

# INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

## STAFF AND RESEARCH SEMINARS

April 2016–March 2017

### ACADEMIC STAFF

#### DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

##### Professors

- FUJII, Masato, Ph.D. (U. of Helsinki), *Formation and Transmission of the Vedic Texts*  
KAGOTANI, Naoto, D.Econ. (Osaka City U.), *Asian Merchants' Networks and Japan's Industrialization*  
KOSEKI, Takashi, Ph.D. (Hitotsubashi U.), *Modern History of Britain and Ireland*  
OKADA, Akeo, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *European Music History in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*  
OURA, Yasusuke, Ph.D. (U. of Paris-VII), *Literary Theory*  
TAKAGI, Hiroshi, D.Litt. (Hokkaido U.), *Cultural History of the Modern Emperor System of Japan*  
TAKEZAWA, Yasuko, Ph.D. (U. of Washington), *Theories of Race and Ethnicity*  
TANAKA, Masakazu, Ph.D. (U. of London), *Violence, Sexuality, and Religion in Modern South Asia, Japan, and Europe*  
YAMAMURO, Shin'ichi, LL.D. (Kyoto U.), *Japanese Law and Politics in Modern East Asia*

##### Associate Professors

- FUJIHARA, Tatsushi, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Reconstruction of Agricultural History*  
ISHII, Miho, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Anthropological Study of Religion, Environment, and Corporeality in Africa and South Asia*  
ITO, Junji, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Bandits in Modern Transcaucasia, Especially Georgia*  
IWAKI, Takuji, D.Litt. (Kansai U.), *Japanese Society in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*  
MORIMOTO, Atsuo, Ph.D. (U. of Blaise Pascal), *French Symbolism and Literary Modernity*  
OHJI, Kenta, D.Litt. (U. of Paris-Ouest), *Historical Discourse and Political Thought in Early Modern Europe*  
SETOGUCHI, Akihisa, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Biological Sciences and Nature in East Asia*  
TAKASHINA, Erika, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *Modern Japanese Arts and the West*  
TSUIKI, Kosuke, Ph.D. (U. of Paris VIII), *Considerations on Psychoanalytical Knowledge from the Perspective of the History of Thought*

##### Senior Lecturer

- HOLCA, Irina, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Realism, Media, and Empire in the Works of Shimazaki Toson and Other Modern Japanese Men of Letters*

### Assistant Professors

- FUJII, Toshiyuki, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Enlightenment and Literature: the Location of Humanity in Adorno's Aesthetic*
- IKEDA, Sanae, M.A. (Kyoto U.), *Land Ownership of the Japanese Imperial Household*
- KIKUCHI, Akira, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Socio-cultural History of Modern Japanese Ethnography*
- KOIKE, Ikuko, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *African American Religious Culture, Education, and Social Movements*
- OGAWA, Sawako, D.Litt. (Waseda U.), *History of Theatre and Film Arts in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*
- ONO, Yasuteru, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *The Korean National Movement and East Asia in the Modern Era*
- TANAKA, Yuriko, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *History of Modern Medicine and Philosophy of the Body*
- TOKUNAGA, Yu, M.A. (U. of Southern California and Kyoto U.), *Transpacific History of Interethnic Relations between Japanese and Mexican Immigrants in the United States*

### DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

#### Professors

- ASAHARA, Tatsuro, *Bronze Inscriptions of the Pre-Qin Age*
- FUNAYAMA, Toru, *Scholastic Tradition and Practice in Indian and Chinese Buddhism*
- IKEDA, Takumi, *Descriptive and Historical Study on Sino-Tibetan Languages in Southwest China*
- 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*
- IWAI, Shigeki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *History of Chinese Institutions*
- OKAMURA, Hidenori, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Archaeological Study of Ancient China*
- TAKEDA, Tokimasa, *Chinese Science from the Perspective of the History of Thought*
- TOMIYA, Itaru, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Legal History of Ancient and Medieval China*
- WITTERN, Christian, Ph.D. (Goettingen U.), *Knowledgebase for Buddhist Studies, with Chan-Buddhism as an Example*
- YAGI, Takeshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Bureaucracy in the Goryeo Dynasty*
- YASUOKA, Koichi, D.Eng. (Kyoto U.), *Methodology of Character Codes*

#### Associate Professors

- INAMOTO, Yasuo, *History of Buddhist Art in East Asia*
- KOGACHI, Ryuichi, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *History of Commentary on Classics in China*
- MIYAKE, Kiyoshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Institutional History of the Qin and Han Dynasties*
- MURAKAMI, Ei, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *Changes in Socio-economic Institutions in China during the Modern Era*
- NAGATA, Tomoyuki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Literary Theory in Medieval and Early Modern China*
- NAKANISHI, Tatsuya, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Historical Study of Islam in China*

#### Assistant Professors

- FUJII, Noriyuki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *History of the Bureaucratic System in Ancient and Medieval China*
- MIYA, Noriko, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Cross-cultural Exchanges in the Mongol Period*
- MORIOKA, Tomohiko, Ph.D. (JAIST), *Architecture of Text Representation Based on Information about Character Definition*
- TAKAI, Takane, *History of Chinese Furniture*

TSUCHIGUCHI, Fuminori, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Territorial Control in Ancient China*

#### **Program-Specific Assistant Professors**

MEGURO, Kyoko, Ph.D. (Kyoto Prefectural U.), *State Rituals in the Qin and Han Dynasties*

MORIKAWA, Hiroki, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *Intellectuals and Politics in Republican China*

#### **VISITING SCHOLARS**

VITA, Silvio (Professor, Kyoto U. of Foreign Studies), *History of Ideas, Chinese and Japanese Buddhism* (Jul. 2007–)

JACQUET, Benoît (Associate Professor, EFEO, Kyoto), *History and Theory of Modern and Contemporary Japanese Architecture* (Aug. 2008–)

TAKEGAMI, Mariko (Researcher, National Institutes for the Humanities), *Modern History of China* (Apr. 2012–)

FUJIMOTO, Yukio (Emeritus Professor, Toyama U.), *Korean Linguistics/Bibliographical studies*, (April 2012–)

IKARI, Yasuke (Emeritus Professor, Kyoto U.), *A Study of the Vādhūla Śrautasūtra* (April 2015–)

YU, Xin, (Professor, Fudan U.), *The theories of divination in the medieval period, and their development in Japan* (Apr.–Jul. 2016)

JAMI, Catherine Florence, (Research Director, The National Center for Scientific Research), *Mei Wending's Mathematical Research and Its Influence on Japanese Mathematics* (Jun.–Sep. 2016)

OTMAZGIN, Nissim, (Senior Lecturer, Hebrew U), *Geopolitics and Soft Power: Japan's Cultural Policy in Southeast Asia in a 100-year Perspective* (Jul. 2016–Jan. 2017)

WAHLQUIST, Håkan, (Keeper, The Sven Hedin Foundation at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences), *Sven Hedin and Kyoto* (Sep.–Dec. 2016)

LI, Lei, (Associate Professor, East China Normal U.), *East Asia in Six Dynasties: the Relationship between China, Japan and Korea* (Dec. 2016–Mar. 2017)

WU, Jen-shu, (Research Fellow, Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica), *A Preliminary Study of Local Consumption and Social Change in 19<sup>th</sup> Century: The Case of Ba County in Sichuan Province during the Tongzhi Reign* (Feb. 2017–)

#### **HAKUBI RESEARCHERS**

(Kyoto University, Hakubi Project: <http://www.hakubi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/eng/eng.html>)

#### **Program-Specific Associate Professor**

IWAO, Kazushi, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *World Order and Diplomacy on Eastern Eurasia during the 7<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries*

MAK, Bill, Ph.D. (Peking U.), *Historical Transmission of Indian Astral Science in East and Southeast Asia*

BESSYO, Yusuke, Ph.D. (Hiroshima U.), *China's Cross-border Development to Nepal and the "Politics of Buddhism" in the Himalaya-border Region*

#### **Program-Specific Assistant Professors**

UEMINE, Atushi, Ph.D. (Doshisha U.), *Reconstruction of Early Palaeolithic History Based on Novel Research Methods of Lithic Observation, Excavation and Dating*

KOISHI, Katsura, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Birth and Development of Public Concert and F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy (1809–1847)*

## RESEARCH SEMINARS

### JOINT RESEARCH CENTER

#### RECONSTRUCTING JAPANESE RELIGIOUS HISTORIES

(Coordinated by Eiichi ÔTANI, April 2014–March 2017)

The purpose of this research is to undo the “modernist” assumptions in the accepted view of the history of Japanese religion, unearth the phenomena that have hitherto been hidden by this bias, and construct a new view of the history of Japanese religion. Historical views of Japanese religion have suffered from various limitations, including the assumptions associated with the modern concept of “religion,” the grip of the nation-state, the fragmentation of research along sectarian lines and so on. Now it has become necessary for us to bring these restrictions out into the open and search for new ways to overcome them. In order to achieve our purpose, we are advancing along two tracks. First, by subjecting the history of Japanese academia to methods from intellectual and social history, we aim to uncover the hidden assumptions that formed and sustained the accepted view of the history of Japanese religion. Second, by bringing together empirical research from various disciplines, such as the history of religion, history, sociology, and folklore, we aim to shed new light on the perspectives and omissions in the accepted view of the history of Japanese religion. Thus, we aim to unite the theoretical, metahistorical approach, and the empirical approach to Japanese religion, and thereby create a space for productive dialogue that allows us to open up new directions.

#### VARIOUS ASPECTS OF TRADITIONAL MEDICAL CULTURE IN EAST ASIA

(Coordinated by Toru ÔGATA, April 2014–March 2017)

The East-Asian tradition of medicine, exemplified by techniques such as acupuncture, moxibustion, acupressure massage, and medical treatments such as herbal remedies, has been developed extensively. As a unique cultural complex, the tradition is closely connected to transformative corporal techniques found in Taoism, Buddhism and Onmyodo, such as religious incantation, inner alchemy, and meditation. It is also associated with folk beliefs, which are mixed with popular life-prolonging practices, elixirs and rituals. In order to create a comprehensive framework for examining the traditional medical culture, our research group brings together not only historians of medicine, but also medical practitioners from the pharmaceutical and clinical fields, acupuncturists, and textual scholars from philosophy, religion and science. It attempts to grasp the whole picture of the medical culture from a multidisciplinary perspective and to examine its features and possibilities. By reviewing the medical traditions and the current research on the medical history of Japan, China, and Korea, we plan to discuss the future of traditional East-Asian medicine, both within the context of the current trends of medical practice, such as integrative medicine and team medicine, and from the standpoint of traditional medicine itself.

## INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES ON THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIBETO-HIMALAYAN CIVILIZATION

(Coordinated by Kazushi Iwao, April 2015–March 2018)

This research project aims to re-evaluate the historical position of the civilization of the Tibeto-Himalayan region in the context of Eurasian history. To this end, our team brings together the latest academic knowledge on various aspects, such as social systems, religion, ritual and language, historical and long-term cultural exchanges between the Tibeto-Himalayan region and the surrounding civilizations, and analyzes these historical developments from various angles.

The Tibeto-Himalayan region has developed a unique civilization under the influence of the surrounding prior civilizations. Assimilating Buddhism made the Tibetan civilization more powerful, and it has widely expanded its influence towards the Mongolian plateau and Eastern Asia. Even after the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when PRC annexed the region, it maintained its influence and has reached Europe and the United States. One has to consider how the Tibetan civilization gained its power and flexibility, and also trace how it came into conflict and later found ways to be harmonized with the surrounding civilizations. To clarify these issues, our project will analyze the various aspects of the multiple contacts between the Tibeto-Himalayan region and other civilizations.

## RECONSTRUCTING POST WWII JAPANESE FILM HISTORY THROUGH ORAL HISTORY ARCHIVES

(Coordinated by Kenji Tanigawa, April 2016–March 2019)

Film Studies in Japan tends to focus on textual analyses performed by researchers from various fields of the humanities, such as aesthetics or literature. The approach to films from the point of view of social sciences, such as studies of film industry, cultural systems, cultural policies, or the effect on the audience, is currently lacking. Before film started being understood as art, it developed as “show business” or as entertainment, and how a film is made, how it was shown to the audience, and how that audience received it are matters of equal importance to the textual analysis of the film. Researchers from the humanities usually focus on the film director or cinematographer, but there are many other staff in film business whom the researcher should focus on, such as scripters, sword fighting choreographers, production designers as well as distributors, publicity staff, theater staff, etc. The existence of the “movie fan,” as the subject at the receiving end of the film is also important. This research project aims to shed light on the characteristics of the development of film culture, focusing on its social and economic aspects, through archiving the experience of the people who participate in the creation of film culture in various forms.

## DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

### WHAT IS THE ‘MODERN WORLD’ ? : A STUDY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF HUMANITIES

(Coordinated by Shin’ichi Yamamuro and Takashi Koseki, April 2015–March 2018)

This project intends to further the academic achievements of the previous project, ‘A Transdisciplinary Study of the First World War’, and to examine them in the larger contexts of modern/20<sup>th</sup> century history. As a foundational moment of the ‘modern world’, the First World War brought about various ‘modern’ questions, some of which have been answered, while others remain unresolved. Some of them have

changed their appearance, keeping their essence intact. Topics to be examined in our project are: the transformation of democracy, the changing relationship between globalism and localism/nationalism, the rise of paramilitary violence and terrorism, the rise and decline of 'modern' arts, the continuity and discontinuity between 'kindai' and 'gendai', and so on. The subtitle of the project, 'from the viewpoint of humanities', implies an ontological question, that is: in the age following 'the crisis of European sciences' (Edmund Husserl), can humanities effectively tackle the questions posed by the 'modern world'?

#### STUDIES OF THE *UMWELTEN*: THE LIVES AND LIVED WORLDS OF HUMAN AND NON-HUMAN BEINGS

(Coordinated by Yasusuke OURA, April 2015–March 2017)

By focusing on the lives, skills, interactions, and boundaries of human and nonhuman beings, this research explores a new field in humanities. Jakob von Uexküll, a German biologist, has put forth the idea of Umwelt, which denotes the unique and entwined relationships between a creature and its environment. This notion presents a novel perspective by which to pluralize the 'natural worlds' of creatures, thus criticizing the anthropocentric idea of a sole 'world'. The notion of Umwelt has provoked broad arguments in both the natural and the human sciences. The influence of Uexküll's work can be found, for instance, in Viktor von Weizsäcker's influential book *Der Gestaltkreis* and also in the work of Bin Kimura. Moreover, since the 1990s, we find an interesting common trend in various fields of the humanities: studies of the environment are flourishing in history; new approaches to human-nonhuman relations are developing in anthropology; and inquiries into human-animal relations and ethology are evident in philosophy. This development shows that the humanities have now broadened their reach beyond anthropocentrism and are proposing new perspectives for exploring the lives and lived worlds of both human and nonhuman beings. This research project, based on both philosophical arguments and concrete case studies, investigates the comprehensive issues concerning life and Umwelten. It deals with various critical topics, such as agriculture, natural and man-made disasters, mining developments, religious practices, illness and care, and scientific technology. Through a thorough investigation of the lives of and interactions between human and nonhuman beings, as well as of their unique Umwelten, this project seeks to understand the 'worlding' of human beings as a part of life on the planet.

#### BRAHMANISM AND HINDUISM: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN SOUTH ASIAN SOCIETY AND RELIGION

(Coordinated by Masato FUJII, April 2016–March 2019)

Brahmanism and Hinduism, although the latter succeeded the former historically, have coexisted, mingled with, and influenced each other as two fundamental religious and social systems in India. The present three-year research project intends to shed fresh light on change and continuity in South Asian society and religion by studying the diachronic and synchronic relationships between Brahmanism, Hinduism, and other religions such as Buddhism and Jainism, which keep a certain distance from these two mainstreams.

## CHAIN REACTIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE MEANINGS OF RACISM IN ASIA

(Coordinated by Yasuko TAKESAWA, April 2016–March 2019)

Most of the literature on racism has dealt with people of color as research subjects. However, racism in Asia cannot be explained within such a color-based paradigm. For example, racism exercised by “Japanese,” i.e., non-“whites,” involves the process and mechanism of racialization of physically invisible, but marginalized groups, by the distinction between self and other through political, economic, and legal systems. Furthermore, this combines with the ambivalent gaze towards “white” Westerners, making racism in Asia multi-layered and complex. In this collaborative research project, we study the process and mechanism of chain reactions and transformations affecting the meanings of racism in Asia, by examining intellectual and scientific discourses, popular culture and other related materials, from a cross-regional perspective. This study also aims to contribute to “yellowness studies”, which have recently emerged, as a counterpart of “whiteness studies”.

## A PERSPECTIVE ON UMESAO STUDIES

(Coordinated by Masakazu TANAKA, April 2015–March 2018)

This two-year long project focuses on the works of the late Tadao Umesao and his colleagues. Although Umesao’s major articles and books are found in his collected works published by Chuokoronshinsha, there are many published articles not included in the above collection. We plan to turn our attention to these articles, as well as his dialogues and discussions with other academics published in books and journals. The Institute for Research in Humanities has numerous recorded tapes of his seminars, and this project is the first attempt to analyze them in a systematic way. In addition, we will try to understand the mutual influences among Umesao and his colleagues. This project will be developed in close collaboration with the National Museum of Ethnology, where Umesao became Founding Director in 1974.

## A STUDY OF THE *VĀDHŪLA ŚRAUTASŪTRA*

(Coordinated by Yasuke IKARI and Masato FUJII, April 2015–March 2018)

The main purpose of this joint study is the examination of the ritual manuals of the Vādhūla school of the Yajurveda, whose original manuscripts were discovered by Yasuke Ikari in the Kerala State of South India. The texts of the Vādhūla school have previously been analysed by scholars using only the secondary manuscripts available at the time. The discovery of the original manuscripts has drastically changed the situation, and we are now in a far better position to get the almost full picture of the original texts of the Vādhūla school. We have been preparing an edition of the fundamental texts of this school, that scholars of Vedic philology are looking forward to.

In this joint study, we will comprehensively examine the texts of two significant rituals of the Vedic Śrautasūtra, i.e. the rituals of the Soma (Agniṣṭoma) and the Construction of the Fire-altar (Agnicayana). The former is the core of the entire Vedic ritual tradition starting from the Rig Veda, the oldest Vedic literature, while the latter represents the culmination of the history of Vedic culture, the social as well as cultural reformation and restructure of the middle Vedic age.

Our research will be carried out by combining two types of studies: joint reading and examination of the manuscripts of the relevant portions of the Vādhūla Śrautasūtra (6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Chapters) by all the members, and reports on important topics related to the rituals examined, made by the coordinator

and the members. Our plan at the end of the joint study is to publish a critical edition and an annotated English translation of the three chapters of the Vādhūla Śrautasūtra mentioned above.

#### THE MODERN EMPEROR SYSTEM AND JAPANESE SOCIETY

(Coordinated by Hiroshi TAKAGI, April 2012–March 2017)

Recently, there has been a decline in the historical research that considers the emperor system in relation to the state and society in Japan. Instead, recent work has focused on the image of the emperor or 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 our 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 do not 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

##### INTER-REGIONAL RELATIONS AND MEDIATORS IN EARLY MODERN EAST ASIA

(Coordinated by Shigeki IWAI, April 2014–March 2017)

China has experienced a rapid rise both in the economic and political spheres. This rise is one of the main factors contributing to the changes in the structure of world order. Recently, historians have been focusing on analyzing various issues related to the past international and inter-regional relations and world order in East Asia.

Before the era of opening ports and treaties, China entertained an idea of an extremely self-centric world order, and forced neighbouring nations to concede the superiority of the Celestial Empire of China. At the same time, persons or groups engaged in inter-regional trade acted according to their own desires and interests, which were different from political and diplomatic matters. They sometimes participated in the process of inter-regional order formation. In other words, the sovereigns and vassals expressed their political and formal interests, while private mediators in inter-regional relations acted according to theirs.

This project tries to identify the moments of confrontation and conciliation between political ideas and economic strategies, and to shed light on the dynamics of inter-regional order formation processes in early modern East Asia.

##### A STUDY ON WENSHI TONGYI

(Coordinated by Ryuichi KOGACHI, April 2015–March 2018)

Zhang Xuecheng (1738–1801) was an eminent Qing Dynasty historian especially famous for the historical theory expressed in his magnum opus, *On Literature and History*. The book clarifies the

meaning of philological and historical writings in the Chinese culture from ancient times to the Qing dynasty; thus, it should be read more closely, and from the standpoint of various disciplines.

To clarify the framework of *On Literature and History*, we shall employ a multifaceted approach and thoroughly translate its “Inner Part” into Japanese, with precise annotations. The series of translations will be published in the Tōhō gakuhō, Kyoto.

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA DURING THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION

(Coordinated by Ei MURAKAMI, April 2016–March 2019)

This research project examines the preservation and transformation of institutions such as customs, common sense, rules, orders, and behavioral patterns, which directed the Chinese society and economy during the period of transition (the period after the 1980s, the late Qing and the Republican period, and the late Ming and early Qing period).

China’s rapid economic growth during the last two decades, coupled with an increase in interaction among people, has brought these social and economic institutions to the fore. Despite the recent economic development, these institutions in China are remarkably different from those in Europe, America, and Japan. The difference in institutions caused various types of frictions between Chinese and foreigners. Therefore, it became important to deeply understand these institutions in China in order to solve these frictions.

Simultaneously, studies on global history in the English-speaking world have stimulated interest in comparative economic history. However, neither do these studies completely explain the “great divergence” between Western Europe and China after the 19<sup>th</sup> century, nor do they explain the “small divergence” between China and Japan after the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This is primarily because these studies do not fully understand the differences in social and economic institutions in China, Western Europe, and Japan, which were the background of these “divergences.” Therefore, studies on social and economic institutions have gained more importance than before.

Considering these issues, this project analyzes the social and economic institutions in China during the period of transition. In this process, we illustrate different models that explain these institutions.

#### EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON DIGITAL ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL CHINESE TEXTS

(Coordinated by Koichi YASUOKA, April 2015–March 2018)

In our recent research we have developed a method to analyze classical Chinese texts. In our method, we use an original morphological analyzer based on MeCab. We proposed an original four-level word-class system for classical Chinese on the MeCab-based analyzer. We designed the top level of the word-class system to represent the predicate-object structure of classical Chinese. The second level is the ordinary word-class of classical Chinese, consisting of: “noun,” “pronoun,” “numeral,” “verb,” “preposition,” “adverb,” “auxiliary verb,” “particle,” and “interjection.” The third and fourth levels are word-subclasses describing detailed behavior of the words in classical Chinese texts. In other words, we excluded “adjective” from the second level of our word-class system, without precisely examining the effect of the lack of “adjective” for our morphological analyzer.

In this research we will examine the effectiveness of our four-level word-class system, focusing on “verb,” “preposition,” “adverb,” and “auxiliary verb” in the second level. We will also examine the validity of the third and fourth levels of our word-class system.

#### EAST-ASIAN RELIGIOUS CULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCE

(Coordinated by Tokimasa TAKEDA, April 2015–March 2018)

The purpose of this research project is to explore the relationship between religious cultures and natural science in pre-modern East Asia. In contrast to the lack of enthusiasm in scientific enquiries in the officialdom due to the tenacity of the Confucian politico-exegetical tradition, religious cultures represented by Taoism and Buddhism played a vital role in the development of East Asian natural science. Based on the naturalistic philosophy and health theory of the Taoists on one hand, and the unique worldview and life theory developed from ancient Indian science by the Buddhists on the other, religions and science play a complementary role in the East Asian societies. The two focuses of our project are: i) The relationship between the theories of body and health as encapsulated in Taoist and Buddhist practices and medical science; ii) The conflict between the Buddhist and Taoist worldview and the Western cosmology brought to the East by the Jesuits, and their influence on pre-modern astronomy.

#### A STUDY ON MAO ZEDONG: FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF HUMANITIES

(Coordinated by Yoshihiro ISHIKAWA, April 2015–March 2018)

After his death in 1976, Mao Zedong's importance has, on the surface, been wearing thin all over China. In contemporary China, however, the significance of his legacy still prevails. It affects the patterns of thinking of the people at large, and has become a kind of icon of the anti-inequality sentiment among the people. On the other hand, the image of Mao as a commanding leader is shared by the current political leadership of China and determines the discourse about the history of the Chinese Communist Party. Although it seems that much ink has been spent on Mao, there are still a lot of unanswered questions. In this research seminar, we shall investigate various aspects of Mao, mainly from the viewpoint of humanities, focusing on his image in history, literature, art, and so on.

#### FRONTIER AND TRANSFRONTIER AREAS IN PRE-MODERN EURASIA

(Coordinated by Minoru INABA, April 2015–March 2018)

Eurasia has been divided into several historical/cultural spheres since ancient times. We can, however, observe considerably vigorous interactions and exchanges across the frontiers/boundaries of those spheres even in the pre-modern period. It is almost certain that the trans-frontier activities, namely the activities which brought various people, objects, and notions from beyond the frontier provided each sphere with historical and cultural dynamism. However, it is not at all an easy task to explain why these spheres have been essentially divided and sustained as separate, as this is a question that may be related to the fundamental structure of human society and culture. In this research seminar, issues such as the physical background of the emergence of each historical/ cultural sphere in pre-modern Eurasia, as well as how the trans-frontier activities were made possible, are to be addressed, employing viewpoints from various disciplines, in order to contribute to the general understanding of the frontier.

#### STUDIES ON THE BUDDHIST CAVE-TEMPLES OF THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES

(Coordinated by Hidenori OKAMURA, April 2016–March 2019)

The Yungang Caves, located near the city of Datong in the 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 the investigations of the Xiangtangshan Caves in the Hebei province and the Longmen Caves in the 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 its neighboring sites. A report on 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 has set about researching the visual materials and field notes collected from the above-mentioned investigations with the goal of systematically digitizing, actively promoting the further use of these research resources, and making them available to the public.

#### SOURCES OF ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY

(Coordinated by TATSURO ASAHARA, April 2016–March 2019)

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 and 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.

#### A BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON OLD CHINESE BOOKS PREVIOUSLY HOUSED IN THE KYOTO INSTITUTE OF THE ACADEMY OF ORIENTAL CULTURE

(Coordinated by TAKESHI YAGI, April 2016–March 2021)

The Kyoto Institute of the Academy of Oriental Culture was established in 1929 using a grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and it has hence developed into the Department of Oriental Studies of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University. The Institute has inherited all the old Chinese books that were once housed in the old one, and the details of the collection can be seen in the Catalogue of the Old Chinese Books housed in the Kyoto Institute of the Academy of Oriental Culture, published in 1938. This collection is well known and is highly valued in the academic world, particularly because it contains a series of books that were once housed by Tao Xiang, a famous bookkeeper in Tianjin, China.

Our research project reexamines the information in the Catalogue and attempts to enhance the accuracy of the Kanseki database, an online catalogue based on the Catalogue. The project involves the creation of an additional database on the prefaces and postscripts of the books. It will also involve the collection of information about Ex-libris Ownership Stamps and their publication in pictorial books. In the near future, as part of the celebrations of the 90<sup>th</sup> and 100<sup>th</sup> anniversaries of the Institute, exhibitions will be held with the objective of reviewing and restructuring oriental studies in Japan.

#### FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH OF THE KANSEKI REPOSITORY

(Coordinated by CHRISTIAN WITTERN, April 2016–March 2021)

The research seminar “Fundamental Topics in Digital Humanities” held from April 2013 to March 2016 produced as one of its results a first preliminary release of a comprehensive repository of premodern Chinese texts based on clear philological principles called “Kanseki Repository” ([www.kanripo.org](http://www.kanripo.org)). However, due to the limited time, only a very rough draft could be produced and some important texts are still missing. This seminar will follow up on these results by improving the scope and descriptory

depth of the texts and by developing exemplary methods for using the repository for answering specific research questions. Among these, support for the creation of text-critical editions and a general survey of the characters used in the Repository are on the agenda, but the actual plan will be developed by the members upon the start of the seminar.

#### STUDY ON THE EXCAVATED MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE QIN DYNASTY

(Coordinated by Kiyoshi MIYAKE, April 2016–March 2021)

In 2002, city ruins from the Zhanguo to the Han period were excavated near the village of Liye, Longshan, Hunan province, and over 38,000 strips and boards were discovered here. These strips include administrative documents, dated from 222BCE to 208BCE. It follows that the area around Liye, a small mountain village located near the boundary among Hunan, Hubei, and Chongqing, was incorporated into the Qin administrative system after the unification by the First Emperor. In this project, we will read these manuscripts closely, and investigate the political system of the early Chinese emperor and its reality.

In addition to the Liye discoveries, Qin strips of unknown origin were smuggled to Hong Kong and repatriated by the Yuelu Academy of Hunan University in 2003. Several parts of this material have already been published; they comprise the calendars and the records of judicial process during the Qin period. The photos and transcriptions of the Qin statutes and ordinances among these strips will also appear soon. This material will help us to achieve our above-mentioned goal.

#### BUDDHIST SUTRAS AND DOCTRINES FOR CHINESE LAITY

(Coordinated by Toru FUNAYAMA, April 2016–March 2020)

Chinese Buddhism achieved various developments during the 4<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries. The developments were led not only by monastics, but also by the laity, such as literati. However, contrary to our normal expectation, it is extremely difficult to answer to questions such as: “How should we evaluate the quality of knowledge of lay Buddhists?”, “Are there any likes and dislikes of sutras and expertise for the laity?” Based on the results of research seminars on Chinese religion formerly conducted in this Institute, the present research seminar aims at a careful reading of the *Expanded Collection for Glorifying and Elucidating the Law* (Guang hong ming ji, 7th c.) in order to clarify the image of lay Buddhism.

#### 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 via the 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 historical East Asian materials accessible to researchers through new media. A variety of databases, including the Catalog of Old Chinese Books in Japanese Libraries, are being constructed. The Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies, which has long been published in book form, is now also available online.

## **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 via an agreement between Kyoto University and the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU), part of the Inter-University Research Institute Corporations. The main mission of the RCMCC is to carry out research on the fundamental structure of modern and contemporary China from the point of view of humanities. Research activities at the RCMCC consist of two research groups: Research Group 1, “Deep Structure of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Culture”, and Research Group 2, “Social Foundation of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Politics”. The RCMCC, as one of the research bases selected by the NIHU program “Contemporary Chinese Area Studies”, also conducts joint research in association with the other five research bases.