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INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

STAFF AND SEMINARS

1996

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 KITAGAKI, Toru, Instructor, *Republican Ideas and Neo-Kantism in the French Third Republic*
 MORIMOTO, Atsuo, Instructor, *Paul Valéry and French Thought in the Twentieth Century*

Visiting Scholars from Overseas

Paisley LIVINGSTON, Visiting Professor (January 1996–August 1996), Ph. D. (The Johns Hopkins Univ.), *Aesthetics: Contemporary Theories of Authorship and Intentions*

Ronald P. TOBY, Visiting Professor (June 1995–May 1996), Ph. D. (Columbia Univ.), *Images of Other in Edo-Period Popular Culture*

Victor H. MAIR, Visiting Professor (July 1995–January 1996), Ph. D. (Harvard Univ.), *Studies on Medieval Vernacular Sinitic*

Joshua Andrew FOGEL, Visiting Professor (June 1996–May 1997), Ph. D. (Columbia Univ.), *History of Sino-Japanese Relations*

YANG Hongxun, Visiting Professor (September 1996–April 1997), *History of Chinese Architecture*

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Seminars

Department of Japanese Studies

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF “GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE”
(coordinated by Professor YAMAMOTO, Y., April 1993–March 1997)

Following the earlier seminar “The Study of ‘Manchukuo’”, we start the new seminar on the *Dai-Toa Kyo-eiken*. As the first stage, the focus is set on the economic aspects of this field. We have a small but intensive meeting every two weeks on Wednesday afternoon.

NINETEENTH CENTURY JAPAN AS A FIELD OF CONTACT WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(coordinated by Instructor SAITO, M., April 1994–March 1997)

In the nineteenth century, a large quantity of work, the sphere of which ranged from science to literature, was translated from different foreign languages into Japanese. These translations had a great influence upon not merely politics, economy, society and thought but also language in Japan. The aim of this seminar is to analyze various aspects of such contact with foreign languages, especially in relation to the formation of modern Japanese.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTERMEDIARIES IN EAST ASIAN DAILY LIVES
(coordinated by Visiting Professor MIURA, K., April 1994–March 1997)

The objective of this study is to understand the complexity as well as the common nature of various societies in East Asia since early modern times by focusing our interest on durable phenomena that act as intermediaries between the components of the societies.

During the first year, tentative comparative studies will be carried out to select a few significant intermediaries from among a number of possible subjects, not only persons such as spirit-media, performers, match-makers, literates, etc., but also things such as amulets, scriptures, or certain animals or plants. After this preliminary stage, detailed interdisciplinary case-analyses will be conducted during the second year.

JAPAN CHINA AND KOREA: MUTUAL REPRESENTATION AND MISREPRESENTATION

(coordinated by Associate Professor YAMAMURO, S. and Visiting Professor J. A. FOGEL, April 1996–March 1998)

The gap in understanding among the three countries of Japan, China, and Korea and the misunderstandings including scorn gave concealed the possibilities leading to political conflict, and far from being reduced in size, have actually tended to grow larger. In order to disentangle this problem in a scholarly manner, we have to go beyond the past practice of taking the perspective of a single country to look at the other countries and organize an international research team to try to clarify the gaps in understanding and the essence of the misunderstandings on all sides in their variety of symbolic forms. In this research group we shall probe in depth how mutuality has been historically understood, and how it has been repeated and transmitted over time. We shall also analyze what theoretical framework and what standard of reference have supported such mutuality. As a result of this research, it is our aim to clear the ground for a new theoretical basis concerning the interactions among the three peoples of East Asia and to create a new framework for mutual understanding among them.

STUDY OF THE INFORMATION IN THE PERIOD OF THE MEIJI REVOLUTION
(coordinated by Professor SASAKI, S., April 1996–March 2001)

The Meiji Restoration was a social change in the information-oriented nineteenth century. Both the authority and the people had to cope with various informations from the inside and outside of the country. This study aims to investigate how they collected, published and used these informations.

Department of Oriental Studies

A STUDY ON ART OF THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES
(coordinated by Professor SOFUKAWA, H., April 1995–March 2000)

The art of Tang was at the height of its prosperity at the time of High-Tang. The

international free moulding which was liberated from the political suppression and moral standard was characteristic of this period. However, this splendid art of High-Tang changed around the middle of the eighth century. The plump figure style lost its balance, green and blue painting changed to monochromatic ink painting, and paradise world changed to realistic nature world. At last, the landscape painting and flower and bird painting of the Song dynasty came into the world. The purpose of this research is to follow the change of art from Sui, Former-Tang to High-Tang and to consider significance of the remarkable change from High-Tang to Late-Tang and the Song dynasty. We will analyze these arts according to three fields, 1) vast archaeological materials unearthed since the Communist Revolution, 2) Buddhist grotto temples such as Rongmen and Tianrongshan, 3) the aesthetic theory in painting and calligraphy.

RESEARCH INTO THE HISTORY OF CHINESE PHONOLOGY (coordinated by Professor TAKATA, T., April 1993–March 1998)

Although source materials exist in rich abundance for the Chinese phonology in the Ming and Qing times, due attention has not been given to them until now. A wide-ranging research for this period is indispensable in order to review systematically the development of mandarin dialects. In this research seminar, therefore, we aim chiefly to obtain as much materials as possible and make clear the characteristic of each through careful reading of the prefaces and postfaces as well as scientific analysis of the contents.

A STUDY OF LIANG QICHAO (1873–1929) (coordinated by Professor HAZAMA, N., April 1993–March 1997)

Liang Qichao played a key-role in the introduction and reception of Western modern culture in China. Besides his most important contribution to political thought, he was a major innovator in the field of history, literature and the arts as well, where among his numerous achievements the “new literary form” (xin wenti) he created, meaning the complete reform of the old classical style of writing, stands as a landmark. His protean activity laid the ground for the modern development of Chinese culture in many fields. Much of his knowledge about Western thought and civilization was gained during the years he spent in Japan as a political exile, from the end of 1898 to 1912. Thus was also the time when he rose to prominence as a leading thinker among his contemporaries. The research investigates the various aspects of Liang Qichao’s thought and scholarly interests, with special attention to elucidating Japanese influence upon his knowledge and reception of the West and to analysing its significance as regards the cultural history of modern China.

URBAN AND RURAL SOCIETY IN MODERN CHINA (coordinated by Professor MORI, T., April 1993–March 1998)

In Kuomintang-Communist Wars, Mao Tse-tung deduced a famous formula of Chinese Revolution, saying “Encircle the cities from the rural areas and then capture them.” After “liberation” of 1949, Communist China made a very strict distinction of household register between urban and rural residents with the view of preventing a cityward drifting

of population. Such examples as these suggest to us the fact that the relation between urban and rural society is one of the key concepts for understanding the social structure of modern China. This research project aims to clarify the urban-rural relationship from various angles of politics, economics, sociology and the like.

THE 'LI' SYSTEMS AND ITS THOUGHT IN CHINA'S PAST

(coordinated by Professor KOMINAMI, I., April 1994–March 1999)

In the past society of China, the 'li' systems had a large influence, not only on official life, but also on the everyday life of the general public. Our study mainly focuses upon various aspects of the 'li' systems; when the systems emerged in Chinese civilization, and how they transformed themselves through the current of times. For the purpose of this research, we take up the text of 'Zhouli', and shed light on aspects of 'li' through close examination of the text.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY IN THE LATER HALF OF THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES

(coordinated by Professor ARAMAKI, N., April 1994–March 1998)

The seminar designated above is intended to edit, annotate and study some important Buddhist texts of the Northern Dynasties period preserved in the Tunhuang manuscripts, but so far largely neglected by Buddhist scholars. The philosophical texts entitled '…章' will first be selected in order to show how Buddhist philosophies and practices in the Sui-and-Tang period have developed from the tradition of the special type of philosophical discussion on the theses —“章”— which has originally been based upon Buddhist *sūtras* and *śāstras*, but become more and more independent of them finally to be entirely free of them as in Zen dialogue.

STUDY OF THE TRADITIONAL METHODS OF BOOK CATALOGING IN CHINA

(coordinated by Associate Professor KATSUMURA, T., April 1994–March 1999)

The study of cataloging Chinese books, has traditionally been considered as a study of learning itself, not as a simple technique of the compilation of catalogues. Fruitful discussions are expected for editing the forthcoming catalogues of Chinese books collected in the Institute Library.

The study has the object to informatize and analyze the books, documents and other archives in China, with the help of information from science technology.

STUDIES ON SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA AS REFLECTED IN THE CHINESE BIOGRAPHIES OF MONK-TRANSLATORS

(coordinated by Professor KUWAYAMA, Sh., April 1996–March 2001)

The research project thus entitled is the last of a series of multi-disciplinary studies on “Central Asia and the South Asian Subcontinent between the Fourth and the Eighth Centuries”, inaugurated in April 1983 as aiming for reevaluating Chinese and Indian Buddhist

pilgrims' accounts on Central Asia and South Asian Subcontinent in the light of recent information about art history, archaeology, linguistics, history, and religion. The first five volumes of the *Da Tang Da Ciei Sanzang-fashi Zhuan* (Xuanzang's most extensive biography), the *Huichao's Account of Travels in the Five Indic Regions* and the *Faxian Zhuan* have been dealt with for these thirteen years with a result of publishing in 1992 an annotated Japanese translation of the *Huichao' Account*. The final program mainly includes a detailed reading of the biographies of monk-translators in the first three volumes of the *Gaoseng Zhuan* (Biographies of the Eminent Monks). At the bi-weekly meetings on Monday afternoon discussions have since April 1996 centred on the pertinent interpretation of Buddhist lives, institutions, geography, history, and specific Chinese characters and phrases which may presuppose local languages in Central Asia and the South Asian Subcontinent.

THE TRADITION OF TECHNOLOGY IN CHINA

(coordinated by Professor TANAKA, T., April 1996–March 2001)

The aim of this biweekly seminar is to clarify the characteristics of the several fields of the traditional technology and science in China, in particular the fields related with the usual life and domestic sciences. Continued to the former seminar held in 1991–96, at the moment, we read and give the Japanese translation with notes on the most important texts concerning to the agriculture, entitled *Neng Shu (Agricultural Treatise)* by Wang Zhen from 1332 of Yuan dynasty. As well as the philological works, we also plan for the members of different specialities to give their lectures on the various subjects on the history of technology and science in China.

TANG RELIGIONS

(coordinated by Professor YOSHIKAWA, T., April 1996–March 2003)

Daoism and Buddhism took a new turn at the Tang period. On the basis of the history of conflicts and harmonies between them ever since the Six Dynasties period, Daoism realized further doctrinal reinforcement, the typical example of which is the *Commentary upon the Laozi* by Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang. On the other hand, there appeared Chan Buddhism, a Chinese transformation of Buddhism, and it had a great influence on the Tang and the succeeding periods. This seminar undertakes the annotated translation of the *Beishanlu* by Shenqing, as a means to clarify various phases of Tang religions. Shenqing was a Buddhist monk from Shu in the ninth century.

STUDY ON THE WOODENSLIPS EXCAVATED IN INNER MONGOLIA

(coordinated by Associate Professor TOMIYA, I., April 1996–March 1999)

In 1973 a great number of wooden slips were excavated in EDSÉN-GOL area, which have amounted to 20,000 pieces, and in 1979 more than 1,000 wooden slips were discovered at Ma-Juan-Wan in Dun-Huang area.

Our seminar is arranged to study these wooden slips. We intend to undertake transcription of each letters and to annotate words or phrases on wooden slips.

It is our object to read slips precisely by using the way of the critical interpretation of ancient texts.

Department of Occidental Studies

FACETS OF CULTURAL HISTORY OF CLASSICAL INDIA: ASPECTS OF ANCIENT INDIAN KINGSHIP

(coordinated by Professor IKARI, Y., April 1995–March 1998)

Interrelationship between the political power and the religious authority has been a key concept in understanding characteristic features of various cultures and civilizations of the world. In ancient India, this problem is typically represented by the complicated interactions between the kingship and the brahman intellectuals who have monopolized the orthodox religious traditions. In this joint seminar, we shall specially focus our attention on the interrelations between the two genres of literatures, *i.e.* the “Dharma” literatures (*dharmasūtras* and *dharmasāstras*) which grew among the milieu of Vedic ritual traditions and the “Artha” literatures (genre of *Rājanīti* traditions including *Arthasāstra*) which developed around the king and his court. In close cooperation of scholars of Indology from various fields, our seminar try to investigate how these two genres of literatures had reciprocally influenced and enriched their own respective traditions. As a starting point, we take up the *Rājadharmā* section of *Mahābhārata* (XII.1–128), one of the early and important sources on our topic and aim for fresh interpretations on the early phases of interaction between the power and religious authority in ancient India.

COMMUNICATION IN SOCIAL HISTORY

(Coordinated by Prof. MAEKAWA, K., April 1995–March 1998)

This is a comparative study of communication in the periods before the invention of the electric communication media. We focus on the social context in which the communication media were used, rather than the history of technological innovations in the system of communication. Communication by means of writings is only one of the topics to be studied here. It is exemplified that oral and nonverbal messages of a preacher would have made as much serious influence on the layman as his writings. The well-known impact which Gutenberg’s invention of typographic printing gave to modern Europe is also studied here. However, we rather put an emphasis on the fact that other kinds of communication media continued to be in use in Europe even after the invention.

A STUDY OF SYMBOLISM

(coordinated by Professor USAMI, H., April 1993–March 1997)

To begin with, the research group will consider what matters symbolism has brought, taking European (mainly French) literary texts as the chief objects of the study. At the same time, we will also take account of its relationship with other arts (music, fine arts, drama, etc.); the influence of social and political changes on it; a context in the history of ideas; and viewpoint for a comparison with non-European countries such as China, Japan, etc. Then, examining how these matters developed afterwards, we hope especially to observe the avant-garde art in the early 20th century as a form of development, a fruit, or a metamorphosis, of symbolism. Therefore, the time, the mid-19th century through the 1920’s, shall be covered in this study.

NATURALISTIC APPROACHES TOWARDS HUMAN COMMUNICATION, II

(coordinated by Professor TANI, Y., April 1994–March 1997)

Social relationships are organized and reproduced by means of mutual communication in ordinary life. Especially after human acquisition of linguistic ability, even non-verbal representations on which we had previously depended must have been transformed by usage. Not only for the general anthropologist but also for the ethnographer who reconstructs sociocultural processes on the basis of on-going social interactional data, it is crucial to understand how we are communicating and to be well equipped with appropriate conceptual tools. Specialists in the fields of primatology, linguistics, social-cultural anthropology, sociology and philosophy met in this seminar in order to analyse audio-visual materials and to elaborate our conceptual framework.

THE ORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE AFTER THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

(coordinated by Professor SAKAGAMI, T., April 1994–March 1998)

This project is devoted to conducting interdisciplinary studies on problems and concepts connected with the organization of science after the mid-19th century. Major topics under consideration include: the specialization and institutionalization of natural, social and human sciences; the transformation of academic communities; and the complex cross-influence between the organization of science and the development of modern society. Particular attention will be paid to the emergence of research institutes in Europe and the United States, as well as in Japan. This project also intends to complement the results achieved in the preceding one, "Knowledge as Social Order," which focused on the social, political and cultural impact of science in Europe and the United States during the age of the French Revolution. Sessions will be held fortnightly on Fridays.

CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION OF SUBJECT-SELF

(coordinated by Associate Professor TANAKA, M., April 1994–March 1997)

This three-year-long project aims to understand a concept of subject and other related concepts like individual, self, agency, personhood etc. both within the context of cultural settings and within theoretical frameworks. Each member is expected to present data based on his or her fieldwork for contributing to comparative analyses, and for examining the above mentioned concepts derived from Western academic culture.