



The 6th American Studies Network Annual Conference

美国研究联络会第六次年会

THE OBAMA PHENOMENON:

REASSESSING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF AMERICA

奥巴马现象：重读美国的契机

Conference Guide

会议指南

Co-sponsored by / 主办机构

US-China Education Trust / 美中教育基金会

Beijing Foreign Studies University / 北京外国语大学

Hosted by / 承办机构

School of English and International Studies, BFSU

北京外国语大学英语学院 / 美国研究中心

September 19-20, 2009

Beijing, China

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General Information/ 会务信息

1. Name tags

For identification purposes, name tags are expected to be worn at all times during the conference. The tags are color-coded as follows: IASA Participants—Blue; ASN Participants—Orange, and all Staff—Green.

2. Meals

There will be meal coupons in your conference bag. Please take them with you for meals.

3. Shuttle Bus

There will be shuttle buses running between Beijing Foreign Studies University and the FLTRP International Convention Center during the congress. Please refer to the “Shuttle Bus Schedule” on the last page of this Guide.

4. Bus Service on the Evening of September 19th

On the evening of September 19th, a one-way bus ride will be arranged to take conference participants who are interested in sightseeing or Beijing bars to Shichahai (the most popular bar area in Beijing), Tiananmen, and Qianmen in downtown Beijing. The bus will be waiting at the gate of the FLTRP International Convention Center and leave at 19:30. As you will have to take a taxi to come back to the conference venue, please don't forget to take the “Road Map to the FLTRP International Convention Center.”

General Information/ 会务信息

5. Charges

The 50% discount we've managed to get for all conference participants only applies to the hotel rate. Participants are responsible for additional charges, such as mini-bar, laundry, recreation, and phone charges.

6. Weather

In terms of weather, September is commonly regarded as the most comfortable month in Beijing. The average temperature (based on statistics of Beijing Meteorological Administration) is about 19°C. The day and night temperature difference is rather big in Beijing, varying from less than 10°C at night to 25°C at noon. It is generally dry and sunny with breeze. Extreme weather conditions are rare in September.

Clothes recommended: T-shirt, shirt, thin jacket and thin woolen.

7. Optional Tours on Sunday Afternoon

Route 1: Tour to the Great Wall, the Bird's Nest, and the Water Cube

Bus tour from FLTRP International Convention Center to the Great Wall, English tour guide, entrance ticket to the Great Wall, bus tour to the Bird's Nest and the Water Cube (outdoor), dinner at a local restaurant and bus tour back to BFSU.

Route 2: Tour to the Forbidden City, the Bird's Nest, and the Water Cube

Bus tour from FLTRP International Convention Center to the Forbidden City, English tour guide, entrance ticket to the Forbidden City, bus tour to the Bird's Nest and the Water Cube (outdoor), dinner at a local restaurant and bus tour back to BFSU.



IASA Congress/ASN Conference Tandem Schedule

IASA 大会和 ASN 年会简明日程表

<p>Friday – IASA Congress Schedule</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p>8:00 – 8:45 1st keynote speech</p> <p>8:50-10:05 Parallel Sessions (C1-C6)</p> <p>10:05-10:35 Coffee break</p> <p>10:35-12:15 Parallel Session (D1-D6)</p> <p>12:20-14:00 Lunch break</p> <p>14:00-15:15 Parallel Sessions (E1-E8)</p> <p>15:15-15:45 Coffee Break</p> <p>15:45-17:30 Parallel Sessions (F1-F8)</p> <p>18:00-19:30 Dinner</p> <p>19:30-21:30 Optional Sightseeing/ Social Event</p> <p>Sunday</p> <p>8:00-9:15 Parallel Sessions (G1-G7)</p> <p>9:15-10:30 Parallel Sessions (H1-H6)</p> <p>10:30-11:00 Tea/Coffee Break</p> <p>11:00-12:30 2nd keynote, closing ceremony & membership meeting</p> <p>12:30-13:40 Lunch</p> <p>14:00-20:00 Tours [Optional]</p>	<p>Friday – ASN members attend IASA Congress</p> <p>Saturday – ASN Conference Begins</p> <p>8:00-8:30 Registration</p> <p>8:30-9:00 Opening Ceremony</p> <p>9:00-9:45 Keynote Address</p> <p>9:45-10:15 Coffee Break/Photo Op</p> <p>10:15-11:30 Keynote Panel</p> <p>11:30-12:00 Q&A</p> <p>12:10-14:00 Lunch break</p> <p>14:00-15:30 ASN Parallel Sessions I</p> <p>15:30-16:00 Coffee break</p> <p>16:00-17:30 ASN Parallel Sessions II</p> <p>18:00-20:00 ASN Banquet</p> <p>Sunday</p> <p>8:00-9:30 ASN Parallel Sessions III</p> <p>9:30-9:45 Coffee break</p> <p>9:45-11:00 ASN Closing Plenary</p> <p>11:00-12:00 IASA 2nd Keynote Speech</p> <p>12:00-1:00 Lunch</p> <p>13:15-15:00 ASN Business Meeting</p>
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Agenda/会议日程表

Friday, September 18

16:00 **Conference Registration Open**

Saturday, September 19

08:00 **Conference Registration Continues**

08:30 **Opening Ceremony:** [Multifunction Hall #1]

Chair: Professor Jin Li, BFSU Vice President

Remarks and Introduction of US Ambassador Jon Huntsman

by Ambassador **Julia Chang Bloch**, President, US-China Education Trust

Remarks by **Jon Huntsman**, US Ambassador to China

Remarks by **Hao Ping**, Vice Minister of Education and BFSU President

9:00 **Keynote Address** [Multifunction Hall #1]

Eddie S. Glaude, Professor of Religion and Director, Center of African
American Studies, Princeton University

"Theorizing Race in the Age of Obama"

Introduction by **Julia Chang Bloch**, President, US-China Education Trust

09:45 **Break and Photo Op**

10:15 **Keynote Panel:** *Obama and the World: Redefining American Soft Power*
[Multifunction Hall #1]

Moderator: Richard Buangan, US Embassy in Beijing

Bernard Gwertzman, Consulting Editor, Council on Foreign Relations,
former Foreign Editor and Editor-in-Chief, New York Times on the Web

Sun Zhe, Professor and Director, US-China Relations Center, Tsinghua
University

Zi Zhongyun, former Director, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Institute of American Studies

11:30 **Q&A**

11:55 **Conclusion and Thanks:** Julia Chang Bloch

12:00 Morning Session Concludes, Attendees Adjourn for Lunch

14:00-15:30 **ASN Parallel Session I**

Panel 1. Social Context of the Obama Phenomenon: the African American Struggle for Equality

Panel 2. The Literary/Cultural Context of the Obama Phenomenon

Graduate Student Session [Room 5305]

A. *On the Road: A Chinese Student's Bus Ride Across America*

Photo exhibition by USCET-TFAS Fellow Cui Xinyu, Peking University

B. *Doing American Studies/ Understanding the US*

Discussions chaired by Li Wencong, Beijing Foreign Studies University

15:30-16:00 **Tea/Coffee Break**

16:00-17:30 **ASN Parallel Session II**

Panel 3. The Obama Victory: Social, Cultural, and Political Factors

Panel 4. The Rise of Obama: Historical and Contemporary Backdrops

Panel 5. A More Inclusive America in the age of Obama

18:00-20:00 ASN Welcome Banquet

Sunday, September 20

8:00-9:30 **ASN Parallel Session III**

Panel 6. Looking Ahead (I): Obama and Socio-cultural Change

Panel 7. Looking Ahead (II): Obama's Foreign Policy and Strategy

9:30-9:45 **Tea/Coffee Break**

9:45-10:50 **Closing Plenary** [Multifunction Hall #2]

American Studies in China: Moving Forward: Review of American Studies in China: A 30-Year Retrospective, study prepared by CASS

Chaired by Ni Shixiong, Professor, Fudan University

Prelude to USCET *Chinese Views of America: 30 Years of American Studies in China* Roundtable - Washington, DC, November 9-10, 2009

Discussants:

Mei Renyi, Professor, Beijing Foreign Studies University

Priscilla Roberts, Professor, University of Hong Kong

Sun Zhe, Professor, Tsinghua University

10:50 **Closing Remarks:**

Julia Chang Bloch, President, US-China Education Trust

Sun Youzhong, Dean, School of English and International Studies, BFSU

11:00 **Conference Concludes**, Attendees adjourn for lunch

13:15-15:00 **ASN Business Meeting** [Room: 5202]

ASN Parallel Sessions

Saturday, September 19

14:00-15:30 ASN Parallel Sessions I

Panel 1. Social Context of the Obama Phenomenon: the African-American Struggle for Equality [Room: 5303]

Chair: Professor Eddie S. Glaude, Princeton University

Wang Enming, College of the English Language and Literature, Shanghai International Studies University

Integration or Separation?: A Historical Reflection upon African Americans' Political Struggle in the Wake of Obama's Presidential Election

Wang Bo, Center for the English Language and Culture, Nanjing International Studies University

Reassessing Black-White Relations in Obama's Era

Lu Nina, School of Politics & Law and Public Administration, Hubei University
Barack Obama and the Civil Rights Movement

Panel 2. The Literary/Intellectual Context of the Obama Phenomenon [Room: 5304]

Chair: Professor Ji Min, Sichuan Normal University

Liu Jianfeng, School of Foreign Languages, Southern Yangtze University
Ideal America in Whitman's Leaves of Grass: From Abraham Lincoln to Barack Obama

Ye Ying, College of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Sichuan University
W.E.B. Dubois's Notions and Theories on Education

Amy Nestor, School of Foreign Service—Qatar, Georgetown University
Whitman, Du Bois, and the Traumatic Repetitions of Civil War History

Fang Hong, School of Foreign Languages, Nanjing University
Integrating American Mind: Henry Louis Gates' Institutionalizing and Advocating of Afro-American Culture Paves Way for Obama's Presidency

Graduate Student Session [Room 5305]

- A. *On the Road: A Chinese Student's Ride by Greyhound Bus Across America*
Photo exhibition by USCET-TFAS Fellow Cui Xinyu, Peking University
- B. *Doing American Studies/ Understanding the US*
Discussions chaired by Li Wencong, Beijing Foreign Studies University

16:00-17:30 ASN Parallel Sessions II

Panel 3. The Obama Victory: Social, Cultural and Political Factors [Room: 5303]

Chair: Professor Ni Shixiong, Fudan University

Shen Wenhui, College of Foreign Languages, Hunan Institute of Engineering
Values, Reality, Strength and Techniques: A multidimensional Reading of the Obama Phenomenon

Shen Sanshan, Faculty of English Language and Culture, Guangdong
University of Foreign Studies
What is Obama's Trump Card to the White House?

King-Kok Cheung, English Department, University of California, Los Angeles
Dreams from My Father(s): The Making of a Transnational President

Panel 4. The Rise of Obama: Historical and Contemporary Backdrops [Room: 5304]

Chair: Professor Liang Maoxin, Northeastern Normal University

Gabriele Pizarz-Ramirez, American Studies Department, University of
Groningen
Transnational Rhetoric in Early Black and White U.S. Anti-Slavery Discourses

Bao Zhongming, Foreign Languages School, Beijing Institute of Technology
Reflections on the Contemporary Relevance of Faulkner's Exploration of the Blacks: with a Particular Focus on the Chinese State Council's 2008 Report on American Human Rights

Gao Jixian, School of Foreign Languages of Qujing Normal University
Black People's Voices and Their Political Rise

Panel 5. A More Inclusive America in the Age of Obama [Room: 5305]

Chair: Professor Wang Enming, Shanghai International Studies University

Staci Ford, Department of History, Hong Kong University
First Wives and Political Lives: The Michelle Obama Phenomenon

Liu Xiaohong, School of Foreign Languages, Yunnan University
Towards A Transnational America

Lü Qingguang, School of Politics and Law, Southern Yangtze University
Conflict and Integration in American Culture: Social Changes from Kennedy to Obama

ASN Parallel Sessions
Sunday, September 20

8:00-9:30 ASN Parallel Sessions III

Panel 6. Looking Ahead (I): Obama and Social-cultural Change [Room: 5303]

Chair: Dr. Staci Ford, The University of Hong Kong

Yang Ye, School of Politics and International Relations, Tongji University
The Left Turn in American Social Thinking: Catalyst of the Obama Phenomenon

Jiang Ningkang, School of Foreign Languages, Nanjing University
The Cultural Paradox of American Global Influence: Challenges to the Obama Administration

Zhang Quanyi, School of Culture and Communication, Zhejiang Wanli University
Obama's Notion of "Change" and Its Foreign Policy Implications: A Political Psychological Analysis

Panel 7. Looking Ahead (II): Obama's Foreign Policy and Strategy [Room: 5304]

Chair: Mr. Bernard M. Gwertzman, Council on Foreign Relations

Chen Haihong, School of History and Social Development, Shandong Normal University
Post-Cold War US Military Strategy and Military Thinking

Zhou Shixin, Institute for Foreign Policy Studies, Shanghai Institute for International Studies
Strategic Adjustment in U.S.-ASEAN Relations in the Obama Administration

Cao Lingjuan, College of Foreign Languages, Hainan University
Obama's New Energy Policy and Its Impact on China



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Abstracts/ 论文摘要

Name	Title/ Abstract/ Keywords
<p>Bao Zhongming Foreign Languages School Beijing Institute of Technology</p> <p>鲍忠明 北京理工大学外语学院英 语系</p> <p>Email: xbybzm@ hotmail.com</p>	<p>Reflections on the Contemporary Relevance of Faulkner's Exploration of the Blacks with Particular Focus on the Chinese State Council's 2008 American Human Right Report</p> <p>A good many affairs mark the eventfulness of the year 2008. Wenchuan Earthquake, Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, the accession of a Black to the U.S. Presidency, the global financial recession, and the list goes on. The thesis focuses on the current situation of the Blacks in U.S. as revealed in the 2008 Human Rights Report by the Chinese State Council to highlight the prophetic nature of William Faulkner, the Nobel Prize winning American novelist's exploration of the Blacks throughout his career. Namely, the dependency upon the Black leadership to salvate the multi-ethnic nation; the miserable living states of the Blacks; racial segregation against the Blacks in the sphere of education and religion; racial discrimination against the Blacks with regard to civil rights; racial persecution against the Blacks in legal cases and so on. The paper comes up with the conclusion that Faulkner is accurate in his prophecy that the savior of the nation, the Blacks shall lead and suffer.</p> <p>Key words: Race the Blacks human rights leadership segregation</p>

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Obama's New Energy Policy and Its Impact on China

President Obama put forward new concept ideas of energy and environment immediately after he was in office as president. Some scholars in China think that this action will cause great and far-reaching influence on future development of world energy resources, bring about the fourth industrial revolution--"a green industrial revolution". It will also have revolutionary influence on the development of future global energy resource and the mode of its economy.

Obama's new energy policy has brought forth a storm in China's stock market which is beyond the expectations of the Chinese people on stock price. Economic globalization has closely linked the people all over the world. As China is a big country at a high speed of its economic development, one of the fundamental challenges in the first half of 21th century is the shortage of energy resources. Therefore Obama's policy of new energy resources is a historical opportunity which gives a great impetus to the sustainability in China's further development. With Obama's new energy plan, a technological revolution of new energy resource is coming in advance. It is a global trend. China's economy should actively adjust its structure to follow this trend.

It is the common interest for both China and United States to push forward the energy reform and face energy security. In front of the challenges of world energy crisis, China and United States are not only beneficial in their interest but also the constructive cooperators.

Key words: Obama's energy policy implications for China

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Post-Cold War US Military Strategy and Military Thinking

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The post-Cold War Era – from the early 1990s to today – has witnessed the evolution of the American military strategies and ideologies. The four Presidents in this era raised different strategies and doctrines: towards the end of the Cold War, George H. W. Bush adopted the “Beyond Containment” strategy and adjusted U.S.’s policies towards the former Soviet Union. Then, the Clinton administration raised the strategy of Engagement and Enlargement in foreign relations in order to better prepare U.S. to the new global trends. Following that, George W. Bush once again changed the American military strategy in the new century which stressed the pre-emptive use of military might. Today, faced with various new domestic and global challenges, the new Obama administration began to shift its military strategy. This study analyzes and compares the military strategies of the four presidents, studying their respective features, achievements, limitations, and their influence on Sino-U.S. relations.

冷战后时代美国的军事战略和军事思想

本文综合比较了冷战后时代（从1990年代到今天）美国的军事战略和军事思想的变化，主要包括：（1）老布什提出了“超越遏制战略”；（2）克林顿的“参与和扩展”战略；（3）乔治·W·布什的“新世纪军事战略”；（4）奥巴马的新战略。文章分析比较了这四位总统的战略，指出其特点、性质、成就、局限性、存在的问题、发展的趋势以及对中美关系所产生的巨大影响。

Key Words: Post-Cold War era American military strategy

主题词: 后冷战时代、美国军事战略

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Dreams from My Father(s): The Making of a Transnational President

Obama's multiracial, multicultural and multilingual upbringing, as described in his first autobiography, has shaped his complementary worldview, one that is instrumental to his electoral victory. While his biracial parentage has been the subject of much scholarly and political commentary, in this paper I want to call attention to his Asian heritage--to the influence of his

<p>ucla.edu</p>	<p>Indonesian stepfather. I believe Obama's formative years in Indonesia contributed significantly to his ability to bridge racial, religious, class, and gender differences. This Obama hallmark will continue to serve him well as he navigates an increasingly globalized and divisive world.</p>
<p>Fang Hong School of Foreign Languages Nanjing University</p> <p>方红 南京大学外语学院</p> <p>Email: fanghong@nju.edu.cn</p>	<p>Integrating American Mind: Henry Louis Gates' Institutionalizing and Advocating of Afro-American Culture Paves Way for Obama's Presidency</p> <p>Having the first African-American president in the American history is not only the victory of Democratic party, the victory of Barak Obama's but also the victory of scholars in Afro-American Studies. It confirms their social, cultural and intellectual contribution in validating Afro-American culture and experience. Among them, Henry Louis Gates, Harvard Professor, a cultural critics, the host and co-producer of well-known documentaries, is the most eminent and influential. This paper explores Gates' contribution to Afro-American culture in three aspects. Firstly, his signifying theory, explicated in <i>The Signifying Monkey</i>, forms the corner stone of black cultural aesthetic against which black literature is evaluated. Secondly, Gates, cooperating with Nellie McKay, compiled the <i>Norton Anthology of African American Literature</i>. This anthology which offers "a course in a book" promotes the teaching of African-American history, literature and culture in American universities, which helps to integrate the American intellectuals. Thirdly, by being the host and co-producer of <i>African American Lives</i> and <i>Looking for Lincoln</i>, Gates, with facts, stories and statistics, makes clear that American society, though not a segregated society by law after the emancipation of slaves and the civil rights movement, still needs to integrate more underclass Afro-Americans into mainstream American society. His calling for integrating American society at a deeper and broader level is made known through media influence to people of different color, different class and different age groups. Gates' significant work on institutionalizing Afro-American culture and integrating</p>

American mind and society paves way to Obama's presidency socially, cultural and intellectually.

Key Words: Henry Louis Gates Afro-American culture Obama

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First Wives and Political Lives: The Michelle Obama Phenomenon

Any discussion of the Obama phenomenon is incomplete without a consideration of the life, opinions, and public reactions to First Lady Michelle Obama. The President's wife and daughters have been drawn into the relentless media vortex where choices about what to wear and which dog to buy capture headlines along with the global financial crisis. This paper will discuss the historical significance of Michelle Obama's life story as it speaks to both the successes as well as the unfinished business of feminism in the United States. The paper will also explore the multiple meanings of the Michelle Obama phenomenon by interrogating how reactions to her reflect larger attitudes about "American women" at home and abroad, particularly women of color in the United States. Despite the popularity of the theme of change during her husband's campaign, and manifold discussions of the ways in which Michelle Obama is re-making the role of First Lady, change comes more slowly for women than for men in U.S. politics. Michelle Obama has had to confront significant public criticism of her views about the Bush administration, America's families, and the legacy of inequality in the U.S. She has, with a team of advisors, worked to "make herself over" in order to present a less threatening, more nurturing model of female power to the American people. While she asserts that she is in full control of her story and her life path, and she continues to speak her mind (albeit in softer tones), it is clear that her significance as a symbol and an icon is, to a large extent, beyond her control. Additionally, it remains to be seen if the makeover has been an unqualified success. Several journalists have noted the deliberate "Momification of Michelle" as a cautionary tale to assertive women. A recent Economist article excoriated

the inordinate amount of attention being paid to Michelle Obama's fashion sense, calling for a more serious discussion of the issues Obama herself promotes as opposed to her choice of cardigans. What is clear is that Michelle Obama bears an extraordinary burden of representation. She is, like First Ladies such as Eleanor Roosevelt and Hillary Clinton, a woman who is keen to make the most of the opportunities that come with her position as a political wife. Yet, as the first African American First Lady, she literally embodies the complicated historical legacy of racial and gender politics in the U.S. and beyond. There is much to be learned about U.S. culture, past and present, in considering, as Time magazine put it recently, "The Meaning of Michelle."

Key Words: Gender Transnational Feminism Women's History Transnational American Studies

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Black People's Voices and Their Political Rise

Judging from Barack Obama's political rise, to some degree, the blacks have established the black identity: racial identity, cultural identity, religious identity and political identity in the historical context. Their civil rights have been strenuously obtained, and their status been gradually uplifted. Many blacks are now mayors of major cities and members of Congress. White people's attitude towards blacks is also improving. In this sense, their persistent struggle mingled with blood and life in the past years is worthwhile and admirable. This paper explores the causes of the blacks' political rise: good political base, absorption of other cultures and blacks' voices struggling for their rights.

Key words: political base cultural base blacks' voices

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The Cultural Paradox of American Global Influence

The paper intends to discuss the issue concerning the

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cultural paradox of American global influence as the global financial crisis waged a serious impact on the American ideal. For many people, especially for immigrants, the American ideal has implied the chances for them to realize the American dream. Due to the crisis, however, the loss of jobs and houses has made these people aware the uncertainty and fragility of the American dream. In the past, American cultural influence considerably relied on the shaping of the American dream, which could stimulate people's imagination that would in turn enhance the American global influence. The current financial and economic crises have made a negative impact on the American global influence, which has become a serious challenge that President Obama's government has to face in making foreign policies in the future.

美国全球影响力的文化悖论

论文探讨本次全球经济危机给美国全球影响力带来的文化危机,特别是在美国理想受到世界金融危机冲击而出现的某种文化悖论:一方面,以美国梦为核心的美国理想遭遇经济危机的冲击,一些美国家庭在经济危机中失去了住房和工作,这使人们对美国梦的不确定性和脆弱性有了真正的认识;另一方面,美国文化影响力在于它塑造的“美国梦”具有引领人们想象的作用,正是这种想象作用增强了美国的全球影响力。于是,全球金融危机及经济危机带来的负面效应造成美国全球影响力的减弱,而如何应付这种挑战将是奥巴马政府在今后外交政策制定上需要面对的重要问题。

Key Words: the global financial crisis the United States cultural paradox

关键词: 全球经济危机 美国 文化危机

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"Democracy, Freedom and Equality," An Ideal America in Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*: An Additional Talk from President Lincoln to Obama

Whitman was influenced by democratic ideology from childhood. He loved the common people, spent much time among them and made friends with them. In his *Leaves of Grass*, he not only sang of democracy, freedom and equality, but also expressed his great love

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and respect to President Lincoln, the advocate of democracy, freedom and equality, and the abolisher of Negro slavery system. Today, Obama, an African-American has become a president of the United States. In a sense, it is a powerful witness to an ideal America in Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*: democracy, freedom and equality; and it is a powerful evidence to what Whitman celebrated and what Lincoln advocated.

“民主、自由、平等”，惠特曼《草叶集》中的理想美国——也谈林肯总统到奥巴马

惠特曼童年时起就受到民主思想的影响，他热爱普通劳动群众，大部分时间跟他们在一起，与他们交朋友。在他的《草叶集》里，惠特曼不仅歌颂民主、自由、平等，而且表达了他对民主、自由、平等的倡导者，黑人奴隶制的废除者，林肯总统的爱与崇敬。今天，奥巴马，一位黑人作了美国总统，在某种意义上，它是惠特曼《草叶集》中所赞颂的一个理想的美国的有力见证，也是对林肯总统所倡导的“民主、自由、平等”的有力见证。

Key words: democracy; freedom; equality; an ideal America; Whitman; *Leaves of Grass*; President Lincoln; Obama

关键词: 民主; 自由; 平等; 惠特曼; 《草叶集》; 理想美国; 林肯总统; 奥巴马

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Towards a Transnational America

The driving force behind the Obama phenomenon may be political, cultural, and social-economical. In electing Barak Obama president of the United States the American people have made a choice to remain faithful to the ideas of their forefathers and to continue the journey towards prosperity and freedom. In analyzing the Obama phenomenon this paper argues that Obama's victory reaffirms the emergence of a transnational America built on the willingness and determination of the voters to cross racial, political and cultural boundaries towards social process and world peace. It highlights the way the American people respond to and embrace his message of hope, healing and change in remaking America. Obama's role as a

	<p>chosen torch bearer on a continued journey is also discussed to illuminate the commitment of the American people to making the world a better place for all.</p> <p>Key Words: Obama’s victory a transnational America</p>
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	<p>取带来了新希望,更是美国为世人展现新的外交形象带来了契机。</p> <p>Key Words: Obama’s victory U.S. Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>关键词: 奥巴马当选总统 美国 黑人民权运动</p>
<p>Lü Qingguang School of Politics and Law Southern Yangtze University</p> <p>吕庆广 江南大学法政学院副教授</p> <p>Email: qglusyu@sina.com</p>	<p>Conflict and Integration in American Culture: Social Changes from Kennedy to Obama</p> <p>As an immigrated country, Americans have a glory history and a unique culture. However, cultural conflict or tension and integration have formed one of most internal motives in American social progresses especially since Kennedy era. In this paper several questions will be attempted to answer: what are the cultural origins of American social anomie? How to review the impact of the thought tradition for harmonious community on social/political reform since the 1960s? What’s the common theme of reforms during past over 40 years? Multiculturalism: is Trojan horse or new hope in America? Is Obama’s win outcome of cultural integration or beginning of new American culture? Through historical perspective and comparison, the cultural pulse of modern America will be touched.</p> <p>The basic viewpoints in the paper are: Obama’s success is not so much Obama’s than American-cultural-change’s. Idealism in American society have led and promoted continuously this change trends. In the past 50 years, multiculturalism showed the main current of this development. A road map of American cultural change, in a word, will be drawn and presented.</p> <p>Key Words: American cultural changes multiculturalism</p>
<p>Nestor, Amy R. Georgetown University School of Foreign</p>	<p><i>Take Any Shape But That—Whitman, Du Bois, and the Traumatic Repetitions of Civil War History</i></p>

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The title, of course, comes from *Macbeth*—but also from *The Souls of Black Folk*, where W.E.B. Du Bois connects Macbeth’s terrified response to the implicit demand of Banquo’s ghost to that of white American post-bellum culture when faced by the demands, in turn, of former slaves and free people of color. By placing Walt Whitman and Du Bois before the 1865 Tomb of the Unknowns, thinking about nationalism in all its complications, this paper reads each author against the other to unravel the traumatic repetition that structures American history before and after the Civil War, as well as the price paid—by, primarily, of course, African Americans—for Reconciliation. This cross-reading allows, in one turn, a precise analysis of the relation between Whitman’s reading of the War’s trauma (including his own) in relation to the limit he finds in the Veil of skin (to recall Jefferson *and* Du Bois). In the next turn, this understanding of Whitman’s particular figurations of the War trauma and its occlusions illuminate (particularly in *Black Reconstruction*) the stylistic elements, conceptual formations, and ethical demands that Du Bois’ own historiographic methods comprise. I am particularly interested in the tangled figures and opacities that resonate, often erotically, between the two—the complex images of the specimen and the spot, the mute, the stammering—and the ways in which each opens the space for a critical rethinking of the nation and a critical listening, a bearing witness (sometimes false) the other and those to whom each author finds himself bound. In the end, these cross-readings expose the complex configurations of nationalism and American exceptionalism are constituted by the traumatic history of race and the terrors of its shapings.

Key words: Race Nationalism Exceptionalism

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**Global Perspectives on Early Black and White
U.S. Anti-Slavery Discourses**

While the critical paradigms of globalization and transnationalization have provided an important

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framework for contemporary discourses, the majority of discussions about the early national period in America have taken the nation-form as their structural meta-narrative, with Britain as the only crucial "global" influence. However, recent research has started to show that early American national identity was formed not only against England, but also in the context of other global and hemispheric interrelations. Circum-Atlantic and hemispheric perspectives on post-revolutionary America can help question the notion of an American exceptionalism by showing that the construction of communal identities in the early national period was shaped in the context of and against the background of developments beyond the nation's borders. My paper will explore how black and white abolitionist writers such as Prince Hall, John Russwurm, Maria Stewart, Catherine Beecher, and Angelina Grimké incorporated Africa as well as the Caribbean and Latin America into their antislavery writings and their visions of the future of free blacks in America. In the texts by Prince Hall and others, Ethiopianism provided the basis for a common sense of destiny and identification between African peoples in the North American colonies, the Caribbean, Europe, and on the African continent. In particular, Also, events such as the Haitian Revolution and the abolishment of slavery in the new Latin American Republics were important reference points for the early abolitionist movement. As I aim to show, some of these early abolitionist writers used these references to construct a transnational sense of imagined community that transcended the borders of the early United States.

Key words: Abolitionism postrevolutionary America African-American writing

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What Is Obama's Trump Card to the White House?

Based on the works by Reid (1789), Smith (1990), Fairclough (1992), Gu (1993), Marcu (2000), van Dijk (2001), Wodak (2001), Holtgrave (2002) and Thomas (2009), this study from the perspective of Speech Act

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Theory and Critical Discourse Analysis aims to find out what and how has been done ideologically on racial issue in the speech "A More Perfect Union" delivered by Barack Obama at Philadelphia, PA on March 18, 2008, comparing it intertextually with his other speeches, comparing it synchronically with his election opponents' speeches, and diachronically with Clinton's address "If Martin Luther King were to reappear", Martin Luther King's speech "I Have a Dream", the 16th President of USA, Lincoln's inaugural Address, the relevant part of the Constitution of USA and so on. The first task of the study is to categorize various speech acts performed in the speech on the racial issue. Secondly, the composition of these speech acts in it will be observed. Thirdly, the way to elaborate all the relevant notions concerning the racial issue through these speech acts and their compositions will be analyzed so as to figure out the discourse theme of the speech, which exhibits the real motivation and intentionality of the orator behind the speech. Finally, the expected function and influence of a political oration like this can be determined to an extent, which might shed light on the universal characteristics of many similar political discourses.

From this study, it can be argued that Obama's opinion and attitude about the racial issue is the key part of his trump card to the White House and his victories during the election indicate the social progress that is deeply rooted in the American dream, spirit and history.

Key Words: discourse analysis Obama race

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Values, Reality, Strength and Techniques: A Multidimensional Reading of the Obama Phenomenon

Obama won the campaign and was successfully elected as the first Afro-American President, and his success is not based on his renowned family background, the change in US political environment reflected by Obama's success is defined as "The Obama Phenomenon". Obama's success is the result of a series

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of factors: the values of Individualism along with the philosophy of Pragmatism is the broad environment for the phenomenon to occur; Obama's elite political background as well as his excellent quality constitutes the basis of his success; the mistakes in domestic and foreign affairs made by George W Bush's Republican Administration made the Republic lose the will of the people, which has cleared the obstacles to Obama's success; the solidarity of Obama's team and its skillful campaign techniques have offered the guarantee of personnel and techniques for his success.

价值观、现实、实力和技巧——“奥巴马现象”的多维解读

奥巴马通过竞选成为美国历史上第一位黑人总统,而且他不是依靠显赫的家庭背景成功的,人们把奥巴马的成功所反映出来的美国政治生态环境的变化称作“奥巴马现象”。奥巴马的成功是一系列因素综合作用的结果:美国个人主义价值观和实用主义哲学是“奥巴马现象”出现的大环境;奥巴马的精英政治背景和良好的个人素质是他成功的基础;小布什共和党政府在内政外交方面的失误使共和党失掉了民心,为奥巴马的成功清除了主要的也是最后的障碍;奥巴马团队的精诚团结和高超的竞选技巧为其成功提供了人员和技术保障。

Key Words: the Obama phenomenon individualism Pragmatism the Iraq War the global financial crisis

关键词: 奥巴马现象 个人主义价值观 实用主义哲学 伊拉克战争 金融危机

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Reassessing Black-White Relations in Obama's Era

Barack Obama's victory in the presidential election let lots of people have a more optimistic view towards race relations in the United States. Since Black-White relations are always viewed as the mainstream symbol of the evolution and development of race relations in the United States, the present paper has attempted to make a relatively systemic and comprehensive evaluation of the status quo of Black-White relations in Obama's era. Two major variables, i.e., equality and integration, are argued to be able to reflect the status quo of race relations. Therefore, they are particularly

examined. In order to assess the first variable, four indicators, i.e., educational attainment, employment discrimination, voting rights, fairness in the criminal justice system, are chosen to be measured. In order to assess the second variable, two indicators, i.e., desegregation in public places and interracial marriages are particularly measured. In the end, implications and limitations of the study are discussed and suggestions for further study have also been proposed.

Key words: Black-White relations Obama's era equality integration

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Integration or Separation?: A Historical Reflection upon African Americans' Political Struggle in the Wake of Obama's Presidential Election

As an enslaved, oppressed and discriminated minority group, African Americans have been all along wrestling with a thorny question, i.e. how to win their freedom and equal rights as a citizen in the United States. From the perspective of majority blacks, integration into the mainstream society is the first option. However, stiff and entrenched resistance from white racism makes integration difficult, if not impossible, to achieve, eventually pushing blacks to resort to separation. Throughout African American history, integration and separation have been the two major ideologies in their struggle for freedom and equality.

分离主义与融入主义——从奥巴马现象看美国历史上黑人政治斗争的嬗变

作为一个长期受奴役、压迫和歧视少数民族，黑人应该怎样争取自己的自由平等权利和公民生存权利一直是困扰黑人群体的难题。从主观上讲，绝大多数黑人希望和要求融入美国社会，成为真正的美利坚公民；从客观上讲，白人种族主义观念的顽强抵制使黑人融入美国社会困难重重，充满险阻。融入努力不成之后，黑人不得不诉诸分离主义，试图通过自立和自治的方法实现黑人的自由和平等。综观美国黑人史，融入主义和分离主义贯穿于他们整个的斗争历程。

融入主义代表黑人中的温和派政治力量,分离主义代表黑人中的激进派力量,两者长期以来互相比量,此消彼长,构成了美国黑人政治斗争的两大主义斗争策略。奥巴马入主白宫无疑为融入主义注入了新的活力,但黑人政治斗争策略是否就此“盖棺定论”似乎还难下结论。但无可否认的事实是,奥巴马现象已为融入主义提供了一个有力的、行之有效的先例,从而使之更具说服力,为更多的黑人所接受和认可。

Key Words: African Americans integration
separation racism

关键词: 美国黑人 融入主义 分离主义 种族主义

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The Left Turn in American Social Thinking: Catalyst of the Obama Phenomenon

In the 2008 American Presidential Campaign, Obama became the first ethnic minority President in the American history, which transformed the American political tradition for over two hundred years. Some even named Obama's victory as the Obama phenomenon. In recent years, some new trends and new signs began to appear in the American social minds, and this paper believes that it is precisely this "left turn" in the American society that led to the Obama phenomenon. The "left turn" of American minds has its multi-level social backgrounds, such as the systemic problems and conflicts of the Capitalist world and various problems in the American society. The intersection and the joint force of all these factors led to the shift of the American social minds.

“奥巴马现象”的催生剂：美国社会思潮左转

奥巴马在 2008 年美国大选中成功当选,成为美国建国以来首位少数族裔总统,打破了美国两百多年来的政治传统,有人将此称作“奥巴马现象”。近年来美国社会思潮出现的新变化和迹象为“奥巴马现象”的形成孕育了土壤和发展空间,催生了“奥巴马现象”。美国社会思潮左转的种种迹象与表现背后存在多向度背景,既有资本主义世界长期存在的结构性问题和矛盾,也有美国国内本身存在的各种问题和因素。多种因素与背景的交互影响,“合力”促成了美国社会思潮发生偏转。

Key Words: the Obama phenomenon American

	<p>social minds left turn multi-level backgrounds 关键词: 奥巴马现象 美国社会思潮 左转 多向度背景</p>
<p>Ye Ying College of Foreign Languages and Cultures Sichuan University</p> <p>叶英 四川大学外国语学院教授</p> <p>Email: yeycao@hotmail.com</p>	<p>W. E. B. Du Bois' Educational Concepts and Theories</p> <p>W. E. B. Du Bois achieved in his long and active life recognition as a historian, sociologist, philosopher, writer, journalist, organizer, leader of African American people, founder of Pan-Africanism. In his many roles, however, he was first of all an educator. His understanding of education had exerted profound influence on his way of solving the "Black Problem", and accordingly on the development of African American people. It is a pity that this aspect of Du Bois is often neglected by Chinese scholars. This essay intends to make up this neglect. It explores Du Bois's major theories and concepts of education, such as his understandings of the nature and aim of education, his views of the social functions of education, his ideas about industrial training and higher education, and his ideal system of black education.</p> <p>杜波伊斯的教育理论和理念评述</p> <p>杜波伊斯不仅是一位颇有建树的学者,也是一位很有成就的作家,同时还是一位成功的编辑和杂志创办人,更重要的是,他是伟大的思想家和社会活动家,是泛非主义运动之父,是20世纪美国黑人运动的精神领袖。或许由于他身兼的角色太多,人们往往会忽略他其实还是一位教育家。要全面把握杜波伊斯的思想体系,就不应该忽略他是一个教育家这个事实,并且还应该记住其实在他担当的众多角色中,他首先是个教育家。作为教育家的杜波伊斯有他独树一帜的教育观。本文从他对教育之本质与目的的理解、对教育之社会功能的认识以及对黑人教育结构的设想等方面入手,评述他的教育理论与理念。</p> <p>Keywords: W. E. B. Du Bois education theories concepts 关键词: 杜波伊斯 教育 理论 理念</p>
<p>Zhang Quanyi School of Culture and Communication</p>	<p>Obama's Notion of "Change" and Its Foreign Policy Implications: A Political-Psychological Analysis</p>

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Political psychology is an interdisciplinary academic field dedicated to the relationship between psychology and political science, with a focus on the role of human thought, emotion, personality and behavior in politics. This pursuits us believe that psychology behind political leaders affects the ego, cognition of judgment of their decision-making. Upon this assumption, this essay attempts to have a probe into those psychological factors leading to U.S. President Barrack Obama's "change" foreign policies, namely Obama's family background, early experiences, heroes images, school life as well as early working experiences contribute much to the formation of his personality, whereby his "change" mindset results from. Therefore Obama's "soft" and liberalist attitudes toward Muslim and other state or regional issues are reviewed in this essay for reference.

奥巴马“变革”理念的政治心理学分析

奥巴马的打出的“变革”牌不仅为其赢得了总统宝座,使奥巴马成为美国历史上第一位黑人总统,而且正在对美国的外交政策发生影响,毫无疑问,随着奥巴马权利的巩固与扩大,这种“变革”理念还将对美国的国内外政策产生影响并最终影响到美国对自己的定位和与其他国家的关系,因此对奥巴马的“变革”理念进行剖析具有一定的理论和现实意义。

诚然国家领导人的政策理念受到不同国家关系理论的分析视阈的影响,国家安全、国家利益、经济上的比较优势甚至身份认同等影响到了国家领导人的战略思维。然而,一个二律背反的事实是,国家领导人的战略理念往往受到心理因素的影响,童年经历、家庭环境、身份认同、教育经历、宗教情结等因素对一个人的政治心理形成产生作用,这种政治心理事实上先验于国际关系理论条框的影响。就此而言,奥巴马的“变革”心理绝非空穴来风,并与上述因素有着千丝万缕的联系。

本文试图结合政治心理学偏重于微观分析的视角,对奥巴马的“变革”政治心理进行追踪求源,通过分析“变革”政治心理达到解读其战略观、国家观和全球观的脉络和可能产生的结果。

Key Words: Obama political psychology change
关键词: 奥巴马 政治心理 变革

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Strategic Adjustment in U.S.-ASEAN Relations

Presently, the creation of the ASEAN Community is on its way, and ASEAN is gradually becoming the center of cooperation in East Asia and one of the power centers in the world. At the beginning of Obama's presidency, many factors – the global financial crisis, the decline of the U.S. national strength, and Obama's distinctive political ideals – have driven the U.S. to swiftly adjust the domestic and global policies adopted by the former Bush administration, and as a result, some features of the Obama doctrine began to emerge. Because of Obama's personal experience and the new trends in the security cooperation in Southeast Asia, it is possible that U.S. will prefer cooperative, multilateral foreign policies in this region. In general, Southeast Asia will not pose a threat to the national and global interests of U.S. and could become an important friend of U.S. However, the U.S. and ASEAN still share a certain sense of mutual distrust, and therefore, uncertainty might still prevail in the bilateral relationship.

试析美国—东盟关系的战略调整

当前，东盟共同体建设已经正式启动，成为东亚地区合作的轴心和全球力量的中心之一，日益受到美国政府的高度重视。奥巴马执政伊始，国际金融危机、美国综合实力陷入严重衰退以及奥巴马独特的政治理念推动了美国迅速调整前任布什政府的诸多内外政策，奥巴马主义特征初露端倪。奥巴马的个人经历以及东南亚安全形势的新变化可能推动美国政府更倾向于在东南亚实行合作而非对抗的多边主义政策。东南亚总体上不会对美国的国家利益和全球利益构成威胁，成为促进美国对外合作安全的重要伙伴。然而，美国与东盟仍具有一定的不信任感，双方关系仍存在较强的不确定性。

Key words: Obama Doctrine; ASEAN community;
multilateralism; cooperative security

关键词: 奥巴马主义 东盟共同体 多边主义 合作安全



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IASA 4th Congress/ 6th ASN Annual Conference (2009.09.17-20)

Shuttle Bus Schedule

Date	Direction	Departure Time	Remarks
Sept. 17	BFSU → ICC	12:00	
		16:00	
		18:00	
		20:00	
Sept. 18	BFSU → ICC	6:30	
		8:00	
Sept. 18	ICC → BFSU	10:00	
		20:00	
Sept. 19	BFSU → ICC	6:30	The bus to downtown stops at Shichahai, Tian'anmen, and Qianmen
	ICC → Downtown	19:30	
	ICC → BFSU	19:30	
Sept. 20	BFSU → ICC	6:30	
	ICC → Airport, Railway Station, BFSU	TBA	

Note:

1. The bus from ICC to downtown Beijing on Sept. 19 takes interested participants to three popular places in the city. There will be no shuttle bus back to the ICC. Such participants need to make arrangements for the trip back by themselves.

Shuttle Bus Schedule (Chinese)

国际美国研究大会/美国研究联络会年会（2009.09.17-20）班车表

日期	方向	发车时间	车型 数量	备注
9月17日	北外→大兴	12:00	大型 一辆	在外研社候车
		16:00	大型 一辆	
		18:00	大型 一辆	
		20:00	大型 一辆	
9月18日	北外→大兴	6:30	大型 一辆	8:00 及 10:00 在外研社候车
		8:00	大型 一辆	
		10:00	大型 一辆	
	大兴→北外	20:00	大型 一辆	
9月19日	北外→大兴	6:30	大型 一辆	19:00 去市区的车 停什刹海，天安门 和前门三站
	大兴→市区	19:30	大型 一辆	
	大兴→北外	19:30	大型 一辆	
9月20日	北外→大兴	6:30	大型 一辆	
	大兴→机场、 火车站、北外	14:00	大型，至少四辆	下午返回车辆的数 量将另行通知

备注:

1. 从北外发车的候车地点，除规定在外研社候车的时间外，其他时间在东院大门口候车。
2. 18、19、20日每天早上6:30由学校发车前往大兴会议中心，18日晚8:00及19日晚7点30分各有一次车从大兴返回学校，以方便本校师生参会，学生的早餐和晚餐都在大兴基地解决。20日下午学生与其他参会学者一起返回，不再另行安排车辆。
3. 19日晚上到市区的观光车负责把大家带到感兴趣的地点，共停3站，但不负责从市区返回大兴，需要学者们自行安排回程。