

Program Outline

Objectives and Framework

Kanagawa University 21st Century COE Program

Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies

The 21st Century COE Program launched by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in fiscal 2002 is a measure for supporting universities in the building research centers of global caliber. Universities offering doctoral courses have come to compete for their eligibility for the program. Our project "Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies" was selected in fiscal 2003 into the program's interdisciplinary, combined fields, new disciplines category. The project was to be developed in an interdisciplinary manner by Kanagawa University's Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies, the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture and scholars in the Course of Chinese Language and Culture at the Graduate School of Foreign Languages. In implementing the program, we established a system composed of the program representatives, the COE faculty and COE associated researchers. Furthermore, we invited a myriad of academics from inside and outside the university who were involved in the research topic and had them engage in joint research, in order to achieve the objective.

Existing studies on culture have mainly focused on phenomena recorded in writing. Nevertheless, human conception, knowledge and behavior are far more diverse and significant in quantity and quality. They are incomparable to the aforementioned phenomena. Among such phenomena, we chose (1) pictorial materials, (2) physical techniques and (3) the environment and scenery, and strived to devise methods to organize them into materials. The resulting data was to be accumulated, analyzed and disseminated. A few specific topics were chosen for each category and organized as follows

Group 1: [Systematization of Illustrated Materials and Its Dissemination](#)

Task 1: [Compilation and Publication of Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan](#)

Task 2: [Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan](#)

Task 3: [Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in East Asia](#)

Group 2: [Arrangement and Systematization of Physical Techniques and Sensibility](#)

Task 1: [Comparative Study of Physical Techniques](#)

Task 2: [Analysis of the Relationship between Tools and Human Movement](#)

Group 3: [Arrangement and Systematization of the Environment and Scenery](#)

Task 1: [Timeline Research of Scenery](#)

Task 2: [Research of Environmental Recognition and Its Changes](#)

Task 3: [Interpretation of the Traces of Human Activity and Natural Disasters Inscribed into the Environment](#)

In an attempt to develop ways to integrate these three types of nonwritten materials and disseminate them globally, the following study groups were formed:

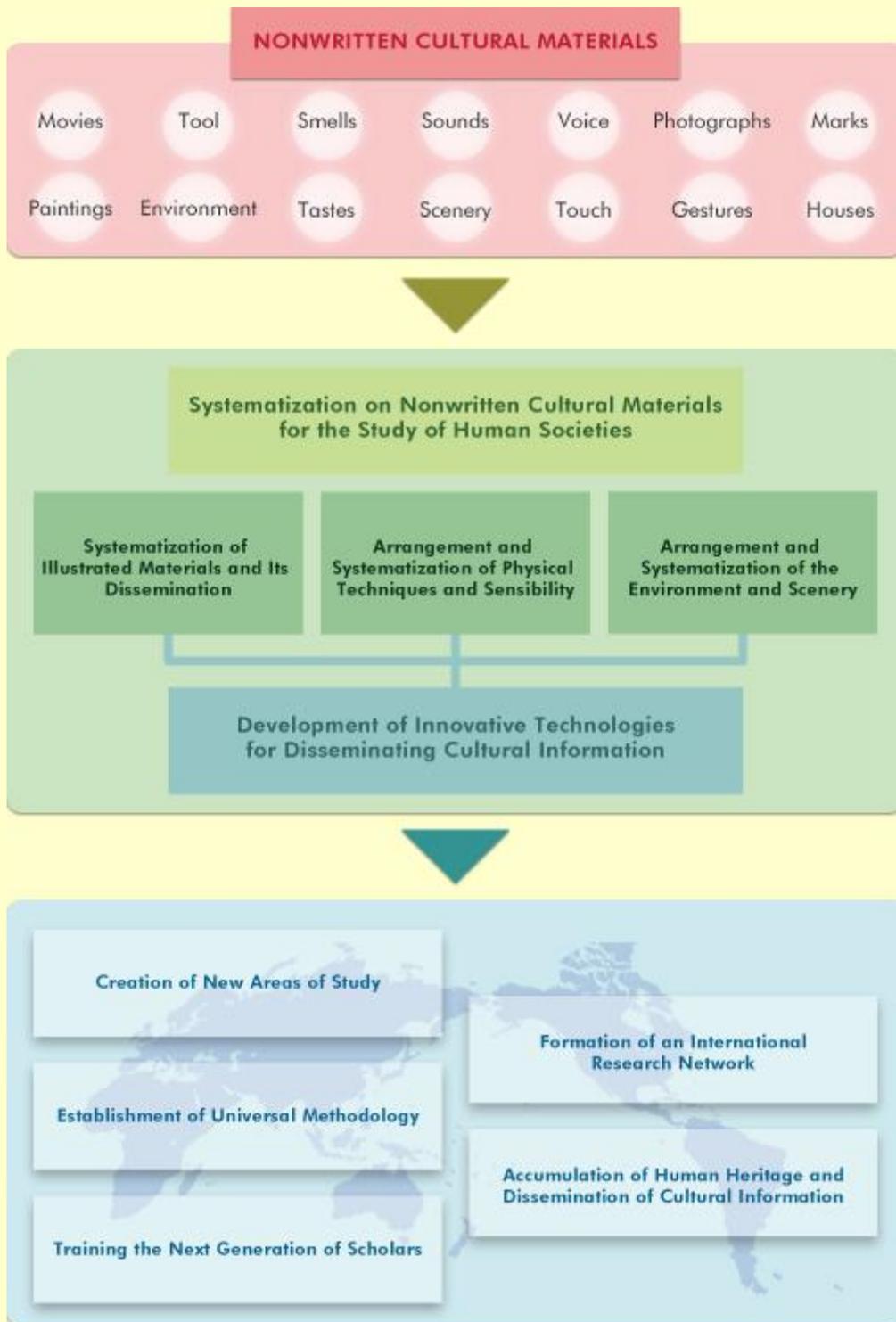
Group 4: [Dissemination of Regionally Integrated Information](#)

Group 5: Experimental Exhibits of Research Results in Museum Studies

Postgraduate Curriculum for Specialized Training of Curators

Experimental Exhibits

Group 6: Integration of Theories





1 Systematization of Illustrated Materials and Its Dissemination

- Compilation and Publication of Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan
- Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan
- Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in East Asia

2 Arrangement and Systematization of Physical Techniques and Sensibility

- Comparative Study of Physical Techniques
- Analysis of the Relationship between Tools and Human Movement

3 Arrangement and Systematization of the Environment and Scenery

- Timeline Research of Scenery Scenery
- Research of Environmental Recognition and Its Change
- Interpretation of the Traces of Human Activity and Natural Disasters Inscribed into the Environment

4 Dissemination of Regionally Integrated Information

5 Experimental Exhibits of Research Results in Museum Studies

6 Integration of Theories

Group 1: Overview of the Systematization of Illustrated Materials and Its Dissemination

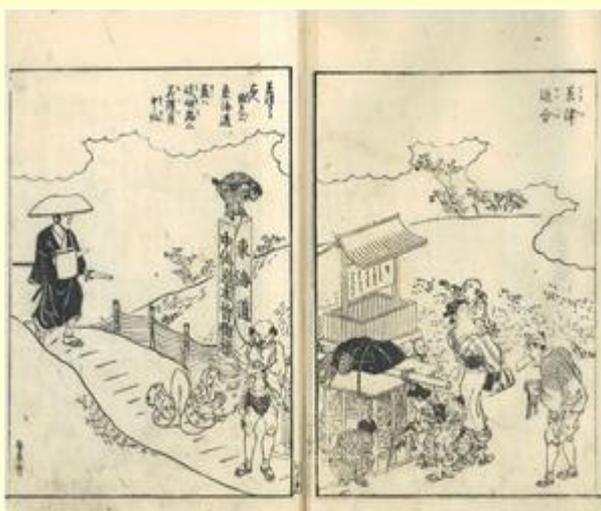
Research Process

Group 1 was formed with the aim of introducing an unprecedented, unique method of compiling cultural materials of worldwide benefit, through organizing illustrations drawn in the past into pictorial references as a means of understanding a specific culture. Our undertaking is based on five volumes of *Emakimono ni yoru Nihon Jomin Seikatsu Ebiki* (Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan) published by the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture. With conventional dictionaries, we acquire knowledge through words. With pictorial dictionaries, however, we do so through illustrations. Our plan was to continue and expand the pictorial index, bearing in mind three objectives: (1) compilation and publication of a multilingual version of *Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan* with a focus on English, (2) compilation and publication of pictorial references to daily life in early modern and modern times, and (3) compilation of a pictorial dictionary of everyday life in other parts of East Asia.

Although the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture did bring out a pictorial index of the lives of ordinary people, what we endeavored to complete was pictorial references to daily life. The term “Jomin” (ordinary people), first introduced by Kunio Yanagida, became a basic concept in the field of folklore.

However, it only implies the folklore of a single country. Therefore, we concluded that it was not suitable for our worldwide project, and, hence, the term was not used.

We engaged in research activities as a group at all times. Each group member took part in all the three tasks rather than concentrating on one. Our group often held meetings to report and discuss issues and progress. In the fourth year of the program, when we started to arrange and systematize our research results, group members were divided into three teams according to the research topics. Nevertheless, rather than pursuing separate goals, most of us took part in multiple tasks across the teams so that a sense of unity could be maintained. For this purpose, group meetings continued to be held.



In an attempt to gain inspiration and advice from renowned scholars, introduce our research activities and progress, and seek opinions from non-group members, we organized public workshops and seminars to which lecturers were invited.

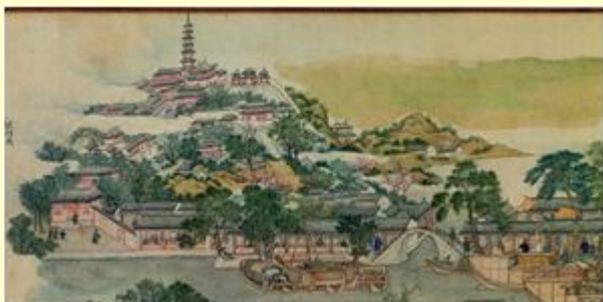
Each group member chose his or her own research topic in line with one of the three themes and conducted research inside and outside the country. For an exhibition of pictorial materials held in a museum in Japan, the entire group scrutinized the exhibits. Again, this was done on a collective rather than individual basis. Even though this event was beyond individuals' research activities, a clear goal was set to make the most of the opportunity.

In scientific joint research, experimental and analytic apparatus is shared, and results produced are considered collaborative. Such studies are published in academic journals in the joint names of researchers involved. In the field of humanities, scholars conduct research independently, and results are attributed to individual researchers. Group 1, however, strived to work together toward our common goals and publish pictorial references demonstrating the successful outcome of our collaboration. Even though group members did engage in different tasks, we made efforts to consult with one another.

Research Results

Our main achievement is a series of pictorial references which we compiled. We published two volumes of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan, three of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan and two of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in East Asia – seven in total. So that the outcome would be a shared world asset, we applied the knowledge we acquired through compiling a multilingual version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan, which we started first, while working on the one on East Asia.

We also devoted our efforts to collecting publications on pictorial materials and compiling bibliographies. With the help of COE research fellows (PD, RA), we managed to publish Index of Bibliographic Information and Index of Research Literature on Illustrated Materials. The former is an innovative database consisting of bibliographic information on modern publications which contain reproductions of illustrations from earlier times.



Along the way, we also set up pictorial databases of scenes from daily life and posted them on our website. Prints consist of those from *Tokaido Meisho Zue* "Guide to Famous Tokaido Sites", which the Tokaido version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan is based on, as well as the Joseon Period genre paintings of Korea we used for our pictorial reference to the region. A distinctive feature common to these databases is the "search by illustration" function, in addition to the conventional "search by word" method.

Group 1 Task 1: Compilation and Publication of Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan

• Research Process



For the first two volumes of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan, which comes in five volumes, we translated the names of depicted objects into English, Chinese and Korean and explanations accompanying the illustrations into English, so that the resources could be shared worldwide. By doing so, we aimed to introduce this unique usage of pictorial cultural materials and to make it a universal methodology.

Translating cultural materials into other languages is fraught with many challenges. As we worked on the project, we realized that it is not easy to express phenomena in a certain culture at a particular period in history in different languages. We were forced to spend a considerable amount of time talking over possible solutions to overcome this difficulty. Given that one of the key objectives of the program was to nurture young researchers, we asked foreign students or graduates of doctoral programs in the field of Japanese society and culture to join the translation task. Foreign scholars from many different universities including Kanagawa University and the University of Tokyo took part in this project. The members of Group 1 then carefully reviewed their translations and chose appropriate captions.

Translating and editing the materials revealed issues in the compilation work. For instance, appropriate terms were not used for some items in the original version of the pictorial dictionary, due to the limited availability of methods. Although we considered revising it, we decided to remain faithful to the original and kept changes to a minimum. Another challenge is that Tanka (Japanese thirty-one syllabled verses) and long quotations are difficult to translate accurately. We tried to make it easy for non-Japanese users to understand such texts by summarizing or omitting some parts.

The original Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan is a five-volume publication, but our goal for this five-year-long 21st COE Program was to translate the first two volumes into multiple languages and then publish them. Two sets of reference materials were produced for each volume. One set is the main volume, which can be regarded as the English version of the original. The names of depicted objects and explanations accompanying the illustrations were translated into English. For English-speaking users, this volume alone should serve as a useful reference to Japanese culture as well as a pictorial guide to Japanese medieval history. The other set is a comparative table which allows users to see at a glance the depicted objects and their corresponding names in English, Japanese, Chinese and Korean, based on assigned caption codes. It not only shows how objects used in Japanese medieval daily life translate into different languages, but also enables speakers of Chinese or Korean to refer to the original version.

Researchers (as of March 31, 2008)

Task 1

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Joint Researcher

KIMI Yasumichi

Research Collaborator

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Group 1 Task 2 : Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan

• Research Process

Emulating the great success of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan, we aimed to compile pictorial references of daily life in early modern and modern times – a feat which the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture was not able to accomplish. Though we had initially planned to work on both eras simultaneously, we actually concentrated on early modern times and saved the other period for a future opportunity, since potential issues emerged as we formulated a detailed plan.

Our original plan was to compile three volumes of pictorial references on daily life in three regions in early modern Japan: Hokkaido and Yezo (northern part of Meiji-era Japan), the mainland and the Ryukyu Islands. We started our compilation work by identifying where pictorial materials about Hokkaido and Yezo could be found, gathering illustrations and selecting ones appropriate for the pictopedia. We mainly used drawings by Masumi Sugae, a scholar of the Edo era. For the volume on the Ryukyu region, we looked into where relevant materials were stored, but found it impossible to proceed with the task in parallel with the former volume. Thus, we decided to finish up the Hokkaido and Yezo volume first.

In compiling the volume on the mainland, how we should go about sorting an enormous amount of resources available and arranging them into a pictorial reference became a vital issue. After careful consideration, we agreed to use illustrations owned by the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture. However, we changed our plan and decided to compile a pictorial reference about Hokuriku, the northwestern region along the Sea of Japan, based on *Nogyo Zue* "Pictures of Farmers and Their Lives", which contains more expressive depictions of daily life in that era. Moreover, we worked to compile yet another pictopedia based on *Tokaido Meisho Zue* "Guide to Famous Tokaido Sites", a project which our 21st Century COE program had won. After all, we had compiled pictorial references on Hokkaido and Yezo, the Hokuriku region and the Tokaido region.

After the model of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan, we selected illustrations capturing the life and culture of the era accurately, zooming in on objects and actions captured, assigning numbers to them and adding captions. Since we used drawings produced during the era, we did our utmost to choose words and expressions used back then for captions. This was much harder than we had expected. In many cases, it was impossible to figure out what a given object or action was called in a particular region during the era. When faced with such difficulty, we had no choice but to use present terms. In addition, coming up with appropriate terms to express the life and culture of Ainu people was a struggle. However, we tackled the problem through joint research. We invited lecturers to our meetings and conducted field surveys. We also took a careful look at all materials and sought advice from experts in the field.



• Research Results

The successful outcome of our joint research was publication of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan, consisting of three volumes on Hokkaido, Tokaido and Hokuiku, respectively. They should be considered a trial version of pictorial reference, and are far from perfect. The format of each volume varies due to differences in research situations and conditions. We were not consistent in speculating as to what kind of organizational system would be appropriate for pictorial references. In the volume on Hokkaido, there are not so many captioned items. Rather, we provided detailed explanations for depicted scenes, to demonstrate the quality of modern research standards. For the volume on Tokaido, we adopted the format used in Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan. Objects are captioned, and explanations are added to illustrations. For the Hokuiku volume, drawings introducing the way of life observed in the castle town of Kanazawa were mainly selected.

In addition to the pictorial references above, we also created and released a pictorial database on Guide to Famous Tokaido Sites, which might be considered a spin-off of our research. With conventional databases, users type in a string of letters to access desired information. We used this “search by word” function for the database since many users are used to it. Furthermore, we explored ways to search target information by illustration, since what we strived to build was a pictorial database, and we managed to offer this function.



Researchers (as of March 31, 2008)

Task 2

Program Representatives

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COE Faculty Member

NAKAMURA Hiroko

Joint Researcher

KIKUCHI Isao

Research Collaborators

IZUMI Masahiro, TOMIZAWA Tatsuzo, YAMAMOTO Shino

Group 1 Task 3 : Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in East Asia

• Research Process

- We endeavored to compile a pictorial dictionary of everyday life observed in two cultures in East Asia to test whether Japanese-originated Ebiki or pictopedia could serve as method for disseminating cultural information in non-Japanese societies or cultures, namely China and the Korea. Numerous illustrations from medieval Japan exist. In early modern times, Japanese people came to be exposed to drawings in their daily lives and even drew sketches and motifs themselves for their records or to convey a message. We can say that initial preparations for our project were already completed during those times. In contrast, in other regions of East Asia, there was not such a close link between people's daily lives and illustrations. Many such artworks were produced, used by people to decorate walls with paintings. Nevertheless, most of them depicted idealized images of landscapes and people rather than reality. Thus, it was a daunting task to find pictorial materials realistically capturing peoples' everyday lives. After a considerable discussion, we agreed to choose illustrations for the volume on China from a 12-meter-long picture scroll called *Flourishing Suzhou*, capturing scenes from the lives of townspeople in Suzhou and to publish the finished work as Jian Nan, the Chinese version of a pictorial reference of life in East Asia. Regarding the Korea, we took a similar approach. Namely, we selected scenes of daily lives from a series of genre paintings of the Joseon period and published a Korean genre painting version of the pictorial dictionary.

When compiling pictopedias, we cannot grasp details if we only rely on existing publications containing reproductions of illustrations from earlier times. It is necessary to take a close look at original pieces, analyze the depictions and identify distinctive characteristics. During the five years of our joint research, we traveled to the countries concerned. Thanks to the kindness of local museums, we could examine each illustration exhaustively. *Flourishing Suzhou* illustrates what Suzhou in Jiangsu Province was like in the 18th century. The more realistic a particular drawing is, the more crucial field research becomes, since identifying the location depicted in such an illustration is a must. To this end, we visited the area several times. Moreover, we arranged meetings with Chinese and Korean researchers so that we could learn from their accumulated knowledge of illustrated materials.

For the volume on Jian Nan, China, we selected 50 scenes from *Flourishing Suzhou* and assigned numbers to illustrated objects and actions, adding captions and commenting on the overall meanings of the scenes. For the Korean version, we first chose 6 pieces of genre paintings depicting daily life in detail, narrowing down the number of illustrations to 50. During actual compilation work, numerous challenges hindered our progress. The most burning issue was how we should grasp and express life in China and the Korea in our language. That was the case even when we knew of a specific object. We learned that we cannot simply look it up in a dictionary and copy the definition in order to express it accurately in Japanese, avoiding any misinterpretation. It required a great deal of time to find an appropriate caption for each object. This struggle continued right to the end of the process. The second issue was that some items in those illustrations did not match or could not be compared to those seen in the Japanese materials. Captioning such items was also difficult. For the volume on the Korea, we added captions both in Japanese and Korean to overcome this problem and make it easier to understand depicted objects. In addition, we offered brief explanations for such items in the index section at the back of the pictopedia. We believe that these solutions can be adopted from now on, to enhance understanding of Korean culture. Having conducted joint research on this subject and published what we achieved, we believe that we have presented a paradigm of joint research in the field of humanities.

• Research Results

The results of our research studies were published in two volumes of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in East Asia: one is on the South of the Yangzi River, China, while the other one was on the Joseon period genre paintings of Korea. Original drawings come in color, as do our pictorial references. In the Chinese version, where necessary, we added captions in both Japanese and Chinese to avoid misinterpretation. However, most items are captioned in modern Japanese only, while all depicted objects in the Korean version are captioned in Japanese and Korean.



By publishing these two volumes of pictorial references, we have shown to the world that this Japanese-invented compilation method can be employed and appreciated throughout the world.

We have also been working to set up a pictorial database of the Joseon Period genre paintings of Korea. When this is completed, users will be able to search by illustration in Japanese, Korean and English.

Researchers (as of March 31, 2008)

Task 3

Program Representatives

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CO E Faculty Member

KIM Jeong Ah

Joint Researcher

SASAKI Makoto

Research Collaborators

NAKANO Yasushi, HAN Dong Soo, YAN Ming, YOON Hyun Jin, CHUNG Soon Young

Group 2: Overview of Arrangement and Systematization of Physical Techniques and Sensibility



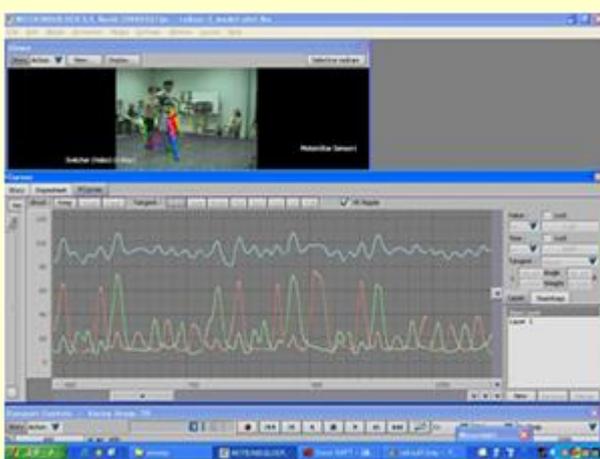
Comparative study on techniques of body and senses – or how the human body is manipulated under cultural conditions – needs to be conducted from a broad view of human history. To clarify this notion, we examined techniques of body and senses observed in France, the United States, Mexico and Mongolia. In addition, as part of our research on the performing arts, we carried out field studies in Japan and China to make a quantitative comparison of folk and traditional performing arts in East Asia by use of a magnetic motion capture system which enables us to measure angle changes in the human form.



We also compared wooden mortars used in the Tohoku Region (the northeastern area of Japan's main island) and the Chubu Region (the central area) to explore what can be discovered regarding the relationship between tools and human bodily movements by studying techniques of body and senses. Based on differences in the shape of wooden mortars, we can recreate working postures which indicate techniques of body and senses adopted by users. Consequently, a comparative study of folk implements allows us to reveal differences in techniques of body and senses throughout the country and ultimately to grasp ethnic distribution in earlier times. For this program, we aimed to discover that of the Kofun era from A.D. 250 to A.D. 385.

Group 2:Task 1: Comparative Study of Physical Techniques

• Research Process



To introduce our comprehensive research work from a humanities viewpoint, we published *Cross-cultural Comparison by Triangulation* in 2004 based on our on-the-spot research in Japan, France and West Africa. At the program's first international symposium in 2005, a group member gave a keynote speech entitled "Studying Human Cultures through Nonwritten Materials." Moreover, we carried out a series of field studies: in Mexico in April 2004; Inner Mongolia in September 2004; and Mongolia in July 2005. We made another field trip to France in December 2005 in the hope of deepening our understanding of human sensibility.



We engaged in field work in the pursuit of "digitalization and quantitative comparison of body expressions in the performing arts or intersection between techniques of body and senses and sensibility" and made full use of motion-capture CG. Traditional performing arts require fixed sequences of steps and movements showing formalized and stylized body expressions, and they are performed on stage. In folk performing arts, acts like jumping and circling are repeated to express people's wishes for purifying themselves and bringing in good fortune. They are performed at ritual ceremonies where people are believed to be united with a god. To compare these two distinctive forms of arts, we collected data by observing movements of a main character in a Noh play of the Kanze School and a ritual dance performed at the Hanamatsuri festival in Okumikawa, Aichi Prefecture, Japan as well as a Nuo dance performed in Shiyou Village, Nanfeng County, Jiangxi Province, China

• Research Results

This task centers on two main pillars – “study of various aspects of sensibility as the premise of research on nonwritten cultural materials” and “study of various aspects of techniques of body and senses as nonwritten cultural materials.” In pursuing the first theme, we examined human senses we have developed or lost since our ancestors started to walk on foot in relation to entire human culture, the double articulation of verbal language and characteristics of letters as two-dimensional visual representations of the world. In conjunction with the second theme, we made cross-cultural comparisons of techniques of body and senses used to carry things, postures for working, and body movements seen in dances. Our research covers Japan, China, Mongolia, European countries like France, West Africa including Burkina Faso, Mexico and Brazil.



We also conducted research to reveal universality in the relationship between physical expressions used in the performing arts and what is intended to be conveyed through them, using motion-capture CG. Digitalized physical expressions were fed into a human body model which has 14 joints, and the data was analyzed. Then, the results were statistically processed so that distinctive features of the movements could be extracted. Furthermore, we analyzed magical “Henbai” steps – ritual stumping performed during the Hanamatsuri festival. We took full advantage of motion-capture GC which allows us to observe body movements from all directions. We produced data capturing the digital character in motion head-on and stored it on a DVD.

Researchers (as of March 31, 2008)

Task 1

Program Representatives

HIROTA Ritsuko, YAMAGUCHI Kenji

Joint Researchers

XIA Yuji, KAWADA Junzo

Research Collaborators

OKAMOTO Koichi, KAIGA Takaaki

Group 2 Task 2: Analysis of the Relationship between Tools and Human Movement

• Research Process

We assume that cultural differences between West and East Japan, which have been researchers' focus of attention since the early modern period, stem from ethnic distribution. We looked into the distribution of wooden mortars throughout the country in order to prove this hypothesis by reconstructing the ethnic distribution of ancient Japan based on differences in techniques of body and senses. We made field trips to 90 places including Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi over the period of 39 days in 2003; 126 including Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima over 49 days in 2004; 171 places in the Chubu region over 54 days in 2005; and another 27 places in Chubu over 16 days in 2006. Traditional plows were often found to be stored in these locations. Thus, we decided to expand on the study of the folk implement one of the group members had been working on and launched a comparative study of traditional plows to systematize the folk implement as nonwritten cultural material. By this study, we aimed to restore the ancient history of each region by examining traditional plows, which became our second objective.

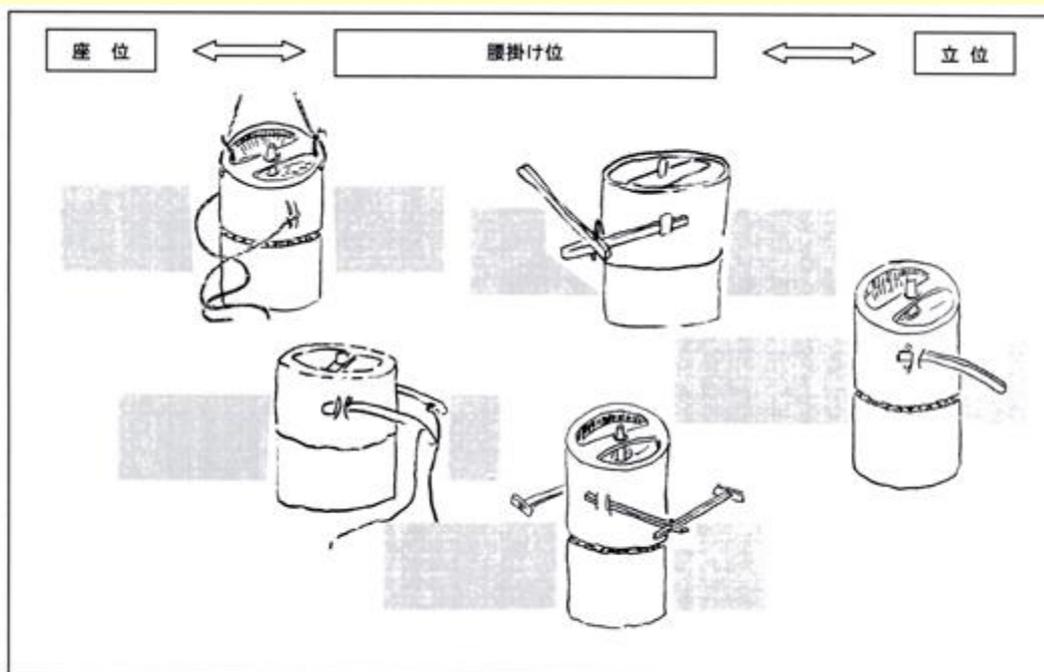


図6 様式ごとの作業姿勢

• Research Results

Field studies in various parts of the Tohoku region revealed that spades were traditionally made by carving tree forks, while those brought to Japan by migrants from about 500 B.C. to 300 A.D. were made by inserting handles into spade heads. The former method had been proved to be common to the earliest inhabitants of Japan called Jomon-jin or forest dwellers. This finding verifies the hypothesis that a technique of body and senses of using wooden mortars in the upright position originates from the Jomon people, and will advance the reconstruction of the ethnic distribution of ancient Japan.

Through the comparative study of traditional plows, we found out that plows with straight shafts and long soles were standard in Nagao, Toyama, and Ishikawa prefectures in northern central Japan while those with triangular frames and no sole are common in Yamanashi Prefecture, west of Tokyo. Base on this research result, we can conclude that examining the shapes of plows is a valid method for gaining insight into 6th and 7th- century Japan.



a 只見のパコウグワ



b 楯岡の抱持立架



写真5

マルカンジキ
直径：33.0cm
新雪の歩行及び雪道踏み
に使用する。

写真4
ツルカンジキ
直径：63.0cm
長さ：34.0cm
輪は地竹、フジオは藁・麻
などで出来ている。



写真6

モミヨウシボウ（稲ようし棒）
センバで畝いた穂切れや、穂につ
いている芒（のぎ）を打ち落とす。

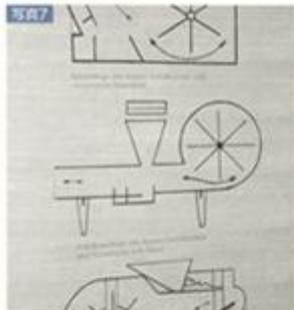


写真7
道具の概念図（オーストリア・グループ
シュテューベング野外博物館蔵）



写真8
道具（フランス・カーン ノルマンディ博物館蔵）



写真9
道具（只見町採取） 錦山道雄著「会津の民具」より

＊写真1～6は
只見町史編さん委員会編「図説 会津只見の民具」より

Researchers (as of March 31, 2008)

Task 2

Program Representative

KAWANO Michiaki

Group 3: Overview of Arrangement and Systematization of the Environment and Scenery

Group 3 initially started its research activities with its three subgroups focusing on the themes of "Research for Scenery in History," "Research on Environmental Recognition and its Changes," and "Interpretation of Traces of Human Activity and Natural Disasters Inscribed into the Environment." During the first three years, the three subgroups conducted their research with the aim of constructing organic links among themselves. In fiscal year 2006, the subgroups were reorganized to create a system for research studies that allowed new members from other subgroups to join in. Under this new system, the pursuit of mutual relevance receded as preference was given to the pursuit of research themes unique to each subgroup and each task was able to produce distinctive results.

In the booklet "Towards the Arrangement and Systematization of the Environment and Scenery" published in 2004, issues on the environment and scenery were approached from the diverse fields of folklore, geography and history, and we started working on the prerequisite tasks for building a mutual and common understanding. The subgroups were later reorganized to deepen the level of understanding in the respective fields, and were separated into Task 1 "Research for Scenery in History," Task 2 "Research on Environmental Recognition and its Changes," and Task 3 "Interpretation of Traces of Human Activity and Natural Disasters Inscribed into the Environment," which explicated research and studies based on the respective tasks. For Task 1, examination and analysis were conducted mainly by specifying the places where the Shibusawa Films (owned by the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture) were shot. For Task 2, specific areas in western and eastern Japan were chosen as research targets, but the research was suspended due to the said target areas suffering from natural disasters, preventing the initial plan from being executed. During the latter two years, the group deepened its level of understanding on the transition in environmental recognition based on results of archaeological excavations of the Kamakura period. For Task 3, research targets were divided into overseas shrine remains, concessions, and postcards of the Great Kanto Earthquake, while research and analysis were conducted on each of the research materials. Findings established, demonstrated and reaffirmed that nonwritten cultural materials as a manifestation of human culture do not exist in contrast to written cultural materials, but rather complement written cultural materials within culture as a whole. In addition, it was decided that the photographs used to pursue each task be gathered as a database and be disclosed to the public, as images of scenery depicted in many photographs have already been lost.



Group 3 Task 1: Timeline Research of Scenery

• Research Process

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This subgroup focused mainly on the follow-up investigation of the Shibusawa Films owned by the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture, and the preparations for disclosing the films to the public.

The first three years were spent mainly on specifying the locations where the Shibusawa Films were shot almost 70 years ago, and on conducting interviews on various related issues. The interviews were conducted using on-site testimonies about the period the films were shot and by specifying the photographer based on relevant materials of folk history, and by asking the photographers or their surviving family members to shed as much light as possible on the situation at the time. As there are no remaining negatives of the Shibusawa Films owned by the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture, and there is some uncertainty as to the proprietary rights of the films, the subgroup investigated the history of these films by all possible means prior to their public disclosure.

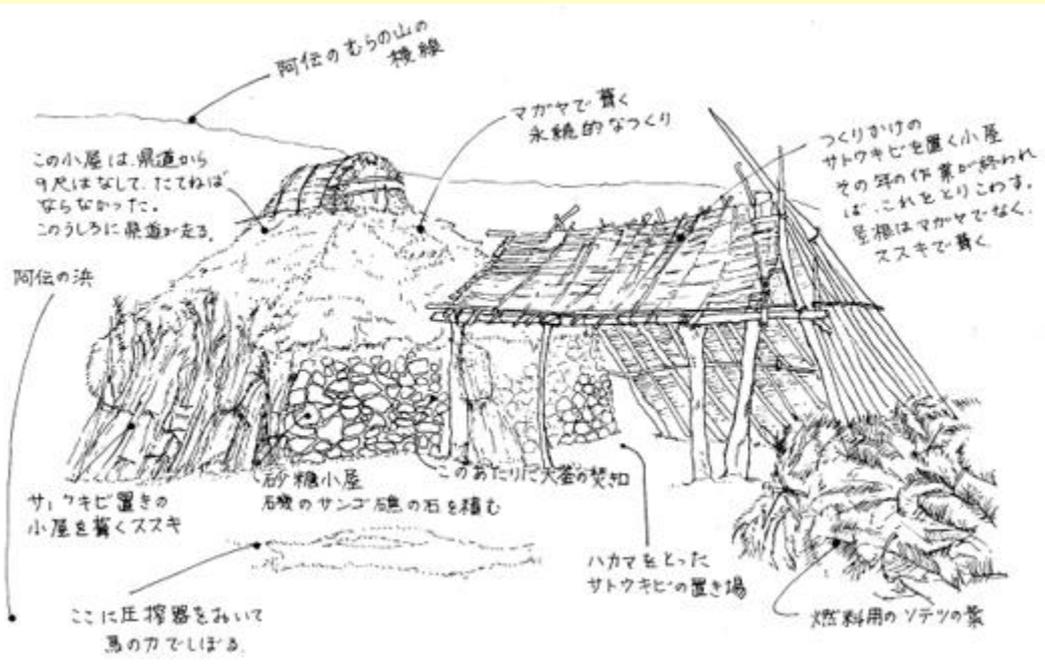
Major reconnaissance areas include Kagoshima, Hiroshima and Tokyo (Nijijima) in 2003, Kagoshima in 2004, and Kagawa and Kagoshima in 2006. Overseas reconnaissance targeted Gangwon-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do of South Korea in 2005. The final two years were spent mostly on organizing discussions based on the investigations and the publication of an information book.

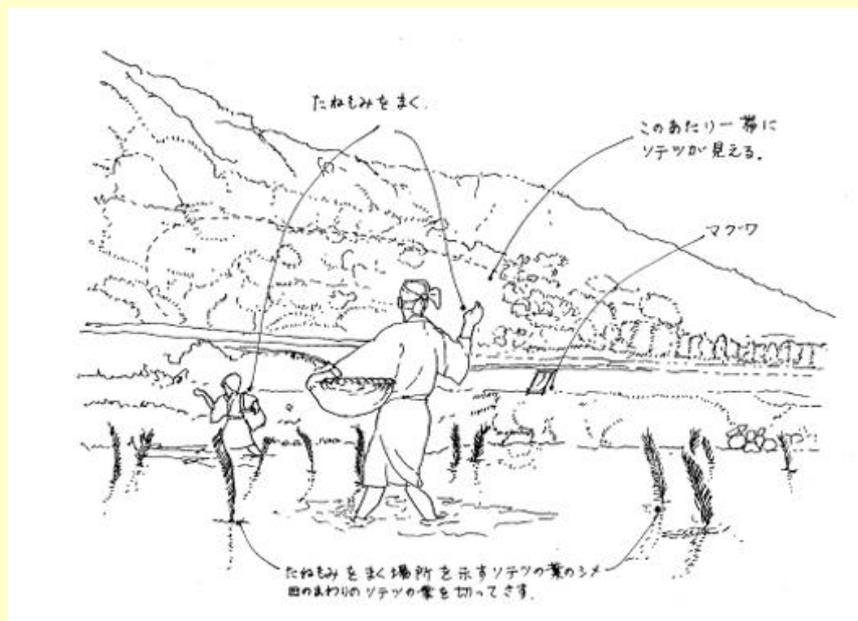
As a result, in our final year, we were able to publish a collection of photographs taken in Kikai-cho in Oshima-gun, Kagoshima, which formed one of the two books on the Shibusawa Films initially scheduled for publication.

• |

• Research Results

To a certain extent, we successfully specified locations where the Shibusawa Films were shot on the island of Kikaijima, based on the results of interviews. By using shots selected from over 300 available photographs as the main research materials, we explored specific themes such as “the beach” as a place, or “horses” as tools for farming, an important aspect of everyday life. By doing so, we were able to understand that the factors that constitute changes in scenery over time were not only limited to the photographed object, but also include external factors enveloping the object itself, which were manifestations of the social changes that were surging over Kikaijima Island at the time.





Researchers (As of 31 March, 2008)

Task 1

Program Representative

KATSUKI Yoichiro

COE Faculty Member

HAMADA Hiroaki

Joint Researchers

JUNG Mee Ae, TOMII Masanori, HACHIKUBO Koshi

Research Collaborators

LI Sun Ae , KOHSAKA Yoshitaka

Group 3 Task 2: Research on Environmental Recognition and Its Changes

• Research Process

The working group for “Research on Environmental Recognition and its Changes” initially intended to investigate the transition in environmental recognition among mountain villages in eastern and western Japan.

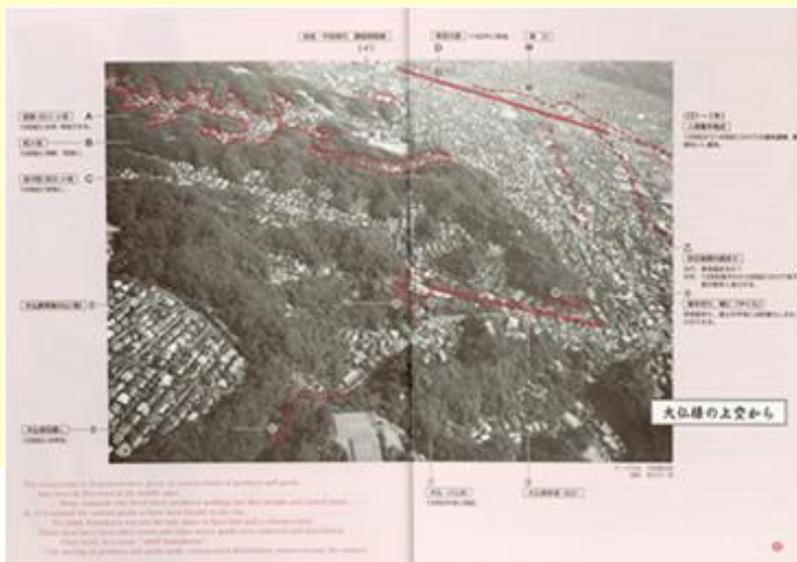
To this end, the following areas were chosen as research targets: Niogauchi, which is located in Tachikawa, Ōtoyo-cho, Nagaoka District, Kōchi in western Japan; and a village in the mountains of Akazawa, which is located in Shinano-cho, Kamiminochi District, Nagano in eastern Japan. The two areas share the common feature of having once been dependent on slash-and-burn agriculture and hunting. Focusing on the changes in people’s lives in the 50 years surrounding the period of rapid economic growth in Japan, when the most dramatic changes were seen in the lives of the Japanese people, investigations were conducted by studying oral traditions and making comparisons with the current situation. Research was started with the grand design of compiling a full report on the results gained from the investigations.

However, in the autumn of the second year of the COE program, the Niogauchi area, the research target for western Japan, was hit by a typhoon which completely destroyed the area’s mud-control dam and caused extensive damage. We had no choice but to suspend our investigations, and it took two years for the village to recover to some degree from the aftermath. At the same time, research in eastern Japan was also interrupted due to circumstances affecting the researchers.

During the latter two years, we also carried out a joint research project with archaeologists studying the environment in Kamakura during the times of the Kamakura shogunate, but the participation of our researchers in this task was limited to one year. In the final year of the COE program, we attempted to develop ideas for future research based on the materials and results gained through our research and investigations

• Research Results

The researchers themselves would rephrase “environmental recognition” as an idea to which the accumulation of information obtained in the field of folklore (which studies how man reached out to the environment and tried to understand it) can be applied usefully. We were able figure out this idea through cases where we investigated the daily lives of Ama (sea divers) and through studies on the history of slash-and-burn villages. However, it must be pointed out that simply grasping the changes in the environment alone is not enough to understand the environment as a totality that includes human beings; our studies must also include the views of the human beings who actively reach out to the environment. This point is the stand-out issue for our future research.





Researchers (As of 31 March, 2008)

Task 2

Program Representative

KATSUKI Yoichiro

Joint Researcher

HACHIKUBO Koshi

Research Collaborator

TAGUCHI Hiromi

Group 3 Task 3: Interpretation of Traces of Human Activity and Natural Disasters Inscribed into the Environment

• Research Process

In Task 3, scenery destroyed by war, occupation or natural disasters was restored through the abundant use of photography, and background to such changes was questioned. In addition to scenery, which was the target of our research task, any photographic data used as research material should also be identified as “nonwritten cultural materials.” The photographic data used in the research was created in the period between 1920 and 1930, when there was political and social tension between the photographer and the target of the photograph. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to figure out the intended notions and ideas placed in the photographs by looking into their backgrounds. Teams studying the remains of overseas shrines and concessions conducted interviews and onsite investigations, and analyzed the process of how the scenery before the invasions during war changed after the occupation and the factors that led to these changes. The team studying traces of natural disasters mainly collected photographic postcards depicting the Great Kanto Earthquake, laid them out on a map, and studied how these postcards concentrated on certain targets and how these postcards and photographic data worked to bring together images of the earthquake held by individuals into a single collective image.

In the overview of Task 3, it was proved and reconfirmed that nonwritten cultural materials as a manifestation of human culture do not exist in contrast with written cultural materials, but rather exist in a mutually complementary manner within culture as a whole. It was also decided that photographic data collected for the tasks by each team be amassed into a database and be disclosed to the public.

Overseas shrine research team: The team investigated the southeast part of Sakhalin in 2003 (12 shrines), the former South Pacific Mandate in 2004 (20 shrines), Korea under Japanese rule in 2005 (18 shrines) and the South Manchuria Railway Zone in 2006 (10 shrines).

Photographs, maps and postcards of the overseas shrines were collected for the construction of a database, and survey maps were made for any of the fieldwork sites located in the former colonies to create a database for the remaining sites of overseas shrines.

Concessions research team: On-site investigations were conducted, mainly on former Japanese concessions within China – in Hankou, Shanghai, Tianjin and Qingdao. In addition, materials were collected from the Academia Historica and the Academia Sinica in Taiwan and the Archives in Shanghai. In order to disclose the results of such activities, the team held two workshops in 2007 entitled “Research on the Japanese Concessions in China” and “Japanese Companies Breaking into the Chinese Market and Their Architecture – The Case of the Prewar Spinning Industry.” The team also created a database on issues related to Japanese concessions in prewar China. The Pictures of the Battles of Ulsan (Chosun) and other materials were analyzed in relation to the nature of the Waeseong (Japanese style castles) constructed in Korea at the time of the Japanese invasion led by Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

Natural disaster trace team: The team collected pictures and photographs of natural disasters that took place in the approximately 70 years starting from the final years of the Edo period through to the Great Kanto Earthquake, analyzed the historical characteristics of the collected materials as media for natural disasters, and published the results. The team also created two sets of databases based on the collected materials. In 2005, a symposium was held for specialists on the media during the transition period between the early and late modern periods, and in 2006, a joint workshop with Ritsumeikan University was held under the title of “Historical Natural Disasters and the City,” after which a report was prepared. A database entitled “The One-Hundred Views of Edo’ and the Edo Earthquake” was added to the team’s website in 2007, and a database entitled “The Database of Maps and Photographs Related to the Great Kanto Earthquake” was created in 2008.

• Research Results



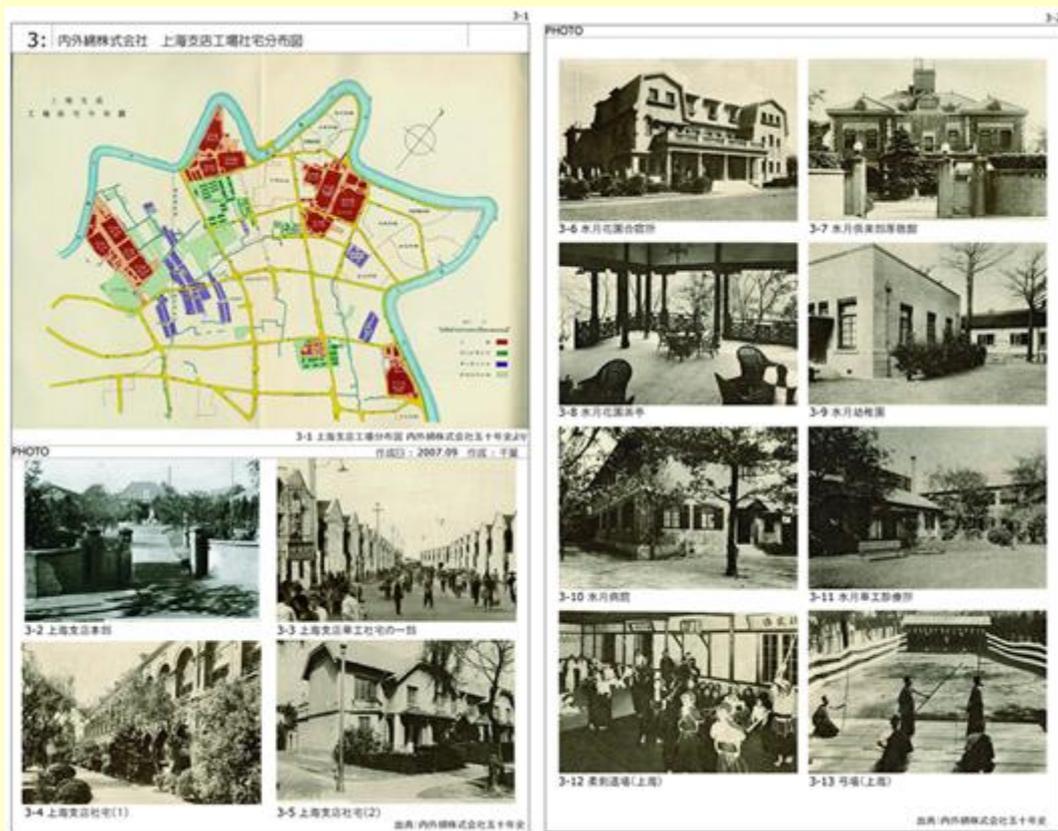
㊦ 官幣大社朝鮮神宮の大石段と社号標
〔恩頼 朝鮮神宮御鎮座10周年記念〕, 1937年11月,
朝鮮神宮奉賛会編, 72頁)

Overseas shrine research team : Of the approximately 1,600 shrines constructed within the Asia Pacific region during the prewar period, the team investigated 105 remaining sites. One conclusion we arrived at based on these investigations was that the transition of scenery in overseas shrine sites can be classified into four types: 1) “altered,” 2) “abandoned,” 3) “rebuilt,” and 4) “regenerated.”

Our second conclusion we came to was that the following 5 factors worked to bring about such different types of transitions in the scenery. The first factor is politics, including the relationship between postwar Japan and the country/region where the overseas shrines were constructed. The second factor is social changes within Japan and the country/region where the overseas shrines were constructed. The third factor is the level of economic development in Japan and the country/region where the overseas shrines were constructed. The fourth factor lies in the issues of cultural heritage in Japan and the said country/region. The fifth and final factor lies in the issues of “inscriptions” left by the changes in political and religious governments of the said country/region. It was confirmed that these five factors are all intricately intertwined with each other, and work to magnify or eliminate each other and shape the wealth of scenery left at the sites of overseas shrines.

Concessions research team : The team investigated the conditions of Japanese concessions in several cities in prewar China, especially with regard to layouts of the streets, factories, company housing for Japanese people and housing for Chinese workers, including interviews with Chinese people who actually lived in such situations. Photographs, plans and written materials with any information on the period the concessions were created were also collected and analyzed, and the reality of the times when Japanese people lived under the concessions and changes that are seen today was outlined. Overall, Japanese concessions were isolated to specific areas, but they were shown to have a tendency to blend into the environment after Japanese people left, with streets and buildings used as they had been left.

It was also clarified, through analysis of war scene paintings on Japanese folding screens and additional information in written materials, that the Waeseong (Japanese-style castles) were quite different in nature from the Eupseong (Korean-style castles or city fortresses) in that they acted as bastions for invasion.



Natural disaster trace team: The team was able to follow the process of modernization and popularization of the media by combining research results gained in the first and second halves of its research – the former which outlines the technical development and social acceptance of the media from the final years of the Edo period through to mid-Meiji, ranging from Nishiki-e (Japanese multi-coloured woodblock printing) and lithographs to engravings and etchings on copper and photographs, and the latter which mainly focused on the picture postcards depicting the Great Kanto Earthquake. The characteristics of this period, which can be identified as a transitional period for the media from early modern to late modern periods, lie in the process of gradual popularization of the new media, which rose out of the antagonistic relationship between Nishiki-e, which had always been popular among the public, and the new terrain of media that had been developed based on the introduction of technology from the west. All of these materials share the same characteristics of the media during natural disasters in that they can instantly focus on the moment when the traditional hierarchy is temporarily deleted by natural disasters, which hit people with no discrimination between rich and poor. This characteristic was, in turn, shown to awaken a sensation that transcends social interests, creating a situation where people react with sensitivity to damage incurred both to themselves and to others, so that public concern tended to concentrate overtly on specific forms of media and information content.

Researchers (As of 31 March, 2008)

Task 3

Program Representatives

KITAHARA Itoko, OSATO Hiroaki, SON An Suk

Joint Researchers

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Research Collaborators

UEDA Sumihiro, NISHIDA Yukio, HORIUCHI Hiroaki

Group 4: Overview of the Dissemination of Regionally Integrated Information

Group 4, a team focusing on the dissemination of regional information, started out with the theme “to develop new techniques on sending out cultural information.” We worked with Groups 1 through 3 that were working on the systematization of nonwritten cultural materials, and aimed to develop (1) a system to disseminate regional cultural information in an integrated way, and (2) a way to train senior curators who are versed in the new techniques. Three years later, (2) was developed into an independent Experimental Exhibition Group that focused on a new theory on exhibition and on personnel training.

Research Process

(1) We first chose a region where nonwritten cultural materials would be turned into data, systematized, then released as software and hardware. In the town of Tadami, Fukushima Prefecture in Japan, we gathered data on folk implements, folklore, documents and landscapes and matched it with physical movements made when using the implements, photos and actual measurements of the implements, substantiations in folklore journals, and documented materials. Then we organically linked them with changes in the environmental landscape (before and after the building of a dam), and presented a model of mountain village life in chronological order. We also demonstrated the role of the museum as a place to disseminate information in order to clarify and develop a region.

Overseas, we cooperated with the Dongba Culture Museum and the Dongba Culture Research Institute in Lijiang City, Yunnan Province, to understand the relationship between the Nakhi people's Dongba ritual, writing system and religious scripture, with regard to bodily techniques (Dongba ritual), images (hieroglyphs), writing system (Dongba scripture) and oral heritage (mythology and annual events). In the first year, we conducted a preliminary study in Lijiang and Tadami, and chose Tadami as the place for dissemination of regional information. The town was chosen not only because of the local residents' cooperation but also because compilation of the town's history, a project that lasted 15 years, had come to completion. From image-related materials such as various documents, folk implements and photographs to natural history material on geology, animals and plants, the materials have been documented and sorted out comprehensively. The materials' approximate relationship with one another and their systematic nature can be understood by referring to the cultural property research report that forms part of the 16-volume town history. We decided that by comparing a variety of local information, it is highly possible to highlight the structure of a mountain village community called Tadami.

(2) Group 4 studied museums in France, Austria, Germany and the United States, with a focus on training courses for curators, and realized the need for cooperation between the regions and the university museums.

From the third year on, as the Experimental Exhibition Group became independent, this Dissemination of Regional Information Group decided to focus on the method of sending out regional information on Tadami via a system called the Internet eco-museum. As previously noted, our original role was to take the findings and know-how of other groups and figure out what can be found by integrating various data on Tadami such as illustrated materials, folk implements, physical techniques and landscapes. For instance, folk implements used in actual rice planting were compared with illustrations in modern books on agriculture. Also, the movement of rice planting in the folkloric Saotome Dance was compared with the posture and movements of actual rice planters through motion capture analysis.

Although these and other studies, such as those on how changes in farmland environment caused by electric power development and structural improvement projects affected farming methods and tools, were considered, we could not link the findings with the study results of other groups and disseminate the regional information. Therefore, the group decided to focus on the database of around 8,000 cards on folk implements that were compiled by the Tadami residents themselves, and to formulate and develop the Internet eco-museum as a system to most effectively offer local information on folk implements.

Since we could not handle all folk implements, we decided to deal with images of folk implements used by thatchers. By going through the folk implements that appear in the images, the range of implements broadened and revealed aspects of regional characteristics. Meanwhile, group members studied seasonal productive activities and annual events in Tadami. In addition, they conducted field studies such as recording the narratives of the elders as well as indoor assignments such as taking photos of folk implements, turning information cards on the implements into a database and turning various materials into visual

contents. Although these attempts are far from our initial goal, we believe that we were able to demonstrate at least the concept. We also think that our efforts will add momentum to the unification of regional studies and the fields of information technology, arts and sciences, as well as lead to new intellectual innovation in the form of a synthesis between scientific knowledge and the wisdom of living.



Research Results

We have presented our study results in the “Annual Report: Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies” as follows: three group members in the fiscal 2003 report (1st Issue, 2004); one member in the fiscal 2004 report (2nd Issue, 2005); and three members in the fiscal 2005 report (3rd Issue, 2006).

During fiscal 2006, we held a symposium in Tadami, Fukushima Prefecture, entitled “Folk Implements Link the World.” And during fiscal 2007, we organized the third international symposium entitled “Prospects for Internet Eco-museums: Collaboration between Regional Studies and Information Technology.”

Researchers (As of 31 March, 2008)

Program Representatives

SANO Kenji, KITSUKAWA Toshitada, TAJIMA Yoshiya, HIROTA Ritsuko

Joint Researchers

KINOSHITA Hirotsugu, SASAKI Takeo, NAGASE Kazuo, NAKAMURA Masanori, NOTO Masato, HACHIKUBO Koshi, HIRAI Makoto

Research Collaborators

NIKKUNI Isamu, KOMATSU Daisuke, LESIGNE Frederic

Group 5: Overview of the Experimental Exhibits of Research Results in Museum Studies

Group 5 addressed two issues: the experimental exhibition and training program for specialist curators.

The aim of the experimental exhibition was to integrate the topic of the program – pictorial materials, techniques of body and senses, environment – into the exhibitions and send out information. We chose “walking,” a universal human physical technique, as the focus. Firstly we decided on a theme, then went on to gather materials and plan and execute the exhibition. Our efforts resulted in a month-long exhibition held in November 2007.

The postgraduate curriculum for specialized training of curators requires the participants to be competent researchers and also have the insight and skills of museum curators. To enhance these qualities and to train skilled experts with systematic knowledge and insights regarding museums, we must create necessary programs. To realize this, we developed a postgraduate curriculum for specialized training of curators on the graduate school level in the fields of history and folklore. We also proposed a curriculum for museology to be offered at graduate schools.

Group 5

- [Postgraduate Curriculum for Specialized Training of Curators](#)
- [Experimental Exhibits](#)



Researchers (As of 31 March, 2008)

Program Representatives

KONO Michiaki, FUKUTA Ajo, TAGAMI Shigeru

COE Faculty Members

NAKAMURA Hiroko, AOKI Toshiya, HAMADA Hiroaki

Joint Researchers

ENOKI Mika, KARITA Hitoshi

Postgraduate Curriculum for Specialized Training of Curators

• Research Process

We focused on the training course for specialist curators at graduate schools.

To grasp the current situation of curator-training, we first studied graduate schools that offer this curriculum. We also gathered information on training curators that is stored at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Science Council of Japan, the Museological Society of Japan and the Japanese Association of Museums, and analyzed the trends.

In recent years, the need for curators to possess sophisticated skills and specialties has been pointed out. Discussion on the expertise itself, however, has not deepened. This shows that the diversity of the related fields makes it difficult to reach a conclusion. Therefore, we held an open seminar entitled “On the Expertise of Curators” where museology researchers, curator trainers and actual curators held discussions from their respective points of view.

• Research Results

In a publication entitled “Training Specialist Curators – Study Report on the Training Curriculum,” we recommended the following:

Our first proposal focuses on the sort of programs we should newly add to train specialist curators, by following the example of actual graduate courses in the fields of history and folklore. Although the number of curators with a master’s degree is increasing, graduate schools have only focused on raising expertise in the study of history and folklore. Programs intended to improve the expertise of curators are not available. With this in mind, we presented a feasible and specific curriculum.

Secondly, we proposed the establishment of a museology graduate school. To train specialist curators, it is essential to train scholars who can teach the necessary curriculum. We pointed out the lack of graduate museology courses, and stressed the need to establish them. Although we have not presented a specific curriculum, we expect to examine this in the future.

Currently, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is looking into the possibility of creating a qualification system for new specialist personnel such as the senior curator. In the future, the curriculum needs to be reviewed in order to correspond with such developments. For the time being, we have included in the report a record of the seminars, where the current situation of graduate schools and the expertise of curators were discussed. We hope this will contribute to making a proposal that suits the current situation.

Experimental Exhibits

• Research Process

Keeping in mind why we chose the exhibition – a method rarely used in the past to present the results of nonwritten cultural material studies – we held many meetings to formulate its concept. We first picked a specific theme, namely “techniques of the body,” included among nonwritten cultural materials. Then we studied how effective the exhibition would be in showing people other than researchers the presence of nonwritten cultural materials and their prospects. Each group member presented a plan, and “walking,” the most basic physical technique, was chosen as the theme. Thus the exhibition concept “Walking – Memories Inscribed in the Body” was chosen.

The exhibition was prepared as a space where visitors could become aware of their memories inscribed in the body. By presenting most exhibits in the form of illustrated materials, we took on a new challenge of offering an “exhibition using nonwritten cultural materials.”

The exhibition attracted students of our university as well as local residents and researchers from other institutions. By setting up a system where the visitors could feed back their assessment of the exhibits, we showed the possibility of visitors taking part in the exhibits. In the exhibition we tried to omit textual information as much as possible and adopted a hands-on exhibition style.

• Research Results

We presented the experimental exhibition “Walking – Memories Inscribed in the Body,” 1-30 Nov., 2007 at the Reference Room for the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture on campus.

Other than scholars, a variety of people, including residents of Yokohama City and Kanagawa Prefecture and students of our university, visited the exhibition. Communication with the visitors could be regarded as one of the study results.

Through this exhibition, we questioned whether we can detect traces of what in our bodies has been passed on for generations, in old illustrated materials that show “the way people used to walk.” In a new attempt, we had visitors tackle our question by actually walking along the projected images that showed various ways of walking. At the same time, we verified the results of this new attempt by having a third person assess the exhibition. By doing so, we reviewed and altered the exhibits based on the visitors’ approval and objection. This differs from one-way dissemination of information, such as through publications. The exhibition turned out to be a place for mutual verification.

The exhibition served as a forum for experiments and research on “walking.” The exhibition brought a new modern angle to methods of researching physical techniques and even nonwritten cultural materials themselves.

We recorded the experimental exhibition “Walking – Memories Inscribed in the Body” on DVD. Since an exhibition is a summarized collection of study results, it is essential to retain the records so that they may be verified later. We believe that the exhibition should be presented not only as a device for dissemination but also as a collection and demonstration of overall study results.

Group 6: Overview of the Integration of Theories

Research Process



Our task was to consider what nonwritten cultural materials are, analyze how they are studied, formulate a system for the materials, and explain their significance in the study of human culture. When we focus on a topic like nonwritten cultural materials that have not been consciously studied until now, we must begin by accumulating individual studies on nonwritten materials. Needless to say, we must also study the results of past research, even if the amount is limited, and also examine them on an abstract level. Group 6 has done so while examining the progress of research of individual nonwritten cultural materials that has been promoted through this program.



However, we consider our main task to be the universalization of nonwritten cultural materials, based on our experiences and study results. Therefore, we decided to focus on the progress of each group, receiving their reports and examining the data. We also assisted each group in theoretically analyzing its experience and sorting out its present problems.



In practice, we tried to grasp the general progress of research by listening to reports from all groups during the general council meetings held each fiscal year. We also took an active part in international symposiums and gathered data to which we gave theoretical consideration. From the fourth year, we held study meetings with group leaders who report on the progress of individual themes. Thereby, we have clarified the problems that occur in the study of each material and have tackled the challenging theoretical task of "systematization of nonwritten cultural materials."

Research Results



We have so far presented our study results at international symposiums and general council meetings. Ultimately, we compiled them in a publication entitled “Theoretical Problems on Nonwritten Cultural Materials.”



Although small in number, the three papers included in the publication contain the successful results of such activities. The first paper discusses the epistemological basis of nonwritten cultural materials from the standpoint of philosophy or epistemology, and deals with a task that is indispensable for the results of the nonwritten material studies to be recognized as an intellectual human asset.

In the second paper, the writer universalized his research by criticizing the first paper in the hope of contributing to the practical progress of nonwritten material studies. The third paper took a general view of the entire program, tackling theoretical problems concerning the topic “Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies.”

As the saying “The owl of Minerva spreads its wings only with the falling of the dusk” goes, the formulation of a systematic theory is achieved only when research in the field is nearing completion. If this is true, full-scale structured research on nonwritten materials is being dealt with for the first time in this program, and therefore is far from completion. Nevertheless, we have still been able to present future challenges and direction.

Researchers (As of 31 March, 2008)

Program Representatives

MATOBA Akihiro, KATSUKI Yoichiro, KITSUKAWA Toshitada, SAITO Takahiro, SUZUKI Yoichi, FUKUTA Ajiro

Joint Researcher

NOTO Masato

Database

Database of Nonwritten Cultural Materials

In the pursuit of the program's primary objective – dissemination of cultural information – we have created nine databases. How these databases function to disseminate cultural information varies according to the contents.

Here are brief descriptions of the databases. “Pictorial Database of the Joseon Period Genre Paintings” and “Pictorial Database of Guide to Famous Tokaido Sites” are the successful culmination of our distinctive study on pictorial references to daily life. They are designed to give viewers detailed information on depicted scenes. “Kanagawa University COE Tadami-machi Online Eco Museum” contains pictures and images capturing present-day life in the area.

“Database of Japanese Shrines Built Abroad during the Japanese Imperial Period” and “Database of Japanese Concessions and Asia” consist of photographs gathered through our international comparative research on the past and present of Japanese concessions. “Database of One Hundred Famous Views of Edo and the 1855 Edo Earthquake” is a collection of historical materials showing the damage caused by the Great Ansei Earthquake in Edo in 1855 and the recovery process. “The 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake: Photo/Map Database” was established in an attempt to provide real images of the earthquake through photo-postcards capturing the stricken area. Finally, “Index of Bibliographic Information on Illustrated Materials” and “Index of Research Literature on Illustrated Materials” are orthodox databases to be used for searching bibliographic information. Their basic functions help users to easily locate target data.

- [Index of Bibliographic Information on Illustrated Materials](#) 
- Index of Research Literature on Illustrated Materials
- Database of One Hundred Famous Views of Edo and the 1855 Edo Earthquake
- Pictorial Database of Guide to Famous Tokaido Sites
- Pictorial Database of the Joseon Period Genre Paintings
- [Database of Japanese Shrines Built Abroad during the Japanese Imperial Period](#) 
- Database of Japanese Concessions and Asia
- The 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake: Photo/Map Database
- [Kanagawa University COE Tadami-machi Online Eco Museum](#) 

Publication

Given that scholars in the field of the humanities still prefer to read printed materials as their research references rather than relying on the Internet, Kanagawa University 21st Century COE Program laid stress on releasing the progress and results of research studies by means of publications.

The information has been presented through the following six types of publications with a total of forty-seven volumes: research result reports, annual reports, symposium or workshop reports, research resource materials and subsidized publications.

Research Result Report, Annual Report

Symposium/Workshop Report, Research Resource Materials

Newsletter, Subsidized Publication

Research Result Report

The program's achievements are published as follows: Two volumes of *Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan* and their multilingual glossaries; *Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan* consisting of three volumes on Southern Hokkaido, *Nogyo Zue* (the Pictures of Farmers and Their Lives) and *Tokaido Meisho Zue* (Guide to Famous Tokaido Sites), respectively; two volumes of *Pictopedia of Everyday Life in East Asia*, one compiled on south of the Yangzi River, China and the other on the Joseon period-genre paintings. Furthermore, each study group issued one or more of the following research result reports: (1) *Systematic Documentation of Techniques of Body, Senses and Folk Implements*, (2) *Reports on "Landscapes" and "Environments" Taken from Fieldwork*, (3) *Interpretation of the Traces of Human Activity and Natural Disasters Inscribed into the Environments*, (4) *Development of Area Informatics – The Way to Innovation of Knowledge*, (5) *Postgraduate Curriculum for Specialized Training of Curator* (6) *Record and Report of the Experimental Exhibition "Walking" in History: Memories Inscribed in the Body*, (7) *Theoretical Problems about Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies*, and (8) *Report on the Results of "Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies."* Finally, two collections of research articles by program participants were published. *The Study of Human Cultures through the Methodology of Nonwritten Materials – Articles of Research Participants*, and *Possibilities on the Research of Nonwritten Cultural Materials – Articles of Research Results from Junior Researchers*.

Annual Report

Four issues of *Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies* were published.

Symposium/Workshop Report

Between 2005 and 2007, three international symposiums were held. Along the way, a pre-symposium and a joint symposium with another university were also organized. The fruits of these symposiums were outlined in the following five reports: (1) Pre-symposium of the 1st International Symposium, *Woodblock Prints and Photographs – Creation of Phenomena and Images in the Late 19th Century*, (2) 1st International Symposium, *What are Nonwritten Cultural Materials? The Nonwritten Materials Memorizing and Documenting Human Culture*, (3) Group 1, Public Workshop on Systematization of Pictorial Materials and Their

Dissemination, “*Interpretation of the Life and Culture in East Asia through Illustrated Materials*,” (4) 2nd International Symposium, *Interpreting Human Culture through Nonwritten Materials: Perspectives on Illustrated Materials, Folk Implements, and Landscape*, and (5) Report on the Joint Workshop with Ritsumeikan University, *Historical Disaster and Cities: Case Studies of Kyoto and Tokyo*.

Research Resource Materials

Five publications are available under this category: (1) *Approaches for the Systematic Arrangement of Data Regarding Environment and Landscapes*, (2) *Index of Bibliographic Information on Illustrated Materials*, (3) *Index of Research Literature on Illustrated Materials*, (4) *Considering the Use of Photographs as Resource Materials: Tracing the Scenes in “The Shibusawa Photographs,”* and (5) “*The Shibusawa Photograph Collection*” of Kikai Island – *the Ordinary Lives of Islanders 1935/1936*.

Newsletter

18 volumes of *The Study of Nonwritten Cultural Materials* was released quarterly. Volume 19 was published in March 2008.

Subsidized Publication

Four books were published: (1) *Interaction between History and Folklore – Etude of History and Folklore Studies* by Kanagawa University Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies, (2) *Study on Gozen Sata or the Council of Advisors to Shogun Ashikaga Yoshinori in the Muromachi Period as History and Folklore Studies Series 1* by Etsuko Suzuki, (3) *Japan’s Business Leaders at War: Murata Shozo’s Greater East Asia War as History and Folklore Studies Series 2* by Kenichi Hanzawa, and (4) *Japanese Folklore and China in the 1930s and 1940s*, as History and Folklore Studies Series 3 by Wang Jin.



Comprehensive Report on Research Activities

Comprehensive Report on Research Activities



Research is usually conducted by the six study groups: "Systematization of Illustrated Materials and Its Dissemination" (Group1), "Arrangement and Systematization of Physical Techniques and Sensibility" (Group 2), "Arrangement and Systematization of Environment and Scenery" (Group 3), "Dissemination of Regionally Integrated Information" (Group 4), "Experimental Exhibits of Research Results in Museum Studies" (Group 5) and "Integration of Theories" (Group 6).

Apart from research activities conducted in groups, we also conduct research in general and in relation to this program.



Symposium

3rd COE International Symposium

The first international symposium entitled “What are Nonwritten Cultural Materials?” and the second international symposium entitled “Interpreting Human Culture through Nonwritten Materials” proved to be successful. In line with the spirit of the two symposiums, the third international symposium will lay out new ways to publicize our findings. The overall research activities under the program will also be summarized. The third international symposium aims to present our study results by means of a newly-developed system, with special focus on regional studies and physical techniques.

On Day One, we focus on what a regional “place” tells us about human activities that have been inscribed there. On Day Two, we show how to interpret the memory of human culture inscribed in our bodies. A general discussion will be held on the afternoon of the second day to summarize the entire program. We hope that a large number of people from inside and outside the program will take part in the symposium, and wish for the third international symposium to become a solid milestone in opening up new horizons in the study of nonwritten cultural materials. We hope that it will become an event befitting the program’s final year.

Theme	“Memories Inscribed in Places and the Body – New Horizons in the Study of Nonwritten Cultural Materials”
Date	Saturday 23 February and Sunday 24 February, 2008
Venue	Celeste Hall (Building 16), Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University
Purpose	The Kanagawa University 21 st Century COE Program, launched with the grand objective “Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies,” will be concluded this fiscal year. We have developed studies on nonwritten cultural materials such as illustrated materials, folk implements and landscapes, but are still left with the task of integrating and systematizing the study results and giving them back to society at large.
Details	Poster, leaflet

Day 1: 23 February, 2008

Program

<Chair> NISHI Kazuo (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Sub-Leader)

10:00-10:05 **Opening Speech**

NAKAJIMA Michio (President, Kanagawa University)

10:05-10:20 **Welcome Speech**

FUKUTA Ajiro (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Leader)

10:20-11:40 **Session 1 “Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan: Compilation and Significance”**

Coordinator:

MAEDA Yoshihiko (Associate Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

MAEDA Yoshihiko (Associate Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative) "The Compilation and Significance of the Pictorial Dictionary of Japanese Folk Culture (original version)"

KIMI Yasumichi (Lecturer, University of Tokyo / COE Joint Researcher) "The Compilation and Significance of the Pictorial Dictionary of Japanese Folk Culture (multilingual version)"

Commentators:

HAN Dong soo (Professor, College of Architecture, Hanyang University, Korea)

LAFFIN Christina (Assistant Professor, Department of Asian studies, University of British Columbia)

12:50-14:40 Session 2 "Interpreting History through Japanese Concessions and Shrine Remains in China"**Coordinator:**

OSATO Hiroaki (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

TOMII Masanori (Assistant Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

"Housing Environment for Former Japanese Companies in China: Focusing on Company Housing Areas of the Koudai Spinning Industry"

Son An Suk (Associate Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

"The Life of Japanese People at the Japanese Settlement in Hankou (1941-1944): Focusing on Materials Provided by Mr. Hiroshi Kikuchi"

TSUDA Yoshiaki (Research Associate, Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

"Shinto Shrines in Manchukou"

MIKI Seiichiro (Former Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

"Wajo (Japanese-style Castles on the Korean Peninsula) and Early-modern Castles"

Commentators:

LI Baihao (Professor, Wuhan University of Technology, China)

TSAI Chin-Tang (Associate Professor, National Taiwan Normal University)

14:55-16:55 Session 3 "Prospects for Internet Eco-museums: Collaboration of Regional Studies and Information Technology"**Coordinator:**

SANO Kenji (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Case Study:

ONO Hiroshi (President, Contents, Co., Ltd.)

"Internet Eco-Museum at Tadami, Fukushima Prefecture"

Panelists:

SANO Kenji

"Nonwritten Cultural Materials and the Local Community: The Internet Eco-museum as a System to Transmit a Community's Integrated Information"

KINOSHITA Hirotsugu (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

"Integration of Regional Information: Case Study of Data on Tadami Town Folk Implements"

KUTSUKI Ryo (Associate Professor, Chiba University of Commerce)

"Turning a Region into a Museum: Local Cultural Assets in the Form of Memories"

SHIBAYAMA Mamoru (Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University)

"Development of Area Informatics: with Case Study on Hanoi Urban Transition"

Commentators:

YIN Shao ting (Professor, Yunnan University)

IM Jang Hyuk (Associate Professor, Chung-Ang University, Korea)

16:55-17:35 Q&A session**17:35-17:40 Closing Speech**

Day 2: 24 February, 2008

<Chair>TAGAMI Shigeru (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Secretary-General)

10:00-11:30 **Session 4 “Arrangement and Systematization of Physical Techniques and Sensibility”**

Coordinator:

HIROTA Ritsuko (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

KAWADA Junzo (Former Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

“Towards the Systematic Documentation of Physical Techniques and Sensibility”

HIROTA Ritsuko (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

KAIGA Takaaki (Chief Engineer, Warabiza Digital Art Factory / COE Research Collaborator)

“Motion Capture Technology and Physical Techniques”

WATANABE Shinichi (Professor, Tohoku University)

“Can Techniques used in Folk Arts be Passed on by means of Digital Technology?”

Commentators:

AKOHA Albert Bienvenu (Professor, Abomey-Calavi University, Republic of Benin)

NAKAMURA Minako (Associate Professor, Ochanomizu University)

KOJIMA Kazunari (Associate Professor, Kanagawa Institute of Technology)

13:00-14:10 **Session 5 “The Experimental Exhibition of Physical Techniques”**

Coordinator:

NAKAMURA Hiroko (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Faculty Member,)

Panelists:

NAKAMURA Hiroko “Creating Exhibits I: Potential Device for Presenting Research Results”

AOKI Toshiya (Curator, Matsudo City Museum / COE Faculty Member, Kanagawa University)

“Creating Exhibits II: ‘Memories of Walking’ Experiment”

Commentators:

SASAHARA Ryoji (Associate Professor, National Museum of Ethnology)

MURAI Ryoko (President, Planning Lab Limited Company)

14:20-15:20 **Q&A session**

15:40-17:40 **Final Discussion**

First half: Summary of the international symposium

(Chaired by SANO Kenji)

Second half: Summary of the overall COE Program

(Chaired by KITSUKAWA Toshitada, Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Sub-Leader)

17:40-17:45 **Closing Speech**

2nd COE International Symposium

Theme	"Interpreting Human Culture through Nonwritten Materials: Perspectives on Illustrated Materials, Folk Implements and Landscapes"
Date	Saturday 28 October and Sunday 29 October, 2006
Venue	Celeste Hall (Building 16), Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University

Day 1: 28 October, 2006

Program

10:00-10:05 Opening Speech

YAMABI Masanori (President, Kanagawa University)

10:05-10:20 Welcome Speech

FUKUTA Ajiro (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Leader)

10:20-12:00 Session 1 "Methodological Problems concerning Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials"

Coordinator:

MATOBA Akihiro (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

MARC RIEU Alain (Professor, Jean Moulin University Lyon 3)

"Digital Anthropology: The Internet as a Virtual Museum"

MATOBA Akihiro "Epistemology of Nonwritten Cultural Materials: Some Philosophical Problems concerning Perception"

Commentator / Chair:

KITSUKAWA Toshitada (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

13:30-15:30 Session 2 "Lives and Culture Depicted in Illustrated Materials: The Early Modern Period in East Asia" (First half)

Coordinator:

KIM Jeong Ah (Lecturer, Kanagawa University / COE Faculty Member)

Panelists:

FUKUTA Ajiro "Global Significance of Compiling a Pictorial Dictionary of Folk Culture"

TAJIMA Yoshiya (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

"An Attempt to Compile a Pictorial Dictionary of Japanese Folk Culture in the Early Modern Period based on the Pictures of Farmers and Their Lives by Matasaburo Tsuchiya"

WANG Cheng-hua (Assistant Professor, Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica)

"Cityscapes, Urban Culture, and the Rise of Genre Paintings in Late Imperial China"

KIM Jeong Ah "The Pictorial Dictionary of Joseon Period Folk Culture in Korea: Source Materials and Banquet for the Governor of Pyeongyang"

Moderator:

NISHI Kazuo (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

16:00-16:55 Session 2 "Lives and Culture Depicted in Illustrated Materials: The Early Modern Period in East Asia" (Second half)

Coordinator:

KIM Jeong Ah (Lecturer, Kanagawa University / COE Faculty Member)

Commentators:

MOSTOW Joshua (Professor, University of British Columbia, Canada)

TREDE Melanie (Professor, University of Heidelberg, Germany)

Moderator:

NISHI Kazuo (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

16:55-17:00 **Closing Speech**

Day 2: 29 October, 2006

10:00-12:00 **Session 3 “Tracing the Migration of East Asian Peoples through a Comparative Study of Plow Shapes”**

Coordinator / Chair:

KONO Michiaki (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

WATANABE Takeshi (Professor, Tokai University)

“Traditional Chinese Plows and Transfer of their Technology”

KIM Kwang-eon (Professor Emeritus, Inha University, Korea)

“Shapes of Korean Plows and their Regional Features”

KONO Michiaki “Japanese Plows of Korean, Chinese and Mixed Origin”

Commentator:

YIN Shao ting (Professor, Yunnan University)

13:30-15:30 **Session 4 “Possibilities of Photographs as Materials for Analysis of Landscape and Space Organization”**

Coordinator / Chair:

HACHIKUBO Koshi (Associate Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

Panelists:

FUJINAGA Go (Lecturer, Saga University / 2003-2005 Post-Doctoral Fellow, Kanagawa University COE Faculty Member (PD))

“Possibilities of Photographs as Materials for Landscape Analysis”

HAMADA Hiroaki (Associate Professor, J.F. Oberlin University / Lecturer, Kanagawa University / COE Faculty Member)

“The Present-day Significance of the ‘Shibusawa Films’ for Landscape Research Data: The Example of South Korea”

Commentators:

JUNG Mee Ae (Lecturer, Heisei International University)

OKUNO Shii (Professor, University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences)

15:45-17:25 **Final Discussion**

Chair:

KITAHARA Itoko (Lecturer, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

MATOBA Akihiro

KIM Jeong Ah

KONO Michiaki

HACHIKUBO Koshi

17:25-17:30 **Closing Speech**

1st COE International Symposium

Theme	“What are Nonwritten Cultural Materials? – Memorizing and Documenting Human Culture”
Date	Saturday 26 November and Sunday 27 November, 2005
Venue	Celeste Hall (Building 16), Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University

Day 1: 26 November, 2005

Program

10:00-10:05 Opening Speech

YAMABI Masanori (President, Kanagawa University)

10:05-10:20 Welcome Speech

FUKUTA Ajiro (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Leader)

10:20-12:00 Keynote Speech “Studying Human Cultures through Nonwritten Materials”

KAWADA Junzo (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Sub-Leader)

13:00-14:45 Session 1

10:00~12:00 “Symbol and Representation: Impact Generated by the Media in the Latter Part of 19th Century Japan”

Coordinator / Chair:

KITAHARA Itoko (Lecturer, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

HARASHIDA Minoru (International Ukiyo-e Society member / 2003 COE Joint Researcher, Kanagawa University)

“Invisible City: A Ukiyo-e Series Depicting Events”

DOBSON Sebastian (Independent Photo-historian)

“Images of Japan under the Western Photographic Gaze”

GUBER Konstantin (Chief Artist, Central Navy Museum, Russia)

“The Artistic and Scientific Legacy of Alexander Mozhaitskiy: The Sailor, the Artist and the Inventor”

Commentators:

WATANABE Toshio (Professor, Research Center for Transnational Art, Identity and Nation, University of the Arts London)

KANEKO Ryuichi (Curator, Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography / COE Joint Researcher, Kanagawa University)

15:00-16:45 Session 2 “Physical Techniques and Religious Performing Arts: Movements of Man and Kashira Puppets related to Religious Rituals”

Coordinator:

HIROTA Ritsuko (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

ZHANG Jin Song (Vice-Chairman, Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society of Hunan / Researcher, Hunan Federation of Literary and Art Circles)

“Physical Techniques of Yao Ethnic Group (China) related to Religious Rituals”

JEON Kyung-Wook (Professor and Director, Institute of Folklore, Korea University)

“Physical Techniques Displayed by Divine Characters in Korean Mask Dramas”

OHYATSU Sanae (Associate Professor, Showa Women's University)

“Analysis of Physical Techniques through Kashira Puppets: A Comparison of Japanese and Chinese Puppets”

Commentators:

KANG Bao cheng (Professor, National Sun Yat-sen University, China)

YAMAGUCHI Kenji (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Day 2: 27 November, 2006

10:00-12:00 Session 3 “Folk Implements and Folk Techniques”

Coordinator / Chair:

KONO Michiaki (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Panelists:

ZHOU Xing (Professor, Aichi University)

“What Chinese Folklore can Learn from the Study of Folk Implements in Japan”

YIN Shaoting (Professor, Yunnan University / Curator, Museum of Anthropology)

“The Source, Types and Distribution of Chinese Plows”

KOH Kwang-Min (Curator, Cheju National University Museum, Korea)

“Folklore and Folk Implements for Discharge: A Comparison of Discharge Habits of Zhoushan Island, Cheju Island and the Korean Peninsula”

Commentators:

KONDO Masaki (Professor, National Museum of Ethnology)

YASUMURO Satoru (Associate Professor, National Museum of Japanese History)

13:00-14:45 Session 4 “Development of Innovative Technology and New Education Method for Disseminating Nonwritten Materials”

Coordinator / Chair:

MATOBA Akihiro (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

Panelists:

BAI Geng Sheng (Vice-Chairman, Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society)

"Preservation of Cultural Heritage in China"

GALLOT Geneviève (Director, Institut National du Patrimoine, France)

"Cultural Heritage Professionals in France: New Focuses, New Challenges"

NOTO Masato (Associate Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

"Prospect of Establishing a Database of Nonwritten Cultural Materials based on Ontological Principles"

Commentators:

MARC RIEU Alain (Professor, Jean Moulin University Lyon 3)

KITSUKAWA Toshitada (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

15:00-16:45 **Final Discussion**

Coordinator:

SANO Kenji (Professor, Kanagawa University / COE Program Representative)

Reports of Each Session:

Session 1: KITAHARA Itoko

Session 2: HIROTA Ritsuko

Session 3: KONO Michiaki

Session 4: MATOBA Akihiro

Discussion

Summary

16:45-17:00 **Closing Speech**

Related Event

"How to Savour the Reprinted Ukiyo-e: 'One Hundred Famous Views of Edo'"

Date	18-30 Nov., 2005 12:00-16:30 *Closed 23 Nov. *20, 26 and 27 Nov. 10:00-18:00
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Workshop

Kanagawa University 21st Century COE Program Young Researchers' Workshop

Theme	"Nonwritten Cultural Materials as Methods – Between Materials and Methods"
Date	Saturday 26 January 10:30-18:00 (Registration begins 10:00)
Venue	Audio-Visual Hall B (Building 16), Kanagawa University (100-seat hall; prior registration unnecessary)
Purpose	Young researchers (PD, RA) and others involved in the Kanagawa University 21 st Century COE Program "Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies" will examine and discuss the prospects of nonwritten materials as methods and the process of

	systematizing them from their respective fields of study. This will be an attempt to turn nonwritten materials into a shared heritage of learning.
Details	Poster, leaflet

26 January, 2008

Program

10:30-10:35 **Opening Speech**

YAMAGUCHI Kenji (Program Representative / Head of workshop committee)

10:35-10:45 **Speech on the background, purpose and structure of the workshop**

WANG Jing (PD / Chair / Workshop committee member)

Session1: "Understanding Paintings"

10:45-11:20

PENG Wei wen (RA) "Paintings as a Way of Recording – Taking the Example of Women Depicted in 'Prosperous Suzhou'"

11:20-11:55

SASAKI Hiromi (RA) "Interpreting the Composition of Paintings – In the Case of Ippen hijiri-e (Paintings of the Life of the Monk Ippen)"

Session 2: "Thinking On-site"

12:50-13:25

TSUCHIDA Taku (RA) "Characteristics and Usage of Research Photos – Concrete Blocks in Landscape"

13:25-14:00

KASHIMURA Kenji (former RA) "Nonwritten Cultural Materials and Language – Through Linguistic Images of Beijing University Students"

Session 3: "Perspectives from the Museum"

14:50-15:25

ONISHI Machiko (former RA) "Displaying Sensibility – based on Cases in Britain and Japan"

15:25-16:00

MARUYAMA Yasuaki (former PD) "Prospect of Museums in the 21st Century – A Few Thoughts that Occurred in Scandinavia"

16:15-16:45 Comments

KATSUKI Yoichiro (Program Representative)

KITAHARA Itoko (Program Representative)

AOKI Toshiya (COE Faculty / Curator, Matsudo City Museum)

16:45-18:00 Final Discussion

18:00 Closing Speech

TSUCHIDA Taku

Ritsumeikan University and Kanagawa University 21st Century COE Program Joint Workshop

Theme	"Historical Disasters and Cities – Centering on Kyoto and Tokyo"
Date	Saturday 26 August - Sunday 27 August, 2006
Venue	5 th -floor Conference Room, Queen's Tower A, Minato Mirai 21
Co-Hosts	Ritsumeikan University 21 st Century COE Program: "Education, Research and Development of Strategy on Disaster Mitigation of Cultural Heritage and Historic Cities" Kanagawa University 21 st Century COE Program: "Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies"

Day 1: 26 August, 2006

Program

13:00-17:00 Part 1 “History of Cities and Restoration from Disasters”

“Topographical Environment of Heian-kyo and Disasters”

KAWASUMI Tatsunori (Ritsumeikan University)

“Festivals in Heian-kyo and Disasters”

KATAHIRA Hirofumi (Ritsumeikan University)

“Fire and Disaster Prevention in Areas where Court Nobles Lived”

REIZEI Tamehito (Reizei-ke Shigure-tei Bunko)

“Fire and Restoration in Modern Kyoto”

SUZUKI Eiju (Kyoto Pharmaceutical University)

“Three-dimensional View of Landscape and Disaster in Kyoto”

NAKAYA Tomoki (Ritsumeikan University)

Day 2: 27 August, 2006

10:00-11:30 Part 2 “Great Kanto Earthquake and Society”

“Photos of the Great Kanto Earthquake and Map Database”

MOROI Takafumi (Kajima Corporation) KITAHARA Itoko (Kanagawa University)

“Relief for the Great Kanto Earthquake”

SUZUKI Jun (University of Tokyo)

“Society in the Wake of the Great Kanto Earthquake”

SATO Kenji (University of Tokyo)

13:00-14:30 Part 3 “Historical Disasters and Today”

“Disaster Prevention using Paintings – The Case of the Mikawa Earthquake”

HAYASHI Yoshinari (Nagoya University) KIMURA Reo (Nagoya University)

“Cultural Heritage and Marks Left by Disasters”

HAYASHI Yuzo (Agency for Cultural Affairs)

“Disaster Awareness in Daily Life”

KATSUKI Yoichiro (Kanagawa University)

14:40-16:40 Part 4 Discussion

Group 1 Open seminar on “Systematization of Illustrated Materials and Its Dissemination”

Theme	“Interpreting Life Culture of Southeast Asia through Pictorial Materials”
Date	Saturday 10 December, 2005 (13:00-17:00)
Venue	Building 16 (2 nd Conference Room), Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University

Program

Opening Speech

FUKUTA Ajiro (COE Program Leader)

Chair:

SUZUKI Yoichi (Professor, Faculty of Foreign Language, Kanagawa University)

Translators:

Chinese: PENG Weiwen (RA, Kanagawa University COE Program)

Chinese: WANG Jing (RA, Kanagawa University COE Program)

Korean: LIM Sung Hee (Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies, Kanagawa University)

DAI Li Quiang (Researcher, Liaoning Province Museum, China)

"Flourishing Suzhou" and "A Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival"

(2)MA Han Min (Zhong guo su wen xue xue hui, China)

"Life and Folklore of Suzhou"

(3)JANG Jang Sik (Curator, National Folk Museum of Korea)

"Aspects of Traditional Entertainment Depicted in Buddhist Paintings from the Chosun Dynasty"

KIM Jeong Ah (Kanagawa University / COE Joint Researcher)

"Function of the Genre Representation in Urban Paintings"

Pre-symposium of 1st International Symposium

Theme	"Prints and Photographs from the Latter Part of the 19th Century – Creation of Events and Images"
Date	Sunday 20 November, 2005
Venue	Celeste Hall (Building 16), Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University

Program**10:30-10:35 Opening Speech****10:35-10:40 Welcome Speech**

NAKAJIMA Michio (Vice president, Kanagawa University)

10:40-12:00

KINOSHITA Naoyuki (Professor, University of Tokyo)"How Photographs have Captured Events"

13:00-13:55

HARASHIDA Minoru (Member, International Ukiyo-e Society / 2003 COE Joint Researcher)"How Ukiyo-e has Captured Events"

13:55-14:20

SUZUKI Hiroyuki (Professor, Tokyo Gakugei University / 2005 COE Joint Researcher)"Transformation of Picture Records in the Meiji Period"

14:20-14:45

MASHINO Keiko (Lecturer, Waseda University / 2004 COE Joint Researcher)"Visible and Invisible Ethnic Groups – World View of 'Yochi-shiryaku' (a Geography Book)"

14:45-15:10

KANEKO Ryuichi (Researcher, Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography / COE Joint Researcher)"Status of Kuichi Uchida's Photos of the Emperor on his Trip to Western Japan and Kyushu"

"Purification, Rites and Techniques"

Date	Saturday 23 July, 2005 (13:30-16:00)
Venue	Building 17 (Room 215), Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University
Moderator	GU Xijia (Professor, Hangzhou Normal University) "Significance of 'wu yue shen ge' in Cultural History – From the Perspective of Purification Rites"
	GRAS Alexandre (Lecturer, Ritsumeikan University)

	"Changing Role of Hososhi in Tsuina Rites"
Commentator	HIROTA Ritsuko (Professor, Kanagawa University)
Organizer	Department of International Business and Management, Faculty of Business Administration

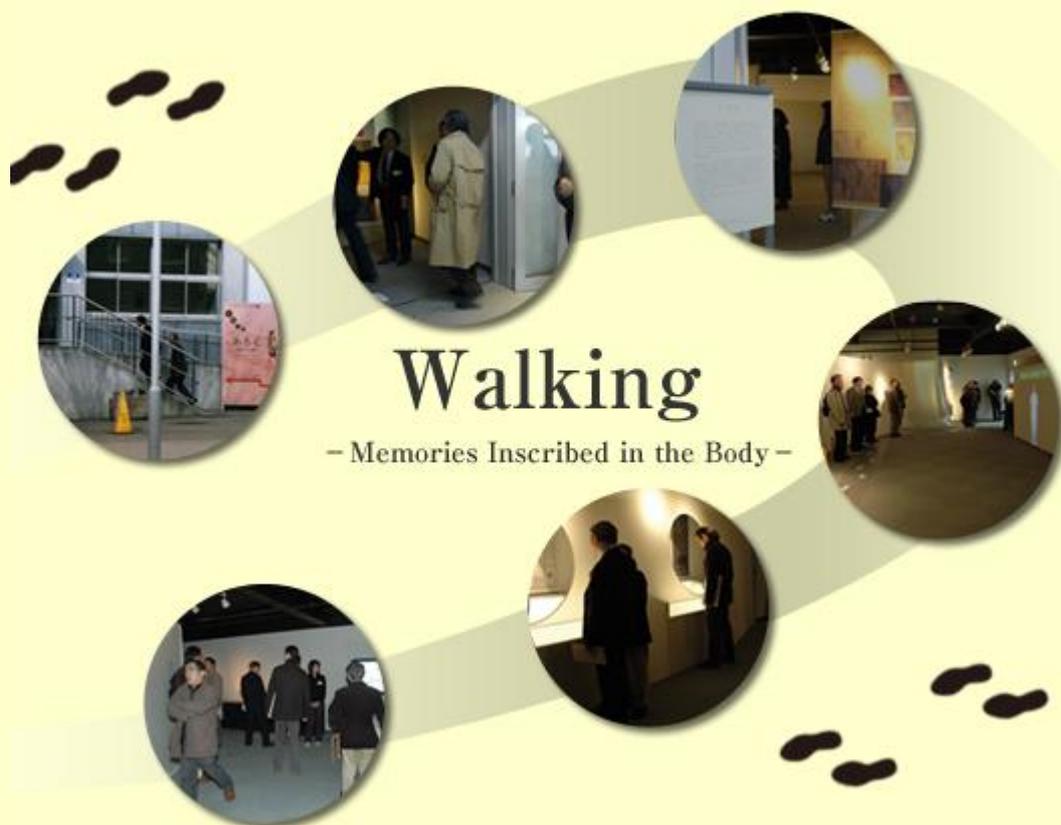
Digitalization of Illustrated Materials in Historical Studies

Date	Thursday 28 April, 2005 (15:00-18:00)
Venue	Building 21, Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University
Chair	OSATO Hiroaki (Kanagawa University)
	SHIBAYAMA Mamoru (Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University)
	"Information Technology, and History and Culture studies – Nonwritten Cultural Materials Seen as Spatial Information"
	ONO Hiroshi (Contents Co., Ltd.)
	"Large-scale Digital Archive of Nonwritten Cultural Materials and Advanced Technology"
	KISHI Toshihiko (University of Shimane)
Organizer	SON An Suk (Kanagawa University)
	"Literature of Modern Southeast Asia – Digitalization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials and Open Usage"
	"War and Pictorial Magazines – Magazines concerning the Second Sino-Japanese War and Concessions"
Organizer	Department of Chinese, Faculty of Foreign Language Kanagawa University 21 st COE Program "Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies"
Co-host	Society of Humanities, Kanagawa University

Experimental Exhibits

Group 5, which focused on Experimental Exhibits, held an exhibition entitled “Walking – Memories Incribed in the Body” at the Reference Room of the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture (Building 3, Yokohama Campus, Kanagawa University) between 1-30 Nov., 2007 and 23-24 Feb., 2008. The exhibition, which attracted about 700 visitors, was a success.

The exhibition focused on “walking,” an action everyone has inscribed in his or her body, as a nonwritten cultural material. It offered the opportunity for each visitor to become aware of the memory of “walking.” Students of our university, local residents, researchers and others took part. By having the visitors feed back their assessment of the exhibits, we created a system that allowed the sender and receiver of information to communicate with one another. It was a great achievement to re-acknowledge the significance of the Experimental Exhibits.



General Study Meeting

FY2007

5th Meeting (21 Dec., 2007)

HORIUCHI Hiroaki "Creating a Database on Former Sites of 'Overseas Shrines'"
UEDA Sumihiro "Great Kanto Earthquake: New Method of Building a Database of Maps and Photos"
NISHIDA Yukio "Visualization of Fire Damage Caused by the Great Kanto Earthquake"
SON An Suk "Interim Report on Creating a Database on Concessions and Asia"

4th Meeting (9 Nov., 2007)

KUNIHICO Akiko "Report on the 'Berdache,' Aboriginal People of British Columbia"
ONOCHI Takeru "Sneezing and Human Culture"

3rd Meeting (28 Sept., 2007)

WANG Jing "The Great Kanto Earthquake and Aerial Photos"

2nd Meeting (29 June, 2007)

MATOBA Akihiro "Reading Paul Ricoeur's 'Memory, History, Forgetting' – Toward Theorizing Nonwritten Cultural Materials"

1st Meeting (20 April, 2007)

Report on last year's study results by each group

FY2006

6th Meeting (16 Feb., 2007)

SANO Kenji "Prospects of the Internet Eco-museum"

5th Meeting (22 Dec., 2006)

KATSUKI Yoichiro "Photography as a Means – based on Follow-up Research on the 'Shibusawa Photos'"

4th Meeting (10 Nov., 2006)

KIMI Yasumichi,
MAEDA Yoshihiko "Compilation of the Pictorial Dictionary of Japanese Folk Culture (Multilingual Version): Present State and Problems"

3rd Meeting (29 Sept., 2006)

YAMAGUCHI Kenji "Physical Purification Techniques and Figures"
XIA Yuji "About the Dongba Ritual"
HIROTA Ritsuko "Comparative Study of Performing Arts using Motion Capture Techniques"

2nd Meeting (30 June, 2006)

OSATO Hiroaki,
SON An Suk,
TOMII Masanori "Human Activities Inscribed in Concessions and Settlements"
TSUDA Yoshiki,
NAKAJIMA Michio "Deciphering Traces of Human Activities Inscribed in the Environment – Centring on the Sites of Shrines in Korea"

1st Meeting (21 April, 2006)

Report of last year's study results by each group

FY2005

2nd Meeting (8 July, 2005, 18:00-19:30, Conference Room 804, Building 1)

Group 4: KINOSHITA Hirotugu,

KINOSHITA Keiko (Research Collaborator) "Possession and Circulation of Nonwritten Cultural Materials in COE – Turning Materials on Tadami, Fukushima Prefecture, into Data"

Group 4: SANO Kenji "From Collaboration of Materials to Construction of a Resource Center – Case of Exhibiting Worship of Mount Iide"

1st Meeting (13 May, 2005, 17:30-19:00, Conference Room 804 Building 1)

Summary of last fiscal year and objectives for this year's activities, presented by each group leader, HACHIKUBO Koshi "Publication of 'Toward Turning the Environment and Landscape into Materials and a System'"

FY2004

4th Meeting (12 Nov., 2004)

OCHIAI Kazuyasu "From Paintings to Photography – Change and Non-change in the Symbols of Non-Western Ethnic Groups"

3rd Meeting (29 Sept., 2004)

TAGUCHI Hiromi "Landscape Montage – World where Hunting is Interwoven with Farming"

TOMIZAWA Tatsuzo "Digitalization of Illustrated Materials and their Usage in Historical Studies"

2nd Meeting (9 July, 2004)

MASHINO Keiko "Media in the First Half of the Meiji Period and Portrait of the Emperor"

1st Meeting (14 May, 2004)

Presentation of this year's research plan by Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4

FY2003

4th Meeting (31 Jan., 2003)

TAKAHASHI Ikuo (lawyer) "Challenging Technology for Intellectual Property Rights"

3rd Meeting (5 Dec., 2003)

KONO Michiaki "Search to Discover the Multiethnic Situation of the Ancient Japanese Archipelago with the Help of Physical Techniques and Sensibility"

2nd Meeting (31 Oct., 2003)

KAWADA Junzo "Aspects of Nonwritten Cultural Materials and their Study Method – Presenting Problems from the Standpoint of Anthropology – Fields including Culture of Sound, Physical Techniques, Implements and Sensibility"

1st Meeting (1 Oct., 2003)

KITAHARA Itoko, HARASHIDA Mamoru "Signs Left by the Earthquake and Pictures of Noted Places – New way of Reading 'Meisho Edo Zue' (One Hundred Famous Views of Edo)" SAITO Takahiro "Digital Input of Information on Pictorial Materials and Data on Motion"

Project Promotion Organization

The program representatives and essential constituent members of this project are the faculty of the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies, the staff of the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture and the faculty of the Course of Chinese Language and Culture at the Graduate School of Foreign Languages, as well as some members of the Graduate School of Engineering faculty who are necessary for the promotion of this project. The project has also employed the COE faculty (specialized professors and part-time instructors appointed for this project), welcomed collaborative researchers from both inside and outside the university as COE joint researchers, and included COE research fellows (PD, RA) to construct its research structure. Each of these constituent members is attached to and conducts research activities in one of the six groups organized according to the research themes of this program. The COE Research Promotion Committee, which consists of a Program Leader, Sub-Leaders, Research Performance Officers and Secretary General, has been set up to act as a body to control, coordinate and lead these study groups. The Promotion Committee deliberates and develops items concerned with research and education project planning and formulation, as well as communication, coordination and grant money account management, and all other items necessary for the implementation of this program. It is, in effect, the substantive leadership body of the program.

Furthermore, as the deliberative body for items concerning COE, the university has established a COE Center Formation Committee. This committee reports directly to the President and it supports and coordinates the COE project throughout the university, therefore making it the highest decision-making body for the entire program.

The hierarchy of this project has been organized with the President at the top, followed by the Center Formation Committee, the Research Promotion Committee and individual study groups, but the study groups form the core of the actual research activities. Each group is responsible for all matters related to the center formation project, including the holding of necessary group meetings, the planning and implementation of studies and research, as well as the preparation of materials for projects and the holding of various workshops. However, joint research is mainly promoted based on the projects established within each group. In addition, periodical general council meetings are held, with the full attendance of all researchers in charge of their respective fields of study, in order to allow all involved to confirm each other's overall research progress and to familiarize everyone with decisions made by the Center Formation Committee and the Research Promotion Committee. General workshops are also held during general council meetings, but since there is such a broad array of research targets, these are held as a means to confirm mutual research progress and to ensure that each group has a constant connection to the overall theme of "Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials."



1 Systematization of Illustrated Materials and Its Dissemination

- Compilation and Publication of Multilingual Version of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Medieval Japan
- Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in Early Modern Japan
- Compilation of Pictopedia of Everyday Life in East Asia

2 Arrangement and Systematization of Physical Techniques and Sensibility

- Comparative Study of Physical Techniques
- Analysis of the Relationship between Tools and Human Movement

3 Arrangement and Systematization of the Environment and Scenery

- Timeline Research of Scenery Scenery
- Research of Environmental Recognition and Its Change
- Interpretation of the Traces of Human Activity and Natural Disasters Inscribed into the Environment

4 Dissemination of Regionally Integrated Information

5 Experimental Exhibits of Research Results in Museum Studies

6 Integration of Theories

Center Formation Committee

FY 2003

2003	1 October (No.1)	Election of committee chairman and vice-chairman, bylaws of the Research Promotion Committee for the "Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies," etc.
	29 October (No.2)	Reduction of teaching load for the program leader and research performance officers, employment of COE faculty, bylaws regarding the use of grant money for COE research center formation expenses, etc.
	3 December (No.3)	Employment of COE faculty, bylaws for the management and operation of web page, commission of third-party evaluation, creation of a network with overseas researchers, etc.
2004	13 January (No.4)	Report for the FY2004 21 st Century COE Program Center Formation, etc.
	28 January (No.5)	Personnel issues of COE faculty and COE joint research fellows, research organization for the following fiscal year, conducting of third-party evaluation, recruitment of COE research fellows (PD & RA), etc.
	10 March (No.6)	Grant application for FY2004 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), renewal of appointment periods for COE research fellows (PD) for the following fiscal year, etc.

FY 2004

2004	21 April (No.1)	Report on the use of the grant money for FY2003 21 st Century COE Program Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), employment of COE research fellows (RA), facilities, other pending issues, etc.
	26 May (No.2)	Requests for facility improvement, commission of COE joint research fellows, etc.
	30 June (No.3)	Change in committee members, issues on third-party evaluation, dispatch and appointment of young researchers, etc.
	29 September (No.4)	Overseas trips by COE faculty, exchange of memoranda with overseas research institutions, dispatch and appointment of young researchers, issues on interim assessment, third-party evaluation, etc.
	27 October (No.5)	Personnel issues of COE faculty, exchange of memoranda with overseas research institutions, appointment of young researchers, etc.
	22 December (No.6)	Additional appointment of project promoters, report for FY2005 21 st Century COE Program Research Center Formation, etc.
2005	19 January (No.7)	21 st Century COE program interim assessment documents, etc.
	2 February (No.8)	Personnel issues of COE joint research fellows for the following fiscal year, application guidelines for FY2005 COE research fellows (PD), etc.
	2 March (No.9)	Grant application for FY2005 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), selection of FY2005 COE research fellows (PD), application guidelines for FY2005 COE research fellows (RA), etc.

FY2005

2005	15 April (No.1)	Changes in Research Promotion Committee members, employment of COE research fellows (RA), interview for interim assessment, related reports, etc.
	20 April (No.2)	Report on the use of grant money for the FY 2004 21 st century COE Program Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), reports and preliminary documents for interim assessment interview, etc.
	28 September (No.3)	Personnel issues of COE faculty and COE research fellows (RA), documents for on-site investigations and additional explanations, exchange of memorandums with overseas research institutions, etc.
	21 December (No.4)	Addition of COE faculty (part-time instructors), research organization and governing structure for the following fiscal year, research plans and budget for the following year, recruitment of candidates for the JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) Fellowship, exchange of memoranda with overseas research institutions, etc.
2006	11 January (No.5)	Method of selecting candidates for the JSPS Fellowship, questionnaire on the 21 st Century COE Program, etc.
	25 January (No.6)	Selection for the JSPS Fellowship, etc.
	1 February	Personnel issues of COE faculty (part-time instructors), application guidelines for the following year's COE research fellows (PD), etc.

	(No.7)	
	8 March (No.8)	Selection of FY2006 COE research fellows (PD), changes in Research Promotion Committee members, personnel issues of COE joint research fellows, assignment of FY2006 researchers based on research projects, research expenses for FY2006 projects, application guidelines for FY2006 COE research fellows (RA), etc.
	15 March (No.9)	Grant application for FY2006 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), submitted documents for the progress report on the 21 st Century COE Program adopted in 2005 (latest version after alterations based on interim assessment)

FY 2006

2006	14 April (No.1)	Change in COE Center Formation Committee members, employment of COE research fellows (RA), etc.
	19 April (No.2)	Report on the use of the grant for the FY 2005 21 st century COE Program Research Center Formation money (research center formation expenses), exchange of memoranda with overseas research institutions, etc.
	28 July (No.3)	Proposal for dealing with issues on third-party evaluation, co-hosting of events with other organizations, etc.
	27 September (No.4)	Personnel issues of COE faculty, etc.
	11 October (No.5)	Grant application for additional allocation of funds for FY2006 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), etc.
	15 November (No.6)	Grant application for FY2006 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), basic concept of budget preparation for FY2007, etc.
	20 December (No.7)	Personnel issues of COE research fellows (PD), substitute personnel for the position of sub-leader, project promoters and governing structure for the following year, etc.
2007	7 February (No.8)	Follow-up documentation for 21 st Century COE Program Research Center adopted in FY2003, application guidelines for COE research fellows (PD) for the following fiscal year, etc.
	7 March (No.9)	Selection of FY2007 COE research fellows (PD), retirement of some project promoters in the following fiscal year, personnel issues of COE joint research fellows, assignment of FY2007 researchers based on research projects, grant application for FY2007 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), application guidelines for FY2007 COE research fellows (RA), etc.

FY2007

2007	13 April (No.1)	Changes in COE Center Formation Committee members, employment of COE research fellows (RA), report on the change in the representative of the overall program (president of the university), etc.
	18 April (No.2)	Report on the use of grant money for the FY2006 21 st Century COE Program Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), application guidelines for the dispatch and appointment of young researchers to and from affiliated overseas institutions, etc.
	20 July (No.3)	Issues on third-party evaluation, "Memorandum on Academic Exchange" and "Memorandum on the Utilization of Movie and Photographic Materials" with Tadami-cho, dispatch of research fellows, acceptance of visiting research fellows, hosting of the 3 rd COE International Symposium, etc.
	21 September (No.4)	Publication method of research result reports, acceptance of young researchers, registration of research collaborators, plan for hosting workshop for young researchers, COE program web page renewal, etc.
	19 December (No.5)	Issues on post-project evaluation, plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, third-party evaluation committee members and third-party evaluation schedule for the current fiscal year, progress report on the development of research result reports and databases, workshops for young researchers, registration of research collaborators, overseas research studies by COE research fellows (OD), etc.
2008	1 February (No.6)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, progress report on the development of research result reports and databases, database for the dissemination of regional information, web page renewal, etc.
	3月 7 March (No.7)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, items to be noted during the succession of the project, tour of experimental exhibitions with regard to the successful results of COE program activities, progress report on the development of research result reports and databases, budget implementation during the fourth quarter, etc.

Research Promotion Committee

FY 2003

2003	18 August (No.1)	Recommendation for the JSPS Fellowship, etc.
	19 September (No.2)	Selection of COE research fellows (PD & RA), organization of each study group, research expenses for each study group, etc.
	29 October (No.3)	Budget for the current fiscal year, summary of research results, COE research collaborators, COE research fellow (PD & RA) instructors, research tasks of COE research fellow (PD & RA) instructors, publication of newsletter, etc.
	3 December (No.4)	Employment of COE faculty, commission of third-party evaluation, network with overseas researchers, basic concept of budget preparation for FY2004, etc.
	3 December (No.5)	Report on the FY2004 21 st Century COE Program Research Center Formation, employment of COE faculty, research organization for the following fiscal year, recruitment of PD and RA for FY2004, etc.
2004	13 January (No.6)	Report on the FY2004 21 st Century COE Program Research Center Formation, plans for FY2003 annual report, etc.

FY 2004

2004	16 April (No.1)	Report on the use of the grant money for research center formation expenses, selection of COE research fellows (RA) for FY2004, research plans for the current fiscal year, etc.
	26 May (No.2)	Issues on third-party evaluation, research tasks of COE research fellows (PD & RA), additional commission of COE joint research fellows, etc.
	30 June (No.3)	Dispatch and appointment of young researchers, additions to the list of overseas affiliated institutions, etc.
	30 July (No.4)	Budget implementation for the second quarter, policies on enforcing measures to deal with issues on the FY2003 third-party evaluation, etc.
	29 September (No.5)	Exchange of memoranda with overseas research institutions, dispatch of young researchers to affiliated overseas institutions, publication of COE program overview, etc.
	27 October (No.6)	Personnel issues of COE faculty, project program for FY2005, basic concept of budget preparation for FY2005, arrangements to prepare interim report for submission to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, etc.
	15 December (No.7)	Research plan and research organization for FY2005, issues on the conducting of the interim assessment, submission of report for the 21 st Century COE Program Research Center Formation, etc.
	22 December (No.8)	Issues on the conducting of the interim assessment, FY2005 budget, additional appointment of project promoters, etc.
2005	11 January (No.9)	Submission of report on the 21 st Century COE Program Research Center Formation, plans for the preservation and administration of collected materials, etc.
	19 January (No.10)	Issues on documents related to interim assessment, personnel issues of FY2005 COE joint research fellows, etc.
	2 February (No.11)	Personnel issues of FY2005 COE joint research fellows, issues regarding the International Symposium Hosting Committee, etc.
	2 March (No.12)	Selection of FY2005 COE research fellows (PD), plans for application guidelines of COE research fellows (RA), etc.

FY2005

2005	15 April (No.1)	Change in members of Research Promotion Committee, selection of COE research fellows (RA), interviews for interim assessment and submission of related reports, etc.
	20 April (No.2)	Report on the use of grant money for research center formation expenses, submission of interview documents for interim assessment, plans for implementing an international symposium, etc.
	25 May (No.3)	Dissemination of information and experimental exhibition, organization of a working group on the training of senior curators, dispatch of young researchers to affiliated overseas institutions, academic supervisor for COE research fellows (RA), etc.
	1 June (No.4)	Issues on the on-site investigation for the interim assessment, current situation of budget implementation for the first quarter, etc.

	29 June (No.5)	Issues on the on-site investigation for the interim assessment, preparation and disclosure of databases, etc.
	8 July (No.6)	Dealing with the list of questions from the on-site investigation for the interim assessment, registration of research collaborators, etc.
	29 July (No.7)	Report on the on-site investigation for the interim assessment, issues regarding the dispatch of researchers to affiliated overseas institutions and visiting research fellows, etc.
	1 September (No.8)	Documents for on-site investigation and additional explanations, discussions on methods for experimental exhibition and the training of senior curators, reports from working groups, etc.
	28 September (No.9)	Personnel issues of COE faculty and COE research fellows (RA), issues on third-party evaluation, discussion on integration and dissemination of regional information, dispatch and appointment of research fellows, etc.
	26 October (No.10)	Organization and project plans for FY2006, start-up of integrated information dissemination team, third-party evaluation members for the current fiscal year and evaluation schedule, update on the entry of writers for annual report, etc.
	30 November (No.11)	Research organization for FY2006, result of recruitment for research fellows to be dispatched overseas, acceptance of visiting research fellows, international symposium, report on the pre-symposium, etc.
	21 December (No.12)	Research organization and research plans for FY2006, additional appointment of COE faculty, recruitment of candidates for the JSPS Fellowship, etc.
2006	11 January (No.13)	Selection of candidates for the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Research Fellowship, research plan and budget for FY2006, budget implementation for the third quarter, etc.
	25 January (No.14)	Discussion on the selection of candidates for the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Research Fellowship, etc.
	1 February (No.15)	Approval of personnel for COE faculty (part-time instructors), discussion on organization structure and research plan for FY2006, etc.
	8 March (No.16)	Selection of COE research fellows (PD), organization structure for FY2006, unofficial notice on the provision of COE grant money for FY2006, application guidelines for RA research fellows, etc.
	15 March (No.17)	Application documents for grant money for FY2006 COE center formation expenses, progress report and other submission documents, etc.

FY 2006

2006 年	14 April (No.1)	Project promotion structure for FY2006, proposed plan for international symposium, etc.
	19 April (No.2)	Report on the use of grant money for Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), exchange of memorandum with the Institute of Japanese Culture Studies at Zhejiang Gongshang University, proposed application guidelines for dispatch and acceptance of research fellows to and from affiliated overseas research institutions, etc.
	24 May (No.3)	Dispatch of research fellows and acceptance of visiting researchers to and from affiliated overseas research institutions, joint workshops, etc.
	28 June (No.4)	Selection of young research fellows for dispatch to affiliated overseas research institutions, change in the period of dispatch, acceptance of visiting research fellows, the 2 nd COE International Symposium, etc.
	28 July (No.5)	Issues on third-party evaluation, organization of the final research results for the entire program, construction of databases for teams and working groups, publication schedules for publications, etc.
	27 September (No.6)	Issues on third-party evaluation, organization of the final research results for the entire program, construction of databases for teams and working groups, publication schedules for publications, etc.
	11 October (No.7)	Grant application for additional allocation of funds for FY2006 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), acceptance of visiting research fellows from affiliated overseas research institutions, etc.
	25 October (No.8)	Third-party evaluation committee members for the current fiscal year and evaluation schedule, acceptance of visiting research fellows from affiliated overseas research institutions, publication of research result articles to mark the fifth year of the project, etc.
	15 November (No.9)	Grant application for additional allocation of funds for FY2006 COE Research Center Formation (research center formation expenses), concept of budget preparation for FY2007, etc.
	29 November (No.10)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, third-party evaluation members for the current fiscal year and evaluation schedule, members of the 3 rd International Symposium Hosting Committee, etc.
	20 December (No.11)	Personnel issues of COE research fellows (PD), project promoters and governing structure for the following fiscal year, research plans and budget for the following fiscal year, etc.
2007	7 February	Research plans and budget for FY2007, plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, etc.

	(No.12)	
	7 March (No.13)	Selection of FY2007 COE research fellows (PD), personnel issues of joint research fellows, etc.

FY2007

2007	13 April (No.1)	Selection of FY2007 COE research fellows (PD), assignment of FY2007 researchers to research teams, etc.
	18 April (No.2)	Report on the use of the grant money (research center formation expenses) for FY2006, proposal for application guidelines for dispatch and appointment of young researchers to and from affiliated overseas research institutions, etc.
	23 May (No.3)	Selection of young researchers to be dispatched to affiliated overseas research institutions, assignment of research tasks to COE research fellows (PD & RA), etc.
	29 June (No.4)	Memorandum on the utilization of video and photographic materials, agreement on the use of video materials, acceptance of visiting research fellows from affiliated overseas research institutions, 3 rd International Symposium, issues on third-party evaluations, etc.
	20 July (No.5)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, memorandum with the town of Tadami-cho, change in the tour schedule of experimental exhibitions on the successful results of COE program activities and organization guidelines for the tour, etc.
	21 September (No.6)	Budget proposal for the FY2008 organization (temporary) succeeding the COE project, research result reports, acceptance of visiting research fellows, etc.
	19 October (No.7)	Third-party evaluation members for the current fiscal year and evaluation schedule, plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, progress reports on research result reports and databases, registration of research collaborators, etc.
	28 November (No.8)	Progress reports on research result reports and databases, issues on the standard notational system used in databases and issues regarding the web page, plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, overseas research studies by COE research fellows (PD), etc.
	19 December (No.9)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, issues on ex-post evaluation, progress reports on research result reports and databases, plan for holding workshop for young researchers, etc.
2008	1 February (No.10)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, issues on ex-post evaluation, progress reports on research result reports and databases, plan for holding workshop for young researchers, etc.
	7 March (No.11)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, key issues in the succession of the COE program, tour of experimental exhibitions on the successful results of COE program activities, progress reports on research result reports and databases, budget implementation for the fourth quarter, etc.

Project Promotion Organization

General Council Meeting

FY 2003

2003	28 July (No.1)	Research organization, etc.
	1 September (No.2)	Progress report, establishment of the research organization, stipulations on research implementation, plans for research and budget implementation, support system for facilities and personnel, etc.
	1 October (No.3)	fellows (PD & RA), etc.
	31 October (No.4)	Budget for the current fiscal year, commission of COE joint research fellows, research collaborators, instructors and research tasks for COE research fellows (PD & RA), web page, etc.
	5 December (No.5)	Employment of COE faculty, submission of "Research Center Overview," research plans for the following fiscal year, commission of third-party evaluation, formation of network with overseas researchers, basic concept of budget preparation for FY2004, etc.
2004	31 January (No.6)	Personnel issues of FY2004 COE faculty, research organization for the following fiscal year, personnel issues of COE joint research fellows, FY2003 Annual Report Edition Committee, formation of network with overseas researchers

FY 2004

2004	14 May (No.1)	Research implementation plans for the current fiscal year, budget implementation for the current fiscal year, report on the use of grant money, employment of COE research fellows (PD & RA), public relations committee, etc.
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	9 July (No.2)	Commission of COE joint research fellows, research tasks of PD & RA, issues on third-party evaluation, dispatch and appointment of young researchers, registration of research collaborators, etc.
	29 September (No.3)	Exchange of memoranda with overseas research institutions, dispatch and appointment of young researchers, issues on interim assessment, registration of research collaborators, etc.
	12 November (No.4)	Basic concept of FY2005 budget preparation, progress report and projects of each group, exchange of memoranda with overseas research institutions, etc.

FY2005

2005	13 May (No.1)	Research implementation plans for the current fiscal year, report on the use of grant money, registration of research collaborators, proposal for the hosting of the COE International Symposium, etc.
	8 July (No.2)	Issues on the on-site investigation of interim assessment, organization of a working group on information dissemination, dispatch and appointment of young researchers, registration of research collaborators, web page renewal, creation and disclosure of databases, etc.
	11 November (No.3)	On-site investigations, organization and project plans for FY2006 and beyond, working group report, dealing with third-party evaluation, etc.

FY 2006

2006	21 April (No.1)	Project promotion structure for FY2006, research implementation plans, budget, etc.
	30 June (No.2)	Dispatch and appointment of young researchers, joint workshop between Kanagawa University 21 st Century COE Program and Ritsumeikan University, the 2 nd International Symposium, etc.
	29 September (No.3)	Organization of final results, plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, etc.
	10 November (No.4)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, publication of research result articles to mark the fifth year of the program, etc.
	22 December (No.5)	Project promoters and governing structure for the following fiscal year, basic concept of budget preparation, etc.
2007	16 February (No.6)	Follow-up of research centers adopted in FY2003, FY2007 research organization, etc.

FY2007

2007	20 April (No.1)	Project promotion structure for the current fiscal year, research implementation plans, budget, dispatch and appointment of young researchers, etc.
	29 June (No.2)	Exchange of memorandum on academic exchange with the town of Tadami-cho, plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, dispatch and appointment of young researchers, the 3 rd International Symposium, issues on third-party evaluation, plans for the final compilation of research report summaries, web page renewal, etc.
	28 September (No.3)	Publication of research reports, change in the tour schedule of experimental exhibitions on the successful results of COE program activities, appointment of young researchers, registration of research collaborators, hosting of workshop for young researchers, etc.
	9 November (No.4)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, third-party evaluation members for the current fiscal year and evaluation schedule, progress reports on research result reports and databases, registration of research collaborators, etc.
	21 December (No.5)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, issues on ex-post evaluation, registration of research collaborators, overseas research studies by COE research fellows (PD), etc.
2008	15 February (No.6)	Plans for succeeding and developing the project after completion of the COE program, abstract of research results for each group project, changes in standard notational system for databases, changes in standard notational system for web page renewal in line with the dissemination of final research results, web page renewal in line with the dissemination of final research results, registration of research collaborators, workshop for young researchers, the 3 rd COE International Symposium, etc.

Training the Next Generation of Scholars



This program established a system for COE research fellows (PD) targeting post-doctorate students (including students who left school without graduating but fulfilled their doctorate course requirements) from both within and outside the university, and a similar system for research fellows (RA) targeting students in the latter stages of their doctoral programs at the graduate school of this university, in order to training the next generation of scholars with potential for international prominence in their respective fields. These systems support research fellows by enabling them to take part in the research and investigation activities of this program and to pursue their research projects, so that they may grow into fully-fledged researchers who focus their research on nonwritten cultural materials. During the five-year period of this program, we employed a total of 16 PD research fellows (actual number is 9), five of whom were dispatched to affiliated overseas research institutions and produced successful research results by writing reports. As for RA research fellows, we employed a total of 22 (actual number is 12), three of whom were able to receive their doctorates. Five RA research fellows were dispatched to China, and two were dispatched to Brazil – both groups were sent to affiliated research institutions.



In addition to our system for dispatching researchers overseas, we promoted joint research by inviting young researchers from affiliated overseas research institutions through the system for accepting visiting research fellows. The Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies, which serves as one of the centers in our program, has accepted doctorate students from France, China, Korea and Congo, and the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture has accepted young researchers from the United States, Canada, Brazil, China and Korea as foreign research fellows. Both of these endeavors have proved immensely successful as opportunities for international academic exchange, and the acceptance of visiting research fellows served as the step to further develop such ties. During the program promotion period, we have accepted a total of 24 young researchers: 17 from China, 1 from Korea, 4 from Brazil, and 2 from Canada.



In the educational environment created due to the adoption of our COE program, 14 students newly acquired their doctorates at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies (including students scheduled to acquire their doctorates in FY2007). Research results by graduate school students, including PDs and RAs, such as dissertations and research reports, have been published and disclosed in the "Annual Report: Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials for the Study of Human Societies," which proposes adoption of a referee system, and in the proceedings of "History and Folklore Studies." The research results by PDs and RAs in the final fiscal year were collected in the publication "Possibilities on the Research of Nonwritten Cultural Materials – Articles of Research Results from Junior Researchers." It should also be noted that during the program period, 2 receivers of doctorates from the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies have been employed as part-time instructors in private universities, and one receiver of a doctorate from the Chinese Language and Culture Course at the Graduate School of Foreign Languages has started educational and academic activities as a full-time instructor at our university. In addition, one of the fellows at the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture has been appointed the associate professor in charge of folklore in a Japanese university.

COE Research Fellows (PD)

• COE Research Fellows (PD)

AMINO Satoru

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2003, FY2004

Discipline: Japanese History

FUJINAGA Go

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2003 – FY2005

Research Collaborator

FY2006

Discipline: Geography

HONDA Kana

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2006

Group 3 Task 1

Discipline: Japanese History

KASHIMURA Kenji

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2005, FY2006

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2004

Group 3 Task 1

Discipline: Folklore

KUNIHURO Akiko

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2006, FY2007

Group 2 Task 1

Discipline: Cultural Anthropology

MARUYAMA Yasuaki

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2005, FY2006

Group 5

Discipline: Folklore

ONOCHI Takeru

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2007

Group 4

Discipline: Cultural Anthropology

TOMIZAWA Tatsuzo

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2003, FY2004

Research Collaborator

FY2005 – FY2007

Affiliation: Katsushika City Museum, fellow at the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture

Position: Researcher (history section)

Discipline: Japanese Pre-modern History, History and Folklore Studies, Media History, Museology

WANG Jing

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2007

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2005, FY2006

Group 1 Task 3

Discipline: Folklore

COE Research Fellows (RA)

LIU Kebing

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2006, FY2007

Group 3 Task 3

Affiliation: Doctorate student of the Chinese Language and Culture Course, Graduate School of Foreign Languages

Discipline: Colour Terms Used in Chinese Classic Literature

LSEIGNE Frederic

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2003, FY2006

Research Collaborator

FY2005, FY2007

Group 6

Affiliation: Doctorate student at Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: Historical Research of Japanese Folklore

KASHIMURA Kenji

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2005, FY2006

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2004

Group 3 Task 1

Discipline: Folklore

KOBAYASHI Koichiro

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2005

Affiliation: Doctorate student at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: Folklore

MIYAMOTO Daisuke

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2005

Research Fellow for the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (21 COE)1.4.2006 –31.3.2008

Affiliation: Doctorate student of the Chinese Language and Culture Course, Graduate School of Foreign Languages

NAKAMACHI Yasuko

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2003, FY2004

Research Collaborator

FY2005

Affiliation: Doctorate student at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: History of Living and Cultural Science, Folklore

OTSUBO Junko

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2004

Affiliation: Doctorate student at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: Modern History (History of Bronze Statues)

ONISHI Machiko

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2003, FY2004

Discipline: Museum Anthropology

PENG Weiwen

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2004 – FY2007

Group 1 Task 3

Affiliation: Doctorate student at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: Folklore

SASAKI Hiromi

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2007

Group 1 Task 2

Affiliation: Doctorate student at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: Japanese History

TAKANO Hiroyasu

Research Fellow for the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (21COE)

01.10.2003 – 31.3.2006

Affiliation: Doctorate student at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: History of Political Culture, History and Folklore Studies

TSUCHIDA Taku

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2005 – FY2007

Group 3 Task 1

Affiliation: Doctorate student at the Graduate School of History and Folklore Studies

Discipline: Folklore

WANG Jing

COE Research Fellow (PD)

FY2007

COE Research Fellow (RA)

FY2005, FY2006

Group 1 Task 3

Discipline: Folklore

Researchers Dispatched Overseas

FY2004			
Name	Affiliated Research Institution	Dispatch Period	Research Project
FUJINAGA Go	Institute of Folklore and Cultural Anthropology, Beijing Normal University,	9.11.2004 – 1.12.2004,	Studies on the Scenic Changes of Farming Villages in the Suburbs of Peking
FY2005			
Name	Affiliated Research Institution	Dispatch Period	Research Project
KASHIMURA Kenji	The Yonsei University Museum,	1.12.2005 – 14.12.2005,	Analysis of Korean Society through Studies on Motorcycle Delivery Services
MIYAMOTO Daisuke	Institute of Japanese Cultures, Zhejiang University,	1.11.2005 – 14.11.2005,	Linguistic Evaluation of the People in Zhejiang – A Study on College Students
ONISHI Machiko	Department of Japanese Studies, University of San Paulo,	2.12.2005 – 18.12.2005,	Comparison of the Development of Information Dissemination (Exhibition) in Asia, Europe and Latin America
PENG Wei wen	Research Centre for Chinese Folk-Custom Protection and Development, East China Normal University,	7.9.2005 – 20.9.2005,	Studies on the Dance of Various Mythological Creatures in Shanghai and Surrounding Areas
WANG Jing	Institute of Folklore and Cultural Anthropology, Beijing Normal University,	6.7.2005 - 19.7.2005,	Japanese Folklore and China in the 1930s and 1940s
FY2006			
Name	Affiliated Research Institution	Dispatch Period	Research Project
HONDA Kana	Institute of Asian Research, University of British Columbia,	1.10.2006 – 15.10.2006,	Interviews of Japanese Immigrant Families in British Columbia and Collection of Materials
KUNIHURO Akiko	Department of Japanese Studies, University of San Paulo,	30.10.2006 – 15.11.2006,	Anthropological Research on the Travesties in Brazil
PENG Wei wen	Institute of Chinese Intangible Cultural Heritage, Sun Yat-sen University,	1.11.2006 – 14.11.2006,	Studies on the Dance of Mythological Creatures in East Asia, Focusing on the Lion Dance in Japan
WANG Jing	Research Centre for Chinese Folk-Custom Protection and Development, East China Normal University,	2.7.2006 – 15.7.2006,	Pre-War Shanghai and Folklore
FY2007			
Name	Affiliated Research Institution	Dispatch Period	Research Project
KUNIHURO Akiko	Institute of Asian Research, University of British Columbia	1.10.2007 – 15.10.2007,	Studies on the Migration from the State of Gujarat in India to Canada and the Living Environment of Immigrants
SAKAI Mika	Research Centre for Chinese Folk-Custom Protection and Development, East China Normal University,	13.8.2007 – 26.8.2007,	Methodology and Effectiveness of Information Dissemination that does not Rely on Electric Images and the Art of Narratives
WANG Jing	Institute of Chinese Intangible Cultural Heritage, Sun Yat-sen University,	5.11.2007 – 18.11.2007,	The Folklore Movement in Pre-War Guangzhou

Formation of an International Research Network

Our program promoted interchange and partnership with overseas research organizations with the goal of academic information exchange and the dispatch and appointment of young researchers. As of 2006, we were affiliated with East China Normal University, Beijing Normal University, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Sun Yat-Sen University and the University of Hong Kong (all in China), Yonsei University in South Korea, the University of British Columbia in Canada, and the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil. We invited representatives from these affiliated institutions to our international symposiums to enhance international academic exchange and collaboration.

We also established a system of visiting researchers to encourage cooperative study by inviting young researchers from affiliated organizations. They stayed with us only for two weeks, but it is hoped that such experience will help to lay the foundation for them to grow into researchers able to succeed internationally in the future, as is the case with dispatched researchers. As of the end of 2007, we invited 24 researchers. All of them were young scholars pursuing the field of Japanese nonwritten materials, and some of them wrote a doctoral dissertation based on the study materials and reference materials they gathered in Japan.

Furthermore, we held international symposiums and presented the outcome of collaborative research to researchers both inside and outside Japan in the hope that our research projects would meet global standards. The theme of our first symposium in 2005 was "What are nonwritten cultural materials? Nonwritten materials memorizing and documenting human culture," and that of our second one in 2006 was "Interpreting human culture through nonwritten materials: perspectives on illustrated materials, folk implements and landscape." We received valuable feedback and suggestions from researchers inside and outside Japan.

Affiliate Research Institutes, Researchers Invited

Affiliate Research Institutes

1. East China Normal University

This institute is a comprehensive university in Shanghai, founded in 1951 through the merger of several universities in the city. The phenomenal growth of the International College of Chinese Studies inspired scholars from across the globe to enroll at the institute to pursue Chinese language and culture. Its graduate programs are renowned for Chinese cultural studies, and students throughout the country compete for enrollment. The Research Center for Chinese Folk-Custom Protection and Development headed by Professor Chen Qinjian, a leading figure in the field known for his broad-ranging research, has been nurturing young researchers. Quite a few such academics wrote outstanding doctoral dissertations. Due to the nature of the institute, it has been a major force in promoting international academic activities and collaborations. Researchers at this research center have been actively interacting with their Japanese counterparts, not to mention participants in our program.

2. Beijing Normal University

This comprehensive university is located in Beijing. The institute serves as a focal point for the study of Chinese literature. Under the leadership of prominent faculty members such as Professor Jingwen Zhong, a pioneer of Chinese folklore, and Professor Qi Gong, a well-known calligrapher, the university has been vigorously engaging in academic activities. In particular, the Division of Folk Literature established by Professor Jingwen Zhong has won recognition as a research base for Chinese folklore studies in the country. Many scholars have obtained doctoral degrees through the program and built successful careers. After the professor passed away in 2002, the department was subdivided into several specialized areas. Our program has worked together with the Institute of Folklore and Cultural Anthropology directed by Liu Tie Liang. Fieldwork conducted by the organization has reaped great rewards as proven through the publication of several issues of Chinese Folk Culture: Beijing Edition in each district of the city.

3. Zhejiang Gongshang University

This university was established in 1911 as "Hangzhou Business School." It was elevated to university status and renamed "Hangzhou University of Commerce" in 1980. In 2004, it then became a comprehensive university with six departments centering around the economics of management, and the name was again

changed to “Zhejiang Gongshang University.” Our program has built intimate links with the College of Japanese Language and Culture and the Institute for Japanese Culture Studies.

The institute originally belonged to Zhejiang University (formerly Hangzhou University), but most researchers transferred to Zhejiang Gongshang University in response to the latter’s reestablishment as a comprehensive university in 2004. Since then, the institute has raised its standing in Japanese studies in the Jiangnan region.

Heading the research center are two “Mr. Wang”s. One is Yong Wang, a prominent academic specializing in the history of Japan-China relations, mainly in the Tang Dynasty. The other is Baoqing Wang, an accomplished scholar in modern philology. During the winter years of China’s academic world in the 1980s, these two experts devoted their efforts to promoting Japanese studies. Besides their own research activities, they now strive to train young researchers. Such apprentice scholars have turned into distinguished researchers taking an active part in various areas beyond their specialties, from classical Japanese culture to modern pop culture. In order to track how Japanese cultural studies are developing in China, we should continue to pay close attention to the Institute for Japanese Culture Studies as well as Zhejiang Gongshang University itself.

4. Sun Yat-Sen University

This is a historical comprehensive university in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China, established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924. School buildings stand amidst luscious trees and green lawns in spacious campuses. The department of Chinese literature has a long history and occupies an important position in the university. The Center of Research in Chinese Verbal and Non-material Heritage, founded on Chinese literature, has come under the spotlight. It was designated by the Ministry of Education as a key research hub for humanities and social sciences, which coincides with Japan’s 21st Century COE Program. Government subsidies allowed the research center to conduct extensive research activities. Their three main research themes are traditional dramas, oral literature and folklore, and protective measures for non-material heritage. These studies are led by Professor Kang Baocheng, Professor Ye Chun-Sheng and Professor Gao Xiao-Kang, respectively. Since our affiliation with the institute in 2005, we have frequently exchanged visits. Our staff members had an opportunity to participate in a symposium organized by the university.

5. The University of Hong Kong

China, now a world economic power, has existed under a socialist system. While seeking unification with Taiwan, the nation is practicing the “One Country, Two Systems” policy in Hong Kong. In the Special Administrative Region, this university and the Chinese University of Hong Kong are the most prestigious higher education institutions. The University of Hong Kong, originally founded as the Hong Kong College of Medicine in 1877, is the oldest university in the region. This preeminent institution provides a variety of study programs in the field of liberal arts such as literature, education, humanities and sociology, in addition to medicine and engineering. The Center of Asian Studies and Faculty of Arts, Japanese Studies has become the most successful research center with high academic standards. Thanks to the efforts of our Graduate School of Foreign Languages, Course of Chinese Language and Culture, we have established an affiliation with this scholarly center. We have been actively exchanging academic information and resources through symposiums and other means.

6. Yonsei University

South Korean academia is dominated by Seoul National University and two private institutions – Yonsei University and Korea University. Yonsei University was first established as Severance Medical School at the end of the Joseon Dynasty in 1885. Since the 1970s, it has been striving to expand and develop disciplines in the liberal arts. The Yonsei University Museum, which was opened in 1928, is regarded as a pioneer of university museums and is notable for its rich collection of traditional cultural materials and extensive research on the subject. In 1988, a new wing was opened in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the university’s foundation. It has nine new permanent exhibition halls including a university history room, folk culture room and pottery and china room. Furthermore, activities at the Institute of Korean Studies, a leading research center for Confucianism and classics of the Joseon Dynasty, have attracted public attention, and the center’s research project entitled “Turmoil in Traditional Korean Society around the Port-opening Period and the Pursuit of Modernization” was designated as one of the main programs supported by the Korea Research Foundation. “The Journal of Korean Studies” published by the institute has earned a Level A rating from the grant organization. Our program has been enjoying information and personal exchanges with the University Museum, the Institute of Korean Studies and the College of Humanities and Arts.

7. The University of British Columbia

This comprehensive university is located in Vancouver, a major coastal city along Canada’s Pacific Ocean coastline. The Department of Asian Studies established in 1961 forms an important and valued part of the university. The Institute of Asian Research is a leading research center not only in Canada but also in North America. It was founded in 1978 and now houses five regional research centers in Japan, China and South Korea, among others. Scholars enroll in the institute to explore the history, literature, sociology and language of each region of Asia, not to mention Japan. Its broad and extensive research on Japanese classical literature and culture is about to raise it to the top as a research center for Japanese cultural studies in North America. The Nitobe Memorial

Garden, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Inazo Nitobe, reflects its close ties with Japan. Scholars from this research institute participated in our second and third international symposiums and stimulated a lively discussion. Likewise, two of our program members took part in the university's symposium entitled "Travel Culture in Japan."

8. The University of Sao Paulo

The Center for Japanese Studies occupies an entire building with three stories above the ground and one below, standing inside the vast campus of the university which has its own administrative infrastructure. The building provides research rooms, lecture rooms, a library and an exhibition space. Revered cultural anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss once attended this university. It has a long history of cultural anthropology studies, and houses a fascinating museum of folklore on campus. The lush greenery around the research center adds a sophisticated atmosphere. It was established by pioneers of Japanese studies in Brazil including Professor Teiichi Suzuki and Professor Takashi Maekawa, and is now run by a total of seven professors and associate professors and a few other staff members under the direction of Professor Junko Oda. This research center has played a central role in Japanese cultural studies throughout Brazil, and offers lectures in Japanese graduate studies. The institute originally intended to pursue Japanese language and literature, but now the research subject has been broadened to Japanese culture since experts in cultural anthropology have joined.

Researchers Invited

Visiting Researchers from Affiliated Overseas Research Institutes between 2004 and 2007

FY2004				
Name	Academic Background and Career	Period of Visit	Advisor (Tutor)	Area of Study
CARLOS Chamas Fernand	Center for Japanese Studies, University of Sao Paulo Japanese Cultural Studies, University of Sao Paulo	26 Jan., 2005 - 11 Feb., 2005	KITSUKAWA Toshitada (NAGAI Miho)	Japanese Culture
HAN Tong Chun	Institute of Folklore and Cultural Anthropology , Beijing Normal University Folklore, Graduate Program, Beijing Normal University	1 Dec., 2004 - 14 Dec., 2004	FUKUTA Ajo (PENG Wei wen)	Folklore
JIANG Jing	Lecturer, Institute of Japanese Culture Studies, Zhejiang University Ancient Chinese History, College of Humanities, Zhejiang University	29 Nov., 2004 - 12 Dec., 2006	MIKI Seiichiro (AMINO Satoru)	History of China-Japan Cultural Exchanges
MAO Qiao Hui	Research Center for Chinese Folk-Custom Protection and Development, East China Normal University Folklore, East China Normal University Assistant, Shanxi Normal University	12 Dec., 2004 - 25 Dec., 2004	SANO Kenji (MUKAI Daisi)	Women's Folklore
YOON Hyun Jin	Curator, Yonsei University Museum Visual Culture, Korea University	6 Dec., 2004 - 19 Dec., 2004	NAKAJIMA Michio (KIM Hua jia)	History of Modern and Contemporary Korean Art
FY2005				
Name	Academic Background and Career	Period of Visit	Advisor (Tutor)	Area of Study
CHAN Wing Yan	Japanese Cultural Studies, University of Hong Kong Economic History of Modern Japan, University of Hong Kong	5 Dec., 2005 - 18 Dec., 2005	TAJIMA Yoshiya (FUJINAGA Gou)	City Planning, Economic Environment and Civil Life in Japan
KAUPATEZ Diogo	Center for Japanese Studies, University of Sao Paulo Japanese Cultural Studies, University of Sao Paulo	13 Nov., 2005 - 29 Nov., 2006	TAGAMI Shigeru (TSUCHIDA Taku)	Katsushika Hokusai, Hokusai Manga, Japanese Woodblock Prints
SONG Jun Hua	Associate Professor, Center of Research in Chinese Verbal and Non-material Heritage, Sun Yat-Sen University	22 Feb., 2006 - 7 Mar., 2006	SUZUKI Yoichi (WANG Jing)	Non-material Cultural Heritage
YIN Xio Fei	Research Center for Chinese Folk-Custom Protection and Development, East China Normal University Folklore, East China Normal University	17 Sep., 2005 - 30 Sep., 2005	HIROTA Ritsuko (KAWASHIMA Sumie)	Folklore
YUE Yon Gyi	Lecturer, Institute of Folklore and Cultural Anthropology, Beijing Normal University	15 Jul., 2005 - 28 Jul., 2005	YAMAGUCHI Kenji (MIYAMOTO Daisuke)	Urban Folklore, Folk Religion
WANG Xin	Visiting Researcher, Zhejiang University Lecturer (Assistant), Zhejiang Gongshang University	8 Nov., 2005 - 21 Nov., 2005	NAKAMURA Masanori (MARUYAMA Yasuaki)	Textbook Illustrations on China
FY2006				
Name	Academic Background and Career	Period of Visit	Advisor (Tutor)	Area of Study
BENESCH Oleg	Doctoral Student, Asian Studies, University of British Columbia	20 Nov., 2006 - 4 Dec., 2006	KITSUKAWA Toshitada (MARUYAMA Yasuaki, HONDA Kana)	Development of Samurai Spirit between 1895 and 1945
DAI Lan	Research Center for Chinese Folk-Custom Protection and Development, East China Normal University Doctoral Student, Folklore, East China Normal University	6 Jul., 2006 - 19 Jul., 2006	NAKAMURA Hiroko (PENG Wei wen)	Illustrations of Young Girls in Japanese Children's Story Books
KARASAWA Daniela	Master's Student, Japanese Language, Literature and Culture, University of Sao Paulo	2 Dec., 2006 - 18 Dec., 2006	MATOBA Akihiro (Akiko KUNIHURO)	Localization Process of Japanese Manga in Brazil
LIU Xiao Chun	Associate Professor, Center of Research in Chinese Verbal and Non-material Heritage, Sun Yat-Sen University	2 Oct., 2006 - 14 Oct., 2006	KATSUKI Yoichiro (MIYAMOTO Daisuke, PENG We iwen)	Human Culture: Systematization of Nonwritten Cultural Materials, Correlation Study of Folklore, Archival Study
RONG Cao	Doctoral Student, Institute of Folklore and Cultural	2 Sep., 2006 -	SANO Kenji	Roman Catholicism and Christianity under the Seclusion

	Anthropology, Beijing Normal University	15 Sep., 2006		Policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate
WA Yu Hua	Lecturer (Assistant), College of Japanese Language and Culture, Zhejiang Gongshang University	1 Oct., 2006 - 14 Oct., 2006	SUZUKI Yoichi (MARUYAMA Yasuaki)	Image of Japan in the Collection of Pictorials Published between the End of the Qin Dynasty and the Beginning of the Min Dynasty.
WONG Chi Hang	Master's Student and RA, Studies of Japanese Dramas, University of Hong Kong	7 Oct., 2006 - 20 Oct., 2006	SON An Suk (TAKEYOSHI Ayaka, KANG Zheng Mei)	Production of Japanese TV Dramas and Viewer Trends

FY2007

Name	Academic Background and Career	Period of Visit	Advisor (Tutor)	Area of Study
CARLOS Glaujor	Master's Student, Japanese Language, Literature and Culture, University of Sao Pau	1 Oct., 2007 - 17 Oct., 2007	SON An Suk (MUNSI Roger Vanzilk)	Ethnicity
GRAZIA Maria Petrucci	Doctoral Student, University of British Columbia	28 Oct., 2007 - 11 Nov., 2007	TAJIMA Yoshiya (SASAKI Hiromi)	Economic and Religious Relationships between Japanese Pirates and Portuguese Merchants
JIANG Ming Zhi	Lecturer, Center of Research in Chinese Verbal and Non-material Heritage, Sun Yat-Sen University	1 Oct., 2007 - 14 Oct., 2007	YAMAGUCHI Kenji (WANG Jing)	Comparative Study of "Mother of Dragons" Mythology and Worship in Japan and China
NISHIMURA Mashiba	Postdoctoral, Beijing Normal University	25 Jul., 2007 - 7 Aug., 2007	NAKAMURA Hiroko (TSUCHIDA Taku)	Research on Undertakings of Public and Private Research Institutes to Reconstruct Nonwritten Culture
XU Hai Hua	Lecturer, College of Japanese Language and Culture, Zhejiang Gongshang University	10 Oct., 2007 - 23 Oct., 2007	KONO Michiaki (ONOCHI Takeru)	Recognition of Japan Observed in Maps and Drawings from the Ming Dynasty
YI Xiao Long	Doctoral Student, East China Normal University	26 Jul., 2007 - 8 Aug., 2007	TAGAMI Shigeru (PENG Wei wen)	Japaneseness in Japanese Woodblock Prints