



**European Association for
Chinese Studies
Association européenne
d'études chinoises**

EACS Newsletter

No. 52, October 2017

| | |
|---|----|
| EACS Addresses | 2 |
| Message from the Newsletter Editor..... | 2 |
| Report from the President..... | 3 |
| Report from the Secretary..... | 4 |
| News from the Treasurer..... | 5 |
| Call for Board Nominations 2018..... | 6 |
| Young Scholar Award 2018..... | 6 |
| Report on the Organization of the EACS Summer School, 4–9 September 2011, Lampeter. | 7 |
| Announcement of the XXII EACS Conference, 29 August – 1 September 2018, Glasgow..... | 10 |
| Obituaries..... | 11 |
| EACS Membership Payment..... | 17 |

EACS ADDRESSES

For change of address information please update your entry in the EACS database under:

<http://www.sino.uni-heidelberg.de/eacsdb/>

Password and login data requests should be directed to the treasurer.

All membership payments should be sent to the Treasurer.

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MESSAGE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

2017 turned out to be overfilled with sad news – current issue comes out with four obituaries of outstanding scholars who passed away this year, including the former EACS President Glen Dudbridge. I subscribe to the condolences of the China Studies community.

The content of the Newsletter continues to be dependent upon your contributions. All contributions should be sent to the Editor by E-mail. Please remember to check your copy carefully before sending it. Workshop and conference reports should not exceed 600 words. Calls for papers should not exceed 100 words. Remember to include all relevant information when contributing new book titles (author, title, publication place, publisher, year, pp., price in EURO and ISBN). Names and titles in non-Latin script such as Cyrillic are welcome provided that the author's name is in transcription and a short content summary in English is included.

Every effort is made to include all relevant news, but the Editor reserves the right to edit all contributions for publication.

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REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear members of the EACS:

As I write this letter, the Lampeter EACS Summer School (4–8 September) is in its second day of lectures, discussions, workshops, and excursions. Having witnessed the enthusiasm with which our colleagues at the Lampeter Campus of the University of Wales Trinity Saint David have put together this summer school, and the energy and vigor of the participating colleagues and MA and PhD students, I feel both grateful and happy. That colleagues give up a part of their precious research time to organize and/or lecture at such an academic event, and that students and young researchers have come to Wales from all parts of Europe to participate, proves that the EACS still is, as I have stated in my President's Address in the previous issue of our Newsletter, "a friendly group of young European academics in Chinese studies, who [...] decided to organize regular scholarly gatherings [...] at one or another sinological center in Europe and to launch joint projects". EACS also remains truly European at heart.

This year's Summer School (you can read a report on the Summer School in this Newsletter) followed

only a few days after the EACS board had met in Glasgow to discuss the day-to-day business of our Association, as well as to work on the organization of our next conference (University of Glasgow, 29 August–1 September 2018). The 22nd EACS Conference, on which you will read more in this Newsletter, will feature some new elements, such as a poster session in which sinological departments of European universities can present their ongoing scientific research.

The general theme of the Glasgow Conference will be "China and the World: The Mapping of Exchange". This theme and the theme of the Lampeter Summer School "Hidden in Plain Sight: Materiality, Meaning and Accessibility of Chinese Objects in Local Collections" may appear to be unrelated, but, as I learnt from the Summer School, they actually do fit closely together. The way we map the world and the way the (Chinese) objects that make up this world are interpreted, categorized, catalogued, and displayed are concomitant with the way the European self and the Chinese other (and vice versa) have been perceived in the past and are perceived now. Indeed, the 1815 'Congress of Vienna' may have fundamentally shaped the way 19th century Europe made sense of Asia (and Africa), China's 'struggle for modernity' and the country's gradual re-emergence on the global stage have, all along this process, continued to challenge this 'Viennese' outlook and have taught us to also see China from within China itself. Global life, so we have learnt through this process, is much more complex than

the simple dichotomy of self and other, center and periphery, that characterizes any Eurocentric or Sinocentric approach. People and cultures are as dancers on a dance floor where every movement of every dancer constantly reshapes the dynamics on the stage. A next movement cannot be anticipated, and it is only through the movements of the other dancers that one's own movements gain meaning and significance. Picturing and making sense of the world, as is also illustrated in the way Modest Mussorgsky composed his 1874 "Pictures at an Exhibition", contains an element of coincidence, is driven by fascination, support and critique, and above all, by true friendship and dedication.

I am glad that also the future of our EACS conferences looks bright. You will learn more about the venue of the 23rd EACS Conference (2020) on the General Assembly of the Association that will be held during the Glasgow Conference. On the Glasgow General Assembly, also the bids for the 24th EACS Conference of 2022 will be presented (more bids for this conference can still be send in to the Secretary of our Association). Also proposals for organizing the 2019 Summer School can be send in to the Secretary.

At our Glasgow Conference, some of our board members will have come to their maximum term in office of 6 years. This means that those members who wish to enrich the Association with new ideas for its long-term vision or who are willing to assist the Association in its daily

practical burdens have the possibility to put their candidacy as board member for the elections that will be held in Glasgow in 2018. You will find the procedure to do so in this Newsletter.

In the same way as all movements of all dancers on a dance floor only gain significance in their mutuality, this is also true for standing as a board member, or for organizing a Conference, Summer School, or any other event.

Wishing you all great pleasure in your work,

Bart Dessein
President

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY

The Board met recently in late August 2017 in preparation for the next EACS conference and to discuss other matters concerning the Association. The board meetings were held at the University of Glasgow, which will be the venue of our conference next year. We are very grateful to the conference organiser, Minna Törmä, and her conference administrator, Brianna Robertson-Kirkland, for hosting the board meetings and for their ongoing efforts in putting together the conference. We look forward to a highly successful EACS 2018 and hope to see many of you next year in Glasgow at the conference.

We are once again running the Young Scholar Award competition and you can find the call for submissions

on the EACS website (details are also available in this newsletter). Please help to spread the news and encourage any eligible colleagues or PhD students to submit their work.

We are also now accepting bids to host the EACS conference in 2022 and beyond. The application must be submitted directly from an academic department and the lead applicant must be an academic specialised in the field of Chinese Studies and a member of the EACS. The application should be accompanied by a letter from the Vice-Chancellor or equivalent of the host university confirming its commitment to organise the conference. The proposal should include basic information about the organising institution, conference plans, and practical details about accommodation and other facilities. Bids for the EACS 2022 conference must be submitted to the Secretary-general by email (tt26@soas.ac.uk) before 31 May 2018. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Bids that fulfilled the above criteria will be invited to give a formal presentation of their proposal at the General Assembly in Glasgow.

Tian Yuan Tan 陳毓沅
Secretary

NEWS FROM THE TREASURER

Dear colleagues,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my predecessor Michael Schimmelpfennig for his continuing substantial support.

The balance of giro and PayPal accounts as of October 1, 2017 is as follows:

Current balance (Oct. 1, 2017):
37550.77 €
Old balance (Aug. 1, 2016): 39315.34
€ (i.e. – 1764.57 €)

Total expenditures amount to approximately 8800 €. Expenditures include:

EACS sponsorship of a speaker for the 2017 BPCS conference: 500.00 €
Website maintenance: 1000.00 €
Library Travel Grants: 4103.00 €
Young Scholar Award: 3001.50 €
Account fees Giro: 72.30 €
Account fees PayPal: 68.35 €

Fixed assets have slightly decreased by 3.1 per cent since the last interim report:

2016 (Aug. 1, 2016)
depot (EK 629930561): 42194.88 €
depot clearing account (EK 629930559): 8.78 €

2017 (Oct. 1, 2017)
depot (EK 629930561): 40343.66 €
depot clearing account (EK 629930559): 539.87 €

As of October 1, 2017, our total assets amount to 78434,30 €.

Christian Schwermann
Treasurer

**CALL FOR BOARD
NOMINATIONS 2018**

Dear Members,

We would like to invite nominations for elections to the EACS Board at the next conference in Glasgow. The EACS Board is currently made up of 17 members, including the President, and is elected by the General Assembly every two years at the time of the biennial conference. To ensure that there is a balanced representation from different European countries, Article 9 of the constitution states that the Board shall include no more than 2 residents of any single country (the President counts as one of the two). In addition, Board members cannot serve more than three terms (which means 6 consecutive years). In the coming election in Glasgow in 2018, at least four current board members, including the current Secretary-General, will be stepping down.

Therefore, I would like to encourage all EACS members to nominate candidates for the new Board. I especially appeal to outgoing Board members who are the only representatives of their country on the Board, to try and nominate a new Board member from among their colleagues. Nominations can be sent to the Secretary-General by email (tt26@soas.ac.uk) at least a week before the date of the General Assembly.

Tian Yuan Tan 陳毓沅

**YOUNG SCHOLAR
AWARD 2018**

The Board of the European Association for Chinese Studies is pleased to announce again the EACS Young Scholar Award (YSA). The purpose of this award is to encourage research in Chinese studies among young scholars, especially, but not exclusively, scholars studying and working at European institutions.

The Young Scholar Award is made possible through generous support by the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange. It was first awarded during the 2004 biennial conference in Heidelberg. Many papers submitted by shortlisted candidates in previous competitions have now appeared as peer-reviewed publications. The next YSA will be announced at the XXII biennial conference in Glasgow, United Kingdom, in August 2018.

Eligibility:

Candidates for the YSA should be 35 years of age or below (2018 YSA candidates must have been born in 1983 or later) AND their rank of academic employment should be below that of Associate Professor or Senior Lecturer or the equivalent ranks in other systems. YSA candidates must be registered as EACS members at the time of paper submission.

The jury welcomes papers of high scholarly promise engaging primary sources, secondary scholarship, and innovative research methodologies relevant to the field. Papers should be written in English; only single-authored papers will be accepted. Papers should preferably be

unpublished; however, candidates may submit papers that are under review for publication in a scholarly journal at the time of the 2018 Glasgow conference. Each applicant may submit only one paper of a maximum of 8500 words (approximately 50,000 characters), with a one-page abstract. The word limit includes footnotes but not bibliography. The submission should include the author's full name, institution, and address on a separate page. The author's name and other self-references should be removed in the main paper as the manuscript will be assessed anonymously.

The YSA jury hopes to nominate 3 finalists who will be invited to attend the 2018 EACS conference where their papers will be presented during a special session. The three finalists will each be awarded 1,000 Euros after their presentation. The winner of the YSA will be announced during the conference and honoured with the award of a certificate.

Submission:

The deadline for submission is 17:00 CET on 15 January 2018. Please send the following material by e-mail to eacs2018ysa@gmail.com before the deadline:

- (1) Paper and abstract
- (2) Proof of age and rank
- (3) EACS membership number

Only complete and timely submitted applications will be considered. The three finalists will be notified around May 2018. We very much hope you will consider submitting your work!

REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EACS SUMMER SCHOOL 4–9 SEPTEMBER 2017, LAMPETER

EACS Summer School “Hidden in Plain Sight: Materiality, Meaning and Accessibility of Chinese Objects in Local Collections” – 4-9 September 2017, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, Lampeter, UK

Chinese objects often lead dormant lives in private collections and museums across Europe, especially in small institutions without specialist curators. The workshop aimed to introduce participants to the issues, both theoretical and practical, involved in researching, curating and exhibiting Chinese objects from small and medium-sized museums or private collections.

19 young scholars (11 PhD candidates, 6 MA candidates, 2 PhDs) studying in the UK, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Ireland, Russia, Ukraine, Czech Republic, and China participated in the lectures and workshops.

On the first day, after a brief welcome by organiser Thomas Jansen, Anne Gerritsen (Warwick University/Leiden University) kicked off the summer school with an interactive lecture on “The Global Life of Things: The material culture of Sino-European interactions”. Using examples from the Jan Menze van Diepen collection in Fraeylemaborg, she reflected on what ‘global life of things’ means, the questions that need

to be asked of an object to establish the contours of its global life, and why that global life matters for getting at materiality and meaning of Chinese objects in local collections. In her workshop the following day, students were asked to choose one object and try to find out as much as possible about how this object travelled from its place of manufacture to its current placement within this collection.

In the following lecture Thomas Jansen (UWTSD Lampeter) focused on the relationship between materials and objects, arguing in the footsteps of anthropologist Tim Ingold that objects are the result of a mutual, unending engagement between humans and a world of active materials rather than the products of human design applied onto natural substances. This process of engagement continues into the phase when an artefact is collected and placed in a museum, thus impacting on the roles of both the collector of artefacts and the museum curator.

The first day continued with a trip to Llanerchaeron estate and country house, one of the National Trust sites near Lampeter, and concluded with a text reading session on material agency led by Katharina Zinn (UWTSD Lampeter).

The second day, Tuesday, began with a lecture and workshop by Egyptologist Katharina Zinn who introduced the audience to the concept of 'material agency' and challenges of writing an object biography. Using Egyptian artefacts, Katharina demonstrated how trying to narrate the various life-cycles of an object in all their complexity can transform

lacklustre and seemingly unremarkable objects into fascinating sources of information about the societies that produced and collected them. In the subsequent workshop students were given the task to outline elements of an object biography of four Chinese artefacts (a painting, two woodblocks, a roof tile, a modern bamboo-strip edition of the Sunzi bingfa) from Katharina's private collection.

Louise Tythacott (SOAS) concluded the second day with a lecture on "Chinese 'Summer Palace' objects in museums and displays in the West", in which she highlighted the fact that especially small and medium-sized museums became final destinations for looted objects. The lecture stimulated a lively discussion about the challenges faced by the museum sector as a result of Britain's (and other European countries') colonial past.

The third day was field-trip day. The first stop was Cyfarthfa Castle Museums and Art Gallery Merthyr Tydfil. Museum curator John Shimmin had placed objects of presumed 'Asian' provenance in a separate room where we could inspect and discuss the objects at length. Apart from a few objects displayed in the museum as being from 'the Summer Palace,' the group identified further objects with potential Summer Palace provenance.

From Merthyr Tydfil the group travelled by coach to Glynn Vivian Art Gallery in Swansea where Stacey Pierson (SOAS) started the afternoon with a viewing exercise focused on the Chinese porcelain and ceramics collected in China by the museum's founder Richard Glynn Vivian in the

1870s. The aim was to get a sense of the preferences and interests of the collector and how they were represented in the display of the objects in different rooms. Students were asked to pick a favourite object and discuss it in front of the group.

The day was concluded with a walk on the beach and Chinese dinner in the Wild Swan in Swansea.

Day 4 continued with lectures and workshops based on what we had seen during the field trip the previous day. Stacey Pierson gave a fascinating lecture (“Chinese Ceramics: Categories and Taxonomies”) on how the names and descriptions we apply to groups of Chinese porcelain and ceramics (e.g. ‘Ming’ vase, ‘imperial workshop’) shape our viewing habits, the meanings, and by extension the (material) value, these objects have in the contemporary art world, for connoisseurs and collectors.

In Louise Tythacott’s workshop students were asked to use objects they had seen the previous day to come up with a proposal for a new display on China. The result were some very creative ideas about how to look at Chinese objects from new perspectives and to point the visitor to those elements of an objects biography that are often forgotten.

Marie Woods (Heritage Adventures Ltd, Scarborough) provided an additional view from inside the heritage industry as well as a personal example of a successful transition from a university to creating her own heritage business. Marie’s workshop on museum outreach on Friday (Day 5) morning challenged participants to step out of their normal roles and present an object in a way

appropriate for a specific audience (elderly people, children).

Helen Wang (British Museum, London) addressed in her seminar-style lecture a very specific group of frequently overlooked objects in British collections despite (or maybe because) their large numbers: coins and other forms of money. In the following workshop students were asked to develop a funding proposal for a conference panel on Chinese money, monetary history or policy.

The end of the last day was marked by a short certificate ceremony Chinese style (meaning Thomas Jansen handing out the certificates with a Chinese march playing in the background).

Saturday (9th) was departure day. While some participants made their way home through Aberystwyth and Birmingham, a large group travelled to Cardiff to catch a flight or train. We used the opportunity to visit nearby Nantgarw China Works, the only surviving early 19th century porcelain works in the United Kingdom, where we had a most interesting tour of the premises and a cup of tea and Welsh cakes at the end of a most enjoyable summer school.

The organisers most gratefully acknowledge financial support from the European Association for Chinese Studies, the Confucius Insitute at UWTSD and the University of Wales Trinity Saint David.

Judging from participants’ reactions and feedback, the summer school achieved its aim: to critically examine on the basis of concrete examples how the many Chinese objects hidden in European collections can be brought to light, how their

stories can be told in a way that sheds new light on the many facets of material culture shared between China and Europe.

Thomas Jansen

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE XXII
EACS CONFERENCE,
29 AUGUST – 1 SEPTEMBER,
2018, GLASGOW**

The XXII biennial conference of the European Association for Chinese Studies ‘China and the World: The Mapping of Exchange’ will be held in the University of Glasgow, Scotland on 29 August – 1 September 2018. The conference is jointly organised by EACS, Scottish Centre for China Research (SCCR) and School of Culture and Creative Arts (SCCA) at the University of Glasgow.

Scholars from Europe and beyond are invited to submit individual paper or panel proposals. An international board of referees will evaluate the proposals submitted to the organisers. The language of the conference is English.

Though the conference has a theme ‘China and the World: The Mapping of Exchange,’ the theme will be treated broadly under the following sections:

Linguistics
Teaching Chinese as a Foreign
Language
Translation and Sinophone
Studies
Premodern Literature
Modern Literature

Cinema, Theatre, Performing
Arts
Art, Archeology & Material
Culture
Inscriptions and Manuscripts
Religion
Philosophy
Premodern History
Modern History
East-West Contacts
Hong Kong Studies
Politics
International Relations
Sociology & Anthropology
Gender Studies
Economics
Law
Digital Humanities
Environment

*Special Call for Papers on
‘Collections’*

In addition, we are looking to create sessions with a special focus on ‘Collections’: collecting and collections of Chinese artefacts both in Europe and beyond and/or object biographies of them.

We invite you to visit the conference website on <http://eacs2018.glasgow.ac.uk> on what should be included in the proposal, how to submit your proposal, for conference programme, conference fees, practical information and so forth. Please note that the website will be updated with information and that there is also an EACS conference Facebook link.

**OBITUARY
GLEN DUDBRIDGE
(1938–2017)**

Professor Glen Dudbridge, the eminent sinologist and Professor of Chinese first at Cambridge University and then at Oxford University, has died aged 78.

Professor Dudbridge served as the President of EACS from 1998 to 2002. To him, as he once told me, the EACS provided a wonderful platform for European scholars to congregate, communicate, exchange ideas and network to advance the state of the art and promote Chinese Studies in Europe. He took a particular delight in the EACS changing over the years from a 'gathering of grey-haired men' to an association that gave voice to up-and-coming younger scholars and valorised the rise of women scholars in European academia. After the end of his term as EACS President, he made it his task to continue to participate in the EACS biennial conferences to support the younger generations of China scholars in Europe.

Professor Dudbridge was a superlative scholar whose research changed the face of Chinese Studies. He pioneered a new way of understanding China, setting out to discover China's popular and vernacular cultures, as opposed to the culture of the ruling elite. He broke new ground in exploring how China thinks: how ordinary men and women lived, felt and thought in China's past, and how this is relevant to the present.

Ahead of his time, his innovative interdisciplinary research into China's popular culture and women's history created new trends that later changed the curricula in the world's leading universities.

Following in his footsteps, courses on popular culture and gender studies have become standard courses in Chinese Studies departments worldwide.

He opened new avenues for research on China's vernacular cultures and women in China. He pioneered the use of literature as historical source material. He set new standards of innovative and interdisciplinary scholarship.

Glen Dudbridge was born on 2 July 1938 in Clevedon, Somerset, to civil servants George and Edna Dudbridge (née Cockle). He attended Bristol Grammar School then served his National Service in the RAF on the Joint Services School of Linguists Russian course. Growing up during the Second World War, he witnessed the years of economic austerity, the Korean War, the end of the old British empire, and the early stages of the Cold War. Dudbridge perceived his youth as belonging to an era of a changing political climate, the formation of a new world order, and ambivalent attitudes towards China.

Dudbridge belonged to the last generation of National Servicemen. Less than a month after his call-up on 7 March 1957 the Duncan Sandys Defence Review announced the end of conscription. For Dudbridge, this 'cast an air of unreality' over the two-year 'dreamlike experience' of serving in the RAF. As an Officer Cadet he soon was able to qualify for intensive armed forces training in Russian, including a university course in Russian language. He read traditional Russian literature including Tolstoy, Gorky, Pushkin, attended lectures on

Tsarist history and pre-revolutionary culture and marveled at the lack of instruction in Soviet history. From observation of his Russian teachers he learned that 'good academic leadership means being enthusiastic about what everyone else is doing and backing it wholeheartedly.' Dudbridge's future students and colleagues benefited from his style of academic leadership, enthusiasm and support.

Dudbridge's RAF training culminated in passing A-level and civil service exams in Russian. From hindsight Glen appreciated having gained access to Russian literature but found the experience of compulsory military service pointless. In view of intensive language training, Glen regarded 'the regime of total saturation in language learning' as 'frankly counter-productive.' He concluded that 'students need to be self-motivated to achieve their best results.' This later became a basic principle of his teaching methods in his long academic career.

Having won a scholarship to Magdalene College, Cambridge, he read Chinese Studies as an undergraduate. As a Ph.D. student he was keen to experience the Chinese world while China was still closed to foreigners unless one had close connections to the Communist Party. In 1963/64 he spent a formative year at the New Asia Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies in Hong Kong, where he met his future wife Sylvia. In 1965 he became a lecturer in Modern Chinese at the University of Oxford and a founding Fellow of Wolfson College. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1967

with a path-breaking study of the Ming dynasty novel *Journey to the West*. It became his first book *The Hsi-yu Chi, A Study of Antecedents to the Sixteenth-Century Chinese Novel* (1970).

In 1984 Dudbridge was elected Fellow of the British Academy. He was appointed Professor of Chinese at the University of Cambridge in 1985, Professor of Chinese and Director of the Institute for Chinese Studies at the University of Oxford in 1989, and the inaugural Shaw Professor of Chinese in 1993. He was a Fellow of University College, Oxford from 1989. He was a visiting professor at Yale University, UC Berkeley and the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He was bestowed Honorary Membership of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1996. He contributed as an expert consultant to the Oxford English Dictionary for two decades, and delivered the prestigious Panizzi Lectures on Lost Books of Medieval China at the British Library in 1999.

His books open new windows on popular Chinese literature, making China's past come alive. As his doctoral student at Oxford University, I felt as if his works ushered me into a world filled with wonders and treasures. *The Legend of Miao-shan* (1978) discusses the story of a traditional Chinese filial daughter in the context of Shakespeare's *King Lear*. *The Tale of Li Wa* (1983) compares the Tang dynasty courtesan with a heart of gold to Alexandre Dumas' *La Dame aux Camélias*.

Religious Experience and Lay Society in T'ang China (1995) eavesdrops on gossip and popular culture in medieval China, discovering

a transition from traditional to modern beliefs and institutions. His last book *A Portrait of Five Dynasties China: From the Memoirs of Wang Renyu (880-956)* (2013) reveals the private voices of China's past through the layers of tumultuous political change, showing how they communicate to modern readers personal perceptions about a lost world, its feel and texture.

Professor Dudbridge was a teacher whose reputation was awe-inspiring. He was the most formidable teacher. He set the bar very high — both for himself and his students. He was to me both the sharpest, kindest and most supportive teacher, reader and critic.

I came up to Oxford as a student in 1987 when Dudbridge was Professor of Chinese Studies at Cambridge and slated to take up the Chair of Chinese Studies at Oxford. Little did I know, when I first approached him to ask if he was willing to supervise my thesis, that during his twenty-odd years as a lecturer and professor first at Cambridge and then at Oxford so far he had only ever allowed one of his postgraduate students — Allan Barr (D.Phil. Oxon, 1984), now Professor of Chinese at Pomona College in Claremont, California — to submit his doctoral thesis.

What followed was the most challenging and exciting intellectual adventure of my life. Dudbridge supervised my doctoral thesis on utopia in seventeenth-century Chinese literature at Oxford University from 1989 to 1995. His ideas gave wings to the imagination, soaring like an eagle — as the late Ming dynasty poetess Wang Wei put it — through China's

empire of letters and above Oxford's dreaming spires.

An inspirational teacher, Professor Dudbridge's ideas, inquisitiveness and meticulous scholarship served as a model to emulate. He took me under his wing as his student, steering and guiding me with wisdom, sensitivity and generosity, not only during my years as a doctoral student, but also throughout my academic career, remaining a mentor and friend throughout his life.

Dudbridge showed us how the historian can become a messenger of souls, whose task it is to make the dead speak. He taught us how to listen to the voices of ordinary people of the past, how to reconstruct lost books, and how to discover the 'fluid history' of people's ideas, art, literature and culture amidst the 'crunchy history' of China's state institutions and social structures.

'Crunchy and fluid ways to think about Chinese history and literature' is the title of one of Glen's last talks which develops 'a distinction between two styles of historical thinking, nicknamed "crunchy" and "fluid", that match the contrast between structure and process,' acknowledging the fact that 'the world is in constant and fluid change.'

Dudbridge's immortality comes in the tradition of the true Chinese scholar-gentleman from his path-breaking works, his long-lasting impact on Chinese Studies worldwide, and his style of scholarship that his students strive to carry on in spirit. I wish to pay tribute to his outstanding achievements and give thanks for the privilege and pleasure of having

shared some wonderful, magical moments of his extraordinary life. Echoing his farewell words this winter when we met one last time, let us keep these precious memories in our hearts. The concept of the historian as a messenger of souls will live on in future generations of students.

Professor Dudbridge was greatly respected in the Chinese speaking world, where his mastery of the spoken language was particularly admired. He was known for his integrity, humility, generosity and gentle manner. An accomplished pianist, his passions were family life and music. He is survived by his wife Sylvia (née Lo Feng Yang), and his children Frank and Laura.

Daria Berg,
University of St.Gallen

OBITUARY
HENRY ROSEMONT JR.
(1934–2017)

Sad news has reached the Asian studies community in the Nordic-Baltic region of the passing of a longtime friend, colleague, and mentor prof. Henry Rosemont, Jr. (Brown University, USA). A prominent authority in the field of Chinese philosophy, Henry has co-authored translations of Chinese classics Lunyu and Xiaojing (with Roger T. Ames), has written books and numerous articles arguing for the relevance of early Confucian thought and some of its core ideas not only for the contemporary academic philosophy, but also for the daily lives of the people across the globe. Trained in analytical philosophy, Henry was a

careful and attentive interpreter of both Western and Chinese philosophical traditions. Henry's academic and personal interests included questions not only in Chinese philosophy, but also in moral philosophy, political philosophy, religious studies, human rights, education, and other related fields. Nevertheless, Henry was much more than a theoretical thinker. Prof. Rosemont was also deeply convinced that academic philosophical ideas and philosophers themselves have an important role to play in addressing and correcting some of the most pressing social injustices in today's societies.

Henry has visited Asian studies departments at Vilnius University, University of Latvia, Tallinn University, University of Tartu, and University of Iceland several times delivering public lectures, conference talks, lectures at summer schools, advising PhD students, and promoting colleagues of the region for Fulbright and other grants and scholarships. Prof. Rosemont has played a significant role in establishing the Baltic Alliance of Asian Studies (BAAS) and was an ardent supporter of the development of Asian studies in Nordic-Baltic Universities.

It is a heartfelt loss for the Asian studies community in the Nordic-Baltic countries and we are expressing our sincerest condolences for Henry's wife JoAnn, their family, and friends. Henry will always be remembered in all of his various roles and relations that he lived so gracefully and passionately, setting an inspiring example for many of his friends, colleagues, and students in the region.

Vytis Silius
Audrius Beinorius
Loreta Poškaitė
Valdas Jaskūnas
Frank Kraushaar
Ieva Lapiņa
Rein Raud
Katja Koort
Margus Ott
Märt Läänemets
Liuda Kočovaitė
Geir Sigurðsson

OBITUARY
TAN AOSHUANG
(1931–2017)

Tan Aoshuang 谭傲霜, an internationally renowned Russian-Chinese linguist died on March 14 despite our hopes for her recovery. She was 85.

Tan Aoshuang, or Tan laoshi as her numerous disciples called her, was born on November 21, 1931 in Shanghai. Being born to a Chinese father and German mother she was deeply rooted in between cultures. In 1954 she graduated from the Philological Faculty of Peking University. She moved to Moscow in 1957, retaining spiritual connections both with China and Germany.

Since 1957, she lived in Russia, worked for the State Radio and Television Company. In 1966, she began to teach Chinese language and linguistics at the Institute for Asian and African Studies, Moscow State University. Upon retiring she published memoirs in Chinese describing her unique life path.

She possessed a rigorous intellect and a strikingly systematic

thinking. Combination of the two turned all of her endeavors into prominent events in Sinology. Doctor of Philology, Professor, President of the Russian Association of Teachers of the Chinese Language, Permanent Member of the Board of the International Association of Chinese Language Teachers, she became the author of the most fundamental grammar of Chinese in any European Language. With more than 60 scientific papers on various topics of functional grammar, cognitive linguistics and semantic typology along with numerous textbooks on Modern and Classical Chinese Tan Aoshuang commenced an entirely new integrated approach towards Chinese linguistics and Chinese language teaching.

She was respected, loved and revered. And she will be missed by those who knew her.

Taras Ivchenko,
Russian State University
for the Humanities

OBITUARY
DMITRY NIKOLAEVICH
VOSKRESENSKY
(1926–2017)

Dmitry Nikolaevich Voskresensky 华克生 was an outstanding Sinologist, a unique specialist in Chinese language and literature, Associate Professor of the Chinese Philology department of the Institute for Asian and African Studies (Moscow State University), Professor of the Maxim Gorky Literature Institute, Honored Teacher of the Moscow State University, member of

the Russia Writers' Union. He devoted himself to the study of premodern and modern Chinese literature and was also an acknowledged master of translation.

During his fruitful and active scientific years Dmitry Voskresensky published more than 120 works. Among them are translations of voluminous works, including "The Scholars" by Wu Jingzi, "The Carnal Prayer Mat" and "Twelve Towers" by Li Yu, "Beneath The Red Banner" by Lao She, "Huodong Bian Renxing" by Wang Meng and many others.

During the Second World War Dmitry Voskresensky studied at Aviation Instrument-Making College, but his technical education did not limit his interests. He was fond of Western and Eastern literature, and this fact determined the future course of his scientific work at the Moscow State University.

His path to Sinology began with the arrival in 1945 at the Chinese Department of the Military Institute of Foreign Languages. Among his teachers were Ilya Oshanin, the compiler of the Great Chinese-Russian Dictionary, Academician Vasily Alekseev and his pupil, a well-known translator of medieval Chinese poetry, Lev Eidlin, Professor Vsevolod Kolokolov and others.

In 1956, Dmitry Voskresensky finished his postgraduate course at the Philological Faculty of the Moscow State University, presenting his thesis "The Literature World of the Chinese Medieval Novel" – an in-depth study of the 18th century novel "The Scholars".

From 1957 to 1959 he was a doctoral student at Beijing University.

Later he often visited China and Singapore on internships and research trips. At the Department of Chinese Philology of the Institute for Asian and African Studies Dmitry Nikolayevich worked with Vladimir Semanov, a graduate of the Eastern Faculty of the Leningrad University, a researcher of classical and modern Chinese literature. They both taught Chinese and were very active in translating contemporary literature. Dmitry Voskresensky approached the selection of materials for his courses with great creative stance: bringing with him from China books on literary criticism, original works and teaching aids, he often chose restaurant menus, fortune-telling inscriptions, obituaries etc. for discussion and analysis with his students.

In his own words: "This kind of literature, often reminiscent of a puzzle, was interesting, informative and very useful in teaching practice... Especially interesting were the samples of household epigraphy, in which a strong influence of traditional Chinese culture, going back to the distant past of the country, was felt." It was he who initiated the tradition of research in epistolary and official Chinese at the Institute for Asian and African Studies.

Voskresensky also conducted research seminars on the history of Chinese dictionaries, on genres and styles in Chinese literature, and on Sinophone literature outside mainland China (in Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia). The topic of Sinophone literature attracted his attention back in the 1970s, when he was in Nanyang University of Singapore.

Dmitry Voskresensky deeply understood and loved China. He was a good friend to many of the Chinese writers, whose work he studied and translated.

In 2006, among five other Russian Sinologists, he became a laureate of the Chinese prize “For the special contribution to strengthening cultural ties.” In 2009, he received the Jubilee Medal of the People's Republic of China “For Outstanding Contribution to the Development of Chinese-Russian Relations.” On December 10, 2015, he received the PRC Embassy Prize for his outstanding contribution to the study of Chinese literature in Russia, for

active research, translation and teaching activities and a huge contribution to deepening Russian-Chinese relations.

Dmitry Voskresensky taught at the Department of Chinese Philology all his life and brought up more than one generation of Sinologists, many of whom are engaged in research, teaching and translation, both in Russia and abroad, continuing the work of their Teacher.

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