Still, China is the world leader in journalists and netizens in prison. Goldman’s reliable and illuminating essay clarifies how many Chinese of conscience are not cowed by the repressive Beijing regime. This wonderful pamphlet is about how these people struggle to advance the cause of “Political Rights in Post-Mao China.”

EDWARD FRIEDMAN, a specialist in Chinese politics who teaches courses on democratization, is a professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Yale University Press has just published a paperback version of his book Revolution, Resistance, and Reform in Village China.

New Booklet Series from the AAS
Introducing
Key Issues in Asian Studies

Published by the Association for Asian Studies (AAS), Key Issues in Asian Studies is a new series of booklets designed for use in undergraduate humanities and social science courses, as well as by advanced high school students and their teachers. Key Issues booklets are designed to complement Education About Asia, and serve as vital educational materials that are both accessible and affordable for classroom use. Booklets will sell for around $10. AAS plans to publish two or three booklets per year.

Booklets in the series will tackle broad subjects or major cultural and historical themes in an introductory yet compelling, jargon-free style, written to encourage classroom debate and discussion. The idea for a teaching booklet series was first conceived by Jim Huffman and Peter Frost, names familiar to readers of Education About Asia.

Former Key Issues Editor Robert Entenmann commissioned two booklets. Political Rights in Post-Mao China by Merle Goldman, and Gender, Sexuality, and Body Politics in Modern Asia by Michael Peletz are now available for purchase. Please visit www.aasianst.org for details and ordering information.

After Robert Entenmann’s resignation due to personal commitments, AAS Editorial Board Chair Martha Selby and I asked Lucien Ellington whether he would consider taking on the role of Key Issues Editor. We are thrilled to announce that Lucien has agreed to spearhead this important new series. Lucien, who will of course continue as Editor of Education About Asia, is ideally situated to guide Key Issues to great success. We have high hopes for the series under his editorship.

We are pleased to announce that interest from potential authors about writing KIAS booklets has been very encouraging. Potential titles include: Caste in India, Traditional China in Asian and World History, Understanding East Asia’s Economic Miracles, South Asia and Globalization in Early World History, Korea in World History, and Japanese Pop Culture.

When you have questions about Key Issues—or have suggestions for topics that would be useful in your teaching—please contact Lucien at l-ellington@comcast.net. For further information, visit www.aasianst.org.

Jon Wilson, AAS Publications Manager

For those who entered the Asian Studies field in the 1970s, the names Edgar Snow and Helen Snow (Helen wrote under the pseudonym Nym Wales) “loomed large.” These two individuals, along with Agnes Smedley, Israel Epstein, and Rewi Alley, wrote extensively about the Chinese Communist Party and became advocates for understanding and supporting its policies during the late 1930s and throughout the 1940s. The Snows both visited (on separate occasions) the Communist Yan’an base during the years prior to World War II, and each was able to interact personally with Mao Zedong and other Communist leaders. However, it is Edgar Snow’s Red Star Over China that appeared on required reading lists in the 1970s. Despite the publication of her own books and her marital connection with the famous Edgar Snow, Helen Snow’s work is often overlooked. Kelly Ann Long’s biography effectively clarifies the reasons.

While Long divides this thoroughly documented biography into discrete, chronological chapters, I believe the work can be appreciated best by focusing on three major sections. The first section focuses on Helen Snow’s family background, pathway to China, marriage, and partnership with Edgar Snow, and the couple’s entry into radical Chinese politics during the mid-1930s. I was surprised to learn that Helen was raised in a conservative Mormon family. However, her intelligence, determination to become a “great author,” and the confidence she gained because of her glamorous appearance, led her to “ship out” to China in 1931 in the midst of the depression. She quickly found work in Shanghai and became part of a coterie of Western correspondents and writers assembled to monitor those turbulent years in Asia. Once married to the correspondent and occasional university teacher Edgar Snow, Helen created in their home a “salon” where university students and intellectuals gathered to discuss politics. Through this involvement, Helen honed her ideas about China and East Asian policy and, according to John Dower, “contributed to a growing body of foreign correspondence that over time would help to move US public sentiment away from long-standing negative views of China and its people, eventually shaping new images of the Chinese” (69).

The second section focuses on Helen Snow’s half-year stay in Yan’an, its impact on Helen, and its significance for the larger world.