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12th Annual American Studies Network Conference



Locality and Transnationality: New Approaches to Understanding US-China Relations

Co-sponsored by:

**US-China Education Trust
Institute for China-US People to People Exchange, Peking University
American Studies Center, Peking University**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2015

Noon – 5:00 pm Registration (Outside Qiulin Hall, School of International Studies [SIS])
6:00 – 7:30 pm **Informal Welcome Dinner**
 (Zhongguanxinyuan Building No. 6 Floor B1, Chenguang Cafe)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2015

7:30 – 8:30 am **Registration**

8:30 – 9:00am **Opening Ceremony (Qiulin Hall, SIS)**
Welcome: Jia Qingguo, Dean, School of International Studies, Peking University
Introduction: Ambassador Julia Chang Bloch, President of US-China Education Trust
Opening remarks: Li Yansong, Vice President, Peking University

9:00 - 9:20 am **Keynote Address I**
The American Jewish Community: How Two Percent of the Population Found its Place in American Society and Became an Advocate for America's Place in the World
Rabbi Andrew Baker, Director of International Jewish Affairs, American Jewish Committee

9:20 - 10:00 am **Keynote Address II**
Jewish-African American Alliance of the Early 20th Century
Aviva Kempner, Director and Founder, The Ciesla Foundation

10:00 - 10:20 am **Keynote Address III**
The Jewish People in My Eyes
Ambassador Chen Yonglong, Secretary General of China-U.S. Exchange Foundation

10:20 - 11:00 am **Keynote Panel Discussion – Q&A**
Keynote Chair and Panel Moderator: Huang Ping, President, Chinese Association of American Studies

11:00-11:30 am **Group photo and tea break**



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11:30 - 13:00 pm Concurrent Session I

PANEL 1: Local Engagement in History (Room C102)

Chair: Wang Xinyang

- 1) Zhang Tao: Perception of Confucius in Indo-Chinese Gleaner and Its Spread to America
- 2) Wang Hongwei: A Growth of the Urban Public Space in the British New England
- 3) Ma Congcong: Claire Chennault's China Complex-----an Ace in the Turbulent Chinese Theater

Discussant: Wang Xinyang

Discussant: Zhang Tao

PANEL 2: Cultural Communication (Room C103, SIS)

Chair: Zhao Kejin

- 1) Yuan Shu: Representation, Chinese American Ethnicity, and U.S.-China Relations
- 2) Lin Ling: The Effects of International Education on Soft Power
- 3) Xu Anlu: The Influence of Sino-US Public and Cultural Diplomacy on the Development and Publicity of Native American Literature

Discussant: Zhao Kejin

Discussant: Yuan Shu

PANEL 3: Comparative Literature I (Room C104, SIS)

Chair: Teng Jimeng

- 1) Kong Lingyu: Howler of Nature and Revolt--Allen Ginsberg and the making of a counter culture
- 2) Liu Shimeng: The Art of Compromise: Search the Middle Path Between Liberal Ideology and Totalitarianism in the Literary
- 3) Liu Chen: On the Inevitability of Gatsby's Tragedy – A Lacanian Interpretation of The Great Gatsby



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Discussant: Teng Jimeng

Discussant: Kong Lingyu

PANEL 4: Religion (Room C105, SIS)

Chair: Rabbi Baker

- 1) Zhang Yingxin: The Referential Value of American Christian Clergy to the Development of Folk Confucianism in China Today
- 2) Lei Yuanmin & Ricardo Heredia & Geoffrey Ducournau-Voisin: Social Gospellers at the End of the 19th Century: Allies of the Working
- 3) Ma Dezhong: American Civil religion and Civil War

Discussant: Zhang Yingxin

Discussant: Lei Yuanmin

13:00 – 2:30 pm

Lunch

ASN Assessment/Focus Group (by invitation only) (Room C207)

Ye Sheng, Program Director, USCET

2:30 – 4:00 pm

Concurrent Session II

PANEL 5: Comparative Literature II (Room C102, SIS)

Chair: Zhang Qingheng

- 1) Zhang Qingheng: The Color Purple: an Anti-Colonial and a Colonial Novel
- 2) Ji Min: The Call-and-Response in Toni Morrison's Novel
- 3) Chen Chaoping: Darl, a Fucked Anti-hero: To Be or Not To Be in As I Lay Dying
- 4) Li Renlinhui: The conflict and fusion between Chinese and American elements in Brokeback Mountain

Discussant: Zhang Qingheng

Discussant: Ji Min



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PANEL 6: US Domestic Politics and Implications (Room C103, SIS)

Chair: Zhao Mei

- 1) Zhang Weidong: American China hands' evaluations on China and policy suggestions on how to deal with it: 2012-2015
- 2) Liu Youdao: America's Anti-Tax Movement and Its Impacts
- 3) Su Jiangli: Policy Elite: Epistemic Community and the Influence of University-Based Think Tanks in the U.S.
- 4) Liu Rui: Conservatism and the Failure of Assault Weapon Ban of 2013

Discussant: Zhao Mei

Discussant: Liu Youdao

PANEL 7: Women in Society (Room C104, SIS)

Chair: Li Yingtao

- 1) Lu Hongyan: Social Policy and Public Value: Welfare Reform of American single mother families
- 2) Jiang Qianyu: Diplomatic Implications of Women's Work in American Consumer Society
- 3) Sun Lin: Reapproaching the Varied Mothering Models of Modern Black Maternal Families from Literary and Black Feminist Perspectives
- 4) Li Jinzhao: Transnational Feminism and The "Free the Five" Campaign in 2015: Strength and Limitation of the Boomerang Theory
- 5) Yang Rujun: Globalization of Ford Foundation: A case study of international philanthropy in women's political participation in Chinese rural villages

Discussant: Li Yingtao

Discussant: Lu Hongyan

PANEL 8: Immigration and Ethnic Minorities (Room C105, SIS)

Chair: Luo Yanhua



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- 1) Li Shuai: Chinese Scholars' Study of Transnationalism in American Immigration
- 2) Wang Jiaxin: To Save China, To Claim America
- 3) Tang Huiyun: How to see Obama Administrative Immigration Reform and its' Dilemma
- 4) Zhai Shilei: An Identity Perspective on the Americanization of the Ethnic Minorities in Contemporary U.S.: a Chinese and Hispanic Case

Discussant: Zhai Shilei
Discussant: Tang Huiyun

4:00 – 4:15 pm

Tea Break

4:15 – 5:45 pm

Concurrent Session III

PANEL 9: Law and Society in the US (Room C102, SIS)
Chair: Yuan Shu

- 1) Yu Jie: What Same-Sex Marriage Will Bring?
- 2) Li Siyu: The Institutional Legitimacy of a Politicized Supreme Court: Myth and Reality
- 3) Zhang Hao: On the Role of U.S. Supreme Court in the Nationwide Legal Recognition of Same-sex Marriage: A defender of Freedom Or an Usurper of Legislative Power?

Discussant: Yu Jie

PANEL 10: 2016 US Presidential Campaign and China (Room C103, SIS)
Chair: Fan Jishe

- 1) Zhang Guoxi: More Change Than Continuity: An Early Evaluation of the Remaking of U.S.-China Relations after 2016
- 2) Graham Webster: Is This Time Different? China and the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election
- 3) Li Quan: Predicting U.S. Presidential Elections: Science or Shooting in the Dark?



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Discussant: Diao Daming
Discussant: Graham Webster

PANEL 11: Mutual Trust and Sino-US Relation (Room C104, SIS)
Chair: Zhang Qingmin

- 1) Cao Dejun&Dong Xinyuan: Relational Contract and Trust Maintenance between Sino –U.S. Interactions
- 2) Zhang Keqing: Can China and US Stay out of Thucydides' Trap? --- What Offensive Realists might have Thought Wrong
- 3) Chen Yao: Sino-US Strategic Mutual Trust At the Background of Major Power Relations —An Analysis Focused on Opinion Polls and Official Reports
- 4) Yu Juan: China and the United States :the power of mutual trust

Discussant: Cao Dejun
Discussant: Chen Yao

PANEL 12: Major Power Relations and Global Order (Room C105, SIS)
Chair: Wang Wenfeng

- 1) Paul J. Bolt: US, Chinese, and Russian Perspectives on the Global Order
- 2) Wang Jiaxun: The Influence of China-US Relation on the Reshaping of Global Order
- 3) Zhang Li: The Rising China and Sino-US Relationship

Discussant: Paul Bolt
Discussant: Wang Wenfeng

6:00 – 7:30 pm

Dinner Banquet (Shaoyuan Hongya Hall)

Keynote remarks: Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong, former Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. and Secretary General of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA)



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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2015

8:30 – 10:00 am Concurrent Session IV

PANEL 13: National Image and Public Opinion (Room C102, SIS)
Chair: Xiao Huanrong

- 1) Geng Zhao: The Current Situation and Enlightenment of the United States towards China in New Media Public Diplomacy from the View of Public Accounts in WeChat
- 2) Shi Bowei: The Prospects of a Benign Environment Formulated for Cyberspace of Competition and Cooperation between China and the U.S.
- 3) Liu Huihua: Changes of American Public Opinion and America's China Policy
- 4) Pan Ji: How trait comparisons shape public perception of Sino-US relationship and China-policy issues

Discussant: Pan Ji
Discussant: Sun Lu

PANEL 14: Cooperation and Competition in Economy (Room C103, SIS)
Chair: Chen Shaofeng

- 1) Wang Peng: Political Economy of China-U.S. BIT Negotiation: Whose Decisive Pursuit of Leadership in Institutional Transformation?
- 2) Zhang Zhihui: The Beginning and End of Space Commercial Launches between US and China from 1980s to 1990s
- 3) Gu Guoping: China's G20 Policy: Continuation and Adjustment
- 4) Dong Yu: The Introduction of Environmental Justice and its impact on Sustainable Development

Discussant: Gu Guoping
Discussant: Chen Shaofeng



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PANEL 15: Regional Cooperation I: Counter-terrorism (Room C104, SIS)
Chair: Zhao Minghao

- 1) Chen Xiaochen: Why does U.S. seek cooperation with China on Afghanistan?
- 2) Musarat Amin& Asif Amin: Social Movement Theory and Its Impact on Radicalization in Pakistan
- 3) Rizwan Naseer& Asif Amin: Does Anti-Americanism mean Pro-Chinese-ism in Pakistan

Discussant: Zhao Minghao
Discussant: Chen Xiaochen

PANEL 16: Regional Cooperation II (Room C105, SIS)
Chair: David Mike Lampton

- 1) Hai Zelong: Competition and cooperation: Diaoyu Islands Dispute Against the Rebalancing Strategy and the New Model Major-Country Relations of Sino-US
- 2) Qiu Meirong: Risk Management: The Potential Scenarios of the Korean Peninsula Unification and China—US interactions
- 3) Liang Tao: China-US cooperation in the arctic governance
- 4) Zhang Yuan: China, the Ambitious Dragon or Friendly Panda?-- Opposing Views by the American Academia about China's Presence in the Arctic

Discussant: David Mike Lampton
Discussant: Qiu Meirong

10:00 – 10:15 am Tea Break

10:15 – 11:30 am **Keynote Address IV (Qiulin Hall, SIS)**
Summits in US-China Relations: American Views on 2015 President Xi Jinping State Visit to the US (20mins)



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Professor David Michael Lampton, Director of SAIS-China and China Studies, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies

Keynote Address V

Rising China's Dual Identities and Interests (20 mins)

Professor Jia Qingguo, Dean of School of International Studies, Peking University

Keynote Chair and Panel Moderator: Mr. Yang Rui, Anchor, CCTV

Q&A

11:30 – 12:15 pm Conference Wrap-up

Chaired by Wang Dong, Deputy Executive Director, Institute for China-US People to People Exchange, Peking University

Discussants: CLAS Fellows (Gong Ting, Chen Juebin, Dong Yu)

12:15 - 12:30 pm Closing Remarks by Ambassador Julia Chang Bloch and Professor Jia Qingguo

12:30 – 1:30 pm Lunch

1:30 – 3:00 pm ASN Business Meeting (Room C105)



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Biography of Guests

Special Guests

Zhou Wenzhong

Zhou Wenzhong is a native of Jiangsu province. He was born in 1945 and attended the University of Bath and the London School of Economics in the UK. Zhou was Ambassador to Barbados and to Antigua and Barbuda from 1990 to 1993. From 1998-2001, he served as Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Australia. He held leading posts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he served as deputy director of the American Affairs Department until 1994. In 2001 he was promoted as assistant minister and in 2003 he became vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2005, Zhou Wenzhong became Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the United States.

Li Yansong

Dr. Li Yansong is vice president of Peking University, director of the Office of International Relations, PKU.

Chen Yonglong

Ambassador Chen yonglong was born in 1946 and attended the University of International Business and Economics during 1965 to 1970. He was the Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 2001 to 2003. From 2003-2007, he served as Ambassador to the The State of Israel. Now, he is a member of Climate Change Expert Committee under the State Council and the secretary general of the Pacific International Exchange Foundation.

David Michael Lampton

David Michael Lampton is Director of China Studies and George and Sadie Hyman Professor at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He is also Chairman of the Asia Foundation. Lampton was President of the National Committee on US-China Relations from 1988-97. He also founded the Chinese Studies Program at The Nixon Center, or the Center for the National Interest. Dr. Lampton was also director of the American Enterprise Institute's China Policy Program. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Stanford University; in addition, he received an honorary doctorate from the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is the author of Three Faces of Chinese Power: Might, Money, and Minds. His most recent book, Following the Leaders: Ruling China, from Deng Xiaoping to Xi Jinping, was published



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in 2014. Dr. Lampton has also written for a variety of publications, including Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy, The American Political Science Review, The China Quarterly, The New York Times, and The Washington Post. He also served in the enlisted and officer ranks of the U.S. Army Reserve.

Jia Qingguo

Jia Qingguo is Professor and Dean of the School of International Studies of Peking University. He received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1988. He has taught in University of Vermont, Cornell University, University of California at San Diego, University of Sydney in Australia as well as Peking University. He was a research fellow at the Brookings Institution between 1985 and 1986, a visiting professor at the University of Vienna in 1997 and a fellow at the Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution in 2001 and 2002. He is Vice President of the Chinese American Studies Association and board member of the China National Taiwan Studies Association. He is also a member of Standing Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League. He is serving on the editorial board of several established domestic and international academic journals. He has published extensively on U.S.-China relations, relations between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, Chinese foreign policy and Chinese politics.

Julia Chang Bloch

Ambassador Julia Chang Bloch, the first Asian American to hold such rank in U.S. history, has had an extensive career in international affairs and government service, beginning in 1964 as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Sabah, Malaysia and culminating as U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal in 1989. From 1981 to 1988, Ambassador Bloch served at the U.S. Agency for International Development as Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance and as Assistant Administrator for Asia and the Near East, positions appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. She also was the Chief Minority Counsel to a Senate Select Committee; a Senate professional staff member; the Deputy Director of the Office of African Affairs at the U.S. Information Agency; a Fellow of the Institute of Politics at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, and an Associate of the U.S.-Japan Relations Program of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard.

Huang Ping



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Huang Ping, Ph.D. In Sociology (LSE, London, 1991), Senior Research Professor(1997-), is the Director General, Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences(CASS), President, Chinese Association of American Studies, Vice President, China National Association of International Relations, Vice President, China Association for Hong Kong Macao Studies, Vice President, Chinese Association of World Politics Studies.

Prof. Huang was the Deputy Director General, Institute of Sociology, CASS, Director General, Bureau of International Cooperation, CASS, Director General, Institute of American Studies, CASS, Vice President, International Social Science Council (ISSC), Vice President, International Institute of Sociology (IIS), Vice Chairman, Management of Social Transformation (MOST, UNESCO).He has been on the editorial board in British Journal of Sociology, Current Sociology, Comparative Sociology, Global Social Policy, Sociology of Development, and Journal of Migration, etc.

Yang Rui

Yang Rui is China's answer to Larry King. He is the global voice of New China. CCTV News International's senior commentator, educated in China and abroad, provocative but balanced, informed but open, Yang Rui has been named the "hope of Chinese media" by Germany's Der Spiegel. Within China he has been given numerous awards and honors including China's highest award for "Best Anchor in Asia".

Professional Career:

- 1995 - Founded CCTV English Channel Reporting Team
- 1999 - Host & Managing Editor, CCTV News International Dialogue, daily current-affairs talk-show
- 1999 - Host & Managing Editor, Global Debate, a quarterly wrap up review of the important stories
- 2010 - Host Journey of Civilizations on CCTV-4, 45-minute Chinese talk-show
- Member of CCTV Experts Panel on Host and Anchor Affairs

Honors:

- Best Anchor prize of China Central Television in 2011
- Tsinghua University, Honorary Professor of International Journalism
- Shanghai International Studies University, Honorary Professor of Media Studies
- Top-ten hosts of China Central Television in 2004
- Special Prize winner, CNN World Report in 1998
- Winner of national Golden Micro-phone Best Anchor Contest



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Andrew Baker

Rabbi Andrew Baker is Director of International Jewish Affairs for the American Jewish Committee. At the AJC, Rabbi Baker maintains and develops the organization's relationships with Jewish communities across the world. An expert in European affairs, Rabbi Baker is a Vice President of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, an organization that oversees restitution issues after the Holocaust. In 2009 he was appointed the Personal Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Chair-in Office in Combating Anti-Semitism. In 2003 the President of Germany awarded him the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit (First Class) for his work in German-Jewish relations. Rabbi Baker was a founding member of the National Historical Commission of Lithuania and involved in restitution negotiations there. For his efforts, he was also awarded the Officer's Cross of Merit by Lithuania in 2006. A long-time resident of Washington, DC, Rabbi Baker has served as President of the Washington Board of Rabbis, President of the Interfaith Conference of Washington and Commissioner on the District of Columbia Human Rights Commission. A native of Worcester, Massachusetts, Rabbi Baker received a B.A. from Wesleyan University and a Master's Degree and Rabbinic Ordination from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City.

Aviva Kempner

Aviva Kempner is most famously known as the scriptwriter, director, and producer of *The Life and Times of Hank Greenberg*, which was awarded top honors by the National Society of Film Critics, the National Board of Review, the New York Film Critics Circle, and the Broadcast Film Critics Association. The film received a George Peabody Award and was nominated for an Emmy. In 1981 Ms. Kempner founded The Ciesla Foundation to promote educational materials related to the Holocaust. In 1989 she began the Washington Jewish Film Festival. Her most recent film *Rosenwald*, a documentary describing how businessman and philanthropist Julius Rosenwald joined with African-American communities in the South to build schools for them during the early 20th century, was released in August of 2015. Ms. Kempner also contributes to numerous publications, including *The Boston Globe*, *The Forward*, *Washington Jewish Week*, and *The Washington Post* as a film critic and featured writer. She has served on the board of CINE, DC VOTE, Forum for the Psychoanalytical Study of Film, District of Columbia Jewish Community Center, and Women in Film and Video.

Chen Shaofeng

Shaofeng CHEN is associate professor at the School of International Studies, Peking University (PKU). Before joining in PKU, he worked as a visiting research fellow at the East Asian Institute, National



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University of Singapore. Currently he serves as an editorial board member of Korean Journal of Policy Science. He was a visiting professor at Hong Kong University & Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 2014 and New York University in 2015. His research interests cover energy security, regional integration in East Asia, and global economic governance. He has published for about 30 papers and book chapters, and his works appear in the China Quarterly, Journal of Current Chinese Affairs, China: An International Journal, Copenhagen Journal of Asian Studies, Policy and Society, Journal of Chinese Political Science, International Politics Quarterly, International Journal of China Studies, American Study, and so on. He concurrently works as a Research Fellow of the Center for International Political Economy, PKU.

Diao Daming

Dr. DIAO Daming came to the Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2012 as an assistant professor. His research focuses on American politics and Sino-U.S. Relations. Prior to joining CASS, Dr. Diao served as the assistant director and postdoctoral researcher at Tsinghua University's Center for U.S.-China Relations.

Dr. Diao is the author of Deconstructing the Capitol Hill: U.S. Congressional Politics and Its Members' Actions Towards China (2013), The Purse of the State: U.S. Congress and Appropriations Politics (2012), The Handbook of U.S. Congressional Studies (2008). He also published widely on American politics in Chinese leading peer-viewed academic journals.

Dr. Diao received his doctorate in public administration from Nankai University in 2010. He has worked as a visiting fellow at the University of Montana's Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center in 2008 and at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in 2011. From 2014 to 2015, Dr. Diao was a visiting scholar at Institute for U.S.-China Issues, University of Oklahoma.

Fan Jishe

Dr. Fan Jishe is a Senior Fellow and Director for Strategic Studies in the Institute of American Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. His research interests mainly include American security policy, Sino-US security relations, and arms control and nonproliferation issues. He published widely in academic journals, edited volumes, and conference proceedings. He recently authored a book titled with The Party Politics in U.S. Arms Control Policy, and co-authored a book titled with The U.S. Military Strategy in the Post-Cold War Era: Adjustment and Adapting.



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Starting from 2002, he spent about two years in total as a visiting scholar at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies in Monterey Institute of International Studies and the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs of Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University respectively.

Li Yingtao

Li, Yingtao, professor of international relations, executive deputy director of Center of Gender and Global Studies in School of International Relations and Diplomacy at Beijing Foreign Studies University; author of *Feminist Peace Studies* (Shanghai: Shanghai People's Press 2003), *International Politics in a Gender Perspective* (Shanghai: Shanghai People's Press 2003), *Global Environmental Studies in a Gender Perspective* (China Social Science Press 2012), chief editor of *Feminist International Relations* (Hangzhou: Zhejiang People's Press 2006).

Luo Yanhua

Ms. Luo Yanhua graduated from Peking University, successively receiving her Bachelor's degree, Master's degree and Ph.D degree in law from Peking University. At present she is a professor of the School of International Studies in Peking University. Her major research areas are: human rights and international relations, history of international relations, and non-traditional security issues. She was invited to visit and gave lectures, to teach and to conduct joint research projects with different universities and research institutions in the United States, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Singapore, and other countries. She also took charge of some research projects of National Social Science Fund, Social Science Research Fund of Ministry Education in China and the McNamara Fellowships Program of the World Bank, etc., and published several academic books and about 70 academic papers.

Sun Lu

SUN Lu is an associate professor at the Institute of International Relations of Communication University of China. SUN Lu's areas of interest are Chinese diplomacy and media diplomacy. She received her Ph.D. in Diplomacy from School of International relations, Peking University, studied for two years in the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan and worked as a visiting scholar for one year in Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Teng Jimeng



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Born in 1964, Teng Jimeng is a multi-media person and a nationally famous cultural critic as well as a professor of American Studies. He has taught American Studies at Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) since 1991. His awards include two Certificates for Distinction in Teaching at BFSU. Meanwhile, from 1991 to 1997, he served as translator and consultant to the Palm D'Or winning director, Mr. Chen Kaige, director of Farewell My Concubine. His major interview titled "Foreign Literatures and Films" with Chen Kaige was published in Foreign Literatures (No. 2, 1996). He is also a member of the Tianjin based China Association of American History. He is a long-term national judge with both "English Outlook Talent Show" and a special commentator with Dialogue, China 24 and World Insights at the nation's largest public television network, China Central Television (CCTV). Currently, Teng Jimeng is teaching American Studies and Chinese Cinema at BFSU and Beijing Language and Culture University (BLCU) in Beijing.

Wang Dong

Wang Dong is Associate Professor in the School of International Studies and Executive Deputy Director of the Institute for China-U.S. People to People Exchange at Peking University. He also concurrently serves as Deputy Secretary General of the Center for American Studies, Member of the Steering Committee of the "East Asia Security Forum", Chinese Overseas Educated Scholars Association, as well as Academic Committee Member of the Pangoal Institution. He is also Member of the Advisory Committee of the "China-U.S. Young Scholars Forum", co-sponsored by the Carter Center and the Global Times.

Wang Dong received his bachelor in law from Peking University and M.A. and Ph.D. in political science from University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). Dr. Wang had taught at York College of Pennsylvania, with a tenure-track appointment, before joining the faculty of Peking University. Since 2011, he has also been a Research Associate at the East Asian Peace Program, Uppsala University.

Dr. Wang has written extensively on international relations and China's foreign policy. His articles and reviews appear in The New York Times as well as other leading academic and news outlets. He has received many awards and was named an inaugural "China's Rising Leader" by the National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR) in 2011.

Wang Wenfeng

Wang Wenfeng, Chief Editor of Contemporary International Relations(Xiandai Guoji Guanxi), journal of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR). Before taking this position in December,



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2014, he was a Senior Research Fellow and Deputy Director of CICIR's Institute of American Studies for three years. He served as CICIR's representative in Washington D.C. from December, 2008 to December, 2011, and was a visiting scholar at University of Denver in 2003. He joined CICIR in 1998 and holds a B.A. from Beihang University, M.A. from University of International Studies, Ph.D. from CICIR. His focus of Study is US politics and Sino-US relations.

Wang Xinyang

Xinyang Wang received his Ph.D. in history from Yale University in 1988. He first worked as a research fellow at the Institute of East Asian Philosophies, Singapore, and then taught for a year in the Department of History and the Department of American Studies at Yale as a post-doctoral fellow and lecturer. From 1991 to 1995, he taught as an assistant professor in the Departments of History and the Department of Comparative American Cultures at Washington State University. In 1995, he transferred to the Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, where he served as an assistant professor, associate professor, and full professor in the Division of Humanities. Currently, he is a chair professor in the School of Humanities at Shanghai Jiaotong University. His major research interest is in U.S. social history. His articles and reviews have been published, among other things, in *Labor History*, *New York History*, *Studi Emigrazion: International Journal of Migration Studies*, *Western Historical Quarterly*, the *American Historical Review*, and *Amerasia Journal*.

Xiao Huanrong

Xiao Huanrong is the director and professor of the Institute of International Relations at the Division of Literature and Law, Communication University of China. Xiao's research interests are in comparative regionalisms and East Asia, media and international relations, international relations theory. In 2002, he published *Regionalism: the historical evolution of theories*. This work was the first important book in regionalism in Chinese international relations academic circles. Xiao's later interests in media and international relations. He finished some important research reports about China's national images, Chinese public diplomacy and China's foreign communication strategy.

- Named to the list of 60 Best Anchors in 60 Years in 2009
- East China Normal University, Honorary Professor of School of Communications

Zhao Kejin

Kejin Zhao is Associate Professor in Institute of International Studies and Director of Center for Statecraft and Public Diplomacy at Tsinghua University, as well as a Senior Fellow at the Chahar Institute.



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From August 2000 to July 2005, he studied in the School of International Relations and Public Affairs at Fudan University, and received his Ph.D in International Relations. He worked at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University until 2009, after which he moved to Tsinghua University in Beijing. He has published more than 100 papers in academic journals such as Chinese Journal of International Studies, Korea Observer, and China Quarterly of International Strategic Studies, and published books on such topics as the American studies, public diplomacy, and china's diplomacy. His current research focuses on soft power, public diplomacy and China's foreign affairs.

Zhao Mei

Zhao Mei is a senior fellow at the Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). She is the managing editor of the Chinese Journal of American Studies, which is published jointly by the Chinese Association for American Studies and the Institute of American Studies, CASS. She is also a professor in the Department of American Studies at CASS's Graduate School, teaching courses on American society and culture to graduate students. She has been a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) since 2013.

Zhao Minghao

Dr. Minghao Zhao is a Research Fellow at the China Center for Contemporary World Studies. He is a full member of China National Committee, Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP). His research focuses on Chinese foreign policy, China-US relations and Indo-Pacific Asia security. His opinion articles have been featured in People's Daily, China Daily, New York Times, Project Syndicate, Al Jazeera English, Nikkei Asian Review, and The Diplomat.

He was a member of the Joint Working Group on Global Trends and China-US Relations, a project co-sponsored by the Atlantic Council and the China Institute for International Studies. He spoke at the Global Strategic Review Conference (International Institute for Strategic Studies, UK), the Atlantic Dialogue (German Marshall Fund, US) and the Asan Forum (Asan Institute for Policy Studies, ROK) among other international symposiums. He holds a PhD in International Relations, a MA in International History and a BA in Art Studies from Peking University.

Zhang Qingmin

Zhang Qingmin is Professor and Chair of the Department of Diplomacy, the School of International Studies Peking University. His teaching and research interests include Chinese Foreign Policy, Diplomatic Studies, Theory of Foreign Policy Analysis, and China and East Asia. He is the author of China's Foreign



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Relations, U.S. Arms Sales Policy toward Taiwan: a Decision-Making Perspective, Contemporary China's Diplomacy and many peer reviewed journal articles and book chapters both in Chinese and English. He has extensive international teaching experience and was a founding editorial board member of Foreign Policy Analysis and has been on editorial board of The Hague Journal of Diplomatic Studies since 2012. He received his M.A. from Brigham Young University in Utah, USA and his Ph.D. from China Foreign Affairs University.



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Biography of all Participants

Name	Biography
Asif Amin	<p>Name: Asif Amin</p> <p>Educational Background: Masters International Relations from Jilin University as a scholarship Student from 2012 to 2014.</p> <p>Current Status: PHD candidate in International Relations at Jilin University.</p> <p>Area of Interest: Security Studies.</p> <p>Publications: Coauthored Article on topic of The Limits of Neo- Realism: Understanding the Allying Behavior in South Caucasus after Cold War. New Domestic Explanation Berkeley Journal of Social Sciences Vol. 5, Spring 2015</p>
Cao Dejun	<p>Cao Dejun is a PhD. student in School of International Studies at Peking University from 2014. His research interests include International Political Theory, Relational Sociology and China's Foreign Policy. He earned an M.A. in Institute of World Economics and Politics at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, where he also studied as an intern researcher for the 2010-2012 academic years. His doctoral dissertation will center on credible commitment and trust building in great powers' interactions, such as Sino-U.S. relations and Sino-Japanese relations. Cao has also been publishing some research papers, including "The Establishment of Trust between States: Applying Process Oriented Social Network Analysis," Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies, Vol.5, 2010; "The Network Theory of International Politics: A New Analytical Framework," European Studies, Vol.4, 2011; "Relational Contract and Trust Maintenance between Sino –U.S. Interactions," World Economics & Politics, Vol.9, 2015.</p>
Chen Chaoping	<p>Chen Chaoping, second-grade graduate student in Sichuan University. He majors in English language and literature, and his focus is American culture and American literature. He holds a strong interest in the literature of the South and the African American literature. He has done some research in this field, though not extremely fruitful yet quite meaningful. Besides, the American judicial system caught his attention when he was still an undergraduate. He paid his heed especially to the prison institute, the penalties, and the effects of prison on family, society and prisoners themselves. He has collected materials concerning this part, but he needs further work. He's going to concentrate mainly on it in</p>



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	the rest of his graduate study.
Chen Xiaochen	Chen Xiaochen is a researcher at Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY). Graduating from Peking University in International Relations, he once served as a senior journalist at China Business News, a leading financial daily in China. He co-founded China Institute for Strategy of CBN as its Deputy Executive Secretary, one of the pioneer media-based think tanks in China in Oct. 2010. After it was merged into CBN Institute in Jan. 2012, he served as its Director Assistant. He was appointed as Acting Deputy Director of the institute in Sep. 2014. He joined Chongyang Institute in March 2015 then held the first Silk Road Economic Belt Cities International Forum. Mr. Chen is the author of two books: <i>U.S. Rebalancing at the Next Stage</i> and <i>This Road for Africa</i> . He is also a frequent columnist in China Business News, China.com and other Chinese media.
Chen Yao	Chen Yao, Assistant Professor, Department of History, College of Humanities, Xiamen University, China, with Research Interests in China-US-ASEAN triangle relation, International Relations of Southeast Asia since WWII.
Dong Xinyuan	Dong Xinyuan is an Undergraduate student in School of International Studies at PKU. In 2015, she attended Summer School of Columbia Business School to learn courses about Venture for All Program, and also 2015 Peking University - University of Chicago Summer Institute to discuss IR Theory and Method. As a fellow intern, Dong actively participated in the activities of many important departments, such as National Development and Reform Commission, World Wildlife Fund, and the International Exchange Department of PKU Students' Union. Her English and Japanese are good, more important, she has been invited by the CCTV program Dialogue as the student representative, which gave her chance to contact some famous CCTV anchors, such as Zhao Zhongxiang (CCTV anchor), Yang Yu (CCTV special commentator), and Yi Peng (the editor of the United Morning Post) to hold lectures in PKU.
Dong Yu	Dr. Yu Dong is Business Development Manager at CITIC Medical & Health Group Co., Ltd. His research spans environmental studies, green finance and economy, and sustainable development. He previously served as a Postdoctoral Research Associate at China International Economic Consultants Co., Ltd. and Peking University. Dr. Dong is also one of the first batch of CLAS fellows.



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	<p>Dr. Dong received B. Eng in Environmental Engineering from Beijing University of Technology and Saxion University of Applied Science in 2015. He also earned a M. Sc. in Sustainable Technology (2007) from Royal Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in Environmental Engineering (2012) from the University of Edinburgh. His Ph.D. dissertation was one of the first to apply advanced statistical models to analyze the impacts of physico-chemical parameters on wetland treatment efficiency.</p> <p>Dr. Dong brought his works to fruition in at least fifteen peer-reviewed and internationally-recognized academic journal papers on which he was the lead author or co-author.</p>
Geng Zhao	<p>GENG Zhao, born in October 1990. His hometown is Xuzhou City in Jiangsu Province. He's a post graduate student in School of International Relations and Public Affairs (SIRPA), Shanghai International Studies University (SISU), majoring in International Relations. He focuses on studies of American Politics and Diplomacy, Sino-U.S. Relations. He's also interested in Cyber Security, Cyber Diplomacy and Public Diplomacy. His academic paper named The Current Situation and Enlightenment of Foreign Countries' New Media Public Diplomacy towards China in WeChat Public Platform got the third prize in the Seventh "Jin Zhonghua SIIIS" Cup. Besides, He has a professional background in science and engineering discipline and he hopes that he could realize interdisciplinary integration by the study of International Relations.</p>
Geoffrey DUCOURNAU VOISIN	<p>Geoffrey DUCOURNAU - VOISIN has earned his MS degree specializing in Aerospace and Automotive at the "Grande Ecole" EIGSI La Rochelle Engineering School. His career objective is to obtain a management position in a multinational company based in China. To that end, he is now completing his engineering skills by taking the China-Studies International Trade (Economic&Finance) Master at Shanghai University in order to understand the world of finance, trade and economic, the process of leading, administrating and understand how to manage a company in China and on the international level.</p>
Graham Webster	<p>Graham Webster is a Senior Research Scholar, Lecturer, and Senior Fellow of The China Center, at Yale Law School, where he specializes in U.S.–China relations. Since 2012, he has been focused on The China Center's Track 2 and Track 1.5 dialogues on U.S.–China relations. He has previously worked at the Center for American Progress and the EastWest Institute and has consulted on East Asian politics and communications for the National Bureau of Asian Research, the Natural Resources Defense Council China Program, and</p>



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	other non-profits and businesses. In 2014 he was a visiting scholar in the Department of Diplomacy at China Foreign Affairs University. He has taught East Asian politics at New York University's Center for Global Affairs. He holds a bachelor's degree in international studies and journalism from Northwestern University and a master's degree in East Asian studies from Harvard University. His website is gwbstr.com, and he publishes the news and analysis e-mail brief U.S.-China Week.
Gu Guoping	Gu Guoping, a Ph.D. graduate from the American Studies Program in Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) in 2010, is now associate professor and foreign affairs assistant to the dean of the School of English Language, Literature and Culture, Beijing International Studies University (BISU). With diverse research interest in International Political Economy, American foreign policy and U.S.-Chinese relations, he gives courses on American politics and foreign relations to both undergraduates and graduates. He has published research articles in Chinese academic journals including American Studies Quarterly, International Forum, World Ethno-National Studies, and Southeast Asian Studies. At present, he focuses his research on the Group of Twenty (G20), in particular U.S.-Chinese interactions within G20.
Hai Zelong	HAI ZELONG (海泽龙) is the PhD. Candidate of the School of International Studies, the Peking University. The research field includes International Politics, Asia-Pacific Security and Taiwan problem. Since 2009 starting postgraduate study in International Politics as the Master candidate in Peking University, as an full member and assistant researcher, it take part in the projects including the National Social Sciences Fund, the National Ministries key topics, and so on. And publish a monograph as second author, and published several articles. It should be noted that the submitted paper is the part of its doctoral theses, the Asia-Pacific Rebalancing and the Diaoyu Islands dispute - constructivist perspective.
Huiyun Tang	Huiyun Tang, Shanghai academy of social sciences, Ph.D, assistant researcher, field: American immigration policy, us-china relations
Jane Hunter	Twice a Fulbright lecturer in China, Jane Hunter (Professor of History at Lewis & Clark College) appears at this conference as a consultant and representative for the Luce Foundation's American Experience Initiative, a two-year collaborative curricular development project in American Studies. She would be glad to talk with colleagues interested in participating in the project either by developing curricular modules, or by



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	<p>piloting curriculum as it is developed. The project's host, Arizona State University and the Luce Foundation, will be offering two institutes in the United States during 2016 under the title, "Research into Teaching: American Studies across Cultures." The Institutes will function as generative academies devoted to supporting Chinese scholars of American Studies in developing current and usable curricula on the topic of American culture. Jane Hunter and her family lived in Shanghai during 2003-04, where she held a Fulbright lecturing grant at East China Normal University, and during 2012-13, she was a Fulbright Distinguished Chair in the World History Department and the American Studies Program at Sichuan University in Chengdu. She has served as chair of the selection committee for Fulbright lecturers for China, Taiwan and Hong Kong. Her first book, <i>Gospel of Gentility: American Women Missionaries in Turn-of-the-Century China</i> (1984) won Yale University Press's Governors' Award, and her second, <i>How Young Ladies Became Girls: The Victorian Origins of American Girlhood</i> (2002) the Outstanding Book prize from the History of Education Society. During the summer of 2005, she participated in an NEH/AHA seminar, "Rethinking America in Global Perspective," and most recently she has been researching the 20th century trajectories of North Americans born in West China. Her most recent publication is an article "'Women's Mission in Historical Perspective: American Identity and Christian Internationalism,'" in <i>Competing Kingdoms: Women, Mission, Nation and American Empire, 1812-1938</i> (2010). In June 2015, she gave a keynote address, "Cross Culture in West China," for a conference in Kunming, Yunnan, "American Studies in Cross-Cultural Perspective".</p>
Ji Min	<p>Prof. Min Ji is the only recipient of 2013-2014 Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence from China; She is professor of English, former Dean of School of Foreign Languages of Sichuan Normal University and Director of Center of Women's Studies, Acting Director of Center of American Studies, SNU. She held Ph.D. in comparative literature and world literature in Sichuan University. Her special research interests include women, literature and culture, ethnic studies and TESL. She was a visiting scholar in University of California at Berkeley, San Diego State University, National and Kapodistrian University at Athens etc. She is the recipient of numerous international, national and provincial grants and awards, among which are the 12th Onassis Foundation Foreigners' Fellowship Program, the Third Prize of the Fifteenth Philosophy and Social Sciences of Sichuan by Sichuan Provincial Government. Her book <i>On Black Women's Writing in the Context of American Feminist Criticism</i> is in the Harvard Library collection.</p>



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Ji Pan	Pan Ji is an associate professor in the School of Humanities, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. He received a PHD in Communications from the University of South Carolina in 2010. He worked as a researcher in the new media research cluster in Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. His research interests relate to the effects and prediction of mediated social connectivity, social network analysis, social changes and behavior of information technology users. Current studies involve blog hyperlink networks, digital divide brought by social media and the impacts of SNS on job mobility and entrepreneurship.
Jiang Qianyu	Jiang Qianyu was born in Kunming in 1978, and grew up into a hardworking, warmhearted, and outgoing woman. She received her BA and MA of English Linguistics and Literature from the Faculty of Foreign Language Department at Yunnan University in 2000 and 2004. Since 2004, she has been an English teacher at Kunming University of Science and Technology. In 2013, she received her PhD. of American Studies from the Faculty of English Linguistics and Literature, Shanghai International Studies University. She has read extensively in the field of English linguistics and literature, American history and culture, and has been engaging in American studies in recent years. Her works include <i>Fifth Chinese Daughter in Search for Her Identity---Her Consciousness in Assimilation</i> , and <i>Toward a Feminist Discourse in American Foreign Policy</i> .
Kong Lingyu	Kong Lingyu is a lecturer in the English Department of Foreign Language College in Inner Mongolia University. She graduated from Inner Mongolia University with a Bachelor Degree as an English Major in 2001. With a strong interest in American culture, she graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 2008 majoring in American Culture and Society with a Master's Degree. She is now teaching "A Survey for Britain and America" for graduates and "American Culture and Society" for post graduates. In the summer of 2008, she went to New York University as a visiting scholar in the Summer Institute Program on American culture and society sponsored by the Department of State of America. Her publications include: "A Comparative Study of Gender Roles and Relations in China and America from the 1940s to Present" which has been published in <i>American International Journal of Social Science</i> of Vol.4 No.3; and "Drawing Strength from Weakness---Ambiguity in Louis Chu's <i>Eat a Bowl of Tea</i> " which has been published in <i>International Journal of Humanities and Social Science</i> in and her paper "Change and Continuity in the Making of US China Policy" has been included in a paper selection from the 2013 and 2014 annual conferences of the American Studies Network organized by the U.S. China Education Trust.



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Li Quan	Dr. Quan Li is a professor in the School of Political Science and Public Administration at Wuhan University. He received his B.A. from Shanghai International Studies University and Ph.D. from Texas A&M University. From 2006 to 2013, he served as an assistant professor at the University of Central Florida and taught numerous courses on American politics and public policymaking, including U.S. constitutional law. Dr. Li specializes in quantitative analysis of American politics and public policy. His research interests include American judicial politics, congressional politics, presidential decision-making, election predictions, and Polar governance.
Li Renlinhui	Li Renlinhui, a English graduate student in Sichuan University. Her major direction is American culture. She enjoys watching American TV series, movies and listening to some hiphop music. She's interested in the culture of American ethnics and homosexuality so that she intends to do more researches about them in the future.
Li Shuai	Lishuai, Now studying in School of History and Culture in Northeast Normal University, graduate student grade two, research interests mainly in Chinese immigrants and the higher education in the United States, want to use interdisciplinary theory and the new theory to study history.
Li Siyu	Mr. Siyu Li is an M.A. Candidate in American Studies at Beijing Foreign Studies University. His research interest include American judicial politics and constitutional law.
Liang Tao	LIANG tao The Chinese University of Hong Kong Sep. 2014—Present - Master of Social Science in Government and Politics (Greater China) - East China University of Political Science and Law Sep. 2009—Jul. 2013 - Bachelor of Administration in Public Management - Bachelor of Law
Lin Ling	Dr. Lin Ling is an associate professor at College of English, Center of American Studies, Shanghai International Studies University (SISU). She had her MA in English Language and Literature at Fudan University and PhD in American Studies in English Language, Literature and Culture in SISU. She has been teaching in SISU since 1997 and has conducted research as a visiting scholar at the University of Hong Kong (2003-04 on American Starr Foundation PhD studentship), the University of South Carolina (2006 on Fulbright fellowship of Summer



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	Institute in American Studies), the University of Leicester (2010-2011 on British Academy visiting fellowship) and Harvard University (2015 on USCET American Studies visiting fellowship). Her major research interests include American politics, American public diplomacy, racial politics in American society, American and British Muslim diaspora, black nationalism and African American Muslim community. She is currently working on the monograph <i>From Black Nationalism to Orthodox Islam: Black Muslim Movement in America</i> as a Chinese Ministry of Education research project.
Liu Chen	Liu Chen, a second-year postgraduate student in Sichuan University, major in British and American Literature. He won the first-prize academic scholarship in consecutive two years. Though not thoroughly proficient in literary criticism and cultural studies, he is personally devoted to the comprehension and practice of narratology, especially the interdisciplinary relation between narrative studies and other literary theories. Simultaneously, gender studies and sociological issues pertaining to LGBT groups intrigue him profoundly, especially the intricate relationship between self and other and the confrontation between dominant groups and marginalized ones. With the inculcation of Professor Shi Jian, he has grasped a holistic picture of European Ideology and cultural studies, especially Orientalism and Marxism upheld by Terry Eagleton and Edward Said. Under the instruction of his supervisor Professor Wang Xin, he has analyzed Mrs. Dalloway from the perspective of Ecocriticism, Lady Chatterley's Lover from the approach of body narration, as well as The Great Gatsby by implementing Lacanian Mirror Stage.
Liu Huihua	Liu Huihua, born on November 15, 1971 in Hunan China, is currently an assistant professor at Beijing Language and Culture University. I got my MA in American Studies in 2004 and Doctor of Arts in 2014 from Beijing Foreign Studies University. As a visiting scholar, I spent one year in the Department of Political Science at Columbia University starting from September 2009. My dissertation is about the dynamic interactions between China and the United States since the founding of PRC. My research interests include Sino-U.S. relations and American foreign policy. Currently, I mainly teach English majors such courses as <i>E-C Translation, History of Western Civilization, A Survey of English-Speaking Countries: Society and Culture, Comprehensive English, and Journalistic English Reading</i> . The compilation of a textbook on the society and culture of major English-speaking countries designed for English majors in China is underway and will be published by BLCU Press in 2016.



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Liu Rui	LIU Rui is a second grader in the graduate school of Sichuan University. She majored in English and got her bachelor's degree in the College of Foreign Languages and Cultures in Sichuan University and is now working on her master's degree on American Culture. She is specifically interested in American politics and is currently studying gun control politics as well as presidential election. Also, she has always been a volunteer of American Studies Center of Sichuan University and she is now the vice-president of American Studies Association, SCU.
Liu Shimeng	My name is Liu Shimeng, a PhD candidate in English at Sichuan University of Chengdu, China. My research interests are American literature, film and history. I attend this conference because I believe that it is necessary as well as productive to observe the United States of America from the perspective of a modern Chinese, especially as one member of the generation after 85s. And my research trip to Philadelphia in the 2014-2015 year as a Fulbright PhD researcher confirmed my belief. Having participated 2010 ASN conference at Jiangnan University and 2013 Institute on American Society and Culture at Fudan University, I really appreciate the US-China Education Trust and Peking University offer me the third time of chance. It would be very beneficial for my research if I could learn from experts in international relations how to deal with the inexhaustible topic of China-US relations.
Liu Youdao	Liu Youdao is in his first-year doctoral study in American Studies Center, School of English and International Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University. He is also currently teaching in China University of Mining and Technology, Beijing. His research interests are American culture and International Political Economy. Email: theoliu@163.com, Tel: 13269680695, Wechat: theoliu1012.
Lu Hongyan	Lu Hongyan received her PhD from Northeast Normal University in 2011 and became an Assistant Professor at the American Studies Institute of Northeast Normal University that same year. Professor Lv's research interests focus on changes in single-mother families and welfare policy in the twentieth-century United States. Her articles include "The Welfare Crisis in the Late 1960s and Early 1970s in the U.S.," <i>History Teaching</i> 10 (2011), 62-68; "Changes in Single-Mother- Families in the United States since the 1960s," <i>World History</i> 3 (2011), 66-78; and "An Overview of Hot Issues in Research on U.S. Female Single-Parent Families," <i>Social Science Front</i> 3 (2007), 200-203. She is the translator of Clare Longrigg, <i>No Questions Asked: The Secret Life of Women in the Mob</i> (Beijing: New World Press, 2011);



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	and Erik Durschmied, <i>The Weather Factor: How Nature Has Changed History</i> (Changchun: Northeast Normal University Press, 2008).
Ma Congcong	Ma Congcong is the second-year postgraduate from Beijing Foreign Studies University. She majors in American Studies at the American Studies Center in the School of English and International Studies. She takes a keen interest in American politics and foreign affairs and has participated in a summer program on Country and Area Studies in Shanghai International Studies University held by Shanghai Academic Degree Committee. She has also participated the Ninth SEIS Postgraduate Forum & for the Irish Studies Network in China held by SEIS of BFSU and presented her thesis---The Decision to Cross the 38th Parallel—American Crisis Management Operations in the Korean War. Her current instructor is professor Mei Renyi, the leading expert in the realm of American foreign policy and Sino-U.S. relations.
Ma Dezhong	Ma Dezhong, born on July 6, 1973, presently working with Shanghai University of Engineering Science as an English Instructor Educational background: Currently a part-time doctoral student at Shanghai International Studies University March, 2007 graduated from Tianjin University of Technology, obtaining a MA degree December, 2002, graduated from Nanjing Normal University, obtaining a BA degree Research interest: American studies, Translation studies
Musarat Amin	Dr. Musarat Amin is currently serving as an Assistant Professor at the department of Defence and Diplomatic Studies, Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi Pakistan. She is gold medalist in her Masters of International Relations from B.Z University Multan, Pakistan. She started her career in 2006 as a lecturer from University of Sargodha. After getting PhD scholarship in 2010 she pursued her doctoral studies at Jilin university China. Dr. Musarat graduated in 2013 and joined department of Peace and Conflict Studies at National Defence University Islamabad as an Assistant Professor. She has published her research in national and international journals. She is a media analyst on South Asian Affairs. She can be reached at drmusarat@fjwu.edu.pk or powerpolitics@hotmail.com



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Paul J. Bolt	Dr Paul Bolt is a Professor of Political Science at the United States Air Force Academy, where he has taught since 1997. He received his B.A. from Hope College and his M.A. and Ph.D. in political science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He has taught at Zhejiang University and Baicheng Normal College in the People's Republic of China, as well as the University of Illinois. In 2009-2010 he served as a Fulbright scholar at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. He is co-editor of The United States, Russia and China: Confronting Global Terrorism and Security Challenges in the 21st Century (Praeger Publishers, 2008), co-editor of China's Nuclear Future (Lynne Rienner, 2006), co-editor of American Defense Policy, 8th edition (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), as well as author of China and Southeast Asia's Ethnic Chinese: State and Diaspora in Contemporary Asia (Praeger Publishers, 2000).
Ricardo Heredia	Ricardo Omar Heredia Ortega was born in Mexico City in 1988. He attended the National Autonomous University of Mexico where he graduated as a Bachelor of Laws and he also obtained a diploma as an English-Spanish Translator. He studied one year Chinese language in Xi'an Jiaotong University and he is currently studying for a Master's degree in China studies— history at Shanghai University, both times as a Chinese Government Scholarship student. He wishes to participate in activities that help develop the relations between China and Mexico focusing on the cultural and academic exchanges.
Rizwan Naseer	Dr. Rizwan Naseer is currently serving as an Assistant Professor of International Relations at COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT) Islamabad. He started his career as a lecturer in 2006 at university level and got cultural exchange scholarship for doctoral studies in 2009. He graduated in 2013 with distinction from Jilin University China as a doctoral fellow .He joined Centre for International Peace and Stability (CIPS) at National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) a world ranking university at Islamabad. And served till Feb,2015. He has also been a fellow to Study of United States Institute (SUSI) at New York in 2014.He has published good number of papers in journals of national and international repute. He has presented many papers in national and international conferences on the South Asian security Affairs. He is a security analyst in national media and gives consultancy to Islamabad based think tanks. He can be reached at irean_6@hotmail.com
Shi Bowei	Born in Henan province January 20, 1993, Shi Bowei now pursue academic study in



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	Chongqing as an postgraduate, second grade, in Sichuan International Studies University(SISU). Bowei has spent its preliminary educational phrase in native schools where he cultivated his impassioned interests in humanities, especially international relations or specific study of major countries. Afterwards, Bowei pursued knowledge, majoring in English language and literature, in Luoyang Institute of Science and Technology(LIT)for the four undergraduate years. At present, Bowei’s research domain is mainly concerned about the history, ideological culture, ethnic status(Jewish study), foreign policies of the U.S. guided by Professor Fu Xiaowei, supervisor of American Study and director of the Center of Judaic and Chinese Studies in SISU. In August of 2015, Bowei attended a summer school named “Region and Country Study”hosted by Shanghai International Studies University(SISU),which expanded extraordinarily Bowei’s horizons.
Su Jiangli	Su Jiangli, her major concentration is American Studies. In Recent years, she has been exploring in the field of American politics, American history and media. Her past pulications include a book, Perspectives on 21st Century Politics, and more than 10 articles which is mainly about American think tanks. Now, She is teaching in School of Foreign Language, Shanxi University. In 2002, she went to Xi'an International Studies University to pursue further study and she earned her M.A in 2005. In 1991, she graduated from Shanxi University. After that she worked as a secretary in a state-owned company and an editor for Learning English.
Sun Lin	Ms. Lin Sun is currently a lecturer in the Center for American Studies, School of English Studies(SEC), Shanghai International Studies University(SISU), Shanghai, PRC. Her academic interests focus on Afro-American Studies, Women’s Studies, Environmental Justice Cultural Studies. And she has written several articles about African American women. She received the academic scholarship from SISU, the national Ministry of Education, USCET to study in Canada and US in 2007, 2010 and 2015.
Wang Jiaxin	Wang Jiaxin(Jessie Wang) is a PhD student in the 1st year in the Institute of American Studies from Northeast Normal University, and my research interests focus on Chinese American history during 1930s and 1940s.
Wang Jiaxun	Wang Jiaxun, Ph.D. candidate in CUG (Chinese University of Geosciences). The research fields are intercultural communication, new media and ecological education.



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Wang Peng	Mr. Peng Wang is a Ph.D. Candidate at School of Law, Xi'an Jiaotong University, P. R. China and Visiting Fellow at Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, UK. He was an intern at Energy Charter Secretariat at Brussels, Belgium, working on research project on the Compatibility of Chinese Laws and Regulations with the Energy Charter Treaty. He has participated in CASC Moot Court and FDI Moot Court Asia-Pacific Round as a team leader while he is the founding team leader for Xi'an Jiaotong University Rowing Team. He currently is working on the politics of international investment law with a focus on impacts of shift of power on evolution of IIAs regime. His research interests also cover economics of international law and international adjudication, governance of global commons, and evolution of China's rural land institution.
Wang Weihong	During my undergraduate study in Harbin Normal University, I read a lot of historical and philosophical works, through reading, I gradually developed interest in history, and for many historical problems have my own understanding. Then, I smoothly entered the Northeast Normal University, majoring in history of the United States. After reading a lot of American history books, selected myself in the future be engaged in the field of study: early American history, especially in the New England colonies, economic and social history. My master's thesis specializes in colonial New England's population growth. Through these years of reading found that if we can start from global perspective to study the development of economic and social history of colonial New England. New England colonies occupied an important position in the history of early America development. Its commercial development characteristics have important influence on the development of the history of the United States.
Xu Anlyu	Dr. Xu Anlyu teaches at School of International Relations and Public Affairs of Shanghai International Studies University. She earned her Ph.D. degree in English Language and Literature from Shanghai International Studies University in 2015, and is engaged in her post-doctoral research program on interdisciplinary study on American literature and political science. Her field of study is Native American literature, law and politics, as well as political philosophy. In 2013-2014, she studied in the University of Georgia (USA) as visiting Ph.D. student at the Institute of Native American Studies.
Yang Shuhui	Yang Shuhui is from Southwest University for Nationalities. Co-author of The Call-and-Response in Toni Morrison's Novel with Prof. Ji Min.



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Yu Jie	Jessica Yu graduated from Tianjin University of Finance and economics with majoring in law. She earned her Master Degree from the same university. During her Master years, she studied at the law school of Tsinghua University two years as an exchange student. Now she is a Ph.D candidate of political science at school of government of Peking University.
Yu Juan	<p>This life desire is very simple, do a good woman, a good reporter, a good wife, a good mother! At the same time, I set up what kind of program should be done to understand the real meaning of the reporter is what, master the basic skills as a TV workers, forming their own value judgment. Do internship reporter so far, a deeper understanding of the interest is a basic prerequisite to do a good job.</p> <p>Professional achievement is a person's first mark, not by you do not pay attention to it, who also want to write brilliant, I strive to write every serious, persistent.</p> <p>Growth in Hubei Ezhou, but enjoyed the placid student.</p> <p>In the life of the literature, classical literature, modern literature, network literature is my love, like reading, read without thorough understanding. Hi Dong Qiao essays, Qingquan brew a pot of tea; Le Liang Shiqiu Jascha, unable to stop, no fan lift; a poem to oneself.</p> <p>Depending on the music for the sound of life, every song will smell Beckoning, hold your breath, since the ratio of music. Join the press industry is the pursuit of the cause and enjoy life. The enjoyment comes from the exploration and mining of news, the mutual support and encouragement from the colleagues, and the discovery and the harvest that comes with the friends. It makes me passionate, motivated.</p>
Yuan Shu	Yuan Shu is an associate professor of English and the director of Asian Studies Program at Texas Tech University. He teaches contemporary American literature and culture, focusing on postmodern American literature, post 9/11 American literature, Vietnam War literature, and Asian American literature. His teaching repertoire also encompasses critical theory, critical race studies theory, and comparative literature. He has published articles in journals varying from Cultural Critique to Journal of Popular Film and Television, from College Literature to MELUS. He has co-edited, American Studies as Transnational Practice, with Donald Pease at Dartmouth College (Dartmouth College Press 2015) and another volume with Otto Heim and Kendall Johnson at Hong Kong University (co-published by Hong Kong University Press and University of Hawaii Press), which is based on their collaborative symposium on "Oceanic Archives and Transnational American Studies" in Hong Kong in June 2012.



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Yuanmin Lei	<p>Yuanmin LEI, School of Foreign Languages at Shanghai University, Ph. D candidate at Shanghai International Studies University, specializing in American Studies. His research interest includes, among a few others, the link between the mainstream value system in America and the reception/ rejection of public policies, the U.S. national image and presidential speeches. He was a visiting scholar at the University of Kentucky from Aug. 2013 to Aug. 2014.</p> <p>His works in the past four years include:</p> <p>“Conservatism and Populism Wedded—The Tea Party Movement in America”, Recent Political, Economic and Social Developments around the Globe. Shanghai: Shanghai University Press, 2012.</p> <p>“Progressivism as an Alternative against Class Struggles”, Social Sciences Weekly (Feb. 16, 2012), Shanghai.</p> <p>American Culture: A Course Book (with Professor Enming WANG as chief editor). Shanghai: Fudan University Press, 2011.</p>
Zhai Shilei	<p>ZHAI Shi-lei, Ph.D, associate professor at School of Foreign Studies, China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province.</p> <p>Research interests: international political communication, intercultural communication, international relations.</p> <p>His publications are mainly covering international public opinions, cross-cultural comparison and international relations. Recently, his academic focus is on comparing Chinese and American political discourses in international mass medias.</p>
Zhang Hao	<p>Zhang Hao, 25 years old, , now majors in American Studies as a post-graduate student in Beijing International Studies University. My academic focuses are American Congress, Federal Supreme Court , American religion and early American history.</p>
Zhang Guoxi	<p>Zhang Guoxi is a Ph.D. student of American Politics at the American Studies Center of Beijing Foreign Studies University. He has published two chapters (in English) on American democracy in <i>Eleven Lectures on American Studies</i> (Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2015), and his paper “Captain America and His Enemies: Why America Must Save the World” has been included in a forthcoming volume tentatively titled <i>The Power of Culture: Encounters Between China and the United States</i> (expected 2016). His research interests include the American presidency, U.S. foreign policy, and U.S.-China relations. He is expected to spend eight months in 2016 on a joint Ph.D. program at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies of the University of Denver, tracking and researching the 2016 U.S. presidential election and the future of U.S.-China relations.</p>



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Zhang Keqing	ZHANG Keqing, female, born in 1993, 2nd year graduate student from American Studies Center, Beijing Foreign Studies University. Got her B.A. from School of English and International Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University. Tutor is Prof. FU Meirong, and research area is American political economy.
Zhang Li	Zhangli, born in 1988.2.21, studying at Fujian Normal University as a Second-year graduate of international relations. Graduated from Jilin Normal University in 2008, major in Japanese. Research direction is China's position and role in Asia Pacific Region. Focus on the transformation of China's status and role in the Asia Pacific Region in the process of growing Chinese power. And in this process, the interaction between China and the current international order and the main actors, especially with the United States of America.
Zhang Qingheng	Zhang Qingheng is Assistant Lecturer in the College of Interpretation and Translation at Sichuan International Studies University, Chongqing. She received her BA degrees (2011) both in History and English from Sichuan University; her MA degree (2014) in American Studies in the College of Foreign Languages and Cultures from the same university. Her research interests include American immigration history, gender, and historical memory. She attended the 8th Congress and International Conference of the Sino-US Cultural Studies Association (2012), the 4th International Conference on English & American Literature: "Politics, Culture & Literary Imagination (2013), the 10th American Studies Network Conference (2013), and the 11th ASN Conference (2014).
Zhang Tao	Zhang Tao is the professor and director of American Studies Center, Sichuan International Studies University, Chongqing, China. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from Peking University and is now a doctoral advisor in American Studies. His major fields include American socio-cultural history and the history of Sino-American cultural communications. He has published forty scholarly articles in Chinese and international journals plus four book-length monographs. Especially noteworthy is his research on American perceptions of the Chinese sage Confucius, which has aroused widespread interest and acclaim both in and outside China.
Zhang Weidong	Zhang Weidong, currently a graduate at American Studies Center at School of English and International Studies in Beijing Foreign Studies University (2013-2016)
Zhang Yingxin	Zhang Yingxin, PH.D candidate of Shandong University. Voluntary lecturer of folk



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	Confucianism. Academic interest: IChing study and Folk Confucianism.
Zhang Yuan	Zhang Yuan, English Department of Luoyang Foreign Languages University, Lecturer and PhD candidate, with research interest in American political rhetoric and foreign policy.
Zhang Zhihui	She got her PhD in Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing) in 2010, and is currently one associate professor of History in Institute for History of Natural Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Her main interests in research is history of science and technology in modern China, and scientific communication between China and US after 1978. Her E-mail is zhangzh@ihns.ac.cn



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Abstracts

PANEL 1: Local Engagement in History

Perception of Confucius in *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* and Its Spread to America

Zhang Tao

As the first China-related periodical published by protestant missionaries in English, *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* has prompted heated discussions by scholars. But its role in promoting Sino-American cultural communications seems to have been ignored so far. As a matter of fact, *Gleaner* not only facilitated early America's understanding of China, but enriched its knowledge of the Chinese sage Confucius. Carried by merchant vessels traveling between the Orient and the United States, this periodical gained an extensive readership among Americans. While numberless copies were collected and preserved by American institutions and individuals, many of its articles were reprinted in early American newspapers and other mass publications. It was in this way that its Christian-biased perception of Confucius entered early America's image of China, supplying timely grist for those critics who attacked the pagan nature of Chinese belief system and strengthening to some extent American missionaries' resolve to come to China and replace Confucianism with Christianity. *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* is therefore an important initial channel for Americans to learn of the Chinese sage as well as an active participant in Sino-American interactions.

A Growth of the Urban Public Space in the British New England

Wang Hongwei

Colonial New England urban economy was growing prosperity from 17th century to 18th century, all kinds of urban public space was increasing in number, the increasingly rich on the function, which became important place for colonial population aggregation and consumption. What people from different place come into the big and small cafes, taverns, shops, and the most



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important Town House took sharing information, emotional communication, business negotiation and other matters, which reflecting the colonial town's economic and social progress.

Claire Chennault's China Complex-----an Ace in the Turbulent Chinese Theater

Ma Congcong

This thesis probes Claire Chennault's feats in China and what it portends for Sino-U.S. relations. As a neutral and independent figure before he was inducted again into the U.S. army, Chennault was famed for leading his Flying Tigers to defeat the Japanese enemies in a series of battles in both Burma and China. America capitalized on his close ties with the Chinese powerbrokers and his military fame in propaganda for rallying support for the war against Japan, and Chennault relished it, all pointing to an auspicious sign of benign Sino-U.S. relations. If the U.S. government regarded China as a chesspiece to aggrandize its own ambitions, Chennault's devotion and passion to China and its people were genuine and heart-felt during WWII. Dominated by postcolonial thinking, America harbored discriminatory views against China and never regarded China as an equal partner in the real sense of the word during WWII. Nonetheless, as an independent member from the civilian forces, Chennault didn't hold such prejudice against China and tied his fate to the Chinese course. When his success earned him name and fame, the American government employed it only to promote their course that became inextricably entangled with China's. Chennault relished it so long as it was contributory and edifying. In effect, his commitment to the Chinese course served him well to be an interlocutor linking China and the U.S. in their common war against the Japanese aggression. For that reason alone, Chennault cuts a dashing stature in the saga of Sino-U.S. relations. Due to some foibles in personality, he has been a controversial figure and has sunk into oblivion for a good couple of years. Yet Chennault should be given due credit for his mediatory role in bridging China and the U.S. war, let us extend our deepest condolences as a tribute to the maverick and gallant Colonel.

PANEL 2: Cultural Communication



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Representation, Chinese American Ethnicity, and U.S.-China Relations

Yuan Shu

In this paper, I explore the changing images of Chinese Americans in relation to U.S.-China relations. I argue that the often sensationalized story of “Chinese spy” should not only be interpreted as the residual effect of the Cold War but also be examined in terms of the U.S.-centered global order and in relation to the history of Chinese racialization in North America. While the Cold War legacy often dramatizes the fear of proliferation of nuclear secrets, I suggest that the media interest in the “Chinese spy” has switched from concerns on possible leakage of nuclear secrets to anxieties over potential theft of U.S. trade secrets, particularly those in high-tech industries. Precisely because “the Chinese spy” operates at both ideological and economic levels, the image inevitably evokes the “yellow peril” complex in the late Nineteenth Century and replaces the old stereotype of “cheap labor” started during the Chinese Exclusion Era, which had been popularized by both economist Henry George and anti-Chinese union activist Denis Kearney as threats to white labor and U.S. democracy. In this light, the image of “Chinese spy” will not only legitimize the continuing racialization of Chinese Americans in U.S. society and culture but also rationalize the U.S. neocolonial and neo-imperialist practices in the Asia Pacific, which has never been critically examined by the Cold War U.S. state in the first place.

The Effects of International Education on Soft Power

Lin Ling

With the transformation of world power in the post cold-war era, “soft power”, which is defined by Joseph S. Nye as “the ability to achieve goals through attraction rather than coercion”, is given more weight in defining national strength and international influence. Soft power is exercised through export of cultural values and ideology as well as international institutions and regimes that often set agenda and make rules.



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The paper addresses the linkage between soft power and international education, an integral component of public diplomacy to promote cultural values abroad. It focuses on such important questions as how international education is institutionalized and carried out in a cross-cultural context, what are the patterns and shaping factors of the behavior of the international educational institutions as curators of cultural values and what are the effects of local engagement on the exercise of soft power via international education. An in-depth analysis of the operation of the international educational institutions is employed here, which aims to enrich the existing scholarship in the field.

The paper takes the Hopkins-Nanjing Center for Chinese and American Studies as a case for China-American international education partnership programs. Established in 1986, the center represents a pioneering effort in international educational partnership on the graduate program level. Both its viability and uniqueness make it a representative case for such a study. With a study of the institutional behavior of the center: socio-economic context, academic culture, administrative style, teaching and instruction and institutional development, the paper aims to explore how the center, representative of the US international education program with a permanent physical presence in China, works to generate soft power in a cross-cultural context.

The Influence of Sino-US Public and Cultural Diplomacy on the Development and Publicity of Native American Literature

Xu Anlu

China has long been attaching great importance to Public and Cultural Diplomacy. As China is endeavoring to establish a new type of Sino-US relationship in an all round way, taking people-to-people dialogue at different levels and public and cultural cooperation between both countries into account, the exchange of cultural products serves as an actual and concrete tool to promote the mutual understanding and realize public and cultural diplomacy between the two countries. Literature is a crucial component of the cultural products. The Sino-US exchange in literature has a long history and is exemplified in various forms – the dialogues between writers, the depiction and imagination of one another in the works of writers, and the reception of the literary



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works and philosophy among their people. Compared with Chinese literature, American literature is a relatively young member in world literature. Yet because of its open and diversified nature, its literature has witnessed a rapid leap along the years, and has now become a leading figure in world literature. One branch in American literature should never be ignored. That is Native American literature created by the writers of American indigenous identity. Due to the special historical and political relationship between the white men in the US and the Native Americans, as well as the weakness in the right of discourse, Native American literature used to be on the outskirts of the mainstream literature in the US, and was seldom heard of by people, not to mention readers overseas. In the 1960s, the Native American Renaissance started, and a burgeoning of Native American writers and works stood out. In the Native American historical cognition of some tribes, they tend to believe that their ancestors came to North America through the Bering Strait from China. However, Chinese are unfamiliar with Native America and thus the multi-ethnic China knew very little about Native American writers in the decade after the beginning of "Native American Renaissance." Since the 1980s, China and the United States have gradually started cultural exchanges in unofficial areas like cultural conferences, dialogues and education, which have brought about changes to the situation of Native American literature in China. A growing number of Native American writers have found inspirations from their visits and communications in China, and incorporated the Chinese elements in their literary pieces, so as to promote the development of Native American literary creations. Meanwhile, Chinese readers started to know and understand Native American literature, the research and translation of Native American literature has been on the rise, and the Chinese writers from ethnic minority groups have been deepening communications with Native American writers and made the literary atmosphere more vivid. This article, by reviewing the interactions between China and United States in terms of the literature of ethnic minorities, studies the influence and effects of Sino-US Public and Cultural diplomacy on the development of Native American literature, and the reception and research of Native American literature in its Chinese counterpart

PANEL 3: Comparative Literature I



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Howler of Nature and Revolt

--Allen Ginsberg and the making of a counter culture

Kong Lingyu

As the father of the Beat Generation and the prophet of the 1960s, Allen Ginsberg ushered in a new literature movement. His masterpiece *Howl* marks that something new of American literature has already begun. But he is more than a literature figure. His influence to the counter culture movement of America in the 1960s is far reaching. Actually, it is hard to overestimate the role of Allen Ginsberg in the turbulent 60s and his influence continues in the later years.

**The Art of Compromise: Search the Middle Path Between Liberal Ideology and
Totalitarianism in the Literary Adaptation of *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest***

Liu Shimeng

One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest is an established American film directed by Czech director Miloš Forman in 1975, based on Ken Kesey's 1962 novel. It is not only an artistically successful cinema, but also an example of how a European director expresses his political criticism through profound adaptation strategies and cinema styles. Forman's personal experience in Europe affects his interpretation of the novel— a celebration of any kind of reform against social institutions; he understands that any call for anarchism could be translated as another one or another group's pursuit of power. And in the early 1970s, the Watergate scandal disappointed the American people who believed their government should be the staunch defender of freedom and democracy, which otherwise strengthened the popular distrust of any form of control indicated by the film. Along with its distribution, exhibition and winning awards, the film first honestly mirrors the popular political attitude of Americans in mid-1970s, and then its strong sense of self-reflexivity helps it become an ideological warning against totalitarianism outside the United States, therefore reinforcing the image of its antithesis as the opponent through the media.



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Stylistically and narratively, this film is a representative aesthetic effort of creating a filmic reality with the art of compromise. It demonstrates the trade-off between radical liberal ideology of the sixties with the conservative popular attitude after the Watergate. It creates a dialogue with its contemporary American audience in mid-1970s and also records the personal commentary of Forman, a Czechoslovakian artist in exile after the Prague Spring beginning in 1968. The mode of adaptation is to shift the novel's first-person perspective to the double visions of the camera's third-person narrative accompanied by the protagonist McMurphy's point of view, which gestures to confirm but simultaneously show reservations about the extreme anti-authoritarian message of the novel and accordingly the cultural emotions of college students in the 1960s. Replacing the idealism inherent in the novel with the realism in film, Forman switches Chief Bromden's paranoically subjective partisanship to the dialogism about the middle path between utopian freedom and individual responsibility. In the film, Louise Fletcher's performance depicts the big Nurse not as an indiscriminate dictator of the hospital like that in the novel, but just as a dutiful and responsible administrator. And McMurphy, the personification of antisocial liberal ideology and the savior for those oppressed in the novel, is captured by the camera his obsession with power which is analogous to the big Nurse. From a non-participant observer of those inmates in the state psychiatric hospital of Oregon to their leader, McMurphy exerts influence over his adherents by setting his own rules and establishes his authority by making exclusive interpretations of them. The ideology of the film is as oscillating as that of the director, but its objection to the lust for power is definite and has diplomatic implications.

Title: On the Inevitability of Gatsby's Tragedy

– A Lacanian Interpretation of The Great Gatsby

Liu Chen

As a quintessential twentieth-century novel, *The Great Gatsby* depicts the dizzying and narcissistic wealth successfully and its sudden corruption eerily prefigured the US stock-market's 1929 "Great Crash" and the subsequent Depression. Simultaneously, this novel, as a



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masterpiece of glancing but pinpoint details, shards of recognition gradually pieced together into a mosaic of American modernity, is quite astute in its mapping of a contemporary urban world: a technological, consumerist, leisure society seen here in one of its first fictional representation. The flamboyant depiction of the pretentious lifestyle and hypocritical society contribute to its popularity amongst both common readers and academic audience. Numerous scholars probe into this masterpiece from many perspectives, including stylistics.

According to Lacan, the reputable psychiatrist whose psychoanalytic theories have not only exerted a great influence upon modern psychology but extended the impact over to the cultural studies, literature interpretations and so on, three realms compose human beings psyche: the Real, the Imaginary and the Symbolic. Individual's selfhood and self-identities are highly attached to the operation of those realms. One of the primary concerns is the Mirror Stage, which not only marks a decisive turning-point in the mental cultivation of the child but typifies an essential libidinal relationship with the "body-image". A close examination of the text reveals ostensibly that this remarkable masterpiece lends itself well to the psychoanalytical analysis, especially Lacanian theory, and Gatsby's tragedy can be rationally justified with the appreciation of his personal relation with Daisy, Tom and more significantly, his ambitious but futile intention of reconstructing his identity and reestablishing his familiar background.

PANEL 4: Religion

The Referential Value of American Christian Clergy to the Development of Folk Confucianism in China Today

Zhang Yingxin

In the past decade, folk Confucianism, as a form of religious and moral education, sprouted and grew vibrantly in many rural and urban areas in Mainland China. However, some problems have emerged and apparently blocked its healthy development. One of them is the complex constituent of the clergy---the leaders and preachers of folk Confucianism and some of them are



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low quality. Therefore how to improve their quality has become an urgent issue in the promotion of Confucianism. On the basis of my observance and experience of the Christian Churches in Boston area, in addition to my reading of American Christianity, I, as a Confucian follower, believe that American Christian ecclesiastics could provide us with a lot of inspiration helpful to lift up the personal quality and preaching methods of the folk Confucianism. Largely speaking, first of all, like the Christian ecclesiastics, the folk Confucianism activists must establish their firm belief in Confucianism as effective form of religious and moral system. Secondly, as the Christian clergy has played a role of model Christians, the folk Confucian leaders and preachers must practice the true Confucian spirit in their daily lives and show themselves as examples of the common people. Thirdly, they must take real actions to care the weak group of people in their lives, for instance, to establish charity society and play a leading role in it. Fourthly, like the Christian missionary, they should take educating the people with Confucian spirit as their life-long cause and persist in it steadfastly. Finally, they should firmly embrace a sacrificial spirit of material interests to organize a united and strong team of folk Confucian clergy.

Social Gospelers at the End of the 19th Century: Allies of the Working Class

Lei Yuanmin & Ricardo Heredia & Geoffrey Ducournau-Voisin

This paper is intended to argue that the Social Gospelers sided with labor in the often deadly capital-labor conflicts at the end of the 19th century. It starts with a brief review of the historical background of the Social Gospel movement and the movement itself, following which the authors examine the Social Gospelers's efforts in attacking Trusts and helping the wage-workers improve their financial situations. At the end is the conclusion.

Civil Religion and the Civil War in America

Ma Dezhong



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The blending of religion and reason, two of the traditional intellectual resources of the western civilization, has laid a solid foundation for American Republicanism, supposedly providing political legitimacy, ideological justification, and moral support to sustain the healthy development of the U.S. This study focuses on the religion employed and transformed before the Civil War by examining the religious policies and public theology and their impact on the nation, especially (1) the Religion Clauses in the First Amendment (2) the Freemasonry and the Founding Father's attitude toward religion ; (3) the proslavery Christianity of the South (4) the rise of evangelicalism, with a view to evaluating the extent to which Protestantism and its theology had affected the early Republic's growth and well-being, and explaining the causes of their effects as well as their implications. The study shows that the Americans were trying to utilize and regulate religion at the same time. The Separation Wall principle was intended to prevent religion intervening in political affairs; but the wall, which was not solid and penetrable enough, allowed religion to make inroads into political realms, causing the outbreak of the Civil War. American Civil Religion didn't become established until the Civil War. From the Civil War to Civil Religion, Americans were taught a hard lesson as to how to use religion to foster a nation based on such principles as peace, order, equality and above all justice.

PANEL 5: Comparative Literature II

The Color Purple: an Anti-Colonial and a Colonial Novel

Zhang Qingheng

In present studies of Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*, insufficient attention has been devoted to the letters written by Nettie. This paper examines Nettie's accounts of her experiences in Africa as an American missionary from the perspective of postcolonial criticism. The novel offers a somewhat powerful critique of some manifestations of European colonialism, at the same time it embodies certain descriptions that can only be characterized as colonial attitudes. Therefore, Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* is both anti-colonial and colonial. This paper also inspects



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female circumcision from the perspective of anthropology and analyzes missionaries' controversial roles in colonies.

The Call-and-Response in Toni Morrison's Novel

Ji Min & Yang Shuhui

Call-and-response shows the important value of black esthetic. Call-and-response is generative and full of sense of participation. As a narrative technique, call-and-response focuses on the potential relationship that is based on multi-channeled interaction and participation among the writer, reader and text. Western hegemony always suppressed the multi-sided voice which the text has in the historical context. What Morrison emphasizes in *Beloved* is pluralistic perspective. The narrative in its way up sends a call to readers that careful and full-scaled thinking is needed before he makes value judgment.

One of the call-and-response examples in *Beloved* is shown in Baby Suggs' practice in which she makes a leading call and others response in chorus. This oral tradition of black culture together with other examples represents the essence of black culture. Moreover, call-and-response is often used in sermon as shown at "The Clearing" which responses to the meaning of the novel. Improvisation found in both sermon and work songs in Morrison's novel serves its central theme well. The concept of voice shows the difference between European tradition and African-American tradition. In *Beloved* Morrison puts the power of black people into a huge artistic system in order to call the wholeness of the self and existence.

Darl, a Fucked Anti-hero: To Be or Not To Be in *As I Lay Dying*

Chen Chaoping

Written in 1930, *As I Lay Dying* has been considered as one of the greatest novels by William Faulkner. Even Faulkner himself thought this work was much like a God-created piece for he made it in about six weeks with little revision. The novel centers on a burial journey of the



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mother. Many critics have discussed the work from language style, narratology, character-building, and cultural context, etc. Some also have made a discussion on Darl, the prophet-like character. But few have talked about him from the angle of anti-hero. Thus, this paper attempts to analyze him from the perspective of anti-hero. From the analysis, readers can see that the truth which Faulkner tries to bring out behind the talented work, that is, humanity contains not only evil but also goodness and rationality, no matter how insane the world is, human being can reflect and realize their absurdness and wrong-doings, and they will correct themselves and keep moving. The essay will illustrate its point from two aspects: one is the relationship between Darl and his families; the other is Darl as a doppelganger. Because the former will show us that there is no dialogic relation among the families, which is the essential cause of this tragedy, while the latter accounts for Darl's final insanity and his pitiful fate.

The conflict and fusion between Chinese and American elements in *Brokeback Mountain*

Li Renlinhui

Ang Lee is a Chinese director who has directed several American movies. *Brokeback Mountain* is one of his works, which has both Chinese and American features and makes a profound influence in the film world. The conflict and fusion between Chinese and American elements in *Brokeback Mountain* will be expressed in three parts. First, the main characters Ennis and Jack are represented two totally different images. One cares about the social and moral standards, which is similar to the Chinese traditional image according to Mencius's thoughts. The other has stronger individualism and consumerism. Therefore, there is an intense conflict between two characters. Second, director Ang Lee has used the eastern narrative to depict a western movie, which is different from conventional and typical western movies. The conflict and fusion in the aspect of narrative can not be ignored. The last part is about the relationship between gay men, which is ethical relations rather than physical relationship. The fusion of Mencius's Ren and Corvino's ethical thoughts will be used to prove it. After the conflict and fusion of Chinese and American elements, *Brokeback Mountain* is not the traditional western movie. It is actually an oriental western movie about homosexuality.



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PANEL 6: US Domestic Politics and Implications

**American China hands' evaluations on China and policy suggestions on how to deal with it:
2012-2015**

Zhang Weidong

In this paper, American China hands refer to American scholars specializing in contemporary U.S.-China political, economic, security relations and Chinese politics, economy and security issues. Firstly, this paper will explore how American China hands evaluate China's domestic development, including political and economic reform and military modernization; secondly, it will explore how these scholars evaluate China's foreign policy in the East China and South China Sea and on the world stage at large; thirdly it will explore the policy suggestions toward China proposed by them; fourthly it will analyze the overall similarities and differences of both these scholars' evaluations on China and their policy suggestions. In addition, through these explorations, this paper finds that American China hands tend to see China from certain implicit perspectives, and reasons why they tend to see it through such forms of mirror imaging will also be explored, among which the most prominent one is a particular kind of cultural mentality: the ascendancy to supremacy of a non-English speaking, non-Western and non-democratic nation on the world stage for the first time since George III in the 19th century is almost unacceptable for the West, which is especially true for America. Lastly, this paper will provide some advices on how to deal with such a situation in the future.

America's Anti-Tax Movement and Its Impacts

Liu Youdao

Taxation is a major source of government revenue. How much tax a government collects may



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decide how well it functions. The United States has the world largest debtor nation, with its public debts accumulating up to two thirds of its GDP in 2014. The budgetary unbalance leaves US government to such challenges and crisis as "Fiscal Cliff" and debt crisis. While US governments deals with these challenges, a formidable anti-tax movement in American society has brought about more troubles. This paper examines the origin of this movement, its evolution over time, and its theoretical framework and tactics utilized to realize its objectives, and then discusses the domestic and international impacts of this movement. It finds that this anti-tax movement, drawing its theoretical support from supply-side economics, started in the Reagan Administration under the leadership of Grover Norquist. This conservative movement makes use of several effective tools to influence the formulation and implementation of US fiscal policies. The anti-tax movement has multiple impacts. American government faces greater risks of debt default, thus hindering US economy from recovering from subprime financial crisis. At the same time, this movement might reinforce the conservative tide in American society, inflicting barriers against bipartisan cooperation in the future. What's more, this movement might weaken US government to repay its loans and their interests and raise the risks of spilling US government's debt crisis onto other countries.

Policy Elite: Epistemic Community and the Influence of University-Based Think Tanks in the U.S.

Su Jiangli

American university-based think tanks are committed to providing policy solutions to its domestic and foreign policy issues. Epistemic community can enhance their influence in the U.S. policy making arena. The forming of epistemic community lies in their role as idea broker and the revolving door existed between the government and think tanks. Establishing transnational policy network and recruiting policy elites of other countries to join their epistemic communities will boost their voice and influence in such areas as climate change, energy, environment and cyber security which amounts to important rule making role in global governance.



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Conservatism and the Failure of Assault Weapon Ban of 2013

Liu Rui

The tragic shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary in Newtown, Connecticut in 2012 prompted national debate about how to minimize gun violence, and the Assault Weapon Ban of 2013 was proposed later on but failed. This paper examines the fundamental reason why the Assault Weapon Ban of 2013 failed to be passed. Through analyzing the three deciding groups—the constituents, the interest groups, and the Congress and their responses toward the gun ban bill, it is found that the ideology of conservatism prevailed in the American politics is the essential factor that led to the failure of the Assault Weapon Ban of 2013.

PANEL 7: Women in Society

Social Policy and Public Value: Welfare Reform of American single mother families

Lv Hongyan

During the 1990s, the United States Federal government abandons the old pattern of welfare system, experiencing the transformation from "relief-oriented" to "family and employment-oriented". The driving forces for the 1996 welfare reform include: the dominant value changes of welfare policy, moral hazard relating to the welfare state, the propaganda from intellectual circles and the media which have affected American citizens and decision makers.

Diplomatic Implications of Women's Work in American Consumer Society

Jiang Qianyu

Since cultural, social and economic exchanges have been playing significant roles in US-China bilateral relations, the diplomatic implications of America as a consumer society are also



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drawing on increasing attention from home and abroad. Both Chinese and US leaders recognize the importance of economic relations in deepening mutual understanding to meet the various challenges at domestic, transnational, and international level. Numerous experts and scholars have dealt with the sweeping influence that the American consumer society has exerted on China, Europe, and the rest of the world. While the American consumer society has been demonstrating irresistible cultural and economic forces all over the world, US-China economic relations do hold potentials to guide the development of the most important bilateral relations at the world stage. The diplomatic implications of American cultural and economic forces have been described by Joseph S. Nye Jr. as “soft power”, which can lead other countries to follow America’s direction to meet with new threats and challenges at the threshold of the the new century. Although economic affairs have been described as a vital element affecting America’s domestic and foreign policies in an uncertain world, few scholars have delved into American women’s autonomous status in constructing the consumerist culture and economic structures, thereby influencing the supply and sales of food, clothes, and technological products in global markets. Indeed, American women have taken up most of the consumption activities, and have fulfilled duties to maintain comfortable life at home, up until the twenty-first century. To this end, this paper aims at illustrating the significance of “women’s work” in constructing the consumerist culture, and in guaranteeing the economic security of a home or country, by analyzing women’s roles as contributors and laborers at home, in the labor force, and in the American consumer society. Specifically, this paper will first explore a more comprehensive definition of “women’s work”, which is distinct from that of “wage labor”, separating a system of dualisms, divisions, or spheres between men and women. Secondly, this paper points out that “women’s work” not only connects domestic life with public affair, but also contributes to the well-being of the consumer society and economics at home and abroad. Finally, this paper concludes that the study of “women’s work” in American consumer society will facilitate the research into women’s housework in different countries and regions, the value of which far outweighs economic calculations. This investigation into the significance of women’s work in American consumer society will bring about a better understanding of consumption ---“an essential human freedom” of modern American liberalism.



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Reapproaching the Varied Mothering Models of Modern Black Maternal Families from Literary and Black Feminist Perspectives

Sun Lin

Black families and mothering models have become more and more diversified in modern times. The paper, mainly from Literary and Black Feminist perspectives, explores the distinctive mothering models such as single mothering, othermothering, and lesbian mothering in the black families by analyzing three literary works in connection with the respective model, including both children's literature and adult literature. It provides real insights into how these mothering models work as empowerment, and how they and black feminism influence and interact with each other.

Transnational Feminism and The "Free the Five" Campaign in 2015: Strength and Limitation of the Boomerang Theory

Li Jinzhao

On March 6, 2015, five full-time women NGO activists were arrested in different Chinese cities and detained by Beijing police force for their planning of a group action on March 8, the International Women's Day, to send out flyers on public busses in support of safe public transportation for women. They were claimed to have "caused disturbance of public order" for an action that was still under preparation and for a cause that has been advocated as part of women's legal rights by Chinese government for years. Their arrest generated world-wide protest and petition of "Free the Five" campaign, which helped their eventual release (with one-year probation) 37 days after their arrest. A study of this event in this paper will illuminate a successful collaboration between lesbian feminists and liberal feminists in current feminist movement in China and will highlight the grassroots' effective use of new social media to generate public support and action. More importantly, using a transnational social movement



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perspective, or applying the well-established boomerang theory for local activism, the paper will demonstrate where the strengths and weaknesses of the international pressure on the local government and the international support for the local activists lie. It will explore specific characteristics and implications of transnational feminism in China.

Glocalization of Ford Foundation: A case study of international philanthropy in women's political participation in Chinese rural villages

Yang Rujun

This paper takes up the issue of transnational philanthropic foundation's operations in China. It explores the interaction between the Ford Foundation and local recipients in carrying out projects promoting women's political participation in villages and the agency of local recipients. To avoid ideological assertions, I examine the social relation of Ford Foundation and its local recipients by using archival records and having intensive interviews with participants from the two sides. Contrary to the cultural imperialism claim, I find that the Ford Foundation plays a role of facilitator, instead of agenda-setter or dominator in this process. It has clear goals of promoting democracy and gender equality from grassroots China through networking local activists and scholars and strategically choosing project pilot sites and recipients. Yet, the success of the Foundation's projects does not lie in clear-mindedness or resources but its compatible needs with local recipients and its hand-off approach in giving recipients full autonomy. On the other hand, the local recipients have accepted the concepts introduced by Ford, absorbed the concepts into existing local frames and localized the project-implementation into Chinese institutional system. By integrating the resources from international organization and local government to address their own concerns, local recipients are neither surrogates of transnational philanthropy nor spokeswomen of the government, but a coordinator between the two. Besides, the Chinese government's consent to international organizations participating in its own experiment field of socialist democracy is a decisive factor of the Foundation's involvement in Chinese village governance.



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PANEL 8: Immigration and Ethnic Minorities

Chinese Scholars' Study of Transnationalism in American Immigration

Li Shuai

In the United States academia, immigration study first appear in the field of sociology, then turn to the field of history. And with the reinforce of capital and population liquidity, American immigration study together with other study fields gradually turn to transnationalism views. Different from American, Chinese study in American immigration focus on ethnic Chinese and Chinese immigration for a long time. From beginning pay attention to the practical condition and search the reason, then pay attention to more specific study, such as economic life, marriage and cultural conflict, to now pay attention to immigration interactive with motherland. So in the term of important study object, transnationalism away in Chinese scholars' study to research American immigration. In other way, Chinese scholars' study also follows American academia. Such as Oscar Handlin's works *the uprooted*, not only famous in the United States academia, but it also have great impact in Chinese, almost all the Chinese scholars will reference this book when research American immigration, especially in the end of last century. With the rise of transnationalism research in the United States, John Bodnar's works *The Transplanted: A History of Immigrants in Urban America* become Chinese scholars' important reference, they want to learn transnationalism research methods. Now the Chinese scholars' study in American immigration become rich, transnationalism research gradually became one of the most important methods. But not same with American, Chinese transnationalism base on Chinese views, use Chinese values to research American immigration, so that to reflect Chinese scholars specially thought. In this paper, The author will for example with concrete Chinese scholars' works, To discuss Chinese scholars' transnationalism study in American immigrant.



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To Save China, To Claim America

Wang Jiaxin

Throughout the 1930s Japanese aggression in China and America's Great Depression put increasing pressure on Chinese in America, particularly on American born and raised Chinese. Under this circumstance, the relief efforts they contributed to "Anti-Japanese War" in America were not merely response to the summons of Chinese nationalism, but struggle for civil rights belonging to "true Americans". In these activities, they identified themselves and those identifications also had been affected by the discourse of "Anti-Japanese War". This process they constructed and negotiated their identities could be considered as a development of Chinese American identity formation.

Through aiding "Anti-Japanese War", they reconciled themselves to the Chinese part of their ethnic identities. To Chinese who were born, reared and educated in America, the conflicts between generations and different cultural systems exacerbated by American racism always made them feel alienated from the Chinese immigrant generation, however, the flow of people, resources, and ideas between China and American reinforced their ties to the land of their parents. In addition, the resistances of war-torn China brought their patriotism to China, and stimulated their ethnic pride as Chinese descendents in America.

Through aiding "Anti-Japanese War", they claimed a legitimate position and won wider acceptance in American society. They linked the relief activities to the movements against residential, occupational and cultural discrimination from American "mainstream" society, and aroused the sympathies of American society for China's plight as well as their marginal status. Consciously and unconsciously, they always organized such activities as "American" ways, expressed their pursuit in terms of "American" words, which accelerated the process of their incorporation into American society.

Before the Pearl Harbor incident, the political, economic, social activities sponsored by American born and reared Chinese constituted the American part of "Anti-Japanese War", and contributed to their fight for equal status. As they participated in Chinese and American social affairs more deeply, they found they could not identify themselves with wholly American or completely Chinese. They belonged to Chinese American whose identities were invented by



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these American-born Chinese pioneers who also expanded the definition of “American”.

How to see Obama Administrative Immigration Reform and its' Dilemma

Tang Huiyun

American immigration legislation is broken now. On the one hand, legal immigrants can not own enough chance to get job visa, on the other hand, there are too many undocumented immigrants. During the Obama's two terms of office, he devoted to promoting immigration reform, however, it is in stalemate in Congress. Obama has to take executive order to promote immigration reform.

Why it is so difficult to enforce immigration reform? Several reasons can account for it. Firstly, economy depression in U.S plays an the biggest role. Generally speaking, immigrants often become scapegoat when American economy is on the decline. Secondly, polarized politics directly leads to immigration reform's dilemma. Thirdly, it is very controversial issue to resolve undocumented immigrants, especially young undocumented immigrants. Liberal groups argue that young undocumented immigrants should get legalization because they have been Americanized, while conservative groups argue that legalization means encouragement more and more undocumented immigrants. Under the context of the lack of social mobility in the U.S, it is very hard to make an agreement between two parts.

2016 president campaign has come, the hot president candidates have not come up the specific measures about immigration reform. In addition, according to Obama's experience, immigration reform is not easy to enforce, maybe 2016 president candidates will get lessons from it. What's more, it will be not easy to break dilemma if there is no change of the three conditions above. Therefore, immigration reform dilemma will continue in short time.

An Identity Perspective on the Americanization of the Ethnic Minorities in Contemporary U.S.: a Chinese and Hispanic Case

Zhai Shilei



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The motives of immigrating to the United States are different from people to people, and even ethnic group to group, but one thing has also been considered to be the basic reason, the American dream, which means most of the immigrants coming to this land to find and achieve their individual dreams. And to be Americanized usually acts as the initial step. Is this true? Especially for the Chinese Americans, a completely different group of people from the Anglo-Saxon both in skin color and deep culture.

Americanization here means the process of acculturation non-Anglo-Saxon immigrants in the United States to the mainstream culture, defined by the WASP settlers coming to the land at the early stage.

This paper is designed to dig into a comparative study of Chinese Americans and the Hispanic, another major ethnic minority in America, from the perspective of identity to explore the level of their Americanization. Identity here indicates the process of identification in national, cultural, religious, and even political dimensions. Data in this paper mainly from the Pew Research Center, the Census Bureau as well as the Department of Immigration. The result shows the low level of Americanization of the Chinese and the Hispanics, especially in cultural identity and religious identity. The gap of political identity is distinct between the Chinese and Latinos, high level of religious and Democrat affiliation of the Latinos.

Both Chinese Americans and the Hispanic keep certain connection with their mother land or culture for historical and practical reasons. The Chinese Americans confine themselves to Chinese culture in terms of social rites, festival celebration and religion practice; whereas the Hispanic put priority to their religious practice, and then their political affiliation as well as their traditional cultural festivals.

The second and the third and the previous generations show definite national identification as American citizens, but the ratio is lower for the first generation. But they more often call themselves as Chinese Americans or Latinos.

Samuel Huntington once showed his concern of the future of the pure American culture in his works, but history and reality show the overlapped identities and diverse cultures of the American citizens, including the Anglo-Saxon and the so-called ethnic minorities, make the real American culture, an unique diverse society.



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PANEL 9: Law and Society in the US

What Same-Sex Marriage Will Bring?

———**Reflect about the Supreme court 's Ruling on Same-Sex Marriage**

Yu Jie

US supreme court ruled by a 5-4 vote on one Friday in June 2015 that the Constitution guarantees a right to same-sex marriage. 5-4 illuminated the justices conflicting view on history, tradition, biology, constitutional interpretation, the democratic process and the role of the courts in prodding social change. Nevertheless, this is the first time the Supreme court ruled a decision redefining marriage. President Obama presently delivered a speech said “love is love” and noted that This ruling will strength American communities. What and how this rule will influence and change America socially? and theoretically will the rule prove again the theory of the clash of civilization?

The Institutional Legitimacy of a Politicized Supreme Court:

Myth and Reality

Li Siyu

Even if the political polarization of the U.S. Supreme Court has not been rising following a strictly linear path, there is no denying that the Court is highly polarized and politicized today. Public opinion literature argues that it does not matter to the Court's legitimacy. This study argues instead that judicial polarization is still relevant to judicial behavior, for justices do hate to be politicized and divided politically. In other words, the judicial legitimacy as reality being secured, it is important to justices who have interests in perpetuating the “Myth of Legality” as their cloaks of justification. This insight is supported by empirical evidence that the degree of political polarization on the Supreme Court is positively correlated with public support for the



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Court and congressional polarization, both of which contribute to a wholesome environment where judicial polarization is less culpable.

This result of has several important theoretical implications. First, there is a gap between how justices perceive their legitimacy and the actual amount of legitimacy people and elected officials accord the Court with. The two types of legitimacy are studied intensively separately in judicial behavior and public opinion literature. This study makes a modest step toward incorporation. Second, this study empirically tests the relevance of congressional polarization in contributing to judicial polarization. Although it is hinted in some literature, this paper makes it more empirically and theoretically reliable. Third, by establishing a complex relationship between judicial polarization and judicial legitimacy, this study enriches the exiting literature's assumption about judicial activism. Not only is striking down more federal laws on constitutional basis a manifest of judicial activism and confidence in judicial

On the Role of U.S. Supreme Court in the Nationwide Legal Recognition of Same-sex Marriage: A defender of Freedom Or an Usurper of Legislative Power?

Zhang Hao

Based on the development course of same-sex marriage issue in the U. S. , the source and evolution of America's judicial review institution as well as its overall feature in the post-WWII era, the paper is mainly aimed at analyzing the controversy caused by the intervention of the Federal Supreme Court in the nationwide legal recognition of same-sex marriage. After the WWII, especially during the age when liberal Earl Warren served as the chief justice, judgments of almost all the cases involved with civil rights were made in favor of the party whose civil rights were possibly violated. Comparatively cautious as the Burger Court and Rehnquist Court were, the heritage of strict judicial review about civil rights left by the Warren Court influenced their judgments tremendously. The final judgment about same-sex marriage in 2015 was in line with the overall feature of Federal Supreme Court in the post-WWII era. Seemingly, the judicial review violates the principle of democracy since in nominated justices have the power to



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announce the unconstitutionality of laws made by the legislative branch elected by the people. In fact, the judicial review, by providing for civil rights a bottom line that can't be crossed, guarantees the avoidance of "the tyranny of the majority" in a democratic society. What's more, the judicial review about same-sex marriage is not a subjective willing of the majority justices. Instead, it is a reflection of the change in America's public opinion about the issue.

PANEL 10: 2016 US Presidential Campaign and China

More Change Than Continuity: An Early Evaluation of the Remaking of U.S.-China Relations after 2016

Zhang Guoxi

Since its formal establishment in 1979, U.S.-China relations has survived nine U.S. presidential elections and five presidential transitions, and manifested more continuity than change as both nations have invested heavily in what Professor David M. Lampton called "constructive engagement". On the impact of U.S. presidential elections on the future of the bilateral relationship, Chinese scholars in the majority have long subscribed to the belief that America and China will continue to develop a mostly positive relationship of mutual accommodation and cooperation as their shared interests and interdependence continue to grow. The same optimism also permeates among Chinese scholars who sneer at anti-China campaign rhetoric made in the heat of presidential elections because history seems to suggest that once in office, presidents-elect would soon backtrack on their campaign pledges and move toward a more conciliatory and pragmatic position toward China. Following this line of thinking, it seems that for China there is little to fret about the upcoming U.S. presidential election, and U.S.-China relations will continue to make progress no matter who ends up in the White House.

This paper argues otherwise. First, it will assess and challenge the logic of such interpretations by comparing change and continuity in America's China policy across past presidential transitions from Reagan to Obama, with an emphasis on the changing dynamics of policy contexts that both constrain and shape each incoming president's policy choices toward China. Second, it attempts to make a strong case for why America's next president (as well as China's



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foreign policy makers) should anticipate more change than continuity in the policy contexts of U.S.-China relations, in both domestic and global context, after the 2016 presidential election. Third, it argues that in addition to the changing policy contexts in general, the transition of the presidency itself will also make a key difference in affecting U.S. relations with China, not least because different presidents will bring different perceptions, approaches, and policy frames to bear on the bilateral relationship. Therefore, tracking the latest developments in the campaign process, this paper will also briefly discuss how major presidential candidates' foreign policy beliefs might influence their position and policy on China, as well as speculate about the implications of different election results (i.e., intra-party transition v. inter-party transition) for future U.S.-China relations.

Is This Time Different? China and the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

Graham Webster

With President Xi Jinping visiting the United States during the early stages of the primary election process for the U.S. presidential election in November 2016, China has made an early appearance in the campaign. Candidates, especially Republicans seeking their party's nomination, have advocated tougher policies toward China in the South China Sea, on Internet hacking accusations, and on economic and currency policy. Scott Walker, currently governor of Wisconsin, went so far as to say President Barack Obama should cancel Xi's visit, and Florida Senator Marco Rubio, cochairman of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, has made a tough stance on human rights issues a key element of his campaign.

We have seen tough campaign rhetoric from presidential candidates before, but, once elected, presidents have generally adhered to a stable and open policy toward China. This paper asks whether this time might be different. With U.S. public opinion toward China at a relative low point, increased concern about potential military competition, and new questions about the U.S. place in the global system, there is no guarantee that the winner of the 2016 presidential election will maintain the focus on stability and engagement that the Obama administration has carried



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forward. This paper examines early campaign rhetoric and compares candidates' positions with those of previous elections.

The paper investigates two competing hypotheses. The first hypothesis is that the historical pattern of tough rhetoric followed by more moderate governing decisions will stay in place. The second hypothesis is that 2016 is different, and that we cannot assume presidential candidates will abandon tough rhetoric once elected. The paper will identify implications for U.S.–China relations based on both hypotheses. Since predictions about eventual election results and presidential behavior would be pure guesses, the paper instead builds on political science and policy studies literature to construct a framework for analyzing the election in the year leading up to November 2016. To do this, the paper will focus most intensely on the post-Cold War elections, during which global structures and China's domestic situation have been changing quickly.

Predicting U.S. Presidential Elections: Science or Shooting in the Dark?

Li Quan

This paper examines all the major approaches for predicting U.S. presidential election outcomes and seeks to build a synthetic model that combines both theoretical analysis of historical results and contemporary survey data. Similar to the existing models, the method adopted in this paper uses Bayesian updating and Monte Carlo simulation to generate predicted outcomes for 2016. More generally, the objective of the paper is to build a new model on a more robust theoretical basis and improve our understanding of presidential politics. R programming will be used throughout model construction.

PANEL 11: Mutual Trust and Sino-US Relation

Relational Contract and Trust Maintenance between Sino –U.S. Interactions



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Cao Dejun&Dong Xinyuan

With the historical process of global power transition, Sino-U.S. strategic mutual trust has become a hot topic with lots of academic arguments. Between trust and distrust, Sino-U.S. strategic trust makes a dynamic process, and the decline of strategic mutual trust will lead to a heavy burden on bilateral relations. What are the constraints about maintaining and repairing bilateral trust when Sino-U.S. strategic trust breaks down? With reviewing the literatures, this paper puts forward the concept of "Relational Trust", from the dimensions of regulative, normative and relational meaning. Essentially, bilateral trust as a bundle of relations, roots in constantly beneficial reciprocity practice, and so the causal logic of trust maintenance roots in "Relational Contract". The power of relational contract is endogenous, processed, and is not dependent on external forces. Once the two sides are locked in a lasting beneficial relationship, in order to maintain long-term interests, China and the United States always try to maintain the overall situation of bilateral relations rather than pursuing the short-term interests in the face of the crisis, which will leave room for each other to address hard problems. In summary, relational contract is the core rule of trust maintenance, which will internalize as formal institutional agreements and externalize as the implicit psychological contracts. These three kinds of trust contracts can integrate with each other, and undoubtedly make important bases for Sino-U.S. "new type of major power relations".

Can China and US Stay out of Thucydides's Trap? ---What Offensive Realists might have Thought Wrong

Zhang Keqing

The rise of China as a great power has never been a fact without complex responses from the currently unique superpower—the United States. A representatively large group of opinions have come to the thought that the Thucydides Trap for China and U.S. is destined. This essay believes that the empirical observation from China, America, and the Soviet Union indicates that



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new great powers can rise peacefully. Given the changing nature of international structure and the increasing attachment to international cooperation, an offensive realist vision of unavoidable war is worth contesting.

Sino-US Strategic Mutual Trust At the Background of Major Power Relations —An Analysis Focused on Opinion Polls and Official Reports

Chen Yao

The interaction of China's rise and American strategic adjustment has triggered the agitation of the global leader — the U.S. and the anxiety of the emerging power — China, leading to serious cognitive deviation between China and America, as well as elites and the public of both sides, thus produced the phenomenon that exchanges and cooperation of the two countries strengthened but mutual trust index dropped. Both China and the U.S. must improve bilateral cognition, construct a mutual learning adjustable mutual trust pattern or a competitive interdependent mutual trust mode to build strategic mutual trust relations. The establishment of the Sino-US strategic mutual trust plays an important role in construction of a new Sino-US relationship, while the latter can improve Sino-US mutual trust further.

China and the United States :the power of mutual trust

Yu Juan

Sino US relations are considered to be the most important bilateral relations in the world, and it is also the most complex bilateral relationship. Competition, prevention and cooperation, mutual trust and coexistence of different side of the map. In the Asia Pacific, the United States to seek permanent advantage continue to increase military deployment of diplomatic layout. China will strive to safeguard territorial sovereignty to achieve national development. The possibility of Sino US friction is increasing. How to protect the security of the accident is not a drag? How to ensure that China and the United States have at least a basic judgment on each other's major military strategic intent and major national strategic direction. Sino US relations and trust is not



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reduced to a hostile country, when faced with the inevitable differences and competition, the Chinese and the United States and how to build an effective mutual trust relationship to avoid conflict?

This year is the 36 anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, and has been, or is approaching. It is a good time for both sides to look at each other. Yang Jiemian, the United States to borrow the words of experts, with a magnifying glass to see the Sino US relations everywhere are the problem; but if the telescope, the Sino US relations have been moving forward. Sino US relations are in the process of being expected to be variable, but the two sides basically formed a consensus: that is not confrontation, not conflict, in this context, the two countries in order to build strategic mutual trust and every step, are meaningful!

PANEL 12: Major Power Relations and Global Order

US, Chinese, and Russian Perspectives on the Global Order

Paul.J. Bolt

Since the end of the cold war and the unexpected collapse of the bipolar world order, scholars and policymakers have attempted to understand the contours of an emerging order. As early as 1989, Francis Fukuyama predicted the end of history, a world where liberal democracy reigned supreme without serious ideological challengers. US president George H. W. Buh proclaimed a “new world order” in 1991, “where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind—peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law.” However, Fukuyama’s onetime mentor Samuel Huntington foresaw a very different structure, a clash of civilizations where frequent wars would be fought along civilizational fault lines. By the mid-1990s many observers noted a unipolar world structure dominated by the United States, although debate revolved around how long this unipolar structure would last.

Today the unipolar moment has passed, at least in the thinking of most policymakers and scholars. The rise of China, US setbacks in Iraq and Afghanistan, greater Russian activism in Ukraine and elsewhere, the emergence of the BRICS, the power of terrorist organizations such as



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al Qaeda and ISIS, and questions raised by the 2008 financial crisis have all brought new questions about how order will be maintained and what world order will look like. However, a stable world order is necessary. Henry Kissinger states “Our age is insistently, at times almost desperately, in pursuit of a concept of world order.”

This paper will examine the world order preferences of the United States, China, and Russia. As described by the 2015 National Security Strategy, the American vision consists of “a rules-based international order that works best through empowered citizens, responsible states, and effective regional and international organizations.” It self-consciously strives to promote American values abroad, defining democracy, human rights, and the equality of minority groups around the world as fundamental American interests. China and Russia both publicly call for a more multipolar world where the interests of all major powers are taken into account. Both countries insist that major international issues be worked out in the United Nations Security Council. Russia and China advocate stronger state sovereignty, and reject the notion that democracy is necessary for legitimacy. Both China and Russia support international organizations such as the BRICS, SCO, and AIIB that are not created by the West. Russia insists on a sphere of influence in the former Soviet states, while China wants the US to stop intervening in its maritime territorial disputes.

The varying visions of international order held by China, Russia, and the United States matter for international relations, and this paper will analyze the extent to which these visions of world order will likely lead to cooperation or competition in the future.

The Influence of China-US Relation on the Reshaping of Global Order

Wang Jiaxun

The new type to relations between major powers is an important problem for both America and China. China-US relation has gone beyond bilateral relation, and becomes the international relations among countries. This is one of the most significant changes in this world. Both China and America are making efforts to make sure they have enough capital in the game. Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank proposed by China and “One Belt And One Road” strategy



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makes perfect sense to balance of regional development; while numerous policy adjustments in America and their influences reflect the power of America in the international world pattern. The China-US relation is anfractuious daedal reticula sinuous, and a slight move in one part may affect the situation as a whole. In this sense, China-US relation is reshaping the global order. Peace and development is the theme in modern time, and communication and cooperation are the unique, inevitable, sustainable choice. The key is how to cooperate and to what extent in order to realize a win-win result. The reshaping of global order will bring some “friction”, to find the balance of interests is the key point. China and America should keep the sustainable relation in mind based on current situation and facing future development. Then mutual trust, respect and anti-hegemonism are the basic and premise. In addition, as the subjects in international relations, China and America must consider the impact coming from international situation.

The Rising China and Sino-US Relationship

Zhang Li



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A、The origin, connotation and significance of the rise of China

China's rise comes from the internal motivation. Its objective is to solve domestic problems. The driving force is the will of the whole nation. There is no subjective intent on changing the existing international order.

B、The Impact of China's Rise on its International Behavior

The rising of China is driven by the will of the nation, which is not only the toughness, the process is irreversible or slowed down, but also its control, China's international behavior can not deviate from the national will too far.

C、The Rising of China and Relationship Between China and the United States

PANEL 13: National Image and Public Opinion

The Current Situation and Enlightenment of the United States towards China in New Media Public Diplomacy from the View of Public Accounts in WeChat

Geng Zhao

Nowadays, with the development of the Internet, especially the mobile Internet, the appearance of WeChat has a deep influence on the communication among people. The WeChat Public Accounts has changed the experience of getting information for people of all ages at the same time. As a new platform for public diplomacy, many foreign embassies and consulates in China have built their own Public Accounts in WeChat. These Public Accounts have become a new type of media to learn about these countries' culture, society and so on. The paper takes the WeChat Public Accounts of Embassy of The United States in China as an example, collecting information during a period of time and summarizing their characteristics and revelations. As a model of new



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media public diplomacy, WeChat Public Accounts have a silent transforming influence in new media public diplomacy. Its unique advantages make it become a new platform for the dissemination of China's national image. In addition, the new media public diplomacy plays an important role in promoting the development of China's public diplomacy strategy, which is increasingly becoming a useful supplement to China's foreign policy. Therefore, in the mobile Internet era, the research of new media public diplomacy taking WeChat Public Accounts as a representative has a more and more important implication.

The Prospects of a Benign Environment Formulated for Cyberspace of Competition and Cooperation between China and the U.S.

Shi Bowei

Outwardly, cyber security issue has become one of the most controversial focuses influencing bilateral relations between China and the U.S., arousing grave concern or even anxiety among the far-sighted personages in these two influential countries. If perceived at a profound level, it is suggested that, living in a identical cyber dimension but disparate developmental phrases, there exists deep-rooted divergence of cognizance and practice concerning about cyber security between China and America. It must be admitted that these cognitive conflicts or contradictions are inevitably normal phenomena, especially in two ideologically different countries.

“Political cooperation benefits both countries while confrontation can only hurt,” which can not only apply to the four traditional dimensions of bilateral areas (Land area, Ocean, Air and space), but also be suitable to describe the situation of the burgeoning “**fifth dimension**”---Cyberspace. The significant Sino-America relationship, at present, has not gotten rid of completely the Thucydides’s trap of cyberspace just owing to the cognitive absence of acknowledging the extensive common interests in cyber security between two countries.

Common interests in cyberspace, de facto, outweigh the mutual divergence on that area.

China and America has played extremely important roles in Internet development. Among the world top ten Internet companies, three of them located in China; six of them belongs to America. China has the largest Internet market in the globe while America possess its intrinsic



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technological advantage. There exists broad consensus about issues of terrorism, network crime, data interception, child-sexual offensive, etc.

From the level of domestic governance of cyber security, China and America are the two most serious countries subjected to network attacks. Long-lasting experience of being harassed by Internet fraud, Internet interception, Internet terrorism, etc. are the common harms confronting China and America or the cooperative foundation, to some extent, underlying bilateral relations. In future, both sides can exploit respective advantages and deepen collaboration to contain cyber threats.

From the level of international governance of cyber security, the cyberspace, in general, is being in a situation of anarchy with a chaotic order. The “game rules” of global management of cyberspace has fallen into an attractive new target of competition between some powerful countries. As two great cyber countries, the absence of China or America in international governance of cyberspace is unfeasible.

It is not insensible that using “interests community, development community and fate community” to describe the Sino-America Internet relations. The Prospects of a benign environment formulated for cyberspace of competition and cooperation between China and the U.S. is definitely promising.

Changes of American Public Opinion and America's China Policy

Liu Huihua

During the period from 1959 and 1969, American public opinion on the PRC undergone some positive changes. Some elites argued that America should change its China policy. While such changes failed to result in a breakthrough in policy terms, they paved the way for a possible policy change. American public opinion on the rising China is also undergoing some subtle changes and there are some influential scholars arguing a change of China policy. However, in view of the characteristics of American foreign policy making and the deepening interdependence between the United States and China, it is unlikely that such a change will produce policy changes in the foreseeable future. While being optimistic about the future of



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Sino-US relations, we need to pay attention to the possible negative impact of such changes on the health development of Sino-US relations.

How trait comparisons shape public perception of Sino-US relationship and China-policy issues

Pan Ji

This study draws on social comparison theory and spread activation literature to explore how comparisons of personal traits between Chinese and Americans affect US public's perception of Sino-US relationship and how distinct views of Sino-US relationship predict the perceived importance of various China-policy issues. Analyses of secondary survey data show comparisons of positive or negative traits impact public opinion of Sino-US relationship differently. People who see China as a partner or as a competitor regard human rights, Tibet freedom and economic issues as important. Those who view China as an enemy believe arms-selling to Taiwan important. Implications for theory construction and for national image campaigns are discussed.

PANEL 14: Cooperation and Competition in Economy

Political Economy of China-U.S. BIT Negotiation: Whose Decisive Pursuit of Leadership in Institutional Transformation?

Wang Peng

The ongoing China-U.S. Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) negotiation signals the consensus and shared understanding on international investment governance among U.S. and China. Investment



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activities are highly embedded into the societal structure and legal regime in host state and the potential BIT reveals the policy convergence between China and US. The differences of policy demands for both internal and external strategies are highly relevant in portraying the treaty design of and calculating the landing zone for China-U.S. BIT. The overall design and specific institution sculpture of the BIT reveal the priority, weight and check and balance mechanism for the competing interests and pertinent policy concerns. It is of great theoretical and practical significance to approach China-U.S. BIT negotiation from a political economy perspective. The China-U.S. BIT negotiation stands for a unique opportunity to test and possible propose theories concerning generation and design of BITs.

This research is devoted to bridge the theoretical gap and explores the political economy of China-U.S. BIT negotiation. This research first proposes a necessary condition model of IIAs making in light of opportunity cost and transaction cost in international investment governance, and argues that states will not enter an IIA unless (1) the IIA would efficiently better states off, and (2) powerful states come with great distribution of surplus of the IIA. **Part II** explores the compliance cost and benefits of China and US respectively as well as the desirability and feasibility of alternative mechanisms. **Part III** then evaluates the impacts of China-US power relation on the negotiation and design of China-U.S. BIT. Based on above analysis, **Part IV** makes tentative prospects for an achievable China-U.S. BIT.

This article argues that China-U.S. BIT would be mutual beneficial and there is no alternative mechanism with high desirability and high feasibility for both contracting states. Power relation between China and U.S. has shifted from strong-strong relation to strong-weak relation. This research proposes that China-U.S. BIT negotiation would be largely based on US model BIT with tradeoff between BIT objectives based on bilateral economic position and political relation. Both states currently are of compatible preferences concerning investment protection while compromise would be inevitable for both states to reconcile the divergent preferences concerning investment liberalization and socialization. Besides, available control mechanisms for contracting states in individual arbitration and accommodative mechanisms for shifts of underlying power in the long term are discussed in detail to evaluate the possible contribution of an achievable China-U.S. BIT to the institutional transformation of IIAs system.



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The Beginning and End of Space Commercial Launches between US and China from 1980s to 1990s

Zhihui Zhang

Between 1980s and 1990s, China and the United States once had a “honeymoon” period in the commercial launches field. The two countries signed a cooperation agreement in January 1980, which allows China to launch the American-made satellites for Australia. In December 1988, the United States and China signed the memorandum of satellite launch, which marks China's Long March series of rockets got the entry pass of entering the international market entry pass. From 1995 to 1996, two serious launch accidents made Chinese Long March rockets discredited. In order to improve the market competitiveness of Long March rockets, China's space system had gone through big reforms, and eventually occupied a place in the international market. Before 1999, the Chinese Long March rockets totally carried 27 commercial launches, including launching 12 iridium satellites, and the US-China collaboration culminated in the Clinton administration during the Clinton Administration. Unfortunately, the U.S. government soon accused Hughes company and Laura company for helping China to steal advanced technology of satellite relates to national secrets, and Congress held hearings for many times, and later publishes a well-known the Cox Report. After 1999 years, the US totally banned the commercial launches cooperation with China in the field of aerospace, China had to in the lonely path of independent innovation. This paper will cover the story with a lot of first-hand material, further interpret the difficulties of this cooperation in aero-space science and technology between US and China, because of the complex factors including military, political, economic, human rights , and anticipate the possible opportunity in the future.

China's G20 Policy: Continuation and Adjustment

Gu Guoping

As the biggest developing country in the Group of Twenty (G20), China has consistently supported measures to stimulate world economic recovery, called for reform of the international



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financial system and substantial assistance to developing countries, and opposed protectionism in all forms. Given the stagnation of the G20 process in recent years, China has focused on the Development Agenda in the G20 framework and, in particular, promoted the importance of infrastructure in global economic growth, an area that intersects with development, investment, employment, and assistance to developing countries. By combining her own economic advantage with the great demand for infrastructure financing in the developing world, China expects to help developing countries build their own capacity in economic growth and narrow the deficit in global economic governance.

The article comprises three parts: The first part is a review of Chinese proposals and policies in the G20 based on a close reading of Chinese Presidents' addresses at the 9 G20 summits so far. Consistently, China stands as a force for world economic recovery, reform of the international financial system, greater assistance to the developing world and anti-protectionism in trade and investment. The second part looks at China's growing attention to infrastructure in her G20 agenda, culminating in the founding of the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Silk Road Fund, and the BRICS New Development Bank between 2014 and 2015, which will all dedicate much of their resources to infrastructure construction. At the same time, as the G20 gropes for new directions and new areas of consensus, infrastructure is also rising in importance in G20's multiple agendas, evidenced by the inclusion of infrastructure in the 2010 Seoul Development Consensus as well as the passage of Global Infrastructure Initiative and establishment of Global Infrastructure Hub at the 2014 Brisbane summit. The third part argues that the rising importance of infrastructure represent a perfect marriage between China's financing, industrial, and technological capacity and the huge demand in the developing world which has long been plagued by a deficit in infrastructure financing. Infrastructure also represents a new area and a new growth point in world economic governance.

The Introduction of Environmental Justice and its Impact on

Sustainable Development

DongYu



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According to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), environmental justice refers to the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people with different background (race, color, national origin, or income) in respect of the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This study reviews the basic principles of the environmental justice, current and emerging issues, and the application of environmental justice analysis to sustainable development policy and strategy. The research mainly focused on the United States and China.

PANEL 15: Regional Cooperation I: Counter-terrorism

From New Silk Road to Silk Road Initiatives

Why does U.S. seek cooperation with China on Afghanistan?

Chen Xiaochen

Afghanistan witnesses the dynamics of U. S. global strategy. In 2011, Hilary Clinton proposed her New Silk Road Project, with the concept linking energy producers' Central Asia and energy consumers' South Asia through Afghanistan, notably by TAPI and CASA-1000 projects. It was an exclusive project, not including China, Iran and Russia. However, this exclusiveness has been changed at least alleviated since 2013 and U.S. is seeking cooperation with China over Afghanistan even while China and U.S. have tensions in other fields. This paper tries to interpret why the change came about and what factors have driven U.S. policy for seeking cooperation.

I would argue that multiple reasons such as U.S. global rebalancing, the needs for stabilizing Afghanistan and the region for its own interests, the lack of capacity in Afghan government and regional countries, and China's growing capacity have made it happen.

However, the interaction between China and U.S. will foster or hint the trend and the needs for both sides. Thus, as policy indications, I would suggest that China and U.S. share security and economic responsibility respectively as the way for cooperation. In addition, China's Silk Road



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Economic Belt Initiative can power U.S. New Silk Road Project if the latter adapts a more inclusive approach.

Social Movement Theory and Its Impact on Radicalization in Pakistan

Musarat Amin&Asif Amin

Radicalization has various phases and each society in the world is radicalized to some an extent but the real problem begins when this sympathy for Radicalization turns violent. Pakistan in this regard has been quite a different from other Radicalized societies where plenty of domestic and trans-national terrorist and extremist groups found safe havens. According to South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP) in Pakistan twelve domestic and thirty-two trans-national terrorist and four extremist groups have been operating. Pew survey (2013) revealed that Pakistan was the second largest country after Lebanon where Sunni-Shia tensions are huge problems and in South Asia Pakistan stands first among the countries where tensions between more devout and less devout Muslims are causing violence in society. Social Movement Theory (SMT) and its approaches of Strain Theory, Resource Mobilization Theory and Framing Theory illustrate the real causes and consequences of Radicalization in Pakistan. Secondly, this paper applies Transcend method by Johan Galtung to counter-radicalization in Pakistan as a source of conflict transformation by peaceful means. This paper would also propose recommendation to de-radicalize educated class in Pakistan.

Does Anti-Americanism mean Pro-Chinese-ism in Pakistan?

Rizwan Naseer&Asif Amin

Pakistan came into being in 1947 and established diplomatic relations with Peoples Republic of China (PRC) in 1950 and ended relations with Republic of China (Taiwan).Whereas Pakistan



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established diplomatic relations with United States in Oct,1947. Pakistan also joined US sponsored security pacts in Asia(SEATO,CENTO) to contain communism and remained a long-term ally in cold war and post 9/11. Over the years, Pakistan's relationship with China grew stronger and stronger and reached to the new heights. On the other hand, United States has been Pakistan's main trade partner, arms supplier and a destination for Pakistanis to study and cherish their career in the land of opportunities. But despite these factors, United States policies do not enjoy legitimacy in the eyes of Pakistani people. Anti-Americanism(radical and liberal) is on the rise among Pakistanis. Well, there are certain reasons for loving China and hating America among Pakistani people. Interference in the internal and external affairs of Pakistan is said to be the main reason. Secondly, Anti-Islam policies and actions give birth to radical anti-Americanism in Pakistan. Whereas, China does not interfere in the internal and external affair of Pakistan. There are no anti-Islam policies that China is promoting or favoring. China is loved in Pakistan because people generally believe that China wants to enable Pakistan to become an independent state. China does not provide loans but offers training and technology. Usually, Pakistani populace desires that China should rise to the level of Superpower and assume the leadership of the World. Though, this is quite a far, but Anti-Americanism in Pakistan is boosting pro-Chinese-ism because of the above mentioned factors. This paper is based on the study of capital city Islamabad. Department of International Relations would be the sample of the study. Students and teachers from the various departments of International relations would be asked to give their opinion about the Anti-Americanism and Pro-Chinese-ism and their respective policies. This paper would also highlight the important factors that how even the educated class(students, teachers) view United States and China and what are the main reasons and criteria for loving and hating these nations. What sort of policies US should adopt to mend its image and what policies China should avoid in future to maintain graph of popularity.

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**Competition and cooperation: Diaoyu Islands Dispute Against the Rebalancing Strategy
and the New Model Major-Country Relations of Sino-US**

Hai Zelong

Diaoyu Islands dispute and its crisis control is the important note in the construction of new model major-countries relations of Sino-US. Since September 2012, for the Diaoyu Islands sovereignty dispute, the Sino-Japanese relations had gone in a slump, and the friction of two sides intensified in the Diaoyu Islands and the East China Sea. As the same time, for the Asia-Pacific rebalancing strategy, the United States need some regional disputes which is a good excuse for strengthening its military presence in the Asia-Pacific region; however, for the purposes of national interest and regional security, US did not want to face up the outbreak of large-scale regional military conflict even the war. Based on national interests, in the Diaoyu Islands dispute and the Asia-Pacific rebalancing strategy which would influence the future of Asia-Pacific regional order and global order, China and US have own strategic intention, which has not only competition, but also cooperation. As an important node of the Sino-US new model major-countries relations construction, the Diaoyu Islands dispute need China and the US to cooperate to crisis management and control, especially while the 70th anniversary of World War II victory.

**Risk Management: The Potential Scenarios of the Korean Peninsula Unification and China
—US interactions**

Qiu Meirong

The prosperity of Korean Peninsula's unification is a hotly discussed and debated topic in the international academic circle, and so is China's interaction with the U.Sa. This paper focuses on the potential scenarios of a Korean Peninsula Unification and China's possible interactions with the US . Specifically, the paper researches the possible contexts under which the Korean Peninsula could unify, and China's possible policies, variations, alternatives, and military choice



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in response to the unification scenarios, and its interaction with the US. Considering the complicated relationship between South and North Korea, the subtle challenges occurring between China and the DPRK, and America's pivot strategy in the Asia-Pacific region, it is therefore meaningful to explore the potential patterns of the unification and the possible interactions between China and the US. The more prepared for the worse, the better China can protect its national interests meanwhile maintain the regional peace and security.

China-US cooperation in the arctic governance

Liang Tao

With the development of economic integration, countries around the world are more closely related and tied with each other, but at the same time, various problems appearing worldwide can't be solved only depending on one country. In this case, global governance is rising.

On the one hand, with the rapid economic development and growing national strength of China, China is increasingly seeking to play a more important role in the international arena and to participate in a wider range of global governance. On the other hand, as global warming is aggravating, the arctic channel value, fishery resources and mineral resources get more countries and regions' attention. Based on this, the governance of arctic naturally cannot leave the participation of China, which is the world's second largest economy.

Most of fierce competitions in arctic occur in eight circumpolar countries, or rather five circumpolar countries, which have maintained a consistent objected attitude to other countries intervention in the arctic affairs. This is also the biggest obstacle to other countries intervening to the arctic affairs, including China. The arctic will obviously experience a period turmoil and strife. However, the five countries in the arctic in a heated battle, the five countries try to solve the arctic problems limited within the scope of the five countries, in order to prevent other countries getting their hands and unsupported the internationalization of arctic issues, But five countries



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instead filled with contradictions.

Canada and United States in the arctic are full of contradictions, mainly reflected in the northwest passage. Canada argues that the northwest passage belongs to its exclusive economic zone, while the United States think the northwest passage as an international waterway and Canada has no right to request relevant ships to register for the record. Because of geographical reasons, the United States at a disadvantage in competition with Russia and Canada and the United States have to cooperate with other countries. The United States is the object can be strive for China in the arctic issues.

Overview , the two countries have the foundation for cooperation and common interests in the Arctic.

China, the Ambitious Dragon or Friendly Panda?

--Opposing Views by the American Academia about China's Presence in the Arctic

Zhang Yuan

Record low extents of Arctic sea ice over the past decade have focused world attention on the Arctic region. The diminishment of Arctic sea ice could lead in coming years to increased commercial shipping on two trans-Arctic sea routes—the Northern Sea Route and the Northwest Passage, and allow more exploration for oil, gas, and minerals, which are found rich in reserve in the arctic region. Arctic countries as well as other stakeholders have shown great interest in these economic potentials and also expressed concern about the likely environmental consequences of increased human activity. The previous backwater cold region has now turned into an international hot spot.

China is a permanent observer member of the Arctic Council and has shown interest in the arctic. So far, China's activities in the arctic are mainly scientific and commercial in nature. But some people have expressed concern over a "China threat in the arctic". Among American scholars,



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there are two opposing types of views: one is that China's interest in the Arctic is reasonable, which focuses on scientific exploration and economic cooperation; the other is that China's intention in the arctic is ambitious, which may threaten American and other arctic countries' interests.

This difference in academic thinking may find its root in two schools of political theories: realism and idealism. The realists think of international relations in terms of zero-and-sum games. One party's gain is the other's loss. So according to them, China's gain in the arctic will lead to the arctic country's loss of interest. Competition is the dominant theme in arctic politics. The idealists think a win-win relationship could be established through cooperation. China could contribute to the development of the arctic region with its scientific expertise and economic investment. It is necessary to involve outsiders like China in arctic affairs.



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Map of Peking University

- West Side Gate of PKU(For motor vehicle only) ★
- Southwest Gate(For pedestrian only) ◆
- East Gate of PKU(Subway Station) ●
- Qilun Hall & School of International Studies ♥
- Zhongguanyuan Global Village(Zhongguanxinyuan) ★

General Information

1. About Panel presentation: If you have a PPT for your presentation, please make sure you send it to us before Nov. 13. Each presenter and discussant should limit their speech in 10 minutes so that enough time would be left for Q&A.
2. About dress code: Business/Business Casual.
3. About transportation to Peking University: If you arrive in Beijing by Plane, you can choose among Airport Bus (Zhongguancun Direction), taxi and metro(First, Line 4, East Gate of Peking University Station 北京大学东门站) to East Gate of Peking University Station 北京大学东门. If you take train, you can come by metro. You can also find a campus map in this Email attachments.
4. About Entry to PKU campus: You have to take your ID card or your passport with you to enter PKU for the first time. They may request you to register your ID No. when entering. Once you're registered with us, there will be no such trouble as your badge will permit you to enter easily. Please take your badge with you all the time.
5. About Weather Forecast: Thursday (Nov. 12) would be a cloudy day, with temperature from 5℃ to 9℃; Friday (Nov. 13)'s weather would change from lightly rainy in the daytime to cloudy in the evening, with temperature from 4℃ to 10℃; Saturday (Nov. 14) would be cloudy, with temperature from 5~12℃; and on Sunday (Nov. 15), it would be cloudy in the daytime while rainy in the evening, with temperature from 5~13℃. Please take adequate clothes to keep warm.
6. About Papers: We've been uploading the papers submitted to a cloud disk. Please see <http://www.cuppe.pku.edu.cn/pages/document.aspx?id=246cf662-86be-4692-bce4-a07a161e2801> (password: xkn9). Please keep this information and DO NOT forward it around to anyone else not registered.