

Introduction of Major Institutions

Academy of Korean Studies



The Academy of Korean Studies (AKS), located on the outskirts of Seoul and overlooking Mt. Cheongye, is the preeminent institution for research and postgraduate training in the field of Korean Studies in Korea. In 2008 AKS celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its founding with a solemn ceremony held to mark its maturity as an institution and to renew the vision and mandate underlying its establishment in 1978. The founding mission of AKS, an institution of enduring importance to the life of the nation, was to enhance Korea's understanding of itself and to discover the cultural essence of the country in order to further national cohesion. This overriding vision was evident in the speech of President Park Chung-hee on the occasion of the inauguration of AKS on June 30, 1978, in which he emphasized the need to create a new national culture, anchored in the Korean tradition, in order to support economic development and propel the nation forward on the path of modernization and national reconstruction.

The AKS Act organized AKS into two mutually intertwined and empowered divisions for research and postgraduate teaching: a Directorate of Research, comprising various research institutes undertaking research and publication, and a Graduate School of Korean Studies, comprising various departments teaching MA and PhD students. From the very outset, AKS

engaged some of the most distinguished Korean scholars in Korea's postwar history, including Professor Kim Cheol-jun, a scholar of international renown in the field of early Korean history; Professor Yi Gi-yeong, a noted Buddhistologist; Professor Ryu Seong-guk, a leading exponent of Korean Confucianism; and Professor An hui-jun, a Harvard-trained art historian.

The first major fruit of AKS's various initiatives was the 28-volume *Encyclopedia of Korean Culture*, containing contributions from 3,801 scholars and covering the entire spectrum of Korean history and culture. In 2001 the digital edition *EncyKorea* was published on CD-ROM and DVD. Other publications of monumental significance include the following works in Korean: *Collections of Korean Oral Literature* (85 vols.), *Collections of Korean Dialects* (9 vols.), *Compilation of Historical Materials of Korean Education*, *Ritual Texts of the Late Joseon Period*, *Compilation of Materials on Ritual Protocol of the Joseon Period*, *Collected Materials on Modern and Contemporary Korean History* (20 vols.), *The Korean Translation and Annotation of Samguk sagi* [History of the Three Kingdoms], *The Korean Translation and Annotation of Samguk yusa* [Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms], *The Korean Translation of the Writings by Yi I*, *Collection of Materials on Korean Studies* (44 vols.), *Collection of Old Texts* (90 vols.), and *A Fresh Understanding of Contemporary Korean History* (27 vols.). The total number of AKS publications in its thirty-four years of existence exceeds one thousand volumes. AKS also publishes three journals: *Jeongsin munhwa* [Korean Studies] and *Jangseogak* [The Court Library] (in Korean) and *The Review of Korean Studies* (in English).

The graduate program in Korean studies, carried out by the Graduate School of Korean Studies, is an internationally recognized center for advanced study in the Korean humanities and social sciences. It has trained approximately 650 MA students and 370 PhD students, including nearly 200 foreign students. The Graduate School is staffed by 60 faculty members who train specialists on Korea in a wide range of disciplines appropriate to the ever-increasing economic and political importance and growing soft power of Korea.

The current organization of the Academy of Korean Studies is given below.

The Graduate School of Korean Studies

The Graduate School of Korean Studies offers an MA in 16 disciplines, and a PhD in 15 disciplines, clustered in the humanities, the social sciences, cultural and art studies, and international Korean studies. This last area is the only faculty with a mandate for offering courses in English. All international students are granted a full tuition waiver, and approximately 60 percent of all

foreign students receive a monthly stipend of 750,000 won and airfare for one round trip.

Directorate of Research

The Directorate of Research runs such research institutes as the Institute for East Asian History, the Institute for Modern Korea, the King Sejong Institute of Leadership, the Institute for Linguistic and Literary Studies, the Institute for Culture and Religion, the Institute of Korean Community, and the Institute of Overseas Korean Studies.

Jangseogak Archives

“Jangseogak” (藏書閣) refers to the holdings of the Joseon dynasty. These precious volumes of great importance for the study of the history and culture of the Joseon dynasty were transferred to the Academy of Korean Studies in 1980. The Jangseogak Archives hold the *Uigwe* (Royal Protocols of the Joseon Dynasty) (490 volumes covering 287 areas) and *Dongui bogam*, a medical text (25 volumes). The international significance of these works is evident in their recognition by the UNESCO Memory of the World Program.

Korean Studies Promotion Service (KSPS)

The Korean Studies Promotion Service was established at the initiative of the Ministry of Education and Science to promote Korean studies worldwide. Some of the major programs of KSPS are the Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies grant, which selects leading Korean-studies centers in the world and provides generous funding for research, events, scholarships, and other projects. The Laboratory of Korean Studies, another ambitious program, seeks to sponsor, promote, and coordinate interdisciplinary research on Korea by scholars in the West.

Center for Knowledge and Information

Some of the major long-term projects that the Center for Knowledge and Information has undertaken are the compilation of the Encyclopedia of Local Korean Culture (in Korean), which investigates the unique characteristics of each local region in the country, and the Augmented Encyclopedia of Korean Culture (in Korean), which will be completed in 2017 and will include 5,300 multimedia features in 86,000 entries. Digitalization of Korean-studies materials is another major task that AKS has been slowly but steadily carrying out.

The Academy of Korean Studies has also been running a successful AKS Fellowship Program for Korean Studies, to provide international scholars and doctoral candidates with an opportunity to pursue their research in Korea, and

the AKS Summer Institute for International Students, to cultivate young minds capable of advancing Korean studies.



Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, National Tsing Hua University

To promote research in the humanities and social sciences, early in 2007 the Ministry of Education of Taiwan proposed a forward-looking plan to support five universities with resources, in establishing centers for this purpose. After strict examination and evaluation, the National Tsing Hua University in Hsinchu was permitted to set up a Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences 人文社會研究中心 (RCHSS) in September of the same year.

Tsing Hua University has a glorious tradition in the humanities, with many famous authors, historians, and linguists. Scholars like Chen Yin-ke 陳寅恪 and Chao Yuen-ren 趙元任 once taught and did research for a long time on its beautiful campus. Although the scale of its scholar community is smaller now, some scholars in specific fields have published many important works and possess rather high international reputations.

RCHSS resides in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Tsing Hua University, and its purpose is to promote research and disseminate the results as widely as possible. At present, the center has one director, two



Figure 1.
The president of Tsing Hua University and other top scholars uncovered the tablet of RCHSS.

vice-directors, one executive committee, one advisory committee, and administrative staff. The director is Huang Yi-long, chaired professor in the Institute of History and academician in Academia Sinica.

According to the center's policy, invited scholars are free of teaching duties during their stays, so that they can concentrate on research. Since its establishment, the center each year has hosted six to twelve eminent research fellows or promising postdoctoral fellows from around the world staying at the center at least six months. Many well-known international scholars—such as Noam Chomsky (MIT, U.S.), Craig Clunas (Oxford, UK), Benjamin Elmen (Princeton, U.S.), Susan Naquin (Princeton, U.S.), Leonard Blussé (Leiden, Neth.), Timothy Brook (Oxford, UK) —have visited Tsing Hua University, giving short-term series of lectures or joining cosmopolitan forums sponsored by the center.

To further the exchange of ideas and opinions between invited scholars and teachers at Tsing Hua University, it is the custom of the Monsoon Asia Project to hold regular academic talks every one or two weeks during each semester. As of June 2012, seventy-eight talks covering various subjects and sundry regions have taken place.

The center also seeks to strengthen academic talent by finding promising junior professors of Tsing Hua University with the help of senior scholars' valuable experience and suggestions. Toward this end, the center has set up a mentoring system for several years. To date, this system has offered nearly a hundred professional consultations that have facilitated junior faculty members' future arrangements and linked them up with senior scholars.

Many innovative and creative individual and joint projects are supported by RCHSS at Tsing Hua University. Especially worth noting is its Multiculturalism of Monsoon Asia Project. The term “monsoon Asia” is a geographical concept covering most of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia. In traditional times, the nations of this part of Asia influenced by the



Figure 2.
The office of the
RCHSS at Tsing
Hua

monsoon formed a regional system to trade goods, exchange talent, and spread various kinds of culture and ideas. Owing to the complicated cultural and social interactions of this area, the chief task of this program is to integrate Tsing Hua and invited scholars working in such diverse research fields as history, linguistics, sociology, and anthropology. The main goal is to provide synthetic perspectives and profound understandings of monsoon Asia through innovative interdisciplinary methods and perspectives.

An important indicator of a top university is the publication of influential academic books. World-class universities such as Cambridge and Harvard all have university presses. To extend its influence, RCHSS has cooperated with Tsing Hua University Press in the publication and distribution of significant monographs. Under a peer-review system, some high-quality books have been published and well received in their respective academic communities.

The center also encourages participation in international conferences. Each year dozens of professors and postgraduate students get conference subsidies, and some of them even earn awards for best presentation.

Social concerns are an important focus of RCHSS at Tsing Hua University. One of the center's goals is to play the role of a think tank so as to be a source of positive change in Taiwan society. With this goal in mind, the center has held, at Tsing Hua University every year, forums focusing on Taiwan's social welfare, societal risks, and economic developments.

In sum, in the past few years RCHSS at Tsing Hua University has created an excellent academic environment for scholars and postgraduate students. Among other endeavors, it has published peer-reviewed monographs, purchased electronic databases, instituted a weekly scholarly talk, hosted international workshops, and conducted annual reviews of its programs.

The Ministry of Education of Taiwan has supported several centers at different universities, and has appraised them several times since 2007. Among them, the RCHSS at Tsing Hua University has always obtained the



Figure 3.
The College of
Humanities and Social
Sciences of Tsing Hua at
Hsin-chu

highest evaluation, reflecting the successful efforts of the center. In June 2012 the RCHSS at Tsing Hua University applied for a new extension of its support. If this extension is approved, the center will continue its present programs and focus on support for research in the social sciences in the next stage of its development. Scholars specializing in economics, science and technology law, technology management, and finance will be invited to the center. Eligible scholars are encouraged to apply for research appointments at Tsing Hua University, a superb research environment. For more information, see <http://rchss.nthu.edu.tw/>.

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Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore



Now over a decade old, the Asia Research Institute (ARI) was established in 2001 as a university-level institute and also as a strategic initiative of the National University of Singapore. ARI can be distinguished from other institutes in the region in that it undertakes basic, interdisciplinary, and innovative research on Asia in the humanities and social sciences; it is not a think tank

directly committed to policy analysis.

Research at ARI is undertaken in eight research clusters:

- Asian Cultural Studies
- Asian Migration
- Asian Urbanisms
- Changes in Families in Asia
- Religion and Globalization in Asian Contexts
- Science, Technology, and Society
- Open Cluster
- Metacluster: Asian Connections

Each research cluster provides a community for collaborative and individual research. The Open Cluster allows for research on topics outside of the research foci of the six main clusters. The Asian Connections Metacluster, reflecting a new paradigm in the study of Asia, promotes research exploring connections, convergences, and comparisons in Asia. Its goal is to understand Asia through concepts, paradigms, and theories based on wider and interconnected Asian experiences, rather than through those formulated on the basis of bilateral understandings between an Asian society and the West.

Each cluster recruits a research leader—typically, professors at the National University of Singapore, who are then jointly appointed at a faculty and the institute—and a wide range of researchers, including research fellows, postdoctoral fellows, and research assistants. Visitors from other institutions play an important role in the life of the institute: each year, ARI welcomes around sixty visiting academics, who spend up to a year researching and taking part in the institute's activities. Researchers can use all the facilities of the university and conduct fieldwork. Postgraduate students at the National University of Singapore may also be affiliated with the institute.

At any given time, ARI employs over sixty academic staff members, housed primarily at the Bukit Timah campus of the University. It is quite diverse in terms of disciplines and geographic origins. Thus, ARI's researchers have been trained as anthropologists, lawyers, sociologists, historians, linguists, musicians, and scientists, to mention only a few fields. Scholars at ARI study the cultures and civilizations of all parts of Asia, from Turkey to Papua. Current visitors at ARI include academics from Australia, India, Canada, and Sweden.

This meeting of minds creates a synergy that leads to a level of academic engagement rarely seen in the region. With the support of its administrative staff, ARI can facilitate a wide range of academic events. These include reading and study groups, multiple weekly seminars presented by institute members and visitors, conferences and workshops (over twenty of these were held in 2012), and public lectures. For seven years, ARI has organized

Graduate Fellowships and a Graduate Forum on Southeast Asian Studies, in which over one hundred graduate students from the region participate each year. These events demonstrate the substantial human resources that ARI possesses, as well as the special contribution it can make to Asian studies in the region.

In the area of publications, ARI facilitates a Working Paper Series—which provides a means for swift and wide online dissemination of peer-reviewed research papers, many of which are subsequently published elsewhere—as well as aiding in the publication of a number of other regular book series and journals. To date, over 250 books have been published by researchers while at ARI, together with countless journal articles, special journal issues, and edited works.

To give a sense of the breadth and depth of the work done at ARI, provided below is a brief sample of some activities from mid-2012:

- In July 2012, at the first in the ARI Asia Trends series of public lectures, the visiting scholar Mayfair Yang of the University of California at Berkeley presented a discussion of the ritual economy and religious revival in the coastal Chinese city of Wenzhou, explaining the city's remarkable economic success in terms of its historical and religious traditions. Other recent events that draw on the juxtaposition of religion, migration, history, and urban development include the "Doing Asian Cities" workshop, organized in June in tandem with the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, and the "Intercity Networks and Urban Governance in Asia" conference held in March.
- Members of the Cultural Studies Cluster; the Science, Technology, and Society Cluster; and the Open Cluster have recently collaborated in a series of events and publications relating to social activism and the new media. In April 2012, the "Modes of Activism and Engagement in the Chinese Public Sphere" conference attracted contributions from many international academics, many of which will be published in a special journal issue. This was followed by an interdisciplinary workshop, "Social Media and Cross-Border Cultural Transmissions: Technologies, Policies, Industries." The 2012 Intra-Asia Roundtable, an invitation-only event that facilitates high-level discussion between influential academics, had the theme of "Methodological and Conceptual Issues in Cyber Activism" as its subject.
- In the arts, the Asian Connections Metacluster and the Cultural Studies Cluster at ARI collaborated with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies and the Asian Civilizations Museum to organize a workshop in November titled "Rethinking the Asian Century with the Arts," which

aimed to assess the role that the arts have played in shifts in the balance of power across the entire region of Asia. This was interestingly juxtaposed with the Kuo Pao Kun International Conference, held in September, which considered the contributions of Kuo Pao Kun (1939–2002), the prominent Singaporean dramatist, art activist, and public intellectual.



While these three groups of events and publications merely scratch the surface of the work done by ARI, they serve to demonstrate a few of the many ways in which the institute is fulfilling its vision to be a world-leading hub for research on Asia.

ARI welcomes applications to be a visitor, researcher, or postdoctoral fellow at the institute, and also invites participation in its events. Further information about the institute and its staff, as well as its many publications, may be found on the ARI website: <http://www.ari.nus.edu.sg>.

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Institute of Modern History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences



The Institute of Modern History 近代史研究所 of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, formally established on May 1, 1950, is a national research organization dedicated to the study of modern Chinese history. It traces its history back to the Historical Research Office of the Yan'an Academy of Marxism-Leninism. In 1946 this research office became the Historical Research Office of Beifang (Northern) University. In 1948 Beifang University and North China United University combined to form North China University, and at that time the office became the Historical Research Office of the Department of Research of North China University. In April 1949 the Historical Research Office, along with all of North China University, moved from Zhengding County in Hebei Province to its present site in Beijing (later Beijing), namely, No. 1 Dongchang Hutong, Wangfujing Street.

No. 1 Dongchang Hutong was originally the site of the Eastern Depot (Dongchang), an imperial special investigative agency of the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), whence the *hutong* derives its name. Late in the Qing period (1644–1911), the Ming History Institute was located here for a time, and later this site became the official residence of the Zhili governor-general Rong Lu. Early in the Republican period (1912–1949), it served as the residence of the Republican vice president and president Li Yuanhong. From July 1946 to December 1948, Hu Shi lived here for more than two years. The buildings at No. 1 Dongchang Hutong were originally in the traditional style of four-sided enclosed courtyards (*siheyuan*), but to accommodate the needs of a research institute, in 1981 a nine-storey research building, with a total floor space of

7,600 square meters, was constructed on the site.

The Institute of Modern History—taking historical materialism as its guiding light and working in a rigorous, objective, and creative manner—seeks to deepen our understanding of modern Chinese society and to provide historical references for promoting socialism with Chinese characteristics and aiding in the resurgence of the Chinese people. The institute primarily studies Chinese history from 1840 to 1949—covering politics, the economy, diplomacy, thought, culture, and society—but also studies the history of Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

The first director was Fan Wenlan, the famous Marxist historian. Thereafter, the institute was led by Liu Danian, Yu Shengwu, Wang Qingcheng, Zhang Haipeng, Bu Ping, and Wang Jianlang, the present director. At present the institute has research departments for the study of late Qing political history, Republican-period history, Sino-foreign diplomatic history, economic history, the history of thought, cultural history, revolutionary history, Marxist theory of history, and Taiwanese history. In addition, there are editorial offices, such as the Office for Compiling and Translating *Historical Data of Modern China* (《近代史资料》) and the editorial offices of 《近代史研究》 (Modern Chinese History Studies), *Journal of Modern Chinese History*, and 《抗日战争研究》 (Journal of Studies of China's War of Resistance against Japan). The institute also has a library, an information-technology office, and research centers for the study of Taiwanese history, modern Chinese thought, and the history of modern Chinese society.

At the beginning, the institute had a staff of only 30 individuals. By the early 1960s, its staff had increased to 160 individuals. During the Cultural Revolution, the institute was forced to suspend its programs. After 1978 the institute entered a new phase of development, with its staff reaching a peak of 250 individuals. After 1990 many of its researchers either left or retired, leaving a present-day staff of 130 individuals.

Over the course of its existence of more than half a century, the Institute of Modern History has produced a considerable number of talented historical researchers, among them, Fan Wenlan, Liu Danian, Luo Ergang, as well as Jin Yufu, Wang Chongwu, Shao Xunzheng, Nie Chongqi, Zhang Guogan, and Rong Mengyuan—names bringing much credit to the institute. Such talented researchers have benefited from the institute's superb research environment for modern Chinese history. With a rich collection of books, the institute is not only domestically and internationally well known as a center for research materials in modern Chinese history, but also has a superb scholarly tradition and excellent research environment. Monographs published by the institute have received much attention in academic circles. Such published works include 《中国通史》 (A History of China throughout the Ages), 《中国近代史稿》

(A Preliminary History of Modern China), 《帝国主义侵华史》 (A History of Imperialistic Invasions of China), 《沙俄侵华史》 (A History of Czarist Russia's Invasions of China), 《中华民国史》 (A History of Republican China), 《十九世纪的香港》 (Hong Kong in the Nineteenth Century), 《中国复兴枢纽——抗日战争的八年》 (A Turning Point in the Resurgence of China: The Eight-Year War of Resistance against Japan), 《中国新民主主义革命史长编》 (An Extended History of China's New Democratic Revolution), 《中国近代通史》 (A Complete History of Modern China), and 《近代中国文化转型研究》 (Studies in Transformations of Modern Chinese Culture). Research presently being carried out at the institute cover a range of topics important for both the institute and the nation, including studies of Taiwanese history, a history of the people's War of Resistance against Japan, a history of Republican China's foreign diplomacy, a comprehensive history of modern Chinese thought, and a history of modern Chinese society and economy.

The institute has established a Department of Modern History in the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and accepts master's and doctoral students, as well as postdoctoral researchers.

A postdoctoral mobile research station was set up in 1993. To date, twenty-seven postdocs have left the station to become a core part of China's capacity for research in modern Chinese history. At present, the researchers serving as advisors to postdocs at the mobile research station are Wang Jianlang, Wang Chaoguang, Zhang Haipeng, Geng Yunzhi, Liu Xiaomeng, Zheng Dahua, Li Changli, Yu Huamin, Ma Yong, Cui Zhihai, and Zuo Yuhe.

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Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, The University of Tokyo

The Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia (東洋文化研究所) is a research institute attached to The University of Tokyo. Established in 1941 as the Institute of Oriental Culture, it was the University's first institute for the humanities and social sciences, and since then has provided a platform for a broad spectrum of research in Asian Studies. The geographical area studied at the institute ranges from Egypt to the Korean Peninsula, to Japan. In each region within this vast scope, we conduct studies using disciplines as varied as politics, economics, religion, history, archeology, literature, and art. The institute has produced many outstanding scholars, including laureates of such honors as the Order of Cultural Merit and the Japan Academy Award. The institute was given its current English name in 2009 to reflect its central mission of addressing regional and global issues firmly grounded in Asia. Consisting of six departments (divided mainly according to regional focus), Office of International Academic Cooperation, and the Research and Information Center for Asian Studies (RICAS) (serving as a nationwide open research center), the institute promotes cutting-edge research in all the fields within its scope.

Organization

Department of Pan-Asian Studies

The Department of Pan-Asian Studies covers a broad spectrum of research on Asia in the humanities and social sciences in fields such as political economy, political science, human geography, cultural anthropology, and comparative thought. It emphasizes networking with colleagues abroad, especially in Asia, as it develops collaborative schemes of research and communication in Asian studies.

Department of East Asian Studies (I)

The Department of East Asian Studies (I) deals with East Asia as a whole, including China, Korea, Japan, and occasionally Vietnam, employing methodologies in the social sciences and history to understand the dynamics of the region from antiquity to the present.

Department of East Asian Studies (II)

The Department of East Asian Studies (II) is oriented towards the humanities in the fields of thought, religion, literature, and art.

Department of South Asian Studies

The Department of South Asian Studies covers the geographic region from Southeast Asia to the Indian subcontinent. The department has been consolidated into a research organization studying the politics, political economy, sociology, and culture of the area in both the past and present.

Department of West Asian Studies

The Department of West Asian Studies covers the geographical area stretching from Afghanistan to Turkey and Egypt, the so-called Near and Middle East, and Inner Asia. The department attempts to understand this vast area in an interdisciplinary manner through the study of its political, economic, cultural, and social characteristics.

Department of Pioneering Asian Studies

The Department of Pioneering Asian Studies is a new department established in 2011 with the objective of promoting new methods of study not constrained by traditional disciplinary boundaries. The institute is strongly committed to further developing this department.

Office of International Academic Cooperation

This office was established in 2001 to promote international academic exchange across the field of Asian studies. It is in charge of editing the



International Journal of Asian Studies.

Research and Information Center for Asian Studies

RICAS was established in 1999 to replace the Asian Studies Documents Center, which had existed since 1966. In addition to carrying on the same rich and varied activities focusing on East Asia as undertaken by the previous center, RICAS has also enlarged its regional purview to include Asia in its entirety. Its “Asian Source Studies” consists of three sections: the long-standing “Comparative Studies of Written Sources,” a newly revised section “Artifacts and Visual Sources,” and, as of 2009, a newly added section “Social Information on Asia.”

Publications

The institute issues three journals, publishes a variety of books, and compiles a database.

東洋文化研究所紀要 (Memoirs of the Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia)

Published twice a year, this journal contains scholarly articles by the institute’s research staff and affiliated members. The first volume was published in 1943. A total of 161 issues have been published as of March 2012. Tables of contents may be found at <http://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/pub/kiyou.html>.

東洋文化 (Oriental Culture)

This journal, edited by the institute’s research staff, began as a quarterly journal, but is now published annually, with each issue devoted to a particular topic. Its predecessor, 東洋文化研究 (Oriental Culture Review), ran from no. 1 (1944) to no. 11 (1949). In 1950 a new series was initiated with the present name and format, and 91 issues have been published so far. Tables of contents are available at <http://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/pub/bunka.html>.

International Journal of Asian Studies

The *International Journal of Asian Studies*, sponsored by this institute and published by Cambridge University Press, is an international and interdisciplinary English-language periodical publishing research on Asia, primarily in the social sciences and humanities. The first issue was published in January 2004. It consists of both themed and general issues, and is published twice a year.

Books

The Institute publishes several monographs every year and, as of March 2012, has published sixty-six volumes. A list of books published by the institute can be perused at <http://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/pub/index.html>.

Databases

RICAS supports the compilation of databases. Its digital archives include, among others, アジア古籍電子図書館 (Electronic Library of Asian Antiquarian Books), デジタルアーカイブ：インド史跡調査団 (Digital Archive: Mission for Indian History and Archaeology), and データベース：世界と日本 (Database: The World and Japan). (See <http://ricas.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng/database/index.html>.)

Library

The institute's library specializes in Asian Studies and contains over 670,000 books and 7,100 periodicals (as of March 2012). Its collection of Chinese books, which is well known internationally among Sinologists, is one of the three best collections in Japan and includes numerous rare and valuable books. The library has books and periodicals in Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Indonesian, and Sanskrit. Library collections include the Oki Collection, the Kuraishi Collection, and the Daiber Collection, among others.



Tōyō Bunko (The Oriental Library)



Initial Stage Leading to the Founding

The establishment of the Tōyō Bunko, a research library for Asian studies, is related closely to the introduction by the Meiji government in the 1870s and 1880s of the scientific method of historiography from the West. Three research arms were required for such objective: an academic journal operated by a scholarly community in the field; a repository for materials upon whose basis new scientific inquiry could be developed; and a university with curriculum that could give students training in new methodologies. While all three branches facilitated rise of the genre of Japanese history in 1889, those for the field of Asian studies lagged behind for two decades. The Research Department of the Association of Oriental Learning (東洋協会調査部) was established in 1908 with *The Journal of Oriental Learning* (東洋学報). This journal was incorporated into the Tōyō Bunko when the Library was established in 1924. The curriculum for Asian studies was developed in 1907 (Kyoto University) and in 1910 (Tokyo University), respectively. The creation of a repository of sources for the Asian studies field was thus widely welcomed.

Founding

The Tōyō Bunko Foundation is a legal foundation that operates a research library for Oriental Learning (Asian Studies). It was officially founded by Iwasaki Hisaya (1865-1955), CEO of Mitsubishi, Ltd., on November 19th, 1924. Hisaya provided the infrastructure (grounds, buildings, and book

stacks) and the financial and organizational wherewithal to promote and realize the Foundation's goals. At that time, Hisaya donated two world-renowned treasures to the library as the cornerstone of the holdings: Dr. George Earnest Morrison's (1862-1920) exhaustive collection (24,000 vols.) of books, manuscripts, and other materials in Western languages that are vital for inquiry into Asia at large, and the Iwasaki Collection (38,000 vols.), containing old and rare books and manuscripts tracing the history of printing culture in Japan and its neighbors. Contained in the latter are five national Japanese treasures and seven important cultural properties.

Development

Since its inauguration, the library's activities have been divided into three departments: the research department, the library department, and the general affairs department. Major projects of the research department are to promote, publicize, and disseminate the results of research done using the documents held in the library. Seven annual serials (either in Japanese or in European languages) are in print now. Of these, *The Journal of Oriental Learning in Japanese* (vols. 1~94) and *Memoirs of the Research Department of the Oriental Library in European Languages* (vols. 1~69) boast a history that dates back to the library's founding. Monograph publications include the *Tōyō Bunko Monograph* series (nos. 1~75) in Japanese, and the *Tōyō Bunko Research Library* series (nos. 1~14) in European languages. In addition, the Asian Studies Lecture Series (held biannually in spring and fall) represent some of the activities sponsored by the research department of the library for the general public.

The successive acquisitions by Tōyō Bunko of books and materials either through additional purchases or through donations have increased the number of holdings of the library from about 100,000 volumes at its start to about a million currently. Besides the Morrison and Iwasaki Collections mentioned above, the library's widely-known collections include the Korean Sources (Maema Kyōsaku, 1924 and 1942; and Shidehara Taira, 1941); the Kawaguchi Tibetan Buddhist Scripture Collection (Kawaguchi Ekai, 1940); the Umehara Archeological Collection (Umehara Sueji, 1964); the Tsuji Indological Collection (Tsuji Naoshirō, 1979); the Enoki Collection (Enoki Kazuo, 1997); and the Yamamoto Collection (Yamamoto Tatsurō, 2001). Cataloguing of these holdings is the responsibility of the library department. They have issued a total of forty-seven catalogues so far, excluding those published by some research committees housed within the library.

Post-War Infrastructure Reconstruction

With the end of World War II the US General Headquarters (GHQ)



announced that large Japanese cartels would be dissolved. The Tōyō Bunko Foundation, whose infrastructure had been funded mainly by the Iwasaki family during the pre-war period, was in danger of being closed. However, things began to look up after Shidehara Kijūrō became the Director-General in 1947. As a result of negotiations between him and Kanamori Tokujirō, the head of the National Diet Library, a contract was signed the next year that recognized the Tōyō Bunko Foundation's ownership of the library holdings, while eight National Diet Library employees were dispatched to the Foundation to operate the reading room and the stacks, which were from that time on to be designated the "Tōyō Bunko Branch of the National Diet Library" (the contract was valid to 2009). Concurrently, financial aid for publication and library acquisitions of the Foundation from the Ministry of Education, which began in 1948, gradually increased. In addition, it was during 1953 to 1958 that financial support from the Harvard-Yenching Institute was given to the Foundation. Meanwhile, with further financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Modern China Research Committee was set up in 1956. By the 1960s research as well as the library activities of the Tōyō Bunko were fully restored. Meanwhile, the Tōyō Bunko Foundation in the late 1960s through 1990s began to concentrate seriously on restoring physical infrastructure because the old building was crumbling, and space for stacks had become too limited for new acquisitions.

New Building, New Museum, and International Exchange

Through the overall financial support of the Mitsubishi enterprise group, building restoration and equipment renewal was completed in January, 2011. The new seven-story building houses in it offices, stack areas, a reading-room, a lecture room and a museum of 200 square meters for the exhibition

of holdings. In conjunction with this event, scientific cooperation agreements were concluded with the École française d'Extrême Orient (1999), the History and Language Research Center of Academia Sinica (2006), and the Harvard-Yenching Institute (2010). Another activity the Foundation is currently engaged in is Web Information Services. Starting in 1996, the Foundation began providing various databases containing bibliographic and full text information about the library's holdings. An online search engine has been added to our website, which also provides constantly updated information about its activities. *cf.* URL: <http://www.toyo-bunko.or.jp/>

Shiba Yoshinobu
Executive Librarian



Center for the Study of Asian Cultures, Kansai University



The Institute of Oriental and Occidental Studies applied for a grant for the project entitled “Formation of a Hub for Construction and Utilization of Archives of East Asian Cultural Materials”, and was duly awarded a Strategic Research Base Development Program Grant in 2011 from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). To conduct this

project, the Institute applied for a grant to MEXT, as it did also for a project entitled “Broadcasting and intake of information on East Asian Cultures” (project for advanced scientific research by private universities / project for advancement of academic frontiers), which was carried out from 2005 - 2009 by the Center for the Study of Asian Cultures. Building on the results and acclaim of this project, the Institute hopes to further develop the field of East Asia Cultural research within the Institute, and establish a presence for the Institute as a unique hub for academic research.

The Kansai University Library and other institutions within Kansai University are home to a large and diverse collection of academic resources for the study of East Asian culture up to the first half of the contemporary period. The objective of this project is to digitalize these resources and create a public archive accessible to a broad range of researchers from Japan and overseas. To carry out this task, three teams will be assembled to conduct the following projects, with each team archiving different types of material.

Sub-project 1: Study of the archiving of “Collection Materials”

Here, “Collection Materials” indicates private collections and the like housed in the libraries of Kansai University. The majority of these materials are books, though there are also letters and images. Accordingly, the work involved in this sub-project will not be limited to preparation of an inventory; rather, it will entail seeking out an ideal structure for the archive based on an understanding of the contents in their entirety.



Sub-project 2: Study of the archiving of scattered material sets

Through the research on China and collaborative research on Asia conducted by this institute to date, we have discovered the locations of relevant and related materials scattered around various locations in Japan and overseas, and have gathered such materials to some extent. The “scattered material sets” referred to above indicates sets of materials that form a

summary of a given research theme. Given the large discrepancy in the whereabouts and quality of the materials in question, a major issue is to find the optimal format for the archive, taking into account the diversity of the content.

Sub-project 3: Study of the archiving of materials linked to geographic information

A vast amount of photographs and literature (including paperwork) is compiled by researchers in the course of field surveys. Furthermore, research materials concerning interaction between cultures of different countries contain a great deal of spatial information in the form of maps, traveler's journals and the like. One objective of this project is to investigate the archiving of materials such as the above that have clear links with geographical information.

Publication of a "Bibliography"

To archive the abovementioned three academic resources, it will not be sufficient simply to arrange and publicize digital photos of the various materials. It will also be necessary to create what would in a book would be termed "annotations" that provide a detailed breakdown of the nature and characteristics of the materials in the archive. Only once this has been achieved will it be possible to make full use of the archive as an academic resource. Accordingly, the characteristics of each item in the archive will be investigated at research meetings, and the items will be annotated appropriately. As the archiving work proceeds, these annotations will be made available to the public.

Unification project: The various aspects and uses of East Asian culture material archives

While one aim of this project is to build individual archives, another is to propose ways to organize, publicize and use diverse materials stemming from research on East Asian Culture. For this purpose, an overarching unification project will be carried out in addition to the sub-projects in order to investigate theories of material handling and archiving that lead to an all-encompassing archive. Moreover, we will be looking to communicate with domestic and overseas research institutes conducting similar archiving projects with the intention of establishing an international "Archive Consortium" that promotes collaboration in archiving.

This large-scale project will involve not only resuming the activities of the Center for the Study of Asian Cultures, which is in the Institute of Oriental and Occidental Studies, but also enlisting the assistance of 18 full-

time faculty members affiliated to the departments of culture and foreign languages in addition to 8 collaborating researchers from Japan and overseas. We expect to encounter many challenges as we attempt to create a rich archive over the next five years, and hope we can look forward to your kind understanding and support.

