

# INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

## STAFF AND SEMINARS

April 2012–March 2014

### ACADEMIC STAFF

#### Department of Humanities

##### Professors

- FUJII, Masato, Ph.D. (U. of Helsinki), *Indology/Vedic Studies*  
KAGOTANI, Naoto, D.Econ. (Osaka City U.), *Economic History of Modern Japan*  
MIZUNO, Naoki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Political and Social History of Korea under Japanese Rule*  
OKADA, Akeo, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Musicology* (Apr. 2013–, formerly Associate Professor)  
OURA, Yasusuke, Ph.D. (U. of Paris-VII), *Literary Theory*  
TAKAGI, Hiroshi, D.Litt. (Hokkaido U.), *Modern Japanese Cultural History* (Apr. 2012–, formerly Associate Professor)  
TAKEZAWA, Yasuko, Ph.D. (U. of Washington), *Anthropology/American Studies*  
TANAKA, Masakazu, Ph.D. (U. of London), *Social Anthropology/Gender and Sexuality Studies*  
TOMINAGA, Shigeki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Sociology of Knowledge*  
YAMAMURO, Shinichi, LL.D. (Kyoto U.), *History of Japanese Political Thought*

##### Associate Professors

- FUJIHARA, Tatsushi, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Reconstruction of agricultural history* (Apr. 2013–)  
ISHII, Miho, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Social Anthropology*  
ITO, Junji, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *History of Transcaucasia*  
IWAKI, Takuji, D.Litt. (Kansai U.), *Early Modern Japanese History*  
KOSEKI, Takashi, Ph.D. (Hitotsubashi U.), *Social History of Victorian Britain and Ireland*  
OHJI, Kenta, D.Litt. (U. of Paris-Ouest), *Intellectual History of Early Modern Europe*  
SETOGUCHI, Akihisa, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Biological Sciences and Nature in East Asia* (Apr. 2013–)  
TAKASHINA, Erika, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *Modern Japanese Arts and the West*  
TSUIKI, Kosuke, Ph.D. (U. of Paris-VIII), *Psychoanalysis*

##### Assistant Professors

- OGAWA, Sawako, D.Litt. (Waseda U.), *The Study of Early Cinema* (Feb. 2013–)  
ONO, Yasuteru, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *The Korean National Movement and East Asia in the Modern Era* (Mar. 2013–)  
KIKUCHI, Akira, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *History of Modern Japanese Ethnography*  
KOIKE, Ikuko, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Cultural Anthropology/African Diaspora Studies*  
KUBO, Akihiro, Ph.D. (U. of Paris III), *Literary Theories* (–Mar. 2013)

KUROIWA, Yasuhiro, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *History of Modern Japanese Culture and Society* (–Mar. 2013)  
KUSAKA, Wataru, Ph.D. (Kyushu U), *Political Science and Philippine Studies* (–Mar. 2013)  
FUJII, Toshiyuki, *German Literature*.  
TANAKA, Yuriko, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *History of Modern Medicine and Philosophy of the Body*

## Department of Oriental Studies

### Professors

ASAHARA, Tatsuro, *History of Ancient China*  
FUNAYAMA, Toru, *Scholastic Tradition and Practice in Indian and Chinese Buddhism*  
IKEDA, Takumi, *Sino-Tibetan Dialectology* (Apr. 2013–, formerly Associate Professor)  
INABA, Minoru, *History of Early Islamic Expansion to the East*  
INAMI, Ryoichi, *Cultural History of the Qing Period*  
ISHIKAWA, Yoshihiro, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *History of the Chinese Communist Party* (Aug. 2013–, formerly Associate Professor)  
IWAI, Shigeki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *History of Chinese Institutions*  
KIN, Bunkyo, *Chinese Literature*  
MUGITANI, Kunio, *History of Chinese Thought* (–Mar. 2013)  
OKAMURA, Hidenori, D. Litt. (Kyoto U), *Archaeological Study of Ancient China*  
TAKATA, Tokio, Ph. D. (E.H.E.S.S., Paris), D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *History of the Chinese Language* (–Mar. 2014)  
TAKEDA, Tokimasa, *Intellectual history of Chinese Science*  
TOMIYA, Itaru, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *Legal History of China*  
WITTERN, Christian, Ph.D. (Goettingen U.), *A Knowledgebase for Buddhist Studies—With a Focus on Chan-Buddhism* (–Apr. 2012, formerly Associate Professor)

### Associate Professors

INAMOTO, Yasuo, *History of Buddhist art in East Asia* (May 2012–)  
KOGACHI, Ryuichi, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *History of Commentary on Classics in China*  
MIYAKE, Kiyoshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *History of the Qin and Han Dynasties*  
MURAKAMI, Ei, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *Socio-Economic History of Modern China*  
NAGATA, Tomoyuki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *Literary Theory in Medieval and Early Modern China* (Apr. 2013–)  
YAGI, Takeshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *Medieval and Early-Modern History of Korea*  
YASUOKA, Koichi, D.Eng. (Kyoto U), *Character Encoding Methods*

### Assistant Professors

ANDO, Fusae, *Buddhist Cave Temples in the Northern Wei dynasty*  
FUJII, Noriyuki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *History of the Bureaucratic System in Ancient and Medieval China*  
KIM, Jihyun, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *History of Religions in China, Daoism* (–Mar. 2013)  
MIYA, Noriko, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *Politics and Culture during the Mongol Period*  
MORIOKA, Tomohiko, Ph.D. (JAIST), *Multilingual Computing*  
ONODERA, Shiro, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *History of Modern China* (–Mar. 2014)  
TAKAI, Takane, *History of Chinese Furniture*  
TUCHIGUCHI, Fuminori, D.Litt. (Kyoto U), *A Study of the Territorial Control in Ancient China*

YAMAZAKI, Takeshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Socio-Political History of Late Imperial China*

### Visiting Scholars

- VITA, Silvio, D.Litt. (Istituto Universitario Orientale, Napoli), *History of Ideas, Chinese and Japanese Buddhism* (Jul. 2007–)
- JACQUET, Benoît, D.Eng. (Kyoto U.), Ph.D.Arch. (U. of Paris-VIII) *History and Theory of Modern and Contemporary Japanese Architecture* (Aug. 2008–)
- VOGELSANG, Kai, Ph.D. (U. of Hamburg), *Research on the Japanese versions of the Book of Documents. Chinese Studies* (Jan.–Jul. 2012)
- FANSELOW, Frank, Ph.D. (LSE), *Reflexive Relationships between the Ethnic Conflicts and their Representations in Asia* (May.–Sept. 2012)
- RAVINA, Mark, Ph.D. (Stanford U.), *Early modern and Modern Japanese history* (Aug. 2012–Jan. 2013)
- SA, Rina, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *A Study on the Reception of Western Mathematics in East Asia* (Nov. 2012–Feb. 2013)
- BLUSSÉ van Oud-Alblas, Leonard Johan, Ph.D. (Leiden U.), *A Study on the making the social order under the Asian commercial networks* (Nov. 2012–May 2013)
- CHEN, Wei, Ph.D. (Wuhan U.), *Comparative Research on the Study of Wooden Strips in Japan and China* (Jan.–Jul. 2013)
- MOORE, Oliver James, Ph.D. (U. of Cambridge), *Ritual and Art in East Asia* (May.–Nov. 2013)
- SCHMIDT, Jan, Ph.D. (Ruhr U.), *Research on the First World War in Japan and East Asia* (Jul. 2013–Jan. 2014)
- ZHU, Yuqi, Ph.D. (Beijing Normal U.), *Studies on the Spread of Chinese Classics in Sino-Japan Communication in Modern Times* (Dec. 2013–)
- LIU, Hengwu, Ph.D. (Bukkyo U.), *The interaction between China and Japan in Pre Modern China* (Feb. 2014–)

### RESEARCH SEMINARS

#### Joint Research Center

A PLATFORM FOR CREATING NEW WISDOM ON LIFE  
(Coordinated by Tadashi KOBAYASHI, July 2010–March 2013)

The study of biology has been moving since the 1970s, from an investigation with a natural philosophical flavor that takes place in closed laboratories, to life science research which brings concrete results on people's ordinary conception of life and death. In facing such structural changes to science, it is necessary to reconsider life science research in society, and to comprehend it as a new type of "knowledge" or "wisdom" with a highly social function: that is what we call "life knowledge". To create a platform for this "life knowledge", scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, philosophers and historians will work together to provide further insights.

## THE MULTILAYERED CONTACTS AMONG GLOBALIZING INTELLECTUAL THOUGHT AND RELIGIONS WITH REGARD TO THE POSSIBILITY OF THE HUMANITIES

(Coordinated by Naoji OKUYAMA, July 2010–March 2013)

As contemporary society moves towards globalization, what characteristics define the distribution and consumption of intellectual thought and religions? In this project, we approach this question from the viewpoint of multilayered contacts through various cultures. The goal is to analyze and speculate not just on the present day, but also to look at this question in the span of the past 150 years. As one such theme, we take up religion and evolution theory, in order to investigate their spread aspects across various branches of the humanities. Within this framework, the topic of religion has inherited an awareness of the problems as laid out in “The Humanities in Contact Zones of Various Cultures,” the core project led by the International Center of Humanities under Kyoto University’s Institute for Research in Humanities. Thus, by identifying such contact zones of various cultures, we go on to discuss the acculturation processes in each territory of religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam. The argument of social and biological evolution is seen as one example of modern thought. From its propagation across Asia, we can locate evolution theory as an example of contact between traditional societies and modern thought. Mostly from a humanities perspective, this topic investigates the relationships between evolution theory and religion, as well as the influence of evolution theory on societies and cultures.

## WHAT INFORMATION CAN BE EXTRACTED FROM KANBUN TEXTS WITH COMPUTATIONAL METHODS?—A CONTRIBUTION TO FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES

(Coordinated by Naoki YAMAZAKI, July 2010–March 2013)

This research project attempts to use a number of different information processing techniques to contribute to the machine readable analysis of texts written with Chinese characters. The techniques proposed include but are not limited to processing of structured text, processing of the results of morphological and structural analysis of Japanese, data mining using n-gram techniques, classification and distance calculation of textual relationships, networked structure extraction and visualization.

## EUROPEAN CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS

(Coordinated by Yoshihiko ICHIDA, April 2011–March 2015)

This research project aims at rethinking the relations between European contemporary philosophy and politics. A variety of intellectual currents, also known as *postmodernism* or *post-structuralism*, emerged in France around 1968, in parallel with the awakening of the “New Left”: Althusser, Foucault, Deleuze or Derrida were central figures of these currents. Since the 1990s, when the communist bloc collapsed in Eastern Europe and the EU appeared on the scene in Western Europe, the heirs of these currents have been engaged in formulating renewed reflections on politics, notably by the works of Negri, Badiou, or Rancière. What is “political”, properly so called, in their philosophy? How could we understand this political turn in contemporary history? If we ask more generally: in which term has “politics” been defined, and what kind of practical or theoretical relations has it been supposed to entertain with “philosophy” after 1968? By asking these questions, we hope to make a critical intervention on political reflexions in our time.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURES: COMPARATIVE ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY ON NATURE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE  
(Coordinated by Atsuro MORITA, April 2013–March 2016)

The Environmental Infrastructures project aims at exploring complex interfaces between environmental knowledge (both scientific and indigenous) in proliferating international attempts to achieve sustainable management of global environmental changes. Mainly drawing on anthropology and science and technology studies (STS) and based on international collaboration between Japanese and Danish scholars, among others, project members are developing a comparative basis for the analysis of the intersections of a variety of practices in the making of infrastructures for knowing and managing environmental change. The range of our empirical studies varies from watershed management projects in Thailand and Ethiopia, to a wave energy industry in western Denmark, the construction of an indigenous knowledge database in India, and the reconstruction of the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

RE-EXPLORATION OF WEB FOR RESOURCES OF THE HUMANITIES  
(Coordinated by Kikyonori NAGASAKI, April 2013–March 2016)

As development of Web technology, Web service for resources of the humanities has been increased its possibilities regarding interoperability of various services and so on. However, it is still difficult to solve several problems such as improvement of legacy systems and data. As a result, it has become difficult for humanities scholars to use them easily among the mixed environment of legacy and advanced services. Under such circumstances, we aim to re-explore Web for resources of the humanities based on surveying ideal implementations and current various Web services which managed mainly by ourselves in order to clarify ways of realizing better Web services for resources of have been the humanities.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST ASIAN EXEGETICAL TRADITION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RELIGIOUS TEXTS  
(Coordinated by Jun FUJII, April 2013–March 2016)

This project explores the historical development of East Asian exegetical tradition(s) by carefully comparing translations and interpretations of religious texts produced in the East Asian cultural sphere with those produced in other regions. In exploring the transmission, interpretation, and transformation of the East Asian classics over time, the history of Buddhism provides a particularly effective avenue of inquiry, because Buddhist textual materials are such a rich resource, both in terms of quality and quantity. They have, as a result, inspired a long history of productive research. In the case of medieval China, for example, when exegetes commented on the meanings of terms, they often based their interpretations on the orthodox Chinese exegetical tradition, which sometimes led to the replacement of specific characters with either homophonous or (near-)synonymous ones. This led to an evolution in the interpretation of the original terms, whose connotations and denotations were transformed by these borrowings and substitutions. This research project aims to offer both a diachronic investigation of the exegetical approaches taken to the classics in the East Asian cultural sphere, and, an exploration of the idiosyncratic modes of thought and expression that have arisen in East Asian cultures due to their mode of literary expression: namely, Chinese characters.

## Department of Humanities

### REPRESENTATIONS OF DIFFERENCES IN JAPAN AND ASIA

(Coordinated by Yasuko TAKEZAWA, April 2010–March 2015)

Our project examines representations of race in Japan and Asian by taking an inter-disciplinary approach that bridges the humanities and natural science.

Recent genetic studies have uncovered that race does not have any biological reality. Nevertheless, this concept persistently reproduces race as a social reality in various arenas such as medical treatments, social systems and aesthetics. What continues to generate such social reality of race? The project sheds light on the mechanism of racial representations as a key to understand such persistence.

In contrast to the abundant literature on visual representations of race, especially in Europe and the United States, non-visual representations of “invisible races,” such as “Burakumin” or Koreans in Japan, and their counterparts in Asia have received little attention in race studies. This project primarily focuses on racial representations of these “invisible races.”

### TRANS-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF ORGANIZING TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES AND MEMORIES—FROM NARRATIVES TO MONUMENTS

(Coordinated by Masakazu TANAKA, April 2010–March 2015)

Trauma was caused by instances of childhood abuse, domestic violence, schoolyard bullying, acts of violence, wartime experiences, crime, accidents, or natural disasters. In this project, trauma is viewed in the larger sense of “pain” and “suffering.” This five-year-long project pursues how people have responded to this suffering, and whether they were eventually able to overcome their trauma, a process known as “organizing.”

Although trauma generally falls under the field of psychology and psychiatry, the process of “organizing” goes beyond this field. By examining trauma from various other angles, our purpose is to show a new vision of social studies.

Medical terms such as “trauma” and PTSD have long since made their way into the common tongue. The popularization of psychology and psychiatric terminology shows how our everyday world has been medicalized. Thus, reflecting upon trauma in such an environment will contribute to a better understanding of contemporary Japanese society.

### THE ENLIGHTENMENTS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (I): A STUDY ON THE YEAR 1793; (II): A STUDY ON THE “TERROR”

(Coordinated by Shigeki TOMINAGA, April 2010–March 2012/April 2012–March 2015)

Widely developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe, diverse trends of the Enlightenment encountered a decisive crisis with the French Revolution. In this seminar, we shall examine the reciprocal interference between theoretical elaborations and political actions during the Revolution, with a special focus on the *Montagnards*—e.g., Robespierre, Saint-Just, Billaud-Varenne—political discourses in the period of *Terror*. How and why the movements of the Enlightenment converged into the ideas of these revolutionaries? How in turn the experiment of the Revolution transformed the philosophy of the Enlightenment? And what sorts of questions are left to us from this historical experience of the French Revolution? Neither accusing the Enlightenment of engendering the Revolution as a violent rupture

in the European history, nor justifying the Revolution by the ideas of the Enlightenment, this research aims to explore political dimensions contained in philosophy.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY ON THE FIRST WORLD WAR

(Coordinated by Shin'ichi YAMAMURO and Akeo OKADA, April 2010–March 2015)

The First World War marks the end of the long 19th century as well as the beginning of the contemporary history. We are still living in the post-World-War I era, which is characterized by the total mobilization, the globalization of the war, the threat of technologization, and so on. The aim of research project is to examine the historical impact of the First World War as a worldwide and intercultural phenomenon, with special emphasis on its influence in non-European world and the fields of culture/arts, and on its interconnections with the Second World War. In addition to having about 20 workshops in a year, we have already held several open lectures and published booklet series.

#### THEORIES OF LITERATURE AND ARTS IN JAPAN

(Coordinated by Yasusuke OURA, April 2011–March 2015)

Our concerns fall into the following two questions: 1) What are the literary and/or artistic theories which have been taught in Japan (especially in universities)? 2) If there are any “vernacular” theories of this kind in Japan, what can they be?

The first question is, in large part, that of the “importation” in Japan of Anglo-American, German or French theories since the Meiji period. The second one will lead us to sound the Japanese tradition in literature and arts from classics to modern works, in order to discover some theoretical elements on poetry, narrative, drama, performing arts, etc., and examine them in comparison with Western theories. This seminar is meant to be a large collaboration between specialists in Western studies and those in Japanese studies.

#### UNCTION AND CORONATION

(Coordinated by Masato FUJII, April 2011–March 2014)

This seminar succeeds to the seminar “Kingship and Ritual” (April 2005–March 2011). While the preceding seminar dealt with kingship and its related rituals in general, this seminar focuses on unction as a central ritual act of coronation and initiation in ancient India and other areas. The seminar aims to investigate the basic form and variants of unction, together with its evolution, transmission, and contact with other cultures through the cultural historical approach. As unction prevails in vast areas and ages, the research will cover unction performed in various rituals such as the royal coronation in Vedic India, Hindu initiation in medieval India, Buddhist initiation in India, China and Japan, and further the imperial coronation in medieval Japan.

#### HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON KOREA DURING SINO-JAPANESE AND ASIA-PACIFIC WARS (1937–1945)

(Coordinated by Naoki MIZUNO, April 2012–March 2015)

This research project aims to survey the basic documentary materials of wartime Korea, such as

newspapers, magazines and unpublished documents, and to use these to analyze various aspects of politics and society in Korea under Japanese colonial rule. During wartime (1937–1945), the colonial government of Korea implemented a number of dramatically transformative policies, such as the so-called “Policy of Making Koreans Imperial Subjects” and “Policy of Integrating Japan and Korea into One Body.” There are few existing academic studies that focus on the wartime period, despite its importance for Korean history. With that in mind, this project is intended to clarify the political and social aspects of wartime Korea.

#### A STUDY ON THE MAKING THE SOCIAL ORDER UNDER THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL NETWORKS

(Coordinated by Naoto KAGOTANI, April 2012–March 2015)

This research project aims to examine the dynamism of Chinese merchants and people in tropical Southeast Asia, with a special reference to public records and archival sources of their activities in Java. Our main discussions will concentrate upon the social order created by Chinese merchants and people in order to acclimate themselves to a tropical natural environment and institutions of colonial powers.

#### THE MODERN EMPEROR SYSTEM AND JAPANESE SOCIETY

(Coordinated by Hiroshi TAKAGI, April 2012–March 2016)

Recently, there has been a decline in historical research that considers the emperor system in relation to the state and society in Japan. Instead, recent work has focused on images of the emperor on Japanese emperors as individuals. In our research, rather than thinking in terms of simple political processes, we aim to examine modern Japan itself by making the modern emperor system and Japanese society an object of study. For example, approaching the progression from the Meiji Restoration to the Asian Pacific War through the framework of Japanese society and the modern emperor system allows us to rethink what is unique and what is universal about modern Japan. Focusing on the transition from the early modern to the modern period, we explore the emperor system in relation to society, broadly defined to include local areas such as towns and villages and diverse elements such as culture, religion, thought, education, social movements and folk customs. Of course, we also don't deny the importance of politics within our research group, which includes researchers specializing in diverse fields of historical study such as political history, educational history, cultural history, intellectual history, social movement history, art history, colonial history, folklore studies and regional history.

#### **Department of Oriental Studies**

##### SOURCES OF ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY

(Coordinated by Tatsuro ASAHARA, April 2010–March 2016)

This is an introductory seminar for interested members who wish to study Ancient Chinese history, especially of the pre-Qin period. By reading basic articles or historical sources, participating members will be able to develop their understanding and increase their knowledge on the topic. They are also expected to help each other to this end.



## STONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES (II)

(Coordinated by Ryoichi INAMI, April 2010–March 2015)

In this seminar, we will analyze the rubbings of inscriptions in the Northern Dynasties, which our Institute possesses. At first, we check Chinese characters on the rubbings precisely, and then comment on it based on a traditional method. About missing parts, we refer to precedent studies. The rubbings of inscriptions will be digitalized and on-loaded to the following website:

[http://kanji.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/db-machine/imgsrv/takuhon/t\\_menu.html](http://kanji.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/db-machine/imgsrv/takuhon/t_menu.html)

## DEEP STRUCTURE OF THE MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY CHINESE CULTURES

(Coordinated by Yoshihiro ISHIKAWA, April 2010–March 2015)

In recent years, the cultural situation in China has attracted greater attention around the globe with the rise of China's international economic and strategic status. We know, however, that the various fields of China's contemporary culture, i.e. art, literature, idea etc. involve many traces and memories of history. Some of them, for instance, collective memories of the Cultural Revolution and the pro-democratic movement in 1989, undoubtedly constitute Chinese culture in depth, although they have been long buried officially. These examples indicate that deep structure of the contemporary Chinese cultures should be understood in connection with the historical aspects of modern China. In this research seminar, we shall investigate various aspects of the modern and contemporary Chinese cultures, which includes such as the spread and acceptance of new ideas of Western origin in the 20<sup>th</sup> century China as well as the formation of the political culture of the Chinese Communist Party, mainly from the historical perspective. Considering historical elements in culture would also be very helpful in discussing Chinese culture in a global context.

## INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN INTER-REGIONAL RELATIONS OF EAST ASIA

(Coordinated by Shigeki IWAI, April 2010–March 2013)

The East Asian in the sixteenth century experienced a great transformation in its society and economy, mainly caused by increase in silver production and activities of the European voyagers. Although the Ming empire endeavoured to maintain the tribute system and the prohibition of overseas trade, there appeared signs of upheaval in China-centred order caused by the private traders and inhabitants in peripheral zone eager for commercial activities.

The strong oppressive policy by the Ming government forced some maritime merchants to commit piracy. The Mongols who had not been allowed to tribute or to trade chose to plunder instead and brought pressure on the Chinese government and the Emperor. At the same time, peoples of various ethnics outside the official rule formed communities seeking profits and collided repeatedly with the authorities. The early modern states in the East Asia emerged out of these crises.

In this period, the need to get knowledge about external areas was raised and there appeared some variable writings highly precise and rich in information. In 1550's and 1560's Zheng Ruozen born in Jiangnan area compiled volumes about Japan, the pirates, the military tactics and technology. Our project focusing on the writings Zheng Ruozen and the others of that time explicates the circulation and the accumulation of knowledge of the outer region and investigates into the features of the inter-regional exchange of materials and information.

#### A STUDY OF THE TANG DAOISM

(Coordinated by Kunio MUGITANI, April 2010–March 2013)

This study aims to research the doctrine of the Tang Daoism which was formed under the strong influence of Buddhism. At first, We study Wang Xuanlan's "Xuanzhulu" which is one of the typical Buddho-Daoistic articles by preparing its translation with annotations. We also plan to make annotated translations of several similar doctrinal articles in Tang dynasty.

#### A STUDY OF EARLY BUDDHIST TEMPLES IN EAST ASIA

(Coordinated by Hidenori OKAMURA, April 2010–March 2013)

The Yungang Caves, located near the city of Datong in Shanxi province in China, are a group of Buddhist cave-temples excavated in the latter half of the fifth century by the Northern Wei dynasty. Between 1938 and 1944, following on from investigations of the Xiangtangshan Caves in Hebei province and the Longmen Caves in Henan province, the Research Institute of Oriental Culture, the predecessor of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University, carried out investigations of the Yungang Caves and neighboring sites. A report of these investigations was published in the form of the voluminous *Yunkang* (1951–1956) in 16 volumes and 32 fascicules by Mizuno Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio.

This research seminar set about researching on the visual materials and field notes collected from such investigations with the goal of systematically digitizing and actively promoting the further use of these research resources, and making them available to the public.

#### STUDY ON SHUSHU: SCIENCE AND DIVINATION IN CHINA

(Coordinated by Tokio TAKEDA, April 2010–March 2015)

Natural science in East Asia formed a unique field of study called the study of shushu, which is composed of natural science and divinations derived from Yijing. Though the study of shushu is a field peculiar to East Asia, if one wants to evaluate the essence of the scientific culture of East Asia properly, it seems indispensable to grasp its structure and historical development.

The aim of our study group is to reveal the outline of the study of shushu and its theoretical structure. In order to examine this problem from various points of view, our workshop is consisted of researchers in various fields, such as astronomy, medicine, botany, philosophy, religion, linguistics, art, folklore and so on. We read the *Wuxing Dayi* (The General Principles of the Five Phases) in turns and the member and the guest speaker give presentation on new topics.

#### PUBLICATION OF THE DICTIONARY ON HAN WOODEN SLIPS

(Coordinated by Itaru TOMIYA, April 2010–March 2015)

The purpose of our research is to edit and publish the dictionary on the vocabulary in Han wooden slips excavated from Ju Yan and Dong Huang district in Inner Mongolia.

The publisher has been decided and we have to publish it by the end of 2013. The dictionary including all of technical terms of the administration in the Han Dynasty should make a huge contribution to the research of Chinese ancient history.

## REGIONALIZATION OF BUDDHISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES AND POSSIBILITIES

(Coordinated by Toru FUNAYAMA, April 2011–March 2013)

No one can deny that Buddhism has exerted a considerable influence in East Asian history. In this study group, we do not limit “Buddhist history” to doctrinal studies or historical studies. Instead, we focus on the role played by “regions” within Buddhism and other Asian religions as a means to holistically and dynamically grasp Buddhism as a single cultural system. Regions each have their own regional characteristics and flavors. We take this as our basis for exploring the interactions between different regions. The relations between regions such as India and China or China, the Korean peninsula, and Japan, are surely important, but we also contend that it is necessary to explore micro-regions, such as those within the Chinese interior. Our focus on regionalization allows us to assess problems such as the so-called “Sinification” of Buddhism in China and the “Japanization” of Buddhism in Japan, as well as the interaction, conflict, and assimilation between other religions such as Confucianism, Daoism, Shintō, and Hinduism.

## A STUDY ON ZAJU DRAMA IN YUAN DYNASTY

(Coordinated by Bunkyo KIN, April 2011–March 2014)

This year we examined *Gengzhi Zhangqian tishaqi in Yuankan Zaju Sanshizhong*. We translated it into Japanese and made its notes and lexicon. We also arranged notes and translations of *Guhang Xinkan Guanmu Diben Li-TaibaiBian Yelang* and *Xinbian Guanmu Jimwengong Huoshao Jiezitui* which led to the publication of *Studies on Zaju drama in Yuan dynasty 2: Bian Yelang and Jiezitui* (Kyukoshoin, May 2011) with their bibliographical introductions and indices.

## A STUDY OF THE MEDIEVAL CHINESE MANUSCRIPTS

(Coordinated by Tokio TAKATA, April 2011–March 2014)

This study is a continuation in substance of the last research seminar “A Study of the Chinese Manuscripts Discovered in Dunhuang and Chinese Turkestan”. In addition to the Dunhuang manuscripts and the like, the new seminar will give attention also to the old Chinese manuscripts kept in Japan and attempts of comparative study between these two materials will be made as well. A collection of the articles of the members is to be published every year as an annual report.

## REORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS IN MODERN CHINA

(Coordinated by Ei MURAKAMI, April 2012–March 2015)

The economic development in China during the last 30 years has attracted many foreigners, including Japanese, seeking business opportunities. As contact between foreigners and Chinese people increased both in and out of China, various conflicts arose because of cultural and behavioral differences between the native Chinese and foreigners. Thus, it became important to properly understand Chinese society and economy in order to solve these problems.

On the other hand, recent scholarship from the English-speaking world tends to hold that the economic standard in China’s core regions is almost the same as that in Western Europe at the end of the nineteenth century. However, these studies do not fully explain the rapid economic growth in China during the last 30 years or the “small divergence” between China and Japan since the mid-

nineteenth century. Therefore, in order to fully understand these issues, it is important to investigate the institutions directing social and economic changes in China in the modern period.

In this study, we examine the transformation of institutions such as customs, common sense, rules, orders, and behavioral patterns, which have directed Chinese society and its economy from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the modern period.

#### TO THE EAST OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD, TO THE WEST OF THE CHINESE WORLD: VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CULTURAL INTERACTION IN THE PRE-MODERN EURASIA.

(Coordinated by Minoru INABA, April 2012–March 2015)

To the east of the Islamic world and to the west of the Chinese world lie Central Asia and South Asia which have established close relationships with the Islamic and Chinese civilizations and maintained various interactions with them. It is well known that both civilizations took great interest in each other's world and left fascinating descriptions about their counterpart.

Already from the 19th century, European Orientalists and Japanese Sinologists who utilized those western and eastern materials to develop the scholarships on the history of the East-West relations in pre-Modern world. The works of those pioneers have been criticized by the following generations and much of those early views have been revised. In the second half of the 20th century, however, the remarkable progress in the researches on the history of Central Asia and South Asia is shedding new light on the early views and frameworks of the research.

This research seminar is organized to examine the perspectives offered by the pioneers through the latest unearthed materials and to reconsider the aspects of long-term cultural interaction and acculturation in pre-Modern Eurasian world.

#### STUDIES ON TEXTBOOKS OF THE INTERPRETER IN EAST ASIA

(Coordinated by Yukio FUJIMOTO, April 2013–March 2015)

In the East Asia world, China, Korea, and Japan, the interpreter was trained mainly for diplomatic activities traditionally. Therefore, the textbooks of many foreign languages were edited for the purpose. They are not only important to inquire the actual condition of the language of each time, but also the precious data to know the social situation of those days. In this workshop, these foreign language textbooks edited in East Asia are studied synthetically. Especially we read *Pak-Tonsa* 朴通事, Chinese textbook edited in Korea in the 14th century, and aim to make the translation and annotation of this book.

#### APPLICATION RESEARCH IN DIGITAL CORPUS OF CLASSICAL CHINESE TEXTS

(Coordinated by Koichi YASUOKA, April 2013–March 2016)

In this research, we research a method to retrieve keywords from classical Chinese texts, based on our original morphological analyzer and our digital corpus of classical Chinese texts. In other words, we develop a keyword-retrieving system that can fragment continuous strings of characters of classical Chinese texts into phrases, that can divide classical Chinese phrases into words, and that can classify classical Chinese words under proper word-classes, which we design to describe detailed behavior of the words in the phrases.

## A STUDY OF THE YUN-GANG BUDDHIST CAVE-TEMPLES

(Coordinated by Hidenori OKAMURA, April 2013–March 2015)

The Yungang Caves, located near the city of Datong in Shanxi province in China, are a group of Buddhist cave-temples excavated in the latter half of the fifth century by the Northern Wei dynasty. Between 1938 and 1944, following on from investigations of the Xiangtangshan Caves in Hebei province and the Longmen Caves in Henan province, the Research Institute of Oriental Culture, the predecessor of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University, carried out investigations of the Yungang Caves and neighboring sites. A report of these investigations was published in the form of the voluminous *Yunkang* (1951–1956) in 16 volumes and 32 fascicules by Mizuno Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio.

This research seminar set about researching on the visual materials and field notes collected from such investigations with the goal of systematically digitizing and actively promoting the further use of these research resources, and making them available to the public.

## FUNDAMENTAL TOPICS IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES

(Coordinated by Christian WITTERN, April 2013–March 2016)

Digital Humanities has become a hot topic in recent years as a catch-all designation for research in the Humanities that somehow employs digital data or methods. This research project takes a rather different approach, it attempts to apply methods developed in philological and textual studies to texts transformed into the digital realm, and thus to create a firm basis support traditional research in the fields of East-Asian Studies using the methods of the 21 century. The current work focuses on protocols and infrastructure for a shared repository of pre-modern texts and research material.

## TYPOLICAL ANALYSIS OF CHINESE AND NEIGHBOR LANGUAGES

(Coordinated by Takumi IKEDA, April 2013–March 2015)

This research project aims to investigate aspects of development in language structures and in history of Language contact between Chinese and neighbour races from typological perspective. Major languages in China are: Altaic & Tungus as the northern neighbours, Korean & Japanese as the eastern neighbours, Tai & Hmong-mien as the southern neighbours, and Tibeto-Burman as the western neighbours. From Ancient time to now, the Chinese language has influenced to such languages and also has accepted various elements from the languages contacted with or from substratum languages. Consequently, the Chinese language has promoted so many changes in all aspects according to their historical and areal circumstances.

Our research group mainly focus on the exchanges among the races and languages in China, and expand positive researches in descriptive study on morphology, syntax, typology, historical changes, propagation of words, and cultural backgrounds. Our research activity consists of the small meetings to exchange research information with academic opinion, and the workshops on specific issues. On 2013, the first year of our research project, we held workshops on “Noun Phrases in TB Languages” and another workshop on “TB languages and Old Chinese”, with research members and some other specialists in the related fields.

#### **CENTER FOR INFORMATICS IN EAST ASIAN STUDIES**

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The Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies (CIEAS) was established in April 2009 by a reorganization of the former Documentation and Information Center for Chinese Studies. The overall mission of the CIEAS is to carry out information science research on East Asian languages and to make accessible to researchers historical East Asian materials through new media. A variety of databases, including Old Chinese Book Catalog in Japanese Libraries, are being constructed. The Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies, which has long been published in book form, is now also available through WWW.

#### **RESEARCH CENTER FOR MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY CHINA (RCMCC)**

<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~rcmcc/index.htm>

The Research Center for Modern and Contemporary China (RCMCC) was established in April 2007 by an arrangement between Kyoto University and the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU), which is part of the Inter-University Research Institute Corporations. The main mission of the RCMCC is to do research on the fundamental structure of modern and contemporary China from the point of view of humanities. Research activities of the RCMCC consist of two research groups: Research Group 1 “Deep Structure of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Culture”; Research Group 2 “Social Foundation of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Politics”. Moreover, the RCMCC, as one of the 6 research bases which was selected by the NIHU program “Contemporary Chinese Area Studies”, conducts joint research in association with other five research bases.