



## Kedao Tong

- Ph.D. Student in Religious Studies, admitted Autumn 2018
- graduate student worker, Buddhist Studies

### Bio

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#### BIO

Kedao Tong is a PhD candidate in Buddhist Studies in the Department of Religious Studies. His research focuses on the socio-cultural history of Chinese Buddhism and topics related to animals in the Chinese and the broader East Asian contexts. He is currently writing his dissertation, tentatively titled "Rescue the Buddha's Animal Disciples: The Practice of Buddhist Animal Release in China," which explores the the history of animal release (fangsheng) in Chinese religions from the fifth to the early twentieth centuries.

Kedao received an MA in Chinese from Stanford University, where he wrote a thesis that studies the writing of women's epitaphs from China's Northern Dynasties (439-581 AD). Prior to coming to Stanford, he received an Honors BA in East Asian Studies from the University of Toronto. He has taken up coursework and language training in Hong Kong and Japan, and has a background in editorial work in academic and other settings.

#### EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATIONS

- M.A., Stanford University
- B.A., University of Toronto

### Publications

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#### PUBLICATIONS

- **Revisiting the Xiaoshi Jingang keyi #####: A Textual and Reception History** *Journal of Chinese Religions*  
Tong, K.  
2023; 51 (1): 47-96
- **Translation of Festival, Feasts, and Gender Relations in Ancient China and Greece**  
Zhou, Y.  
SDX Joint Publishing.2023
- **Pitiful Animals and Perturbed Humans: The Financing of Communal Animal Release in Chinese Buddhism, 1600s–1940s** *International Journal of Buddhist Thought and Culture*  
Tong, K.  
2023; 33 (1): 231-265
- **Review of Melissa Anne-Marie Curley, Pure Land, Real World: Modern Buddhism, Japanese Leftists, and the Utopian Imagination (University of Hawai'i Press, 2017); Justin R. Ritzinger, Anarchy in the Pure Land: Reinventing the Cult of Maitreya in Modern Chinese Buddhism (Oxford University Press, 2017).** *Japan Studies Review*  
Tong, K.  
2021; 25: 154-158