

出國報告（出國類別：參加國際會議）

2013年美國歷史學會年度例會

報告題目：青年共和國中的共和體制：美國史當
中的中國形象，1911-1931

服務機關：國立政治大學歷史學系

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摘要

本報告，為周一騰(Joe Eaton)老師參與2013年美國歷史學會年度例會的歷程與感想建議。美國歷史年會作為全美歷史學界中最大之學術組織，有必要加以注意與看待之。本次受邀於歷史學會，發表單篇文章〈青年共和國中的共和體制:美國史當中的中國形象，1911-1931〉。會中與廣大的美國歷史學界交換意見與討論，頗受注意。加強了作為台灣歷史學界與美國歷史學界的聯繫，並有效的促使報告人在相關研究的發展。報告人並計畫在本次年會之後，於台北舉行的學術會議發表更進一步的研究。

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報告:美國歷史學會，2013年度會議

〈青年共和國中的共和體制:美國史當中的中國形象，1911-1931〉

周一騰*

一、目的

首先，感謝教育部的補助，讓本人能參與2013年美國歷史學會年會(以下簡稱O.A.H)，對於本人的研究和寫作，具有極大的助益。在O.A.H年會中與會的論文，都具有一定的質量，因此能向如此之多的李史學家與學者學習，O.A.H是一個絕佳的場所。在2012年，我完成了一本專書《英、美的報紙戰爭》(由英國的Palgrave Macmillan出版社出版)，本書在考察19世紀，美國在英、美世界的形象。此次的年會，使我有機會向第一線研究去嘗試與學習，美國在太平洋世界的形象，關於上述，本次年會提供了我的研究一個重要的媒介。\\

我相信參與美國歷史學會將會對我的研究或寫作上有幫助，亦對國立政治大學與歷史系有所助益。

二、過程

在我的場次裡Christopher Jespersen歷史博士，來自喬治亞大學的院長，所給予的意見尤有價值。Jespersen教授是一個絕好的評論人與主持人，並是《中國的美國形象(1931-1949)》(史丹佛大學出版)一書的作者。在我召集的這個場次中，除了我與Jespersen外，尚包括來自位

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於Vermont 的Bennington 大學的Eileen Scully與來自普林斯頓大學的Dael Norwood。該場次的主題，是「正式的提出抗議:中國與美國的糾結形象」。在2013年的O.A.H年會中所謂「纏繞的歷史」，這個主題，根據本次會議的規劃意義便是。「探索美國史中錯綜複雜、交叉以及緊繃的特色。」

本人發表了一篇名為〈年青共和國的新共和體制:美國史中的中國形象(1911-1931)〉。討論非常的熱烈，並且從聽眾與其他與談人中，收到關於論文為數可觀的問題與意見。在寫作論文與聽取評論之後，我將會調整研究路徑，包括中國的代理制度對中國的美國形象造成的影響。Jespersen博士與聽眾等成員給予許多有用的建議，包括建議我去找一位自美國大學退休的教授，他正找尋關於Elijah Coleman Bridgman 該人對於在美國史/美國人的歷史當中的中國形象的貢獻。許多美國以及美國歷史學界的習慣用語，可能是來自於數十年前，在Bridgman的幫助下所生產的。而我所研究的許多形象可能經歷從中國到日本在返回中國的轉換。Jespersen建議我應該更多的去理解從美國歷史去看待中國的侷限。這些評論，當是幫助我繼續進行的方式。

組織在網址上的解釋，此次會議為「創建於1907年，OAH會是投注於美國史教研工作中最大的專業組織」。2013年的OAH吸引了超過1800名參與者。我參與週五晚的歡迎會-這個美國OAH的國際歡迎會—使我與美國以外的歷史學家會面。

對於製造出這麼多專業接觸的聚會是非常具有意義的，究因於美國歷史學會近年來「全球轉向」並擴及東亞的發展主軸，對於本人的論文而言，相信這是尤其歡迎的。

本人在週四發表論文，所以我得以在後來的兩天之內參加各種場次。無論是就會意論文的品質或議題與方法論的多樣性，OAH都是最佳的研討會之一。

此外會議的展示大廳提供了一個絕佳的地點去與那些熟識的人們相見，包括幫我出版專書的Palgrave出版商--以及新的學術朋友們。我曾與Noizumi Goto小姐相見，我們認識於Brill出版商的編輯。Brill乃是《歷史上的北美與環太平洋的關係》一系列的書籍的作者。他對於我是否能夠作為一個作者參與此一系列書籍表示興趣。我亦與Ruth Ireland談及我的研究，這個《Pickering & Chatto的歷史》(注: Chatto為北美原住民)的共同編輯。本人曾與她共事於Palgrave出版社。在本人的研究早期之際，這些來自於出版商們的建議是尤其歡迎的。

三、心得

自O.A.H之後，本人將持續的修訂拙稿，並預計將本稿於2014年初投至某個學術期刊。亦將於台北舉行的「歐洲人沙龍」群的學術月會中討論這些美國形象。本人仍將繼續的開展這條路線與研究，而這歸功於美國歷史年會所給予我的巨大幫助。

四、建議

我要再次的感謝教育部給我這一個機會，讓我能夠參加如此重要的會議，我將會把在會議中所獲得的建議運用在我的研究上。資助我以及其他世界史學者是有助於國立政治大學的世界史研究的發展。在未來，我期待持續地在世界史研究會議上繼續參與及合作。

Report: Organization of American Historians, 2013 Annual Meeting
“The New Republic in the Youngest Republic: Chinese Images of
American History, 1911-31”

Joe Eaton

The funding to attend the Organization of American Historians 2013 Annual Meeting is much appreciated. The conference is greatly helpful for my research and writing. The OAH Annual Meeting was the ideal place for me to present my research for both the quantity and quality of conference participants. It was an excellent place for my paper to be heard by a large number of historians and for me to learn from other scholars. In 2012, I finished a book, *The Anglo-American Paper War* (Palgrave Macmillan) that examined images of the United States within an Anglo-American world, during the nineteenth-century. The OAH 2013 annual meeting allowed for me to attempt and learn from a fresh line of research for me, images of American within a Pacific world, my focus being early republican Chinese images from American history and culture. As such, the meeting provided an important transition for my research.

I believe that participation in the OAH Annual Meeting will help my research/writing and will benefit NCCU and the History Department.

The comments for my panel were given by Christopher Jespersen PhD, a historian and Dean at Georgia State University were

especially valuable. Dr. Jespersen was the perfect commentator and chair, being the author of a book on *American Images of China, 1931-1949* (Stanford), a work that is a classic in the field. I recruited the panel, which, aside from myself and Jespersen, included Eileen Scully from Bennington College in Vermont and Dael Norwood from Princeton University. Our panel “Consequential Representations: The Entangled Images of China and America,” was well-suited to the theme of the 2013 OAH, “Entangled Histories,” which, according to the conference program, “explores the complexities, intersections, and tensions that characterize so much of US history.”

I presented a paper on “The New Republic in the Youngest Republic: Chinese Images of American History, 1911-31.” Our paper panel was well attended, and I received a good number of questions and heard comments about my paper from the audience and other panelists. Because of writing the paper and hearing the comments, I will adjust my research path to include Chinese “agency” in the creation of American images of China. Dr. Jespersen and audience members gave useful suggestions, including the suggestion of a retired professor from an American university to look at the contribution of Elijah Coleman Bridgman to Chinese images of America/American history. Some of the idioms about the United States and American history may have been produced with Bridgman’s help several decades before. The images may have even traveled from China to Japan and back to China by the time that I am studying. Jespersen suggested that I do more to better understand the limits of the Chinese use of images from American

new academic friends. I met with Ms. Noizumi Goto, an acquisitions editor for Brill publishing house. Brill is starting a book series on “The History of North American Relations with the Pacific Rim.” Ms. Goto is interested in my possible participation in the series as an author. I also spoke with Ruth Ireland, Commissioning Editor: History at Pickering & Chatto, about my research. I had worked with Ruth when she was at Palgrave. While my work is at an early stage, the advice and encouragement of publishers is especially welcome.

I have continued revising my paper from the OAH conference and expect to submit a manuscript to an academic journal early in 2014. I have also given a talk on these images of the US to a “European Salon” group of academics that meeting monthly in Taipei. I will continue to expand on this line of research, for which the OAH annual conference gave me a tremendous boost.

Again, the Ministry of Education funding is greatly appreciated and helped me to attend a vital conference, at a particularly important stage in my research. I will use the suggestions given by the other panelists and conference attendees to help strengthen my research. Funding of my, and other scholars, work in world history enhances scholarship at NCCU. In the future, I envision collaborative work and further participation in conferences on world history.

2013 OAH Annual Meeting • San Francisco • April 11-14

Session #: 2895

Consequential Representations: The Entangled Images of China and America

Date: Thursday, April 11, Time: 1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

Session Abstract: This panel proposes to investigate how representations - of America in China, China in America, and even the Sino-American relationship itself - affected geopolitics. In keeping with the 2013 Organization of American Historians Annual Meeting's theme of "Entangled Histories: Connections, Crossings, and Constraints in US History," the papers describe the complexities of Sino-American interactions and an awareness of the limitations of these exchanges. In his paper "A Brief Account of the United States": Early American Representations of the U.S. in China," Dael Norwood explores the global politics of the early American republic through Americans' self-representations at Canton during the era of the old China trade, 1784-1844. Analyzing how American consuls and diplomats represented their nation to Chinese merchants and officials, he argues that early Americans' ideas about politics and political economy were reciprocally tied to their impressions of the Sino-American relationship. Eileen P. Scully offers a revisionist reading of the Burlingame Treaty of 1868, China's first "equal" treaty, in her paper "Finger-traps and Treaties: The Burlingame Treaty (1868) Revisited." Attentive to the somatic and mechanical metaphors that permeated contemporary discussions of the treaty, Scully argues that the agreement was no mere formal representation of the Sino-American relationship - rather, it was a political-judicial mechanism, designed to both manage an influx of Chinese labor and withstand the predictable political firestorm that would ensue. Although the Burlingame Treaty was ostensibly about China, American diplomats gave the agreement dynamic meaning. Changed relations with China would act as a catalyst for domestic politics. In his paper, "The New Republic in the Youngest Republic: Chinese Images of American History, 1911-31," Joseph Eaton analyzes Chinese writings on United States history during the first decades of the Republic of China. Eaton finds images from American history to have been prevalent in China. Yet, far from an indication of American cultural imperialism, the story is one of localization. Chinese read, and wrote, American history on their own terms, sometimes using examples from United States history to thwart the expectations of American scholars and officials for republican China. The three papers share an important commonality - whether Americans were writing about the United States for the Chinese, the Chinese writing about the United States, or Americans explaining their negotiations with the Chinese, a central focus was domestic politics and culture. Moreover, by exploring how the local politics of both the US and China were entangled - and linked to global processes of economic development, migratory labor, and historical images of republicanism - this panel also seeks to shed light on the nature of transnational networks in the past. By analyzing how Americans and Chinese represented knowledge of each other and themselves, we also seek to contribute to a better understanding of the current Sino-American relationship.

Participants

Chair/Commentator: Christopher Jespersen, North Georgia College & State University
(tcjespersen@northgeorgia.edu)

Finger-Traps and Treaties: The Burlingame Treaty (1868) Revisited

Eileen P. Scully, Bennington College (escully@bennington.edu)

Paper Abstract: Drawing insights from the language and dynamics of emergent global governance, this paper proposes a revisionist reading of China's first "equal" treaty. Negotiated and signed in Washington, during June-July of 1868, the "Burlingame Treaty" is especially memorable and noteworthy because China's Minister Plenipotentiary was none other than America's erstwhile Minister in Beijing, the Hon. Anson Burlingame. Representing the United States in these proceedings was Secretary of State William Seward. After summarizing the particulars of the Burlingame Mission and the unusually generous treaty terms arrived at, I explain that Seward and Burlingame well understood that the finalized Treaty would bring a large and continuing influx of Chinese laborers into the United States, and that this influx would set off a political fire-storm. I suggest that Seward and Burlingame—long-time friends and colleagues—set about constructing their treaty as a political-judicial mechanism meant to manage and withstand both the anticipated influx and the predicable firestorm. Broadening the discussion, I suggest that in the nineteenth century, treaties were constructed and conceived as mechanisms, rather than merely as printed contracts. Sources of the time frequently use phrases such as "legislative machinery," "Poor-law machinery," "Constitutional mechanics," this or that treaty as a "bulwark," and so on. Widespread diffusion of information and practical everyday applications of abstract principles of physics opened the way to society-wide unconscious absorption, mental mapping and somatic enactment. These cumulative individual and collective experiences and exposures generated new paradigms, constructs, conceptual turns, social technologies and rhetorical strategies that we now take for granted.

"A Brief Account of the United States": Early American Representations of the US in China

Dael A. Norwood, Princeton University (dnorwood@princeton.edu)

Paper Abstract: My paper explores the global politics of the early American republic through Americans' self-representations at Canton during the era of the old China trade, 1784-1844. U.S. merchants began venturing to Canton after the Revolution, hoping that Asian trade would compensate for losing access to the British Empire. Developing new commerce required they negotiate a place in the "Old Canton System," the set of formal and informal rules that governed China's only open port. At Canton, Americans' contacts with China were mediated by a complex bureaucracy—one designed to isolate Westerners through restrictions on movement, commercial transactions, and language. Thus, while lucrative, the trade hardly encouraged free exchange. And disappointing Americans eager to receive recognition for their new nation, it produced no formal diplomatic ties. Nonetheless, Americans made repeated efforts to represent their nation to the Chinese. Building on the work of Kariann Akemi Yokota, John Rogers Haddad, and other scholars who have looked to Americans' early experiences in Asia to index domestic cultural developments, this paper will trace how depictions of the United States and the Sino-American relationship were reciprocally tied to American politics and political economy. By analyzing how consuls and diplomats like Samuel Shaw, Edmund Roberts, and Caleb Cushing described the U.S., and its place in the world, to their Chinese interlocutors, this paper will argue that early Americans considered their nation within a global frame—and that understanding this perspective requires a revision of how we conceptualize the goals and limits of early U.S. politics.

The New Republic in the Youngest Republic: Chinese Images of American History, 1911-1931

Joseph Eaton, National Chengchi University (wjeaton@gmail.com)

Paper Abstract: My paper examines Chinese representations of United States' history during the first decades of the twentieth century. Images from American history were a mainstay of early Chinese republicanism. The creation of the Republic of China in 1912 and the prominence of some Americans in China, including Frank Goodnow, the first president of the American Political Science Association and Constitutional Adviser to the Chinese government, added emphasis to the dialogue regarding the similarities/differences between the American and new Chinese republics. Given the trend towards the globalization of American history, Louis Pérez has warned against "internationalizing the national," of making the world's history into American history. Examination of images of the United States' history in China avoids the "we are the world" mentality, instead exemplifying a localized cosmopolitanism. The prevalence of images of American history was telling of the United States' influence in East Asia, yet, the creation and evolution of images was not primarily the product of cultural imperialism. The ostensibly foreign perspectives given by stories from American history often confirmed Chinese concepts of polity/society. In particular, images from American history were particularly useful in portraying the need for national unity in China, to combat the centrifugal forces that had challenged China. Discussions of American history sometimes countered prevailing American scholarly images or official United States government expectations for the Chinese republic. My sources include the United States-based, English-language Chinese Student's Monthly (1906-31), whose contributors included many of China's twentieth-century intellectual and political leaders, as well as Chinese-language sources.

02-2939 3091
#63262**Fwd: Schedule for 2013 OAH Annual Meeting Session #2895**

Joe Eaton <wjeaton@gmail.com>

2013年2月27日上午3:17

收件者： Hsu Wayne <ckchiefboy@gmail.com>, Wayne Hsu <99153002@nccu.edu.tw>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Amy Stark** <astark@oah.org>

Date: Mon, Oct 29, 2012 at 10:47 PM

Subject: Schedule for 2013 OAH Annual Meeting Session #2895

To: wjeaton@gmail.com, astark@oah.org

Dear Joseph Eaton,

Thank you again for participating in the 2013 OAH Annual Meeting.

Your session, **#2895**, titled '**Consequential Representations: The Entangled Images of China and America**', is scheduled on **Thursday, April 11**, from **1:00 PM to 2:30 PM**. You can find the most current information about your session by following this link:

<http://intranet.oah.org/meetings/2013/schedule.php?id=2895>

We are looking forward to an excellent meeting in San Francisco in April!

Sincerely,

Amy Stark

Director of Meetings

Organization of American Historians

112 North Bryan Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47408

p: 812-855-9853; <http://annualmeeting.oah.org>