

Introduction of Major Institutions

The Institute of Oriental and Occidental Studies at Kansai University



The Institute of Oriental and Occidental Studies at Kansai University was founded in May 1951, with the aims of advancing the academic study of both Eastern and Western cultures, especially in comparative research, and of contributing to international harmonization among cultures. Starting as one of the first group of full-scale research institutions at Kansai University, the Institute has advanced comparative research with Asian Studies as its core, while also keeping a variety of other foreign cultures in view. Today, the Institute has four research divisions (Japan, Asia, Comparative Cultures, and Language and Philosophy) which are subdivided into eight research groups.

The Institute of Oriental and Occidental Studies 1) conducts research and publishes its findings; 2) organizes research seminars and symposia; 3) carries

out projects to promote academic research; and 4) hosts scholars from overseas. The results of our research are published in the annual periodical, *The Bulletin of the Institute of Oriental and Occidental Studies*. Our list of publications amounts to more than 100 books, including the “*Research Library*” series, the “*Translation and Annotation*” series, the “*Sources and Materials*” series, the “*Index*” series, the “*International Joint Studies*” series and the “*Monograph*” series.

We promote our academic research and share our findings with the public by holding research seminars, by inviting scholars from outside to hold special seminars, and by organizing international symposia.

The Center for the Study of Asian Cultures associated with the Institute, was selected by the Ministry of Education Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for an Academic Frontier Research Promotion Project to be a world-class research center for cultural exchange study in East Asia. The Center, based on the Institute’s Chinese Studies, explores various academic activities and publishes the findings of many research projects.

In order to promote an active and open research environment, and to explore new fields of study, we accept visiting scholars in research exchange programs. We also have an associate research fellow system to train young scholars, and a part-time research fellow system to accept young scholars who are working on high-level research outside academia.

In addition, we established the Memorial Association for the Hakuen Academy, thanks to the donation of about 20,000 books from the renowned Chinese studies Institute in Osaka, Hakuen Academy, in 1951. We hold the annual Hakuen Lecture, and last year marked the 50th anniversary of such lectures.

We believe that the Institute of Oriental and Occidental Studies, with its comparative studies of a wide variety of cultures and its cultural exchanges throughout the world, has an important and relevant role in a world where civilizations and cultures and their inter-relationships are becoming less well-defined. At the same time, we should not stay within narrow boundaries, but instead should expand our frontiers with a clear vision for the future.



Institute of International Maritime Affairs at Korea Maritime University



The Institute of International Maritime Affairs at Korea Maritime University was founded in May 2000 with the intention of stimulating research in the humanities and social sciences, developing interdisciplinary activities, as well as setting up an educational, industrial, governmental, and academic complex and helping to devise policies for regional development. Since then the institute has accomplished a variety of research on international maritime affairs, such as the culture of seaports and problems relating to harbors, shipping, and maritime territorial disputes.

In November 2008 the institute was selected for participation in the Humanities Korea (HK) Program of the Korea Research Foundation. As a result, the national treasury has funded it with eight hundred million *won*, and the university funds it with four hundred million *won* every year, for a total of 12 billion *won* per year during the next ten years. Thanks to these funds, the institute has been able to add considerable human and material resources to its research infrastructure.

An urgent task for the humanities in the twenty-first century is to transcend the limitations of existing nation-states and entrenched national consciousness. To carry out this task, the institute pursues, as its present main theme, cultural interaction in seaport cities. The institute is distinguished from other humanities research centers in that it views oceans as space for “communication and reciprocal revitalization,” not as areas of “barriers and ruptures.”

More than forty members of the institute have carried out research in such

specialized fields as history, literature, philosophy, linguistics, anthropology, public administration, sociology, and architecture. Now they are researching seaport cities, pursuing various joint research projects to reconstruct and analyze the interchange of people, thoughts, and artifacts. They also study such characteristics of seaport cities as transnational territoriality, cultural hybridity, and diversity.

The institute has disseminated its findings through regional contacts to publicize and popularize research results; through next-generation education to assure the durability and consistency of research; and through academic exchanges to facilitate interaction with other research institutions at home and abroad. The institute also holds academic conferences and publishes an academic journal. Besides these activities, it has carried out research relating to marine policies and international logistics. The institutes accomplishments are connected to the urgent tasks of society. It endeavors to construct, for example, a network among Korean seaport cities and build up an inter-seaport city cooperative complex able to transcend the barriers of nation-states.

Cultural Interaction in Seaport Cities

The institute maintains that the seaport city is a “place of resonance” where various aspects of culture have succeeded one another, heterogeneous features have been dynamically mixed, and creative thoughts and talents have been fostered amid the increasing interactions of regions encompassing a number of states. Thus, the seaport city contains several important sociocultural qualities that deserve our attention:

- First, the historicity of interactions among seaport cities. The seaport city has functioned as a place of exchange for humans, information, culture, and commodities long before the globalization of today.
- Second, the transnational territoriality of seaport cities. A seaport city opens toward the sea, which links the territories of several states.
- Third, the seaport city as a place of cross-cultural contact. A seaport city has accumulated experiences of conquest as well as of discrimination and conflict from which it has suffered.

By studying the cultural interactions of seaport cities, the institute seeks to elucidate the necessary conditions for encouraging different people to transcend their own nationalities, religions, and ethnicities to construct and develop a common public sphere. To achieve these aims, the institute first investigates the development of seaport city’ networks, antagonisms driven by cross-border freedoms and nationalism, and the structural features of the area framed by networks. Next, the institute inquires into the differentiation and stratification of social structures within seaport cities; conflicts, coexistence,

and commingling between heterogeneous cultures; and the manifestations and modifications of ethnic identities within the sociocultural evolution of seaport cities. Lastly, the institute seeks to discover the universal values of seaport cities irrespective of particular historical experiences and to illuminate the conditions for generating a new and original culture through the universalism of seaport cities.

To sum up, the cultural-interaction in seaport cities project focuses on openness and closure; patterns and types of contact, with a stress on intermediation; transnationality; exclusive nationalism and conflict mitigation systems; tensions between the diaspora and the homeland; foreigners' patriotism for the homeland; traversing mass cultures and conflicts with native cultures; the logistics of decentrality and plurality; the formation and patterns of knowledge of others; immigrant zones; national administrative systems; and the genealogy of attitudes toward heterogeneities.



The Research Institute of Korean Studies at Korea University

The Research Institute of Korean Studies (RIKS) at Korea University has been a key presence in the field of Korean studies since its establishment in 1957. Following its expansion and reorganization in 1997, it has responded to



the academic demands of the times by combining information-processing theory and technology with its strong base in humanities research. The institute has also been at the forefront of promoting the internationalization of Korean studies. With more than 110 distinguished researchers and assistants, a well-developed research infrastructure, and a strong research record, RIKS has been aiming to become a world-class institute for humanities research.

1 Major Research Projects and Activities

Korean cultural dynamics: A new perspective on Korean studies

RIKS is committed to overcoming the traditional barriers of fragmentation and overspecialization in modern scholarship by unifying the achievements and capacities of scholars of Korean studies across fields to develop Korean cultural studies as an integrated field. In 2007 RIKS established the Humanities Korea (HK) Culture Research Project to investigate, with an interdisciplinary approach, pre-modern and modern Korean culture as multi-layered and multifaceted. The project attempts to move beyond static paradigms of humanities research toward a dynamic research methodology that encapsulates the continuity and discontinuity of culture. RIKS currently runs ten special research projects:

- Intellectuals and the Reproduction of Knowledge in Chosŏn-Era Korea
- Silver and East Asia
- Comparative Cultural Study on Canon Formation
- Trends 21: Analysis of Language, Culture, and Society Based on Newspaper Texts
- Manchuria as a Linguistic and Geographic Frontier
- The Tradition and Modernity of Individuals
- Representation and Media Dynamics in Korean Cinema
- Emerging Korean Democracy
- East Asia and the Cultural Politics of Colonial Korean Theatre
- Research on East Asian Oral Narrative Literature

Publications and cultural lecture series

Since its establishment, the institute has paid much attention to the dissemination of information and continues actively to seek ways to integrate the latest information technology in order to provide new levels of analysis in Korean humanities.

In 1979 RIKS began work on its first dictionary, the *Chinese-Korean Dictionary*, which was successfully published ten years later in 1989. The institute has continued to play a vital role in Sino-Korean cultural exchange with its publication of the *Contemporary Chinese-Korean Dictionary*, the

Unabridged Chinese-Korean Dictionary, and the *Korean-Chinese Dictionary*. Additionally, after seventeen years of research, the institute published the *Korea University Korean Dictionary*. In 2011 RIKS released both its Korean and Chinese-Korean dictionaries as smart-phone applications.



RIKS publishes the biannual *Korean Cultural Studies*, a specialized academic journal on Korean cultural studies launched in 1964. Since volume 33 in 2000, the journal has been converted into an electronic format and issued every June and December. Articles in the journal are available on the RIKS website.

In 2009 RIKS established the Cultural Lecture Series with the aim of training future researchers in Korean studies and disseminating research outcomes to the general public. RIKS offers courses in various languages ranging from Japanese and Chinese to Manchu and Sanskrit, as well as a course on Sino-Korean cursive writing. RIKS is also working to develop more general interest cultural studies courses to attract a wider public.

With the goal of stimulating discussions on the humanities among the general public, *Webzine RIKS* (<https://riks.korea.ac.kr/webzin>) published its first issue in 2011. It has three sections. “Discourse and Discussion” analyzes key words that have become part of present-day debate. “Perspective” comments on current events or cultural trends. “Humanity and Text” presents unique writings by authors from diverse backgrounds.

In addition, Korean Studies Database Services provided by the RIKS website include the Electronic Chosŏn Cultural Atlas, Examples of Contemporary Korean Language, Chinese Characters in Unicode, Database of Old Hangul, and Index of Korean Studies.



2 International Cooperation and Joint Projects

RIKS strives to move beyond borders to foster environments that promote international exchange between the humanities and other fields in order to broaden perspectives. Furthermore, the institute attempts to promote interaction within the Korean studies community and to work with regional researchers and groups within the larger context of East Asian studies.

Korea University–UC Berkeley Forum on East Asian Cultural Studies

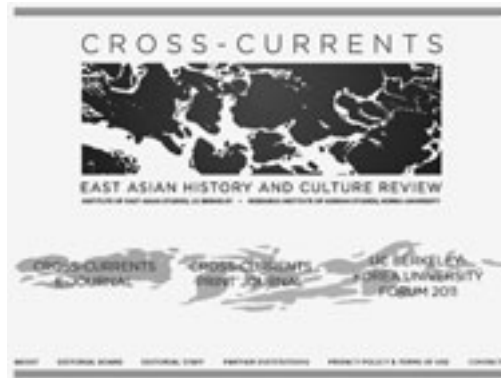
RIKS and the Institute of East Asian Studies at the University of California at Berkeley jointly organize an international forum for research on East Asian culture. The forum broadens the perspective of Korean studies into the realm of East Asian studies and is developing a world-class cultural-research group by expanding the scope of exchange and cooperation in the field. The inaugural forum was hosted by RIKS at Korea University in 2009. The forum is held once every two years.

Publication of an international academic journal: *Cross-Currents*

RIKS publishes *Cross-Currents: East Asian History and Culture Review*, an English-language international academic journal produced in collaboration with the Institute of East Asian Studies at UC Berkeley. The journal has two parallel versions: an e-journal available on its website (<http://cross-currents.berkeley.edu>) and a print journal published biannually. Through the publication of *Cross-Currents*, RIKS aims to promote the collaboration and exchange of ideas among researchers in the field. The first issue will be published through the University of Hawaii Press in 2011.

Overseas resources for Korean studies

Since 2008 RIKS has promoted the digitalization of Korean studies resources in the possession of foreign institutes. By 2011 RIKS will have



digitalized approximately 2,200 canonical texts archived in the East Asian Library at the University of California, Berkeley. These texts will be made available on the RIKS website. Beginning in late 2011, we plan to catalog and digitalize old Korean documents archived in the Tōyō Bunko (Oriental Library) in Japan. Website: <https://riks.korea.ac.kr/kostma>.

International Dunhuang Project

In 1994 the International Dunhuang Project was launched under the auspices of the British Library to give global access to artifacts that originated in Dunhuang, China—an area famous for its excavation sites and archaeological importance. In December 2010 RIKS officially launched the International Dunhuang Project Seoul Center. The project's Korean website (<http://idp.korea.ac.kr>) is now accessible to the public.



Research Center for Nonwritten Cultural Materials at Kanagawa University



The Research Center for Nonwritten Cultural Materials was established in April 2008 as a subsidiary of the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture, with the aim of building on and furthering the results of research projects pursued under the auspices of the 21st Century COE Program, “Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies” (FY2003-2007).

The Center seeks to document and systemize nonwritten records and human activities difficult to express in writing, and by developing new methodologies for researching them, to explore and expand the horizons of research into human societies. To meet this objective, the Center brings together scholars from both inside and outside Kanagawa University and promotes joint research with a focus on the three central themes of the 21st Century COE Program: illustrated materials, physical techniques, and environment and scenery.

During the first three years after its launch (FY 2008–2010), the Center pursued six areas of research the following two categories: A) Core Joint Research Projects (research on building research networks and developing information dissemination systems for a global training and research center); and B) Specific Joint Research Projects (new joint research projects based on

accumulated research know-how from the 21st Century COE Program).

A. Core Joint Research Projects

1. Studies on Network Formation for Research on Nonwritten Cultural Materials.
2. Studies on System Development for the Dissemination of Nonwritten Cultural Materials.

B. Specific Joint Research Projects

1. Compilation and Joint Research on the *Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan*
2. The Process of Urban Reconstruction Following the Great Kanto Earthquake, Creation of Database and Collection of Materials
3. Former Japanese Concessions in China and Korea
4. Studies on the Realities of Continuity and Transformation: The Case of 60 Years of Research in Tsushima

The progress and results of research during this first period were published in the Annual Report: “The study of Nonwritten Cultural Materials,” Vol 7. In addition, the first group of Specific Joint Research Projects was published as “*Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan*”, Japan vol 3 (March 2011), and the third group of Specific Joint Research Projects was published as “New Dynamics of Research on Concessions: History and Architecture” (ed. By OSATO Hiroaki and SON An Suk, Shanghai Renmin Publishing House, June 2011).

From fiscal year 2011 we will build on the results of the first period (FY 2008-2010) to organize and pursue collaborative research on the following seven projects under five themes:

1. Joint Research and Compilation Project on Pictopedias of Everyday Life
 - 1a. Joint Research and Compilation Project on the *Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan*
 - 1b. Joint Research and Compilation Project on Pictopedias of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan Focusing on the Ryūkyū Islands
 - 1c. Joint Research and Compilation Project on Pictopedias of Everyday Life in Modern Europe
2. Joint Research on Concessions and Media Space in East Asia
3. Joint Research on Continuity and Transformation of Scenery Surrounding Japanese Shrines
4. Joint Research on the Environmental History of Waterfront Life
5. Joint Research on Effective Retrieval and Secure Distribution of Nonwritten Cultural Materials

Each fiscal year, research results related to nonwritten cultural materials are published as papers in the Annual Report mentioned above. Research on

nonwritten cultural materials, as well as information on Center activities and work, is also published twice a year in newsletters.

The Center also hosts workshops several times a year, with the collaboration and participation of scholars from outside the university (including foreign scholars) to conduct common research. The meetings discuss the results of the Center's joint research projects and issues deemed significant for the study of nonwritten cultural materials.

In addition to promoting collaborative research and making research results public, the Center fosters young scholars and develops a network for research on nonwritten cultural materials as part of the goals of the 21st Century COE Program. Hence, we have established a Research Sponsorship Program offering support to students who wish to become scholars capable to work anywhere in the world. Each year we select five students as scholarship recipients.

Also, to build a network of research institutions and scholars dealing with nonwritten cultural materials, the Center has established links with eight overseas universities and research institutions, and invites and dispatches young scholars as part of our research exchange program.

Finally, we hope that readers will support and help the Center attain its goals in its various areas of endeavor.



Japanese Research Institute at Nankai University

Established in April 2003, the Japanese Research Institute of Nankai University is at present the only institute-level entity among institutions of higher learning in China for conducting Japanese research and training scholars at an advanced level. Its predecessors were the Japanese History Research Section of the Historical Research Institute of Nankai University, established in 1964, and the Japanese Research Center of Nankai University, established in 1988. It is also a base for Sino-Japanese research, receiving considerable aid from the Japan Foundation, and an institutional leader of the Expert Team for Japan-related Issues associated with the Ministry of Education of China.

Relying on programs in world history and the world economy (key national disciplines of Nankai University) and in international politics (a



discipline in which Nankai University offers a doctoral degree), the Japanese Research Institute was able to form departments in Japanese History and Culture, Japanese Economy, and Japanese Politics and Foreign Relations. This research institute has 14 full-time, and more than 40 part-time research fellows. It has appointed many well-known experts from home and abroad to serve as visiting professors. It conducts applied academic research in its supported disciplines and undertakes many projects of scientific research at the national and provincial levels. Presently, it is engaged in a major project founded by the Ministry of Education: “Research on Modern Japan’s Understanding of and Actions toward China.” It has also cumulatively published more than 200 academic works. In 2010 it published ten volumes in the series, *Research on the Course of Japanese Modernization*, studying the modern history of Japan from such perspectives as politics, economies, diplomacy, ideology, culture, society, and education. It also publishes the *Nankai Series on Japanese Research* (including 37 studies to date) and *Nankai Riben yanjiu* (Nankai Japanese Research), the journal of the Japanese Research Institute.

As a base for training Japan scholars, this institute enrolls master’s degree students in the areas of Japanese history, economics, politics and diplomacy, and doctoral students in the areas of Japanese economic history, modern history, social history, cultural history, diplomatic history, intellectual history, and the Japanese economy. The Japanese Research Institute endeavors to create desirable learning and research conditions for postgraduates. Every year, together with the Modern Japanese Research Center of Peking University and the Japanese Research Center of Fudan University, it holds the Japanese Research Forum for doctoral candidates. So far, this institute has produced 161 master’s degree holders and 92 doctoral degree holders.

In addition, the Japanese Research Institute carries out activities open to



scholars outside the Institute. At its invitation, experts and scholars come from home and abroad to engage in joint research, attend academic meetings, and give lectures. The institute also holds “Lectures on Japanese Ideology and Culture” at regular intervals and convenes international academic conferences on issues of interest every year. Finally, it has set up academic exchange programs with many universities and research institutes in such countries and regions as Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong.



The East Asian Cultural Research Team of the Research Center for International Japanese Studies at Hosei University

1 International Japan Studies as Research on a Foreign Culture

The study of Japan as a foreign culture requires a comparative-cultural perspective if only because prior development of the field has relied primarily on foreign scholars. The comparative-cultural perspective seeks to push Japanese scholars of Japan to look at Japanese culture as a foreign culture. One cannot regard Japanese culture as a self-evident reality, nor can one take a distinctive, extreme aspect of Japanese culture and regard it as absolutely characterizing the culture. What is needed is to regasp Japan’s character and distinguishing features from a wide perspective, and to reassign Japan’s place

in Asia and the world at large. Though a regional culture may seem self-contained, it may have received influence from another region. This is especially true of Japan and China.



The East Asian Cultural Research Team of the Research Center for International Japanese Studies at Hosei University, using the various images of Japan as a foreign culture, conducts studies designed to bring out the complex character of Japanese culture as it affects the rest of Asia and the world. Just as Ruth Benedict, in *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, approached Japanese culture through the exotic and the contradictory, so foreign researchers of Japanese culture might pose topics of concern about Japanese culture. Japan scholars from around the world can then discuss these topics to reach an informed consensus on the regional nature and distinctive character of Japanese culture. Through this approach, we can ascertain universal aspects of culture.

2 The Basic Concept of the Study of Japan as a Foreign Culture

I would like to present the following two points on the basic ideas of the research of our team.

The first is that by including the perspective of foreign scholars of Japan, we can refashion Japan studies to fit the contemporary age. To break down old habits of a closed, self-contained discipline engaged in esoteric research and to create an international, interdisciplinary field of study, we need to enrich our discussion with contributions from both Japan and the outside world. It is our aim to provide such a model.

The second is that a rediscovery of Japanese culture from the perspective

of foreign scholars of Japan will open up new vistas in Japanese cultural research. Japanese culture is a distinct mixed culture formed through direct and indirect influences from the nearby cultures of East Asia (China and Korea) and, from the modern age on, from the foreign cultures of Europe and America. The organic composition of Japanese culture, with its regional and universal aspects, offers insights into the quickening pace of globalization. By logically presenting this organic composition, we can increase the self-awareness of Japan and other Asian nations as well, enrich our perspective on Japan's cultural connections with neighboring countries, and, by means of Japanese and foreign perspectives, spiritually augment our experience.

3 Research Program

Based on our focus on the research concepts enumerated above, our team has promoted the following research topics:

“Research on Japan as a Means of Developing a Model of Coexistence in East Asia” (2003–2006)

“Research on Japan as a Means of Furthering Mutual Understanding” (2006–2007)

“Questions for Japanese Culture: Research on Japan as a Means of Developing Thought and Practice” (2007–2009)

“Research on Japan as a Foreign Culture” (2009–2010)

“A Reconsideration of Japanese Identity: Research on Japan as a Means of Mutual Enlightenment and Mutual Development” (2011–2013)

4 Research Results

From 2003 to 2007, our team achieved the following results (as reflected in the publications below) and engaged in the following activities:

4.1 Main publications published by the East Asian Cultural Research Team of the Research Center for International Japanese Studies at Hosei University

Higashi Ajia kyōsei moderu no kōchiku to ibunka kenkyū: Bunka kōryū to nashonarizumu no kōsa (Building a Model for Coexistence in East Asia and Foreign Culture Studies: Cultural Interaction and Nationalism) (March 2006)

Sōgō rikai to shite no Nihon kenkyū: Nitchū hikaku ni yoru shin tenkai (Research on Japan as a Means of Furthering Mutual Understanding: New Developments from Sino-Japanese Comparisons) (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, March 2007)

Kokusai Nihongaku (International Japan Studies), no. 4 (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, March 2007)

Kokusai Nihongaku, no. 5 (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku

Kenkyūsho, April 2007)

Nihon bunka e no toikake: Jirei chōsa oyobi chōsa jikei kekka (Questions for Japanese Culture: Case Studies and Case Study Totals) (April 2007)

Kokusai Nihongaku, no. 6 (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, April 2008)

Chūgokujin no Nihon kenkyū: Sōgō rikai no tame no shisaku to jissen (Research on Japan by Chinese Scholars: Thought and Practice toward Mutual Understanding) (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, March 2009)

Kokusai Nihongaku, no. 7 (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, October 2009)

Ibunka kenkyū to shite no Nihongaku: Naigai no shiten (Japan Studies as Research on a Foreign Culture: Japanese and Foreign Points of View) (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, March 2010)

Tenkanki Nitchū kankei ron no saizensen: Sōgō hatten no tame no Nihon kenkyū (The Forefront of Discussion on Sino-Japanese Relations in a Period of Transition: Japanese Research as a Means of Mutual Development) (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, October 2010)

Chiiki kenkyū to shite no Nihon kenkyū: Nitchūkan no kyōdō (Research on Japan as Regional Research: Sino-Japan-Korean Cooperation) (Tokyo: Hōsei Daigaku Kokusai Nihongaku Kenkyūsho, forthcoming in August 2011)

4.2 Major domestic and international publications

Journal papers and newspaper articles are omitted.

Japanese works

Nitchū bunka no kōsaten (Intersection of Japanese and Chinese Culture) (Tokyo: Sanwa Shoseki, April 2008)

Chūgokujin no Nihonkan (Chinese Views of Japan) (Tokyo: Sanwa Shoseki, August 2009)

Higashi Ajia no Nihonkan: Bungaku, shinkō, shinwa nado no bunka hikaku o chūshin ni (East Asian Views of Japan, with a Focus on Cultural Comparisons of Literature, Beliefs, and Myths) (Tokyo: Sanwa Shoseki, October 2010)

Tenkanki Nitchū kankei ron no saizensen: Chūgoku toppuridā no shiten (The Forefront of Discussion on Sino-Japanese Relations in a Period of Change: The Viewpoints of Chinese Top Leaders) (Tokyo: Sanwa Shoseki, April 2011)

Kindaika shakai to komyunikēshon no gihō: Gurōbaruka to kanji bunkaken no gengo (Modern Society and Communication Technology: Globalization and the Languages of the Sinosphere, provisional title) (Tsu: Mie Daigaku

Shuppankai, forthcoming in June 2011)

Tabunka kyōsei to shite no Nihon kenkyū: Shakai hatten no ayumi to tomo ni (Japan Research on Multicultural Coexistence: Keeping Pace with Social Development, provisional title) (Tokyo: Bensei Shuppan, forthcoming in October 2011)

Korean works

Modern Society and Communication Technology: Globalization and the Languages of the Sinosphere (in Korean) (2010 Fourth International Conference for Sinosphere Communication at Chungbuk National University, South Korea, October 2010)



Chinese works

Riben wenhua lun (A Thesis on Japanese Culture) (Chongqing: Chongqing Chubanshe, June 2008)

Wenhua chayi yu chongtu (Cultural Differences and Clashes) (Liaoning: Liaoning Renmin Chubanshe, January 2009)

Shenghuozhong de Riben: Dujie Zhong-Ri wenhua zhi chayi (Japan in Our Dially Lives: Deciphering Chinese and Japanese Cultural Differences) (Jilin: Jilin Daxue Chubanshe, October 2009)

Shiren Huang Ying (The Poet Huang Ying) (Chongqing: Chongqing Chubanshe, August 2010)

Riben wenxue yanjiu: Lishi zuji yu xueshu xianzhuang (Studies in Japanese Literature: Traces of the Past and the Present State of Scholarship) (Nanjing: Yilin Chubanshe, August 2010)

Gongze Xianzhi yu Zhongguo (Miyazawa Kenji and China) (Chongqing: Chongqing Chubanshe, November 2010)

4.3 Expansion of research networks

Expansion of international Japan research networks by means of seminars

Since 2006 we have held the East Asian Culture Forum about once a month, to which we invite a lecturer from Japan or abroad. To date, there have been about 50 sessions. This forum has served as our main means of expanding research networks.

From expansion of multidisciplinary networks to contributions to society

In addition to building Japan studies research networks among universities socio-cultural interaction and research institutes, we are also developing organic cooperative relationships for social cultural interaction activities, and have begun our own planning and activities. For instance, in January 2009 together with the East Asia Publishers Conference, we held the symposium, “Can We Build an East Asian Reading Community?” And in October 2010, the binational seminar “Modern Society and Communication Technology: Globalization and the Languages of the Sinosphere” was selected for support by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and was held at Chungbuk National University in South Korea.

4.4 Training of young scholars

From 2007 we have accepted ten young scholars who have received Chinese or Japanese government support for study primarily of the research produced by our team. We are also implementing exchange programs with universities in Germany and Hong Kong.

5 Future Topics

We are presently considering pursuing the following research topics in the future:

- China and Japan as foreign cultures with the aim of promoting multi-cultural coexistence
- Cultural connections in the Sinosphere
- Japan as regional research

Japan is an object of study by the other nations of East Asia, but for Japan, Japan is the main subject of Japan studies conducted by foreign nations. We



hope that the results of research on Japan will lead to improved transmission of knowledge in Japan and abroad so that we may learn from each other and develop together.

WANG Min

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Research Center for International Japanese Studies at Hosei University