

Call For Papers

**China and the World:
From Interdisciplinary Perspectives
中国与世界：跨学科视角**

The 29th ACPSS International Conference

October 11-13, 2024

High Point University
High Point, NC

美国华人人文社科教授学会第 29 届国际学术会议

2024 年 10 月 11-13 日

**美国北卡州 High Point 大学
High Point, NC**



Ever since iron was introduced to China around 4000 years ago, China has had close if not continuous contacts with the world. From the famous Silk Road that connected China with Europe to the introduction of Buddhism in the Han dynasty, from Monk Jianzhen's successful and audacious sailing to Japan to dozens of Japanese emissaries to China to learn Chinese culture and language, and from Marco Polo's book glorifying the wealth of China to Matteo Ricci's mission to China to convert Chinese in the late Ming, China's cultural and religious interactions with central Asia and Europe were profound and widespread. More important, these earlier ties could generally be characterized as "equal and fair" as no side forced its will upon the other. This historical pattern had been upended since the Opium War when the powerful British gunboats shattered China's "glorious" isolation. In the next 100 plus years, China had increasingly exposed to and intertwined with the outside world with more "eye-opening" Chinese studying and visiting Western countries and, in the meantime, more Westerners (also Japanese) bringing religions, cultures, and technologies to China. The ever-extensive interaction between China and the West helped deepen the mutual understandings and communications. After the Chinese Communist Party took power in 1949, the old connections were interrupted because of Mao's decision to side with the socialist camp.

It is not until 1978 that China's new leader Deng Xiaoping rolled out a massive and sweeping reform patterning after the West. Since then, the exchanges between China and the West expanded exponentially. Tens of thousands of Chinese students and scholars have flocked to the West, especially the U.S. to study cutting-age science and technologies. Many Western students, scholars, and investors also scrambled to China to learn Chinese cultures and explore business opportunities. In less than four decades, China's untrammelled economic growth has helped it jump to the second largest economy. Without the disruption of the Covid-19, Chinese economy would have been poised to surpass that of the United States within a decade. How do scholars inside and outside China perceive China? What do they predict the future trajectory of China's development and its foreign policies to the West? How do Chinese scholars view the West, especially the United States? To what extent do Chinese scholars identify with the so-called universal values? These questions are just a hand of what the proposed conference in 2024 tries to address.

The proposed international conference seeks to welcome scholars from multiple disciplines in the United States, Canada, Europe, and the Chinese-speaking world to the High Point University in the fall 2024. This conference will showcase the collaboration of scholars from disciplines such as, among others, history, political science, sociology, language, communication, and the like to come to High Point University to present papers and share perspectives on China and the world in a more volatile, precarious, and contesting future.

自从大约 4000 年前铁矿的发现和使用传入中国以后，中国基本上一直与外部世界保持密切的联系。从连接中欧的丝绸之路到汉朝引进佛教，从鉴真和尚无畏而又成功的东渡日本到日本派遣多批遣唐使来中国学习语言和文化，从马可波罗游记赞颂中国的富饶到晚明罗马耶稣会士利玛窦来到中国传教，中国与中亚和欧洲在文化和宗教上的交往可以说非常密切而广泛。更重要的是，早期的中欧交流总体来说是平等和公正的。没有任何一方将自己的意志强加给另一方。这种交往范式在鸦片战争后被打破，当时英国的舰炮粉碎了中国的“光荣孤立”。在以后的 100 多年里，中国与西方国家的交往更广泛。更多希望“开眼看世界”的中国人纷纷到西方学习和游访。与此同时，更多的西方人包括日本人也将宗

教，文化和技术带到中国来。这样的中西持续交往加强了双边的了解。当中国共产党在1949年建立中华人民共和国后，毛泽东关于中国将站在社会主义阵营一边的宣示暂时中断了中国与西方资本主义国家之间持续百年多的交流。

1978年以后，以邓小平为首的新一代中国领导人进行了全方位的改革和对外开放。自此以后中西之间的交流迅速扩大。成千上万的中国学生和学者到西方学习先进的科学技术。许多西方的学生、学者和企业家也涌入中国学习中国的文化、语言或者寻找投资机会。在不到40年里，中国连续的经济增长帮助中国成为世界第二大经济大国。如果没有新冠疫情的干扰，中国的经济或许能在10年内超越美国。中外学者们如何看待中国？他们又是如何预测中国的发展及其与西方关系的未来走向？中国的学者怎样看待西方尤其是美国的？从何种程度上中国的学者认同西方的价值观？以上这些问题仅是我们美国华人社科教授协会今年秋季会议中希望讨论的一部分。

今年秋季有华美国华人社科教授协会和High Point大学联合举办的国际学术会议竭诚欢迎来自美国、加拿大、欧洲和中国等国家和地区不同领域的学者参会。这次学术年会将成为来自历史、政治学、社会学、语言学、媒体学等不同学科学者互相交流的机会，探讨他们如何看待在一个充满变化、不定和竞争时期的中国与世界的关系。

Acceptable Panel and Individual Topics（可选的小组和论文讨论主题）：

- *Global Pandemic and Public Health 全球疫情与公共卫生
- * China-West Relations in a New Era 新时期的中西关系
- * Challenges Faced by China 中国面临的挑战
- * Chinese Environment 中国环境
- * China's Domestic Policies 中国国内政治
- * Traditional Culture and Religion 传统文化和宗教
- * Law and Order 法律与秩序
- * Global Challenges 全球挑战
- * Regional Contacts and Conflicts 局部交往与冲突
- * Impact of Public and Social Media 公共和社交媒体的影响
- * Language and Education 语言与教育
- * Overseas Chinese 海外华人

Submission Guidelines（会议论文提交指南）：

Deadline: The submission deadline is June 30, 2024. We require that those whose paper abstracts are accepted submit their full papers no later than August 31, 2024.

论文摘要提交截止日期，2024年6月31日。我们要求论文摘要提交者在2024年8月31日前提交论文

Language 会议语言: The conference will accept papers in both English and Chinese.

本次会议接受中、英文论文；中英文发言均可。

Required submission information 论文提交必要信息: All paper abstracts or panel proposals must include the title, the author(s) or panel members, details of current position, the institutional affiliation, mailing address, phone number, and e-mail address for each author or panelist.

所有论文摘要和小组讨论必须包括以下几个信息：论文题目、作者或小组讨论成员、作者本人目前详细的职称信息、工作单位、联系地址、电话和电子邮件

How to submit 如何提交: Please submit your paper abstracts/panel proposals (300 words) to Dr. Qiang Fang at qfang@d.umn.edu or Dr. Daliang Wang (dwang@highpoint.edu).

请将您的论文摘要或小组讨论细节（约 300 字）发给方强或王大亮博士。

For any submission related inquiry, please contact Drs. Qiang Fang or Daliang Wang
有关会议论文提交的任何问题请与方强或王大亮博士联系询问

Papers in English that are accepted for presentation at the conference could be considered for publication by *American Review of China Studies* – the official journal of ACPSS, under the condition of being peer reviewed.

会议上被接受的英文论文可以被 ACPSS 官方刊物《美国中国学评论》在经过同行评审后考虑发表。

Conference Registration Fees 会议注册费用:

ACPSS member with paper: \$150; ACPSS 会员并有论文宣读: 150 美元

Non-ACPSS member with paper: \$200; 非会员并有论文宣读: 200 美元

Student with paper: \$80; 学生并有论文宣读: 80 美元

Attendance with no paper: \$150; 参会但不提交论文: 150 美元

In order to register with ACPSS member rate (\$150), you must become an ACPSS member and pay a minimum of one-year membership fee (\$50). If interested, please download the Application Form. Once filled out, send the application form and a \$200 check to Treasurer Dr. Xiaojia Hou (Xiaojia.hou@sjsu.edu) at the following address:

如想享受 ACPSS 会员的会议注册费用（150 美元），您需要成为 ACPSS 会员并支付至少一年的会员费（50 美元）。如果您有兴趣，请到 ACPSS 网站下载申请表格。填好表格后，请将申请表和 200 美元的支票寄给财务长侯晓佳博士处，邮寄地址为：

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Professor, Department of History
San Jose State University
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San Jose, CA 95192-0117

Becoming an ACPSS Member? 想加入 ACPSS 吗?

We welcome new members from all disciplines and from all countries. To become an ACPSS member, or to renew your ACPSS membership, please visit our website at www.acpsus.org and

download the Application/Renew Form. Once filled out, please send the form and membership fees to Dr. Xiaojia Hou (Xiaojia.hou@sjsu.edu).

我们欢迎来自任何学科的新会员加入本会。如果您想成为 ACPSS 的会员或重新注册为 ACPSS 会员身份，请上 ACPSS 的网站 <https://www.acpssus.org/index.php/join-acpss/> 重新注册表格。一旦填好表格，请将表格和会员注册费给侯晓佳博士 (Xiaojia.hou@sjsu.edu)。

Membership fees 会员费:

One-year membership: \$50; 一年会员: 50 美元

Two-year membership: \$90; 二年会员: 90 美元

Three-year membership: \$120; 三年会员: 120 美元

Five-year membership: \$180; 五年会员: 180 美元

Life-time membership: \$400 (best value); 终身会员: 400 美元

All questions related to membership fees and registration fees should be directed to Dr. Xiaojia Hou (Xiaojia.hou@sjsu.edu).

所有与会员费和注册费的问题请与侯晓佳博士联系 (Xiaojia.hou@sjsu.edu).