Teaching Western Music in China Today: An Introduction and Bibliography

THE EDITORS

A group of musicologists from China’s leading music conservatories presented a session at the 2011 meeting of the American Musicological Society in San Francisco, entitled “Teaching Western Music in China Today.” Their presentations are collected here along with an introduction by Craig Wright, who knows many of the scholars personally through their work at Yale University. These essays continue an international perspective of teaching music history which has developed through the first issues of the Journal of Music History Pedagogy, including James R. Briscoe’s report from the international symposium on music history teaching in São Paulo,1 Nancy Rachel November’s description of her undergraduate courses at the University of Auckland in New Zealand,2 and Travis D. Stimeling’s review of De-Canonizing Music History, the proceedings of a symposium held at the Sibelius Academy in Helsinki, Finland.3

The study of traditional music in China is a long-established scholarly field in departments of ethnomusicology in Western universities and colleges. Research on traditional music in China is supported in the West by societies

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such as the European Foundation for Chinese Music Research (CHIME)\(^4\) and the Association for Chinese Music Research,\(^5\) published in journals such as *Ethnomusicology* and *Asian Music*, and summarized in Western textbooks on world music, ethnomusicology, and music appreciation. Professor Yao Yijun’s introduction to how the traditional music of China has been taught at the China Conservatory of Beijing will provide additional insights for students in this field.

In contrast, the study of Western music in China may not be familiar to readers of the *Journal*. As the following essays explain, research and scholarship on Western music history by our Chinese colleagues over the past century have been contextualized by forces and events far different from those which have shaped the writing of music history by Western scholars, such as the May Fourth Movement or the political influence of Mao Zedong. As described in the essays by Professors Li Xiujun, Yang Yandi, and Yu Zhigang, the textbooks, research interests, and history survey classes of our Chinese colleagues appear far different from those of Western scholars, although the subject of study and methodologies are essentially the same.

Nevertheless, the reception of Western music in China is a growing area of scholarship not only among Chinese musicologists, but also among Western scholars. To supplement the citations of Chinese sources in the following essays, the following introductory bibliography presents recent research in Western languages on the reception and teaching of Western music in China. For Chinese authors who use a Western presentation of their names in published research (with their family name last), the bibliography entries begin with the author’s surname first followed by a comma. For authors who use a Chinese presentation of their names in published research (with their family name first), the bibliography entries begin with the author’s surname but without a comma.


*Asian Music* 20, no. 2 (Spring/Summer 1989).

Chinese Music Theory Issue.


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Gong, Hong-yu. “Missionaries, Reformers, and the Beginnings of Western Music in Late Imperial China (1839–1911).” PhD diss., University of Auckland, 2006.


A Special Issue on Arts Education in China mostly focused on secondary schools; on conservatory training see pp. 73–76.


*Twentieth-Century China* 37, no. 1 (January 2012).

Issue devoted to music in pre-1949 China.


