

Acceptance Speeches and Introductions to Winners of the 2nd Award for Outstanding Contributions to China Studies

Acceptance Speech by S.L. Tsykhvenski

Respected organizers of the World Forum on China Studies, respected fellows,

First of all, I'd like to thank you for speaking highly of my 80 years of work on Sinology research. I regret that I'm not able to attend the forum due to health reasons. So, I invite Professor Lomanov to read the acknowledgement on my behalf.

I sincerely thank you for singing high praises of my trivial contributions to research on China's history and culture.

I was enrolled by the Department of China in Leningrad State University in 1935. My teacher was Василий Михайлович Алексеев, an outstanding Sinologist in Russia who generously imparted his knowledge to his students. The works about China written by Russian and some foreign travelers as well as the deep sympathy that the Russian people felt for the Chinese people who struggled to win national liberation in the 1920s-1930s and later fought against Japanese invaders were major factors that led to my decision to study China and its history and culture.

I started my career at the Diplomatic People's Committee of Soviet Union, where I worked as a Chinese translator. Then I worked in different job positions in the central diplomatic authority and in different diplomatic job positions in China, the United Kingdom and Japan and participated in various international conferences during World War II and the post-World War II period.

I became interested in Chinese history when I was a college student. After I worked in the diplomatic corps, I continued to make academic explorations. During my work in the diplomatic corps, I finished reading courses for masters and doctorate degrees in the academy of sciences and wrote some books and articles. The diplomatic work gave me a unique chance to understand China and meet its leaders, politicians and historians. As the consul general of the Soviet Union to China, I experienced the founding ceremony of China at Tian'anmen Square on October 1, 1949, which I'll remember for the rest of my life. Throughout my diplomatic career in the U.K. and Japan, my experience at the UN General Assembly and various international conferences also helped me understand China's position and role in the world.

Since my retirement as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, I have been devoted to scientific research and teaching. I have kept in contact with Sinologists in China and other countries. I sincerely thank them for offering my suggestions and help. The issues I have studied include China's reform and revolution during the 19th-20th centuries, Russia-China relations and China in world history. I'll always remember the wise and helpful suggestions from many of my Chinese peers who included Guo Moruo, Hou Wailu, Yuan Tongli, Zhou Gucheng, Wu Han, Liu Danian, Cao Jinghua, Jin Chongji, Ren Jixu, and others.

I have to talk of my foreign peers in Sinology research, as I have had exchanges with them at different times. They include Owen Lattimore, John King Fairbank, Jacques Guillermaz, Louis Hambis, Yoshitaro Hirano, Banno Matasaka, Lionello Lanciotti, Jaroslav Prusek, Piero Corradini, Piet van der Loon, Bernhard Karlgren, Göran Malmqvist, Michael Loewe and Marianne Bastid-Bruguière. Also, I feel grateful to recall the Sinology professors in some European universities, who founded the Association of Young Sinologists and showcased the achievements in China's history and science at their conferences. Since 1954, the association has successively held conferences at some academic centers in Paris, Padova, Bordeaux, Weimar, and other places. I started to join the activities at the seventh conference held in Durham, U.K. The association later evolved into the European Association of Sinology.

My thoughts will be with you during this forum. Holding a representative conference of such scale demonstrates how much the world is concerned about the achievements China has made along the path to

building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

I want to express my thanks once again.

I hope all the participants will be healthy and make more achievements.

S.L. Tsykhvenski, Moscow

March 18, 2013

Introduction to S.L. Tsykhvenski



S.L. Tsykhvenski (Тихвинский, Сергей Леонидович) was born in 1918. He is a doctor in history, as well as a professor and academician with the Soviet Academy of Sciences (Russian Academy of Sciences at present) (1981) and the Soviet Union (present Russian) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (1967). He learnt from B.M. Alexeev, a famous Russian Sinologist and founder of the Petersburg school of Russian Sinology research, and developed a China studies research school with his own features.

He is widely recognized as a great master in Russia's Sinology field. In the 1960s, he acted as the director of the Research Institute of China Studies in the Soviet Union Academy of Sciences, and made fruitful achievements in research on oriental studies and China studies. He has been very productive throughout his life, writing a dozen books and more than 500 papers. In particular, **China's Reform Movement in the late 19th Century and Kang Youwei** (1959) and **Sun Yat-sen's Diplomatic Policy Views and Practices** (1964) have been considered seminal research on the history of the revolution of 1911 with significant academic value and received extensive attention and praise in history and Sinology fields in Russia, China and other countries. These two books and a third book published later entitled **China's Road to Independence and Unification during 1898-1949: Based on the biography of Zhou Enlai** (1996), constitute the base supporting his research on China's modern and contemporary history in three stages. His research approaches, full and accurate historical materials and views have exerted significant influence on Sinology research in Russia. **China's Modern History** (1972), which he edited, was translated into multiple languages including Chinese, English, French and Polish

after publication and continues to have huge influence. The book series entitled **China's Reform and Revolution** he edited in 2000 was honored the National Award of Russian Federation, and Russian President Vladimir Putin granted him the award.

S.L. Tsykhvinski is also a senior diplomat. He was a member of the Executive Committee of UNESCO from 1968-1974, and as the chairman and honorary chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association after 1981. He worked as a diplomat in China several times, witnessing or being part of many major historic events in modern and contemporary China.

As the only official representative of the Soviet Union in Beijing at the time, he contributed to the establishment of Sino-Soviet ties the day after the founding of the New China. He has spared no effort to study and spread Chinese history and culture, and to develop the friendly relations between China and Russia (or the Soviet Union). With significant attainments in Sinology, he has made outstanding contributions to research and the spread and development of Sino-Russia relations. He has had far-reaching influence in Russia and in the international Sinology field. Despite his age, he has remained devoted to research on the history of modern China and the history of Sino-Russia relations in recent years, contributing entirely to cementing and strengthening the good-neighborly and friendly cooperation between China and Russia in the new century.

(Edited by the Appraising Expert Panel)

Acceptance Speech By Ezra F. Vogel

It is a great honor to be recognized in China for my half century of effort to understand China and to convey my best understanding of China to a Western audience. It is a special honor to be recognized by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences which has played such a central role in promoting social science in China. We at Harvard feel we have a greater intellectual distance in looking at developments in our national government than scholars in Washington D.C. who tend to respond to the current mood in the nation's capital. I feel that the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences also gains intellectual distance by being located away from your national capital.

In the 1960s when I began studying China from the outside, I fervently hoped that someday I might be able to do research inside China, and in the 1970s the dream came true. I remember visiting the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences several times in the 1980s as scholarly exchanges between Chinese and American social scientists were just beginning. I was very impressed with the leadership of your president Zhang Zhongli who in the 1950 gave up a promising career in the University of Washington, one of America's leading Asia centers, to return to China to help make your Shanghai Academy a leading intellectual center for social science in China.

As social science becomes international, we Americans not only study our own society but we also benefit from scholars from other countries who study our country and bring different perspectives. Chinese scholars study their own society but we hope they may also benefit from the scholarship of those who come from abroad to study China. Having spent the ten years after retirement dedicated to understanding Deng Xiaoping and China's era of reform and opening, I am deeply moved to be recognized in China as one who has seriously endeavored to interpret China to the West and to enter into the internal discussion within China as scholars here make an effort to understand the Deng era and how it transformed China.

Introduction to Ezra F. Vogel



Professor Ezra F. Vogel received his doctor's degree in social science at Harvard University in 1958. During 1963-1964, he conducted post-doctoral research at Harvard University and studied Chinese and history there. Since the 1970s, he has investigated and analyzed the social and economic conditions in Canton, China. He wrote books entitled **Canton Under Communism Programs and Politics in a Provincial Capital (1949-1968)** and **One step ahead in China: Guangdong under Reform**, and upon invitation by the provincial government of Canton, he conducted a 7-month field

investigation.

In the late 1990s, as China enjoys a greatly improving position in the world following the reform and opening-up, right-wingers in the US put forward the "China Threat" theory and proposed to take the "containment policy" against China. At the critical moment, Ezra F. Vogel compiled the book **Coexistence with China: The Sino-US Relations in the 21st Century**, which reasonably refuted the ideology about comprehensive confrontation against China, advocated all-round cooperation between China and the US in all the political and economic fields and stated that the US should support China's entry into the WTO.

In 2011, the historic work **Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China**, which took him a decade to complete, was finally published by Harvard University Press, and was awarded the Lionel Gelber Prize by the University of Toronto in March 2012.

Ezra F. Vogel has long been committed to research on China's politics, economy, history and culture, and is known as "Mr. China" in Harvard University. In 1972, he became the second director of the Center for East Asian Research in Harvard University, succeeding John King Fairbank. In 1998, he was elected as an academician with American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is a Sinologist and expert on China issues that has long received the great attention from the Chinese government and academic circles.

(Edited by the Appraising Expert Panel)

Acceptance Speech by Jao Tsung-I

I feel very honored yet a bit ashamed for the Award for Outstanding Contribution to China Studies granted to me by the World Forum on China Studies, because there are quite a few people who have contributed greatly to Chinese culture and history. My research fruits are very limited in this field. All I have to do is to thank relevant organizations for the great kindness shown to me. And I also feel sorry for my absence at the forum due to my old age.

Jao Tsung-I

March 15, 2013

Introduction to Jao Tsung-I



Born in 1917, Mr. JAO Tsung-I is a professor emeritus with the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, CUHK, professor with the Wei Lun Lecture of the Institute of Chinese Studies and Department of Fine Arts, CUHK, and professor with Lim Por Yen Lecture, the University of Hong Kong. He has an extensive scope of research, which covers 13 categories, i.e. the history of ancient world, oracle bone inscriptions, bamboo slips and silk, Confucian classics, ritual music, religion, the Songs of Chu, historical science, the history of Sino-foreign

relationship, studies of Dunhuang Caves, bibliography, classic literature and Chinese art history. He has published more than 70 works, including the **Transcripts of Dunhuang in Six Dynasties by Zhang Tianshi Daoling · Annotation to Tao Te Ching**, the **Orthodox Theory of Chinese History – One Discussion Concerning the Viewpoints about China's History** and the **Research on Rishu in Yunmeng Bamboo Slips of the Qin State**, and released nearly 900 papers.

He once worked as professor with the Department of Chinese Studies, the National University of Singapore, professor, lecture professor and director with the

Department of Chinese Language and Literature and the Department of Fine Arts, CUHK, and professor with such famous schools of higher learning as Yale University in the U.S. and École des Hautes Études. Inheriting his family academic studies, Mr. JAO Tsung-I has been dedicated to academic research and teaching for more than seven decades, and is familiar with ancient Chinese literature and several foreign languages.

He highlights historical material verification and has achieved constant innovation, making pioneering contribution to numerous academic fields like China studies and the history of Sino-foreign relationship and having extensive influence on both overseas and domestic academic circles. Thus, he has a reputation as a "leading Sinology master who attracts worldwide attention", and has been successively honored by the "Stanislas Aignan Julien Award" (1962) by L'Institut de France and the honorary member of the Asian Association in Paris (1980). He has expanded the influence of China studies both at home and abroad and contributed greatly to overseas research on China studies.

(Edited by the Appraising Expert Panel)