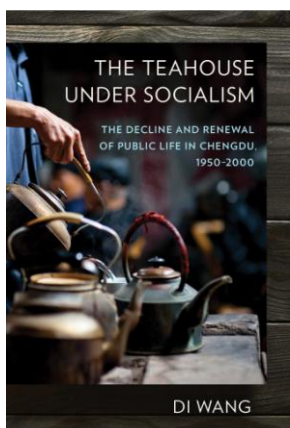
Besides, Dr. Shao was invited to serve as a Global Scholar and Collaborator, Human Cities Initiative, Stanford University, and to join the Global Advisory Board, Human Dignity and Humiliation Studies (HumanDHS).

Dr. Tian, Xiansheng, Professor of history at Metropolitan State University-Denver, was invited to present a paper titled “A Lost Chance? US-China Relations at the end of WWII” at the “Xiong’an Forum,” a dialogue between ten professors of the Association of the Chinese Professors of Social Sciences (ACPSS) and the professors of the Communication University of

China (CUC, 中国传媒大学)). The Forum, a joint event of Xiong'an New Area Development (雄安新区) between the ACPSS and the CUC, was held in Beijing on July 7-8, 2018. The Forum organized a field trip to Xiong'an to conduct research there for a couple of days (please see the group photo under the item on Dr. Xu Guangqiu); and the ACPSS professors made a lot of constructive suggestions to the future development of Xiong'an after the trip.

Dr. Wang, Di, Distinguished Professor & Head of History Department, University of Macao, has published two books: *Violence and Order on the Chengdu Plain: The Story of a Secret Brotherhood in Rural China, 1939-1949* (Stanford University Press, 2018, <https://www.sup.org/books/title/?id=27115>); and *The Teahouse under Socialism: The Decline and Renewal of Public Life in Chengdu, 1950-2000* (Cornell University Press, 2018, <http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/?GCOI=80140104437250>).

Dr. Wang, Tao, Assistant Professor at Iowa State University, presented a paper titled "A Blessing in Disguise? The Asia-African Conference and US Diplomacy toward China" at the June 2018 annual conference of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations in Philadelphia, PA.



Dr. Xia, Yafeng, Professor of history at Long Island University, has co-authored two books: (1). With Zhihua Shen, *A Misunderstood Friendship: Mao Zedong, Kim Il Sung and Sino-North Korean Relations, 1949-1976* (Studies of the Weatherhead East Asian Institute) (New York: Columbia University Press, August 10, 2018, <https://cup.columbia.edu/book/a-misunderstood-friendship/9780231188265>); and (2). With Danhui Li, *Mao and the Sino-Soviet Split, 1959-1973: A New History* (Harvard Cold War Studies book series) (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, September 15, 2018, <https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781498511667/Mao-and-the-Sino-Soviet-Split-1959%E2%80%931973-A-New-History>).

Dr. Xu, Guangqiu, Chair professor of Jinan University in Guangzhou and visiting professor of Lingnan University in Hong Kong, published a book chapter titled "The Impact of Western Missionaries and Western Medicine on the Chinese in Late Qing Dynasty and Early Republic of China," in *Missionaries and Their Role in the Society* (Hauppauge, New York: Nova Science Publishers, 2018), edited by Daniela Spies.

In addition, Dr. Xu was invited to present a paper titled “Beijing’s New Diaspora Policy: Chinese Diaspora in the US” at the international conference, “Diaspora: Diplomacy: Development,” hosted by the Clinton Institute of the University College Dublin in Dublin, Ireland, May 24-26, 2018 (<http://ucdclinton.ie/diaspora-and-diplomacy-conference/>).

Dr. Xu was also invited to present a paper titled “On the US Policy toward China under the Trump Administration,” at the “Xiong’an Forum,” a dialogue between the ten professors of the Association of the Chinese Professors of Social Sciences and the professors of the Communication University of China. The Forum, a joint event of Xiong’an New Area Development between the ACPSS and the CUC, was held in Beijing on July 7-8, 2018. The Forum organized a field trip to Xiong’an to conduct research there for a couple of days; and the ACPSS professors made a lot of constructive suggestions to the future development of Xiong’an after the trip.



Middle: Dr. Xu's Presentation at Chuanmei Daxue; Right: Xiong'an Trip -- In front of Xiong'an Govt. Building

Dr. Xu, Xiaoqun, Professor of History and Asian Studies at Christopher Newport University, has published an article titled "Law, Custom, and Social Norms: Civil Adjudications in Qing and Republican China," *Law and History Review* (Cambridge University Press), 36.1 (February 2018): 77-104.

In early September 2018, Dr. Xu was invited to present a paper at a workshop on "State Building in Political Disunity in Republican China" at the School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences (L'Ecole Des Haute Etudes en Sciences Sociales) in Paris, France. His paper is entitled "A Critical Dimension of State-Building: Business Tax in Sichuan Province, 1936-1945."

Dr. Xu has been invited to give a keynote speech at an upcoming international conference on "Ancient Monuments and Modern Society", which will be held at Shanghai University on December 1-2, 2018. His talk is entitled "Reinterpretations of China's Cultural Legacies in the Early Twentieth Century: The Enterprise of Reorganizing National Heritage." It is based on a chapter in his 2014 book titled *Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Individualism in Modern China: The Chenbao Fukan and the New Culture Era*.

The Chinese edition of Dr. Xu's 2008 book titled *Trial of Modernity: Judicial Reform in Early Twentieth Century China, 1901-1937* has recently been published by China Encyclopedia Publishing House. The Chinese title is 《现代性的磨难：20世纪初期中国的司法改革（1901-1937）》。

Dr. Zhang Qiong, Associate professor of History at Wake Forest University, has been involved in an interdisciplinary faculty group at her university to steer a project titled “Silk Roads Winston-Salem” (<http://college.wfu.edu/silkroadsseries/>). The project features a cluster of events on campus including public lectures, art and museum exhibits, music concerts, dance performances, and curricular activities, culminating in an international symposium and the Silk Road Ensemble in spring 2019. It also involves outreach efforts to connect Wake faculty and students with member groups of the Arts Council of Winston Salem, the public schools, the Life Long Learning Center, and other local community bodies in a collective celebration of the living legacies of the Silk Roads. Professor Zhang’s recent research primarily concerns early modern East-West encounters and the development of Chinese cartography and meteorology in the late Ming and early Qing. She presented two papers at international conferences in May, titled respectively “A Triangular Cartographic Encounter: the Strange Journeys of the Yakṣas in Ming-Qing China and Tokugawa Japan, via the Ricci Maps” (Singapore, May 17) and “Changing Skyscapes and Meteorological Discourses in the Late Ming and Early Qing Contact Zone” (Macau, May 31). In June, She conducted field work in Jiangxi, Fujian, and Anhui provinces and library research in Shanghai, China, related to her new book project, “Meteorology for a Troubled Age.” She also gave two public lectures in Shenzhen and Hefei drawing on her research.

Dr. Zeng, Zhaojin, Graduated from the University of Texas at Austin, and joined the University of Pittsburgh as Visiting Assistant Professor of East Asian History in August 2018.

Thank you very much for sharing the wonderful news, and congratulations to you all on your amazing achievements! All the best wishes for a successful new semester!