Deptartment of Japanese Studies

Access

From JR Katsuragawa Station

- By Bus: Take the Hankyu Railway, Kyoto Line, bound train to Katsuragawa Station. From JR Osaka, take a Hankyu Railway, Osaka Line, north to Shijo Station (5 min.) and transfer to the Hankyu Railway, Kyoto Line, bound local train to Katsuragawa Station.

- By Taxi: 15 minutes ride from JR Katsuragawa Station and 40 minutes ride from Katsuragawa Sask. Kyoto Sta.

From JR Kyoto Station

- By Bus: Take the Keihan Kyoto Kotsu Bus #21, #7, or #11 bound for Katsurazaka Chuo and get off at “Katsurazaka Shogakko-mae” bus stop (30 min.). Nichibunken is a five minute walk from the bus stop.

- By Taxi: 15 minutes ride from Kyoto Station and 40 minutes ride from Katsura Sta. West

By Subway

- Subway Karasuma Line: 20 minutes ride from Kyoto Station.

By Army

- 15 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

By Air

- 30 minutes ride from Katsurazaka Elementary School by Army.

By Taxi

- 5 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From Katsura Station

- By Bus: Take the Yasaka Bus #1 or #6 bound for Katsurazaka Chuo.

By Taxi

- 5 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From Osaka

- By Bus: Take the Keihan Kyoto Kotsu Bus #21, #7, or #11 bound for Katsurazaka Chuo and get off at “Katsurazaka Shogakko-mae” bus stop (30 min.). Nichibunken is a five minute walk from the bus stop.

- By Taxi: 15 minutes ride from JR Osaka Sta.

By Hankyu

- By Tax: 15 minutes ride from JR Katsuragawa Station.

By Subway

- Subway Tozai Line: 20 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From Tokyo

- By Air: 50 minutes ride from Katsu Line.

From Kofunno Park

- By Bus: Take the Keihan Kyoto Kotsu Bus #21, #7, or #11 bound for Katsurazaka Chuo and get off at “Katsurazaka Shogakko-mae” bus stop (30 min.). Nichibunken is a five minute walk from the bus stop.

- By Taxi: 15 minutes ride from Kofunno Park.

From Nichibunken

- By Bus: Take the Keihan Kyoto Kotsu Bus #21, #7, or #11 bound for Katsurazaka Chuo and get off at “Katsurazaka Shogakko-mae” bus stop (30 min.). Nichibunken is a five minute walk from the bus stop.

- By Taxi: 15 minutes ride from Nichibunken.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 50 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Tokaido Main Line (Kyoto Line)

- 40 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 60 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Kofunno Park

- 50 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 70 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Tokaido Main Line (Kyoto Line)

- 80 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 90 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Kofunno Park

- 100 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 110 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Kofunno Park

- 120 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 130 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Kofunno Park

- 140 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 150 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Kofunno Park

- 160 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 170 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Kofunno Park

- 180 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR San’in Main Line

- 190 minutes ride from Katsura Station.

From JR Kofunno Park

- 200 minutes ride from Katsura Station.
The Graduate University for Advanced Studies

School of Cultural and Social Studies
- Doctoral course 3 years
  - Department of Regional Studies
  - Department of Comparative Studies
  - Department of Japanese Studies
  - Department of Japanese History
  - Department of Japanese Literature

School of Physical Sciences
- Doctoral course 5 years
  - Department of Structural Molecular Science
  - Department of Functional Molecular Science
  - Department of Astronomical Science
  - Department of Fusion Science
  - Department of Space and Astronomical Science

School of High Energy Accelerator Science
- Doctoral course 5 years
  - Department of Accelerator Science
  - Department of Materials Structure Science
  - Department of Particle and Nuclear Physics

School of Multidisciplinary Sciences
- Doctoral course 5 years
  - Department of Statistical Science
  - Department of Polar Science
  - Department of Informatics

School of Life Science
- Doctoral course 5 years
  - Department of Genetics
  - Department of Basic Biology
  - Department of Physiological Sciences

School of Advanced Sciences
- Doctoral course 5 years
  - Department of Evolutionary Studies of Bicyclos

Location of the Inter-University Research Institutes
- National Institute of Polar Research
- The Institute of Statistical Mathematics
- National Institute of Informatics
- Institute of Space and Astronomical Science
- National Astronomical Observatory of Japan
- National Institute for Fusion Science
- National Institute of Polar Research
- The Institute of Statistical Mathematics
- National Institute of Informatics
- National Institute for Basic Biology
- National Institute for Polar Research
- The Institute of Statistical Mathematics
- National Institute of Informatics
- National Institute for Physics Sciences

Inter-University Research Institute
- National Museum of Ethnology
- National Museum of Japanese History
- National Institute of Japanese Literature

National Institutes for the Humanities
- Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
- High Energy Accelerator Research Organization
- Research Organization of Information and Systems

The Graduate University for Advanced Studies
- National Astronomical Observatory of Japan
- Institute of Molecular Science
- Institute of Materials Structure Science
- Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies
- Institute of Space and Astronomical Science

Antarctica
- SYOWA STATION
As you undergo metamorphosis and transformation as a scholar at the Sokendai Department of Japanese Studies, you will both deepen engagement in scholarly research and participate in lively discussion and debate. Graduate students are encouraged to actively participate in these events, soaking up the achievements of the latest research around the world, and be part of an international community of scholars in various fields. The Department's home base at Nichibunken provides opportunities for students to meet and work with researchers from Japan and other countries with different sets of eyes and proficient at border-crossing among the fields of knowledge.

The International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) is the institutional home of the Department of Japanese Studies within the School of Cultural and Social Studies of the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (Sokendai). Nichibunken was established to further interdisciplinary research on Japanese culture from an international perspective and to facilitate and promote research cooperation with overseas scholars. In addition to deepening the study of Japan in the humanities, social sciences, and related fields, Nichibunken also collects and makes available information and materials pertaining to Japanese studies.

Supported by the presence of distinguished senior scholars and a rich research environment, education and research on Japanese culture at Nichibunken aims to nurture young scholars—both from Japan and other countries—through its international and interdisciplinary graduate courses and research programs. The Department of Japanese Studies also seeks actively to admit promising young scholars from abroad as part of this endeavor.

In order to fulfill its mission of international and interdisciplinary study, Nichibunken is administratively organized under a single chair, allowing for a curriculum that makes possible multifaceted perspectives on Japanese studies and a uniquely flexible teaching and research organization. Nichibunken has also established an environment conducive to team research projects that include scholars from other institutions working in various fields. Postgraduate scholars who seek to continue their research at Nichibunken are encouraged to make full use of its well-endowed teaching and research environment to complete their doctoral degree.

The Japanese name of Sokendai’s Department of Japanese Studies is Kokusai Nihon Kenkyū Senkō, or “Department of International Japanese Studies.” Why does an academic program devoted to research on “Japan” head its name with “international”? The intent is to emphasize that it stresses interdisciplinary and integrated study in which views from inside intersect with perspectives from outside.

“International” here is premised on interaction between nation-states. How is it different from the recently popular “global”? “Global” on the one hand evokes the trend of unified values sweeping over the earth through the establishment of common economic and financial institutions. On the other hand, it represents a stance respecting diversity in the flow of people and information on a global scale transcending the boundaries of country or nationality. Graduate school programs describing themselves as “global Japanese studies” have begun to be established. “International,” therefore, is no longer limited to interaction at the level of the state. Rather, it involves more attention given to institutional boundaries from both inside and outside, incorporating a cross-national stance toward cultivating interest in cultural comparison and exchange and multifaceted network linkages.

The International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) is the parent institution of the Department of Japanese Studies and there, too, research follows the three principles: “international,” “interdisciplinary,” and “integrated.” In other words, Nichibunken seeks to gain an integrated understanding of the phenomena that arise from international interaction through interdisciplinary, multifaceted perspectives.

Japan’s history and traditions, its society and culture, cannot be understood apart from tremendous influences from the Chinese continent and the Korean peninsula as well as overwhelming impact from the West beginning from the onset of the modern age. Selectiveness was at work at the receiving end of such influences, but one cannot ignore the history in which Japan politically and economically exerted influence on the countries in its periphery along with its colonial rule and menace to other nations. As we consider what kind of role “Japan” will play in a globalized world environment, proposals for a vision of the future based on a whole-world perspective are indispensable.

Research at the Department of Japanese Studies includes not only the traditional humanities and social sciences, but also subjects that have long been excluded from those disciplines such as popular subculture, film, and architecture (the latter generally treated in departments of engineering in Japan). Its basic stance encompasses all cultural and social activity relating to Japan. The faculty and staff affiliated with the Department of Japanese Studies are limited in number but their guidance of graduate students engaged in doctoral dissertation research and writing is based on a broad spectrum of specialized knowledge and research achievement. Students who enter the Department will be expected to display scholarship in their field of specialization that meets the standards of academia in Japan and overseas as well as cultivate international knowledge drawn from multiple cultures and acquire an interdisciplinary perspective cutting across various academic fields. Those who study here need to be oriented to seeing things with different sets of eyes and proficient at border-crossing among the fields of knowledge.

The Department’s home base at Nichibunken provides opportunities for students to meet and work with researchers from Japan and other countries who are leaders in their fields of study. Scholars in various fields are frequent visitors and seminars and research meetings are held on a daily basis. Graduate students are encouraged to actively participate in these events, soaking up the achievements of the latest research around the world, and be part of lively discussion and debate.

As you undergo metamorphosis and transformation as a scholar at the Sokendai Department of Japanese Studies, you will both deepen engagement with your field of research and cross borders as well.
Department of Japanese Studies: Overview

Organization

The Department of Japanese Studies is organized as a single administrative unit in order to facilitate the international and interdisciplinary pursuit of Japanese studies encompassing the humanities, social sciences, as well as natural sciences. A special feature of our graduate study program is that all the faculty participate in teaching and research guidance.

The department requires graduate students to take three courses—“Theory and Methodology in Japanese Studies,” “Interdisciplinary Research,” and “Dissertation Writing Guidance”—which set forth the theoretical and methodological basis for conducting Japanese studies in global perspective. Through these courses and directed research, we hope to foster researchers with creative and highly specialized perspectives who are equipped to undertake comprehensive approaches of a broad interdisciplinary nature crossing the lines of multiple fields of study.

Purpose

The Department of Japanese Studies supports education and research on Japanese culture and civilization in international and interdisciplinary perspective through its diverse faculty and the rich resources of its research environment and aims to nurture researchers with an international and broadminded perspective.

Courses offered in FY 2020

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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Course Description</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Theory and Methodology in Japanese Studies</td>
<td>Lectures present the latest research themes, objectives, and methodologies of each member of the Nichibunken faculty and introduce the latest developments in Japanese studies. Participants engage in research to clarify the theoretical and methodological frameworks of Japanese studies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Interdisciplinary Research</td>
<td>Practice through oral presentations and question-and-answer sessions to promote the writing of an interdisciplinary thesis, thereby offering specific encouragement to a candidate’s writing of the doctoral thesis.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dissertation Writing Guidance</td>
<td>Individually programmed lectures, seminars, and workshops necessary for writing the thesis. The programs are implemented with the support of faculty members working in relevant fields.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elective</td>
<td>Practical Training in Symposium Management</td>
<td>Participation in planning and organizing symposiums, seminars, team research projects, and the like, held at the Department’s home institute (Nichibunken).</td>
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Faculty Guidance

In addition to the main academic supervisor assigned to them, graduate students in the Department of Japanese Studies receive guidance from two sub-advisors. Students are also free to consult at any time with other faculty or with the visiting scholars. Graduate students may participate in team research projects organized by the faculty, receive training in basic area research, as well as take part in seminars and other symposiums held at Nichibunken bringing together scholars from both within and outside the institute. We hope this stimulating research environment will help students complete the work for their degrees.
Financial Aid

To defray expenses related to survey and research activities, travel expenses, conference registration fees, copying of documents, etc., support in the form of Graduate Student Project Stipends, the short-stay Study Abroad Program Grants, etc. are provided. Students may also submit requests for help in purchasing books and other materials necessary for research and writing the dissertation.

Scholarships

The following scholarships are offered to help privately financed international students:

- Monbukagakusho Honors Scholarship for Privately-Financed International Students
- The International Foundation for Japanese Studies scholarships
- Japanese students can apply for Japanese Student Services Organization scholarships.

Timeline Leading to Conferral of the Degree

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<tr>
<th>Admission</th>
<th>First through third years: Writing of research proposal</th>
<th>Research guidance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First and second years: Seminar on Theory and Methodology</td>
<td>Interdisciplinary Research</td>
<td>Dissertation Writing Guidance</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Required courses)</td>
<td>and other elective courses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third year: Preliminary examination</td>
<td>Doctoral dissertation examination</td>
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<td>Approval of dissertation at Faculty Meeting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conferral of the degree</td>
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Message from a Student

The quiet environment surrounded by nature—with cherry blossoms in spring, singing insects in summer, bright foliage in autumn, and snowscapes in winter—makes Sokendai’s Department of Japanese Studies in Kyoto the ideal place for study and research. This is indeed a “mecca” of Japanese studies as well as a nurturing cradle for scholars in Japanese studies.

The Department allows for integrated research across a number of disciplines, offering an outstanding research environment aimed at training specialists who are advanced in their field and have a broad international perspective. Senior specialists in all manner of fields of Japanese studies gather at Nichibunken, allowing graduate students on its campus to gain direct access to prominent scholars. Seminars, lectures, and research meetings are held frequently and sources of academic stimulus are diverse. The Department offers a number of required courses, including basic theory and methodology of Japanese studies and interdisciplinary research theory, enabling students to solidify their basic research skills through coursework. Moreover, the Nichibunken Library, which graduate students are free to use, has the broad-ranging collection of documents and other resources in various languages that are indispensable to their research. Students receive advice on how to use and gather resources, and interlibrary loan services are available for materials not in the Nichibunken collection. Also, students can pursue their research without financial concerns thanks to various programs: graduate student research projects, the Sokendai student dispatch program, the dissertation support program, research assistantships, and various kinds of scholarships.

Learning about the international, interdisciplinary, and integrated principles of research after entering the Department, I have come to see how this approach opens up new worlds. My encounter with Japanese studies here has been life-changing, allowing me to be part of the tradition of Japanese studies while also pursuing my own potential to the fullest.

SONG QI

Nurturing Cradle for an International Japanese Studies Scholar
### Faculty Profiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Specialized Fields</th>
<th>Current Research Themes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INAGA Shigemi</strong></td>
<td>(Chair) Professor</td>
<td>1) Comparative literature and culture; history of cultural exchange; 2) Utsubo and Utsuroi: Metempsychosis and Passage (ed.) is published in 2019. Modernity in Japanese Art and the Outside is currently being aired at the Open University of Japan. Recent publications include Kaizoku shihan kara mitu Sekai ni no saikichiku (Pirates’ View of the World History, ed.) and Sesshoku zōkeiron (Haptic Plastics).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARAKI Hiroshi</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) Japanese literature; 2) My research focuses on Genji monogatari, Konjaku monogatarishū, Tsurezuregusa, and other classics, and I am also interested in the culture of dreams. I am summarizing the team research project “Projecting Classicism: Visuality, Popularity, and Modernity” and expanding its scope for a new phase of research. The project explores the international and contemporary possibilities of classical culture.</td>
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<td><strong>John BREEN</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) Modern Japanese History; 2) I have been studying the modern history of the Ise shrines for a few years. I am now interested especially in Ise’s pleasure quarters and the linkage between the modern imperial institution and Ise amulets. I am also writing a book on the modern emperor system from a ritual perspective.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Frederik CRYNS</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) Interaction between the Western world and Japan 2) I am currently doing research on the documents of the Dutch Factory in Hirado in the possession of the National Archives of the Netherlands. These documents offer a wealth of information on Japan’s foreign relations in the early Edo period. I am preparing Japanese translations of these materials in order to make them available to researchers in related disciplines.</td>
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<td><strong>ISOMAE Jun’ichi</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) Religious studies; critical theory; 2) I think we can observe something of the essence of humanity in the person who commits evil acts while believing he is doing good. Isn’t it true that the concept of the divine as well as the phenomenon of bias (discrimination) arise out of such workings of the mind? This is the source of my fascination with the subject of religion.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ITÔ Takayuki</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) History of Chinese thought; cultural interaction in East Asia; comparative culture; 2) My research focuses on the philosophical and intellectual history of China, placing it in the context of the East Asian culture sphere including Japan and Korea. In some cases, my consideration adds global viewpoints including that of the West or a comparative or international relations perspective.</td>
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<td><strong>KURAMOTO Kazuhiro</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) History of ancient Japan; 2) I study the aspects and significance of the rise of the ancient Japanese state and compare them with the other states of the northeast Asian world. Also, through readings of the diaries and other old records written by members of the Heian aristocracy, I endeavor to clarify the true nature of the politics, culture, society, and the religion of the Heian aristocracy.</td>
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<td><strong>MATSUDA Toshihiko</strong></td>
<td>(Deputy Director-General) Professor</td>
<td>1) History of Japanese and Korean relations; 2) I am currently studying medical care and sanitation policy in Korea under Japanese rule. Particularly through the activities of the famous bacteriologist Shiga Kiyoshi, famous for discovering the dysentery bacterium, I examine relations between Japanese doctors and Korean society as well as world changes in medical research centered on the United States and how those changes were related to the Japanese empire.</td>
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<td><strong>LIU Jianhui</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) History of cultural connections between Japan and China; 2) I pursue the mutual cultural influences and interventions in the modern East Asian region as a whole (including those between Japan and China), transcending one-country views of history and reappraising the region as a cultural community that together experienced the impact of Western modernization.</td>
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<td><strong>MARKUS RÜTTERMANN</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) Japanese medieval social history (documents in correspondence-style); semiotics; history of mentalities; history of behaviour. 2) After research on village documents (particularly those handed down to us in Suganoura) and on the theory of knowledge with reference to the philologist Keichū, my work now focuses on etiquette in medieval and premodern Japan, human behaviour and mentalities, specifically letter-writing. Comparative thoughts on European history also lead me to questions concerning the relation between epistemology and semiotics in cultural studies and science (for example, ethology).</td>
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<td><strong>ÔTSUKA Ei̖ji</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) History of the arts of manga; study of the creation of manga; history of modern literature; 2) I analyze the emergence of manga expression and the formation of literary methods and aesthetics in the context of the social and political historical background and of the media and art of its era. I use this analysis to reconstruct the educational curriculum and to develop teaching materials in the form of not only books but also e-learning resources that can be accessed using smartphones. I publish the results of my research also in manga format.</td>
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<td><strong>SEKINO Tatsuki</strong></td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1) Informatics; 2) I conduct research and development for visualization and analysis of information based on time. Results of this research are made available to the public in the form of the time information system HuTime, Web applications, and basic data for dealing with dates in the Japanese calendar.</td>
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### Faculty Profiles

[Image -9x105 to 1011x876]

[64x19]5

[67x721]Professor politics, culture, society, and the religion of the Heian aristocracy. aristocracy, I endeavor to clarify the true nature of the and other old records written by members of the Heian east Asian world. Also, through readings of the diaries and compare them with the other states of the north- significance of the rise of the ancient Japanese state 1) History of ancient Japan; 2) I study the aspects and I am currently being aired at the Open University of Japan. Recent publications include Kaizoku shihan kara mitu Sekai ni no saikichiku (Pirates’ View of the World History, ed.) and Sesshoku zōkeiron (Haptic Plastics). Professor KURAMOTO Kazuhiro out of such workings of the mind? This is the source well as the phenomenon of bias (discrimination) arise ing good. Isn’t it true that the concept of the divine as -person who commits evil acts while believing he is do observe something of the essence of humanity in the 1) Religious studies; critical theory; 2) I think we can 2) Modern Japanese History; 2) I have been studying the modern history of the Ise shrines for a few years. I am now interested especially in Ise’s pleasure quarters and the linkage between the modern imperial institution and Ise amulets. I am also writing a book on the modern emperor system from a ritual perspective. 1) Interaction between the Western world and Japan 2) I am currently doing research on the documents of the Dutch Factory in Hirado in the possession of the National Archives of the Netherlands. These documents offer a wealth of information on Japan’s foreign relations in the early Edo period. I am preparing Japanese translations of these materials in order to make them available to researchers in related disciplines. 1) Comparative literature and culture; history of cultural exchange; 2) Utsubo and Utsuroi: Metempsychosis and Passage (ed.) is published in 2019. Modernity in Japanese Art and the Outside is currently being aired at the Open University of Japan. Recent publications include Kaizoku shihan kara mitu Sekai ni no saikichiku (Pirates’ View of the World History, ed.) and Sesshoku zōkeiron (Haptic Plastics).
TAKII Kazuhiro (Deputy Director-General)
Professor
1) Constitutional history; comparative legal history; 2) I study the formation and development of the Meiji constitutional system from the standpoint of the history of intellectual society and international relations. By approaching the history of Japan’s constitution from both inside and outside, rather than simply as a phenomenon of one country, I hope the results of this research will contribute to international society.

USHIMURA Kei
Professor
1) Comparative literature and culture; intellectual history; 2) My current research interest is in exploring the history of Japanese sports in the Meiji era, in particular track and field sports, from the viewpoint of civilization. This approach is based on the assumption that Japan’s participation in the Stockholm Olympics of 1912 provided it with an opportunity to rank alongside the “first-class” (civilized) countries of the world.

YASUI Manami
Professor
1) Japanese folklore; cultural anthropology; 2) I continue to conduct fieldwork in Japan and Micronesia in order to shed light on folk customs and human interactions as they relate to changes in practices revolving around such issues as pregnancy, childbirth, and medical care. I am also engaged in exploring how people have imagined the body and expressed it symbolically in iconography, from a perspective in which such fields as folk belief, medicine, and art overlap.

ISODA Michifumi
Associate Professor
1) Japanese history; 2) I am studying reforms of the bakuhon system of the middle to late early-modern period. Following the Tōhoku Earthquake and Tsunami I began gathering historical material about previous earthquakes and tsunami in an effort to put the information to use in disaster prevention. Recently, in cooperation with local governments, I have begun to investigate old documents concerning the shinobi (ninja) of Iga and Kōga.

TSUBOI Hideto
Professor
1) Modern Japanese literature and cultural history; 2) My research deals with the various migrations of people (including refugees) over the Pan Pacific area between Japan and East Asia on one side and North America on the other in the pre-World War II, wartime, and postwar eras, as well as the diverse movements in literature and the arts that arose in response to the resistance and oppression that accompanied the migrations.

YAMADA Shōji
Professor
1) Informatics; history of cultural exchange; 2) I am engaged in the study of changes in the copyright law and their impact on culture, of the changes that occur in such traditions as Zen or popular culture when they are transmitted overseas and of the responses to them on the Japanese side, and of Digital Humanities, and other topics.

ENOMOTO Wataru
Associate Professor
1) Medieval history of international exchange; 2) My research focuses on relations between Japan and other countries from the ninth through fourteenth centuries. While Japan’s interest in diplomacy was low in this period, private or unofficial relations with other countries were even more active than before or after that time. As manifestations of that activity, I take up mainly merchants engaged in overseas trade and priests who went to China to study.

KUSUNOKI Ayako
Associate Professor
1) Japanese political and diplomatic history; security studies; 2) The foundations of the security relationship between Japan and the United States were shaped in the 1950s. By examining the process in which both countries reached agreement on the provision of military bases and their management along with Japan’s rearmament, my research will portray postwar times in the 1950s.
Coursework Doctorates

Those who have completed the requirements for the degree in Japanese Studies will be awarded a doctoral degree.

Degrees Awarded

● Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded, by Year

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● Past Recipients of the Doctoral Degree

Coursework Doctorates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Admission</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title of Thesis</th>
<th>Date of Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>WOO Jong Tae</td>
<td>Symbolization of Personality Integration Shown in Irui-konran: Japan and Korea</td>
<td>March 21, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>KOBAYASHI Hiroyuki</td>
<td>Thought in Food: Ando Shōeki</td>
<td>September 30, 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>TSUDA Jun'ya</td>
<td>Tradition and Transformation of Kamata: The Case of Kamata Village, Miyakojima, Okinawa</td>
<td>March 24, 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>TADA Iori</td>
<td>The Case of the Nihon Ryokai</td>
<td>March 24, 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>KAMOTO Itsuiko</td>
<td>Historical and Social Study of International Marriage between 1636 and 1899</td>
<td>September 30, 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>KATO Yoshinori</td>
<td>Religious Commentaries on the Taima Mandara and Jodo Sect in Leprosy Patients</td>
<td>March 24, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>DOI Hiroshi</td>
<td>A Genealogy of Muen-buchi Cemeteries</td>
<td>March 24, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>BART Gaëns</td>
<td>The Organization of Merchant Houses in Tokugawa Japan: A Comparison with the Low Countries</td>
<td>March 24, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>HIRAI Shôko</td>
<td>Historical Sociology of Home and Life Course: Historical Demographic Analysis of Agricultural Communities in the Tokoh Region in Japan in Modern Ages</td>
<td>March 22, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>TAKENOUCHI Emiko</td>
<td>Study of Instrument Players (Gaku-shi) in Kabuki Performance: Kamigata (Kaminari district) Kabuki in Japan’s Modern Age</td>
<td>September 30, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>TANG Quan</td>
<td>Romance Across the Sea: Personal Exchange between China and Japan from 1864 to 1894</td>
<td>March 22, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>OGAWA Naoko</td>
<td>“Tate (Swordfights)” in Samurai Movies</td>
<td>March 24, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>MATSUMURA Kaoru</td>
<td>Study of Funze-e: The Case of the Fukuda Kai</td>
<td>March 24, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>KATAHIRA Miyuki</td>
<td>Japanese Gardens Conflict between the Formation of Images and Interpretation: Western Notions and Responses from Japan (1868-1940)</td>
<td>September 30, 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>ITÔ Naoko</td>
<td>Development of Molded Images and Hōga in the Religious History of Indonesia: A Comparison with Japan</td>
<td>September 30, 2004</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>NAGAMATSU Atsushi</td>
<td>Study of the Beginning and Transition of Hunting in Japan from the Viewpoint of History and Folklore</td>
<td>March 24, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>ITÔ Aikko</td>
<td>The Development of Statements on Science and Technology in the History and Transformation of the National Identity: Overview during the Two World Wars and the Following Period</td>
<td>September 30, 2003</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>ULKER Bahadir Bogac</td>
<td>Napoléonic Wars and International System: With Special Reference to the Ottoman Empire and Japan</td>
<td>March 24, 2005</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>NASU Hiroo</td>
<td>The Origin and Spread of Agriculture in China and Japan: Archaeobotanical Study of Chengtoushan Site, Hunan, China</td>
<td>March 24, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>IWAI Shigeki</td>
<td>Love Poems (Renka) and Related Issues in Japanese Poetry (Kado) and Tea Ceremony (Sado): Historical Development and Social Background</td>
<td>September 30, 2004</td>
</tr>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>NAKATANI Masakazu</td>
<td>Cooking Techniques in Prehistoric East Asia Seen in Material Culture: Cases in the Coastal Region of China and Japan in the Early Agricultural Period</td>
<td>March 24, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>MUTO Shutarô</td>
<td>The Social Sciences in Modern Japan: Reconsidering East Asia</td>
<td>March 19, 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>LI Wei</td>
<td>The Use of Space in Edo-Period Daigoji Gardens: A Focus on “View” (Chôhô)</td>
<td>March 19, 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>HORI Madoka</td>
<td>Yone Noguchi: His Life and Work as a Writer of Dual Nationality</td>
<td>September 30, 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>TOYA Rina</td>
<td>“Tokyo Ginzan Shiseido”: Fukuhara Shinzō and the Construction of Corporate Image</td>
<td>September 30, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>SAKAI Junichirô</td>
<td>Educational and Cultural Interchange of Qing’s International Students in Japan: Contribution of Kenbun Gakuen</td>
<td>March 19, 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>SAWADA Harumi</td>
<td>Traditional Theatre and Chikamatsu Monzaemon in Modern Japanese Culture: Academia/Theatre Criticism/Actor’s Body</td>
<td>March 24, 2009</td>
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<td>2028</td>
<td>YOKOYAMA Teruki</td>
<td>The Edo Shogunate’s Policy of Encouraging Bugai (Martial Arts): Tokugawa Yoshunobu’s Epochal Idea</td>
<td>March 22, 2013</td>
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<td>2029</td>
<td>MEI Dinge</td>
<td>Changes in Guoguang’s Thought in Manchukuo as Seen in His Translations, Works, and Publishing Activities</td>
<td>March 24, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>KOYAMA Shuko</td>
<td>Tsuish Sho Hanga: Birth of the Art of Modern Japanese Woodblock Print, its Structure and Development, Focusing on the Role of the Publisher</td>
<td>March 20, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title of Thesis</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>CHEN Ling Hong</td>
<td>Japan-China Theater Exchange in the Modern Age: The Impact of Shunga on Wennings-xi</td>
<td>March 23, 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOKUNAGA Seiko</td>
<td>A Study of the Ōtani Nambun's Ewa: Religious Belief as Seen in Medieval Illustrated Tales</td>
<td>March 22, 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OKAMOTO Kikuko</td>
<td>Memorial Tree-Planting in Modern Japan: Examining Honda Seiroku's Thoughts and Achievements in Forestry</td>
<td>March 20, 2014</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>URUSHIZAKI Mari</td>
<td>Textual Approaches to Edo Nagaoka Music</td>
<td>September 29, 2014</td>
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<td>HAN Lingling</td>
<td>The Literary Activities of Kitamura Kenjiro in Manchuria</td>
<td>March 24, 2015</td>
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<td>Anton Luis</td>
<td>Exporting the Ethics of Emptiness: Applications, Limitations, and Possibilities of Watsuji Jotaro's Ethical System</td>
<td>March 24, 2015</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CHEN Chungh-Hao</td>
<td>“Barbarian”: The understanding of Taiwanese aborigines in Modern Japan from the Writers’ point of view.</td>
<td>March 24, 2016</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>RONG Yuan</td>
<td>Activities Organized by Newspaper Companies in the Concession City of Da-lian: Focusing on the Manshu Nichinchishinbun</td>
<td>March 24, 2017</td>
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<td>NISHIDA Shoichi</td>
<td>Kokutai Theorist KAKEHI Katsuhiko: His Thought and Action</td>
<td>September 28, 2017</td>
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<tr>
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<td>USAMI Tomyuki</td>
<td>The History of the Northern Kyushu Region in the Yayoi Period as Seen from the Development and Changes of Settlements</td>
<td>March 23, 2018</td>
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<td>KIZUMI Tomonori</td>
<td>The History of Childhood Sexuality in Early Modern and Modern Japan</td>
<td>March 23, 2018</td>
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<td>YAMAMURA Shou</td>
<td>A Genealogy of Understanding Yang-Ming Learning in Modern Japan</td>
<td>March 23, 2018</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>GOURANGA Charan Pradhan</td>
<td>Reception of Hityaki in Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century England and America: With a focus on Natsume Sōseki’s English Translation of the Work</td>
<td>March 22, 2019</td>
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<td>KIMISHIMA Ayako</td>
<td>A Study of Kannon Stature and Faith in Prayers for Peace</td>
<td>March 22, 2019</td>
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<td>SHUNTO Ken’ichi</td>
<td>The Human Treatment of Animals in Postwar Japan: Social Movements for the Human Treatment of (Doakes and Cats) and the Administration and Management of Animal Protection, 1947-2007</td>
<td>September 27, 2019</td>
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<td></td>
<td>KATAOKA Mai</td>
<td>Between Shōsetsu and the “Novel”: With a Focus on the English Translation and the Publishing Process of Modern Japanese Novels in Post-war Japan</td>
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**Thesis Doctorates**

**Name** | **Title of Thesis** | **Date of Award**
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WANG Yong | Prince Shōtoku (Shōtoku Taishi) and Chinese Culture: Theory of the Reinactment of Edhi That Changed History | September 30, 1996
SHIVANI Nandi | Socio-Technological Issues of Technology Transfer: A Specific Case Study of the Maruti-Suzuki Collaboration | March 24, 1997
MANOJ L. Shrestha | Multinational Businesses and Technology Transfer: Business Strategy of Post Echelon Structure | March 24, 1997
SUZUKI Sadami | Study of Kaji Motojiro | March 24, 1997
KITAGAWA Kazukiho | Japan: Study of Trading Relations with South Africa | March 24, 1997
KOGUCHI Yassu | Oni Imperial Court and Emissaries (Tera-ji) from Abroad: Kadara-Kishitsu-shu and Related People | March 24, 1997
TAKADA Yasutaka | Study of Life Culture and Change of Social Situations: Japan’s High Economic Growth in the 20th Century | March 24, 1997
HAMAGUCHI Eshun | Principles of Japanology: Japanese People and Society as “Relatum” | September 30, 1999
HANBIRA CHOW Misun | Japanese Literacy in Australia: A Changing Demand over Eighty Years | September 28, 2001
KITAGAWA Junko | The Nature and Development of Chestnut (Castaaneca Crenata) and Horse Chestnut (Aescules Turbinata) Culture in Japan | September 30, 2004
OKAMURA Kenji | History of Japan Manchukuo Culture Association: From Foundation to Dissolution | March 24, 2006
JIANG Yingyan | Changes in the Social Status of Tokugawa Shogunal Retainers: With Special Reference to the Trde in Gokiten-kaban | September 28, 2012
SHIBATA Yoko | Paul-Louis Couchoud and Japan: His Life and the Reception of Haiku in France | March 22, 2013
NOROTU Jun’ichi | Aesthetics and Public Art Policy in the Late Tokugawa Period and the Meiji Era | March 22, 2013
AONO Masaaki | The Logic of State Shinto Established in Colonial Korea: The Shrine Policy of the Japanese Government-General of Korea in the 1930s | March 20, 2014
NEGAWA Sachio | Historical Studies about the Education of Children of Japanese Descent in Brazil during and before the World War II Period | March 20, 2014
KIM Byongjin | The Revolutionary Syndicalist Osugi Sakae: His Ideas on Revolution Based on the concept of “Sei no sōzō” [Creation of Life] | March 20, 2014
Svetlana KORNEeva | A Historico-Sociological Study of Actions to Contain Quarrels and Altercations during the Early Edo Period: Cases in the Morikoa and Kaga Domains | March 20, 2014
ISHIKAWA Hajime | A Study of Funahashi Seiichi: Reappraising the “Literature of Resistance” | March 24, 2015
NAGAO Yoko | The Cultural Topography of “A Singing Town”: Modernity and the Formation of Owara Kaze-no-bon | March 23, 2018
LARKING Matthew | The Pan Real Art Association as an Early Postwar Avant-Garde of Nihonga | March 23, 2018
ISHIKAWA Takumi | Research on Rare Magazines and Publishing Culture during and after the War | September 28, 2018
MATSUMOTO Takayuki | Practical Utility in Ruling the Realm and Calligraphy in Modern China: With Special Reference to Guomorou | March 24, 2020

Total = 59

Total = 27
Admissions Data and Postgraduate Career Tracking

● Admissions to the School of Cultural and Social Studies

Admissions in FY 2020

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<th>School</th>
<th>Department</th>
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<td>Japanese History</td>
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● Number of Students in the Department of Japanese Studies, by Nationality (As of April 1,2020)

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>China</th>
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<td>2nd yr.</td>
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<td>3rd yr.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
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● Department of Japanese Studies Graduates Places of Employment

- Akita University
- Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Kyoto University
- Nara Women’s University
- Hiroshima University
- Kochi Women’s University
- Miyazaki Municipal University
- Institute of Technologists
- Otsuma Women’s University
- Chubu University
- Kyoto Women’s University
- Kyoto Seika University
- Kyoto Bunkyo University
- Shuchin University
- Doshisha Women’s College of Liberal Arts
- Northeast Normal University
- Hakuko Women’s College
- International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken)
- National Museum of Japanese History
- Japan Society for Promotion of Science
- Chulalongkorn University
- Padjadaran University
- Iris Co., Ltd.
- East China Normal University
- Teikyo University
- Kyushu University
- Osaka University
- Osaka City University
- Jiangsu University of Technology
- National Pingtung University
- Beijing Language and Culture University
- SOAS (School of Oriental and African studies), University of London

Message from an Alumnus

SHUNTÔ Ken’ichi (Degree awarded in September 2019)

I entered the Department of Japanese Studies in the spring of 2014 and received my doctoral degree in the fall of 2019. I would say that a big advantage of the Department is that it allows students to pursue areas of research in new fields that the more established disciplines or fields may not accommodate. The results can be easily observed in the diversity of research themes and thesis titles of the recipients of degrees granted.

Graduate students of the Department are affiliated not with the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) but with the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (Sokendai), still, they can access research resources as members of Nichibunken. They receive guidance from Nichibunken’s professors and can of course use the library as well as participate in team research projects, symposiums, and other kinds of scholarly events. The team research projects not only allow for academic interchange with leading scholars but also provide opportunities to present papers when their research is relevant. The research environment is very supportive, providing a desk and bookcases for personal use, lending computer equipment if needed, and covering copying expenses within the Center; the costs of obtaining documents on loan from other institutions or purchase by the library are also provided for. Support is available for travel and participation expenses for engaging in research in Japan or overseas and for giving papers at academic conferences. The number of coursework credits needed for the degree is small so the time spent in classes is relatively short. This well-endowed environment is intended, I believe, to help graduate students complete the writing of their dissertations.

Unlike other graduate schools, Sokendai does not have undergraduate faculties, so the atmosphere is rather different, which can be a little bewildering at first. Its departments, too, are located in different parts of Japan, so ordinarily there are no opportunities for encounter with graduate students of its other departments. There are occasions, however, for interchange with other departments of the School of Cultural and Social Studies, as well as Sokendai’s other schools, where friends and collegial relationships may be found.

The Department of Japanese Studies opened up my world greatly. I established many connections through my research there, and it was thanks to the help of many people, both there and elsewhere, that I was finally able to complete my dissertation.

Conferral of Degree, 2019
Department of Japanese Studies Admission Policy

Number Admitted
The Department of Japanese Studies admits up to 3 graduate students each year.

Qualifications
Those who hold a master’s degree or who expect to acquire a master’s degree by March 2021. Those who are recognized by the Department as having the level of academic ability equal to or higher than that of a person holding a master’s degree are also eligible.

Screening
Screening consists of two stages: first, screening of the documents submitted by the applicant, including the master’s degree thesis, and second, screening on the basis of an interview.

Application Acceptance Period
Applications are accepted between November 26 (Thursday) and December 2 (Wednesday), 2020.

Second-Stage Screening (Interview): Date and Place
Date: January 25 (Monday), 2021. Emergency back-up date: January 26 (Tuesday), 2021.
Place: International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken)

Requesting Application Guidelines
Requesting Application Guidelines by post from within Japan
Prepare a self-addressed and stamped (¥400) A4-size envelope (33.2 cm long, 24 cm wide;) to receive the Application Guidelines. Send your request with the prepared envelope to the following address:
Research Support Unit, Research Cooperation Section, International Research Center for Japanese Studies
3-2 Oeyama-cho, Goryo, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto 610-1192 Japan Tel: +81-75-335-2052

Requesting Application Guidelines by e-mail:
Please send an e-mail to the Student Section of the Graduate University for Advanced Studies at the following address
E-mail address: gakusei@ml.soken.ac.jp
Include the following five items of information in your message.
1. Postal code  2. Home address  3. Name  4. Telephone (or mobile phone) number
5. Your request for the Application Guidelines for the School of Cultural and Social Studies
*In order to receive our reply, please use your internet e-mail address and not your mobile phone’s e-mail address.
*If you do not receive our reply within 3 weekdays, please contact us again.
Frequently Asked Questions

Q1  Is there any system for waiver of tuition fees?
There is a system for waiving tuition for students citing economic difficulties and whose academic work is deemed of a high standard. Applications for tuition waivers are offered once each semester each year and are decided on the basis of a fixed screening process.

Q2  Does the Department have a research assistant system?
The Department does employ research assistants, chosen from among current graduate students, to perform support tasks relating to research and teaching, and a system is in place for allowing RAs to perform duties beneficial to their own research in the Department. A salary is paid for the services performed as a form of financial assistance.

Q3  Where is the Department located? At Hayama? Or Kyoto?
The headquarters of the Department of Japanese Studies and the base for research guidance and dissertation writing is on the premises of the International Research Center for Japanese Studies, located in Kyoto. Some functions for all students of Sokendai, such as the entrance and degree-awarding ceremonies, are held at the Hayama campus, headquarters of Sokendai.

Q4  Is it necessary to choose an academic supervisor before applying for admission?
Yes, it is necessary to choose an academic supervisor and to consult with the supervisor about the contents of your research before applying for admission. The department administrative staff does not suggest faculty advisors, so applicants should check the faculty profiles provided in the Department brochure and at the Department website in making their choice.

Q5  Does the Department grant degrees to students residing elsewhere?
Currently many of our students are working toward their degrees while living in areas distant from the Department headquarters. It is necessary, however, to be attend in person the lecture class part of the requirements for the degree.

Q6  Is it possible to enroll in October?
The Department of Japanese studies no longer offers October enrollment.

Q7  Is it possible to apply to another department in the School of Cultural and Social Studies at the same time?
No. Dual application is permitted for study if it is in other schools at Sokendai.

Q8  Does the Department have Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (DC1, 2) fellowships (for doctoral course 1 and 2)?
As of FY 2020, the Department has 2 doctoral course fellowship students (One awarded a grant in 2019 and another in 2020).
The International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) was established on May 21, 1987 as an inter-university research institute incorporated under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Its purpose is to promote the comprehensive, international, and interdisciplinary study of Japanese culture and provide cooperation and support for the work of Japanese Studies specialists around the world. From April 2004, Nichibunken became a member of the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU, headquartered in Tokyo). The three main pillars of Nichibunken activities are: Research (individual, basic, and team [joint] research), research cooperation, and outreach. Of these activities, those closely related to the graduate students in the Department of Japanese Studies are introduced below:

● Team Research

The pursuit of research on Japanese culture calls for the steady accumulation of the results of study in separate specialized fields related to Japan. It also calls for a place where scholars can transcend the framework of their separate disciplines and expand their insight and knowledge through exchange and collaboration. Such opportunities for team research can play a major role in promoting understanding of Japanese culture as a whole.

Exchange between researchers from Japan and those from other intellectual traditions is also considered an essential part of team research at Nichibunken. Furthermore, as we enter an era of expanding internationalization, such interaction helps the field of Japanese studies to better respond to the needs of the times.

The team research carried out at the Center is not limited to exchange of research findings. The essence of what the Center is trying to achieve is fostering of creative energy generated through the cooperative research of scholars from diverse intellectual traditions.

◆ Twenty team research projects were organized in FY2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Categories</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Sports as Civilization, Sports as Culture</td>
<td>USHIMURA Kei</td>
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<td>Popular Culture as Social Movement</td>
<td>ŌTSUKA Eiji</td>
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<td>Reconstructing Modern East Asian Cultural History I: Focusing on the 19th Century</td>
<td>LIU Jianhui</td>
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<td>A Theory of Culture during the Ōei and Eikyō periods: Between Popular Views of History on “Kitayama Culture” and “Higashiyama Culture”</td>
<td>OOHASHI Naoyoshi</td>
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<td>Popular Culture and “Civilization and Enlightenment”: The Position and Role of Mass Media in the Turbulent Transition from Edo to Meiji</td>
<td>GOZA Yūichi</td>
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<td>International</td>
<td>Imagining and Developing Images of the Body in Medicine, Art, and Folk Religion</td>
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Collection of Nichibunken
Theory and Methodology Seminars

Seminars based on the following eleven basic research themes are being held in FY2020.

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Research Cooperation

The regular research-related events held at Nichibunken shown below are provided to facilitate exchange among scholars of Japanese studies from all over the world. Graduate and international students are also welcome.

Nichibunken Forums

Nichibunken Forums, which are held monthly, serve as a venue for presentations and discussion by researchers visiting from other countries. Limited to topics related to Japan and completed in a single session, these events are open to the public.

Nichibunken Thursday Seminars

These seminars are held every third Thursday of the month to facilitate exchange among researchers.

Nichibunken Evening Seminars

These seminars provide occasions for researchers from overseas to present their research and engage in discussion with other researchers from within and outside the center. The seminars are held in English.

Nichibunken holds other lectures and symposiums at irregular intervals.

International Research Symposia and Other Programs

With mounting interest in Japanese culture and society among the countries of the world, the issues of scholarly inquiry and research methods have grown increasingly diversified. To deal with these developments, Nichibunken has since 1988 held international research symposiums mainly on the themes of team research projects undertaken at Nichibunken, thereby providing an international forum for debate to propel the further development of Japanese studies. Nichibunken also organizes several types of international symposiums overseas as part of research activities and collaborative research programs outside Japan. Through various support programs the graduate students at the Department of Japanese Studies are encouraged to participate in these international meetings.
Library

The Nichibunken Library, opened in April 1991 offers a variety of information services and a wide-ranging collection of books, reference materials and documents—some 500,000 in all—vital to the field of Japanese studies and available for use by all qualified researchers. The library is open-stack and users have unlimited access.

Including Library Annex I, Library Annex II and the newly opened Annex III (2014), the library has a total capacity for approximately 600,000 volumes housed in both fixed and electronically controlled compact shelving. The library also has a rare book room, map room, microfilm room, four study rooms for individual researchers, and two for groups.

Research Material Collection Principles

Books and materials related to Japanese studies written in languages other than Japanese

We are trying to acquire as many of these materials as possible. In 1998, to mark the tenth anniversary of the foundation, we compiled a detailed catalogue of all the foreign books and materials edited before 1900 in the Nichibunken collection and published it in four volumes.

Books and materials considered basic for any research on Japan

We acquire basic materials published both in and outside of Japan. Among our holdings are the “Microfilm collection of books and materials.”

Catalogues and indexes of literature related to Japanese studies

We seek to keep up-to-date catalogues and indexes of literature related to studies on Japan, as referring to them is the first step towards gathering the necessary information in scientific research.

Audio-visual materials

The library also holds colored photographs and glass negatives of works from the late Edo and Meiji periods, old maps, DVDs of Japanese movies, and other audio-visual materials.

Usage of Library Materials

The Nichibunken Library is open to unlimited use by all Nichibunken staff and students, with some restrictions for rare books and some other items. Researchers outside Nichibunken may obtain access for scholarly research purposes by applying in advance. The database recording Nichibunken’s library holdings may be accessed via the Internet. Documents in the collection may be photocopied or obtained on loan through other libraries and institutions through the NACSIS-ILL (interlibrary loan) system.

Library staff are on duty between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. weekdays. The Library is open to Nichibunken staff and students between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

List of Nichibunken Databases

- Catalogue of the Research Center for the History of Sino-Japanese Relations
- Early Photographs
- Enpon (ukiyo-e Shunga)
- Folktales of Strange Phenomena and Yōkai (Ghosts, Monsters, Spirits)
- Haikai
- Heian Inshutsu Shi (Who’s Who in Old Kyoto)
- Heian-Period Chronicles (Old Diaries, Historical Documents)
- Illustrations of Historic Places in Kyoto
- Illustrations of Strange Phenomena and Yōkai (Ghosts, Monsters, Spirits)
- Japanese Art Overseas
- Kojiruien Page Search System
- Kyoto Festivals and Customs
- Letters Addressed to Inoue Tetsujirō
- Nichibunken Map Collection
- Noma Archives (Rare European Medical Books)
- Overseas Images of Japan
- Pre-1900 Western-language Publications Related to Japan
- Rare Books and Maps on Japan in European Languages
- Renga
- Sōda Archives: Pictorial and Miscellaneous Materials
- Waka
- etc.

http://db.nichibun.ac.jp/en/
Access

From Hankyu Railway Katsura Station (West Exit)
By Bus: Take a Keihan Kyoto Kotsu Bus “220” or “220B” bound for “Katsurazaka Chuo” and get off at “Hananomai-koen-mae” bus stop (20 min.). Nichibunken is a five-minute walk from the bus stop. Take the Kyoto City Bus “Nishii5” or “Nishii6” bound for “Katsurazaka Chuo” and get off at “Katsurazaka Shogakko-mae” bus stop (30 min.). Nichibunken is a five-minute walk from the bus stop. By Taxi: 15-minute ride from Katsura Station West exit (approximately 1,500 yen). Getting to Katsura Station from Kyoto Station (25 min.) From Kyoto Station, take the Subway (Karasuma Line) north to Shijo Stations (3 min.) and transfer to the Hankyu Railway. Take an Umeda (Osaka)-bound train to Katsura Station (10 min.).

From JR Kyoto Station (Karasuma Chuo Exit)
By Bus: Take a Keihan Kyoto Kotsu Bus “221”, “221A” or “226” bound for “Katsurazaka Chuo.” Get off at “Katsurazaka Shogakko-mae” bus stop or “Hananomai Koen-mae” bus stop (45 min.). Nichibunken is a five-minute walk from the bus stop. By Taxi: 40-minute ride from Kyoto Station (approximately 3,500 yen).

From JR Katsuragawa Station
By Bus: Take the Yasaka Bus “41” or “86” bound for “Katsurazaka Chuo.” Get off at “Katsurazaka Shogakko-mae” bus stop or “Hananomai Koen-mae” bus stop (30 min.). Nichibunken is a five-minute walk from the bus stop. By Taxi: 20-minute ride from JR Katsuragawa Station (approximately 2,500 yen). Getting to JR Katsuragawa Station from Kyoto Station (10 min.). From Kyoto Station, take an Osaka-bound local train to Katsuragawa Station. From JR Osaka, take a Kyoto-bound local train to Katsuragawa Station.