



INSTITUTE
OF
ORIENTAL CULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

1992

東京大学東洋文化研究所



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東京大學

東洋文化研究所



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INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL CULTURE

Established in 1941

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Introduction

The Institute of Oriental Culture, one of twelve research institutes at the University of Tokyo, is a distinguished center of Asian Studies in Japan. The Institute is characterized by interdisciplinary studies. The research staff is presently composed of thirty-two specialists in various disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, such as history, literature, religious studies, art, archaeology, political science, law, economics, human geography and cultural anthropology.

Research emphasizes the analysis of documentary materials as well as field surveys and is conducted in close contact with scholars of related fields, including local scholars in different regions in Asia.

The Institute comprises the following four major departments: Pan Asian Studies, East Asian Studies, South Asian Studies (including Southeast Asia), and West Asian Studies (including Central Asia and Egypt).

The professors and associate professors holding appointments in the Institute form a permanent committee which handles Institute affairs, including the appointment of the research staff, and is chaired by a Director. The Institute's faculty also teach graduate students in various graduate schools within the University of Tokyo. In addition, the Institute staff includes a number of research associates, librarians and administrative personnel. Since 1966 the Documentation Center has been affiliated with the Institute and is run by experts to provide reference services relating both to Asian classics and modern publications.

The Institute has been involved with outside researchers in investigating urbanism in Islam over the past three years. Based on the great success of this program, we look forward to undertaking further research on the subject throughout the course of the next decade. To this end, we would like to call on the cooperation of our members as well as on those outside researchers who have been of invaluable help in the past, and with the ongoing aid of the Mombusho (Japanese Ministry of Education), whose support, both financial and moral, has been indispensable in the past, in pursuing the following two major research projects in the future - 1) An investigation of the political, social, and economic changes which the Islamic world is rapidly undergoing today, and 2) A study of the breathtaking changes taking place in China, with a special concern for the effects they spell for the rest of the Asian region. We look forward to the results of these projects, as well as to those from other ongoing research projects.

MATSUTANI Toshio
Director

DIVISIONS AND RESEARCH STAFF

Director: MATSUTANI Toshio (松谷敏雄)

DEPARTMENT OF PAN ASIAN STUDIES

HARA Yonosuke (原洋之介)	Professor	Rm. 707
INOUCHI Takashi (猪口孝)	Professor	Rm. 702
TANAKA Akihiko (田中明彦)	Associate Professor	Rm. 610
TOMOSUGI Takashi (友杉孝)	Professor	Rm. 703
MATSUI Takeshi (松井健)	Associate Professor	Rm. 811
SUENARI Michio (末成道男)	Professor	Rm. 711
SEKIMOTO Teruo (関本照夫)	Professor	Rm. 712
FUKUSHIMA Masato (福嶋真人)	Research Associate	Rm. 709
OKAMOTO Saë (岡本サエ)	Professor	Rm. 607

DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES (I)

HAMASHITA Takeshi (濱下武志)	Professor	Rm. 411
MIYAJIMA Hiroshi (宮嶋博史)	Associate Professor	Rm. 410
KAWAMURA Yasushi (川村康)	Research Associate	Rm. 412
MATSUMARU Michio (松丸道雄)	Professor	Rm. 407

DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES (II)

HACHIYA Kunio (蜂屋邦夫)	Professor	Rm. 502
OKAYAMA Hajime (丘山新)	Associate Professor	Rm. 508
TANAKA Issei (田仲一成)	Professor	Rm. 511
MARUO Tsuneki (丸尾常喜)	Professor	Rm. 503
YAMANOUCHI Masahiko (山之内正彦)	Research Associate	Rm. 512
TODA Teisuke (戸田禎佑)	Professor	Rm. 507
OGAWA Hiromitsu (小川裕充)	Associate Professor	Rm. 510
LIN Hsiu-wei (林秀薇)	Research Associate	Rm. 513

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

KANO Hiroyoshi (加納啓良)	Professor	Rm. 608
YANAGISAWA Haruka (柳澤悠)	Professor	Rm. 603
KAMIMURA Katsuhiko (上村勝彦)	Professor	Rm. 602
EINOO Shingo (永ノ尾信悟)	Associate Professor	Rm. 611
OGURA Yasushi (小倉泰)	Research Associate	Rm. 612

DEPARTMENT OF WEST ASIAN STUDIES

SUZUKI Tadashi (鈴木董)	Professor	Rm. 803
MATSUTANI Toshio (松谷敏雄)	Professor	Rm. 807
HANEDA Masashi (羽田正)	Associate Professor	Rm. 810
GOTO Akira (後藤明)	Professor	Rm. 808
KAMADA Shigeru (鎌田繁)	Associate Professor	Rm. 802
HAYASHI Kayoko (林佳世子)	Research Associate	Rm. 813

DOCUMENTATION CENTER

Director: MATSUTANI Toshio (松谷敏雄)

Head: OKAMOTO Saé (岡本サエ)

VISITING ASSOCIATES

Kevin J. TUIITE	89. 2. 20-91. 2. 14	University of Chicago
JIANG Wen Ran (姜聞然)	89. 11. 10-91. 6. 30	Carleton University
HAN Sheng (韓昇)	90. 1. 26-91. 1. 25	Xiamen University
CHEN Hongzhen (陳供真)	90. 4. 1-91. 3. 30	Institute of Metal Research
SHIN Young Sun (申英仙)	90. 7. 1-91. 2. 28	Kookmin University (Seoul)
Neil KATKOV	90. 6. 15-92. 3. 31	Harvard University
GONG Yooshik (孔裕植)	90. 8. 1-91. 7. 31	Illinois University
SEKIO Shiro (関尾史郎)	90. 9. 1-91. 2. 28	Niigata University
KUBO Ryo (久保亨)	90. 9. 1-91. 2. 28	Shinshu University
Purnendra Chandra JAIN	90. 11. 15-91. 2. 15	Griffith University
Narayana NAGES	90. 10. 1-91. 11. 30	Jawaharlal Nehru University
SADRIA Modjtaba	89. 10. 1-92. 3. 31	independent researcher
ZHU Yingui (朱蔭貴)	90. 4. 1-91. 3. 31	Chinese Academy of Social Science
OTSU Toru (大津透)	91. 5. 1-91. 10. 31	Yamanashi University
ARAKI Takeshi (荒木猛)	91. 5. 1-91. 10. 31	Nagasaki University
FUJIMOTO Yukio (藤本幸夫)	91. 9. 1-92. 2. 29	Toyama University
PENG Fei (彭飛)	91. 12. 6-91. 12. 20	Shanghai University
YOO Kong Jo (劉共祚)	91. 12. 25-91. 12. 24	Kyung Hee University
Bachtiar Alam	91. 8. 10-92. 3. 31	Harvard University
Asha Islam NAYEEM	91. 10. 1-92. 2. 29	University of Dhaka
Alexei ZAGORSKY	91. 11. 1-92. 2. 29	Institute of World Economy and International Relations (Moscow)
YEN Chuen Ying (顏娟英)	91. 7. 1-91. 8. 31	Taiwan University
Chaiwat Khamchoo	91. 3. 1-92. 2. 29	Chulalongkorn University
Renato Sagun VELASCO	91. 1. 1-91. 9. 30	University of the Philippines
ZHAO Quansheng (趙全勝)	91. 2. 1-91. 5. 31	Old Dominion University
CONG Hanxiang (从翰香)	91. 3. 1-91. 3. 21	Chinese Academy of Social Science
KOW Mei-kao (辜美高)	91. 3. 31-91. 4. 26	National University of Singapore
Courtney PURRINGTON	91. 4. 1-91. 7. 31	Harvard University
ZHANG Zhongliang (張中良)	91. 4. 19-92. 3. 31	Chinese Academy of Social Science
GAO Mingjie (高明潔)	91. 10. 1-92. 9. 30	Central Academy of Nationalities (Beijing)
QIU Peipei (丘培培)	91. 5. 30-91. 12. 31	Columbia University

ZHOU Shaoquan (周紹泉)	91. 9. 15-91. 11. 14	Chinese Academy of Social Science
MA Jianhua (馬建華)	91. 11. 1-92. 3. 31	Fujian Normal University
Adrian F. DAVIS	91. 10. 1-92. 7. 31	Harvard University
MANSURNOOR Iik Arifin	92. 3. 1-92. 4. 30	University of Brunei Dar- ussalam
KIM Hong Sik (金鴻埴)	92. 3. 1-93. 2. 28	Kyung Hee University
Timothy BROOK	92. 4. 1-92. 5. 31	University of Toronto
Maureen P. TODHUNTER	92. 4. 10-93. 4. 9	Queensland University
LEE Do-Hyung (李度珩)	92. 5. 1-93. 4. 30	Monthly KOREA FORUM
XUE Yuan (薛源)	92. 4. 1-93. 3. 31	Columbia University
R. Bin WONG	92. 10. 15-92. 12. 15	University of California, Irvine
Hans DAIBER	92. 4. 15-92. 7. 15	Vrije Universiteit
Steven LLOYD	92. 4. 24-92. 7. 30	Essex University

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to individual research, research projects are regularly conducted. Each project, which involves one or more working groups, normally lasts several years and may involve occasional revisions and changes in subjects and participants. Working groups invite the participation of scholars in related fields from different faculties of the University of Tokyo as well as from other universities. A large number of scholars are thus affiliated with the Institute. The following projects are currently being carried out. (Project leaders are indicated in parentheses):

1. Asian economy in structural adjustment. (Hara)
2. Comparison of political systems in East Asia. (Inoguchi)
3. International relations among powers in East and Southeast Asia. (A. Tanaka)
4. Methods of field surveys in Asian villages. (Tomosugi)
5. Comparison of Asian cities. (Tomosugi)
6. Development of joint research in East Asian anthropology and history. (Suenari)
7. Cultural production and consumption in Asian societies. (Sekimoto)
8. Comparative methods for cultural studies. (Okamoto)
9. Survey of public and private documents in China and Korea after the 17th century. (Hamashita)
10. Methodological issues on modern Asian society. (Hamashita)
11. Social change in near-modern and modern Korea. (Miyajima)
12. Comprehensive study of the Shang and Zhou periods. (Matsumaru)
13. Comprehensive Study of Chinese thought in the Six-Dynasties and Sui-Tang era. (Hachiya)
14. Acceptance of the Buddhist Scriptures in East Asia. (Okayama)
15. Village society and local literature in Southern China. (I. Tanaka)
16. Chinese literature in the 1930s. (Maruo)
17. Comprehensive reexamination of extant Chinese paintings. (Toda)
18. Politico-economic change and social classes in Southeast Asia. (Kano)
19. Comparative study of rural economic history in Java. (Kano)
20. Colonial rule and the commercialization of agriculture. (Yanagisawa)
21. Social change and political structure in South Asia. (Yanagisawa)
22. Study of the epics of India. (Kamimura)
23. Comprehensive study of rites and ceremonies in India. (Einoo)
24. Comparative study of institutional history of Islamic countries. (Suzuki)
25. Comprehensive study of Islamic historical sources. (Suzuki)
26. Urban societies and religious institutions. (Haneda)
27. From Jahiliya to Islam. (Goto)

28. Survey of the Arabic manuscripts in the Hans Daiber Collection.
(Kamada)
29. Collection of Asian research sources and construction of databases.
(Okamoto)

LIBRARY

The Library of the Institute holds more than 450,000 volumes of books and over 4,300 periodical titles, including one of the best extant collections of Chinese source materials. Among its important sub-collections are: the Donghai Zangshulou Collection (Chinese classics), the Oki Collection (Chinese law), the Niida Collection (Chinese law), the Kiyono Collection (anthropology and archaeology), the Egami Collection (archaeology, history and ethnology), the Kuraishi Collection (Chinese language and literature), the Nagasawa Collection (Chinese drama and novels) the Daiber Collection (Arabic manuscripts), Siku Quanshu (facsimile copy: originally stored at Wenyuange Library), the Ouseley Collection (narratives of the European travellers in the Orient) and Indexes to the Public Archives of the Ministry of the Colonies of the Netherlands 1814–1921 and Java Government Gazette (Ja-vasche courant) 1828–1940 (both in microfiches).

Collections relating to other parts of Asia, including those in local languages, have also been recently added. The Library has long been one of the three major Japanese libraries for Oriental scholarship, and each year approximately 11,000 persons, including Orientalists from abroad, make use of its facilities.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE

PERIODICALS

The Memoirs of the Institute of Oriental Culture (東洋文化研究所紀要)

Published three times a year. Each volume is a collection of academic essays by the research staff of the Institute and its affiliated members. The first volume was published in 1943, and 118 volumes have been published as of March, 1992.

Oriental Culture (東洋文化)

Edited by the research staff of the institute, with contributions invited from researchers on Asian studies. *Oriental Culture* began as a quarterly journal, but is now published annually as a single volume devoted to a specific subject. The predecessor was called *The Oriental Culture Review* and ran from Vol. 1 (1944) to Vol. 11 (1949). The new series was initiated with the present name and format in 1950 and 68 volumes have been published so far, the most recent one appearing in March 1992 (Vol. 72).

MONOGRAPH SERIES

Titles marked with an asterisk are now out of print. The following list includes monographs by former professors. All volumes are in Japanese except Nos. 26 and 44.

- * 1. NIIDA Noboru. *The Family in Chinese Villages* (中国の農村家族), 1952.
- * 2. SUTO Yoshiyuki. *Historical Research on Chinese Agrarian Systems* (中国土地制度史研究), 1954.
- * 3. IZUMI Seiichi & SAITO Hiroshi. *The Amazon* (アマゾン その風土と日本人), 1954.
- * 4. OBAYASHI Taryo. *Kinship Systems of Peoples in Mainland Southeast Asia* (東南アジア大陸諸民族の親族組織), 1955.
- * 5. YUKI Reimon. *The Vijñaptimātratā Thought of Vasubandhu, Part 1* (世親唯識の研究 上), 1956.
- * 6. SEKINO Takeshi. *Chinese Archaeological Research* (中国考古学研究), 1956.
- * 7. KUBO Noritada. *The Koshin Cult* (庚申信仰), 1956.
- * 8. EGAMI Namio, et al. *Tate Sites: A Study of Settlement Sites in the Northeastern Region of Japan* (館址 東北地方における集落址の研究), 1958.
- * 9. NIIDA Noboru. *A Study of Chinese Legal History: Criminal Law* (中国法制史研究 刑法), 1959.
- * 10. NIIDA Noboru. *A Study of Chinese Legal History: Land Law and Law of Transactions* (中国法制史研究 土地法・取引法), 1960.
- * 11. YONEZAWA Yoshiho. *Research on the History of Chinese Painting* (中国絵画史研究), 1961.

- *12. YUKI Reimon. *Bibliography of Vijñaptimātratā Theory* (唯識学典籍志), 1962.
- *13. NIIDA Noboru. *A Study of Chinese Legal History: Law Concerning Slaves and Serfs, and Law of Family and Village* (中国法制史研究 奴隸農奴法・家族村落法), 1962.
14. TSUKISHIMA Kenzo. *Fundamentals of Cultural Psychology* (文化心理学基礎論), 1962.
- *15. KUBO Noritada. *A Chronological Study of the Koshin Cult* (庚申信仰の研究 年譜篇), 1962.
- *16. NIIDA Noboru. *A Study of Chinese Legal History: Law and Custom, Law and Morality* (中国法制史研究 法と慣習・法と道德), 1964.
- *17. KAMATA Shigeo. *A Study of Hua-yan Buddhism in China* (中国華嚴思想史の研究), 1965.
- *18. EGAMI Namio. *A Study of Asian Cultural History, Part I* (アジア文化史研究 要説篇), 1965.
19. IZUMI Seiichi. *Chejudo (Quelpart) Island* (濟州島), 1966.
20. EGAMI Namio. *A Study of Asian Cultural History, Part II* (アジア文化史研究 論考篇), 1967.
- *21. SUZUKI Kei. *A Study of Painting Styles in the Ming Dynasty* (明代絵画史研究 浙派), 1968.
- *22. KUBO Noritada. *A Study of the Koshin Cult among the Peripheral Islands of Japan* (庚申信仰の研究 島嶼篇), 1969.
- *23. NAKANE Chie. *A Comparative Analysis of Family Structures* (家族の構造 社会人類学的分析), 1970.
- *24. KUBO Noritada. *The Customs and Beliefs of Okinawa* (沖縄の習俗と信仰), 1971.
- *25. KAWANO Shigeto. *Basic Factors of Agricultural Development* (農業発展の基礎条件), 1972.
- *26. NAKAMURA Kojiro. *Ghazali on Prayer*, 1973.
- *27. KUBO Noritada. *The Customs and Beliefs of Okinawa (Revised and Expanded)* (増訂 沖縄の習俗と信仰), 1974.
- *28. KAMATA Shigeo. *A History of Zong-Mi Thought in Buddhism* (宗密教学の思想史的研究), 1975.
29. MATSUI Toru. *Agricultural Prices in Northern India, 1861-1921* (北インド農産物価格の史的研究), 1977.
- *30. ARA Matsuo. *Dargahs in Medieval India* (インド史におけるイスラム聖廟 宗教権威と支配権力), 1977.
- *31. IKEDA On. *Ancient Chinese Household Registers and Related Documents, A Historical Study: General Introduction and Collected Documents* (中国古代籍帳研究 概観・録文), 1979.
- *32. TANAKA Issei. *Ritual Theatre in China* (中国祭祀演劇研究), 1981.
33. MATSUMARU Michio. *Catalogue of Oracle Bones in the Institute of Oriental Culture, Univ. of Tokyo. Vol. I, Plates* (東京大学東洋文化研究所蔵甲骨文字 図版篇), 1983.
- *34. TANAKA Issei. *Lineage and Theatre in China* (中国の宗族と演劇 華南宗族社会における祭祀組織・儀礼及び演劇の相関構造), 1985.

- *35. KAMATA Shigeo. *Buddhist Rituals in China* (中国の仏教儀礼), 1986.
- *36. MATSUI Toru. *British Rule and Indian History: A North Indian District in the First Half of the 19th Century* (イギリス支配とインド社会 19世紀前半北インド史の一研究), 1987.
- *37. KAMATA Shigeo. *A Study of the Buddhism in Silla* (新羅仏教史序説), 1988.
- *38. SHIBA Yoshinobu. *Studies in the Economy of the Lower Yangtze in the Sung* (宋代江南経済史の研究), 1988.
- *39. TANAKA Issei. *Village Festivals in China* (中国郷村祭祀研究 地方劇の環境), 1989.
- *40. HAMASHITA Takeshi. *Economic History of Modern China* (中国近代経済史研究 清末海関財政と開港場市場圏), 1989.
- 41. KAMIMURA Katsuhiko. *The Aesthetic Experience in Sanskrit Dramaturgy* (インド古典演劇論における美的経験 *Abhinavagupta* の *rasa* 論), 1990.
- 42. MIYAJIMA Hiroshi. *A Historical Study on the Land Survey in Korea; 1910-1918* (朝鮮土地調査事業史の研究), 1991.
- 43. YANAGISAWA Haruka. *Socio-Economic Change in South Indian Rural Society* (南インド社会経済史研究 下層民の自立化と農村社会の変容), 1991.
- 44. MATSUTANI Toshio (ed.). *Tell Kashkashok: The Excavations at Tell No. II*, 1991.
- 45. YAMADA Saburo. *A Comparative Study on Agricultural Development in Asia* (アジア農業発展の比較研究), 1992.
- 46. HACHIYA Kunio. *A Study of Religious Taoism in Jin-period Wang Chong-yang and Ma Dan-yang* (金代道教の研究 王重陽と馬丹陽), 1992.

SPECIAL SERIES

Titles marked with an asterisk are out of print. The following list includes monographs by former professors. All volumes are in Japanese except Nos. 4, 9, and 12.

- * 1. KAMATA Shigeo (ed.). *Collected Materials on KEGON (Huayan, Avatamsaka) Studies* (華嚴学研究資料集成), 1983.
- 2. Expedition Report. *Taq-i-Bustan III*, 1983.
- * 3. KAMATA Shigeo (ed.). *Collected Materials on KEGON (Huayan, Avatamsaka) IN ZEN (Chan, Dhyāna) Texts* (禅典籍内華嚴資料集成), 1984.
- 4. NAKANE Chie (ed.). *Social Sciences and Asia*, 1984.
- * 5. HACHIYA Kunio (ed.). *Translation and Commentaries on the Yi Li Shi Guan Shu* (儀禮士冠疏), 1984.
- * 6. KAMATA Shigeo (ed.). *Collected Materials on Buddhist Thought in the Taoist Canon* (道藏内仏教思想資料集成), 1986.
- 7. YAMADA Saburo (ed.). *Recent Economic Changes in Rice-Growing Villages of Central Thailand* (中部タイ稲作農村の経済変容), 1986.
- * 8. HACHIYA Kunio (ed.). *Translation and Commentaries on the Yi Li Shi Hun Shu* (儀禮士昏疏), 1986.

- *9. SEKI Hiroharu. *The Asia-Pacific in the Global Transformation*, 1987.
- *10. HACHIYA Kunio (ed.). *Chinese Taoism of Today: Its Monks, Associations and Temples* (中国道教の現状 道士・道協・道観), 1990.
- *11. IDEDA On. *Ancient Chinese Manuscripts: Collection of Colophons* (中国古代寫本識語集録), 1990.
- *12. TOMOSUGI Takashi. *Rethinking the Substantive Economy in Southeast Asia*, 1991.

REPORTS OF EXPEDITIONS

1. The Tokyo University Iran-Iraq Archaeological Expeditions
Telul eth-Thalathat I (*1958), *II* (*1970), *III* (1975), *IV* (1981).
Marv-Dasht I, II (*1962), *III* (1973).
Fahljan I (1963).
Anthropological Studies of West Asia I (1963), *II* (*1968).
Dailaman I (*1965), *II* (*1966), *III* (*1968), *IV* (1971).
Taq-i-Bustan I (*1969), *II* (*1972), *III* (1983), *IV* (1984).
Halimehjan I (1980), *II* (1982).

The Expedition was organized by Prof. N. Egami in 1956 to throw new light on two themes: (1) The origins of agriculture and the process of civilization; (2) The ancient civilization of Iran and its connections with the ancient civilizations of Japan and the Far East. During the first ten years, five expeditions were sent to Iraq and Iran. In 1976 expeditions headed by Prof. S. Fukai were sent to Iran and Iraq, and in 1978 one was sent to Iran. The project is continuing.

2. The Mission for Indian History and Archaeology
Delhi (デリー): Architectural Remains of the Delhi Sultanate Period, I General List of Monuments (*1967), *II* Tombs (*1969), *III* Waterworks (*1970).

The Mission was organized by Profs. T. Yamamoto and M. Ara in 1959, and archaeological surveys were carried out from October 1959 to March 1960, and for a short period in 1961-1962.

CATALOGUES

Catalogue of Classical and Modern Chinese Books in the Institute of Oriental Culture (東洋文化研究所漢籍分類目録), *1973, and *Index* (同書名人名索引), *1975.

REPORTS ON ART RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES

- Comprehensive Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Paintings* (中国絵画総合図録).
 Vol. I. American and Canadian Collections, *1982.
 II. Southeast Asian and European Collections, *1982.
 III. Japanese Museums, *1982.
 IV. Japanese Collections: Temples and Individuals, *1983.
 V. General Index, *1983.

Profile of Staff Members

(*The Memoirs of the Institute of Oriental Culture* and *The Monograph Series of the Institute of Oriental Culture* are abbreviated in this section as *MIOC* and *MSIOS* respectively)

HARA Yonosuke is a Professor of Asian Economy in the Department of Pan-Asian Studies. He concurrently serves as a Professor of Agricultural Economics in the Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences. He received his Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of Tokyo in 1967, and his Ph. D. in Agricultural Economics from the graduate school in 1976. He joined the institute as a Research Associate in 1972, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1979. He has been a Professor since 1988. During the two years 1975-77, he served as an expert for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, located in Bangkok. Dr. Hara is the author of several books and numerous articles, including *The Economics of Clifford Geertz* (クリフォード・ギアツの経済学, 1985) *The Economic Transformation of A Rice-Growing Village in Central Thailand* (中部タイ稲作農村の経済変容, 1986), "An Institutional Economics Approach to Economics Development." *MIOC*, 111, 1990 and *Towards a New Paradigm of Asian Economic Development* (アジア経済論の構図, 1992).

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Journal of Japanese Studies, International Affairs, Government and Opposition, Social Science Research, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, International Journal and *Leviathan: Japanese Journal of Political Science*. He is Editor of the "Contemporary Political Science Library" and of the "East Asian States and Societies Library", both from the University of Tokyo Press. He is also a member of the editorial board of such journals as *World Politics, Journal of Japanese Studies, International Studies Quarterly, Journal of Conflict Resolution, Review of International Studies, International Journal, Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, and *Leviathan: Japanese Journal of Political Science*. Aside from his academic activities he is active in commenting on Japan and international affairs through newspapers, magazines, TV and radio. Most recently, he also serves as a member of the Japanese Government's Deliberative Council on the Economy.

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Professor Tanaka's specialties include theories of international politics, contemporary international relations in East Asia, and issues in Japan-U. S. relations. On theories of international politics, his recent major publications include *Sekai Shisutemu* (The World System) (Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1989) and *Senso to Kokusai Shisutemu* (Wars and the International System) (Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1992) co-edited with Yamamoto Yoshinobu. On contemporary international politics in East Asia and issues of Japan-U. S. relations, his recent major publications include: *Nicchu Kankei 1945-1990* (Sino-Japanese Relations 1945-1990) (Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1991); "Evolution of Chinese Foreign Policy in the 1980s" in Robert A. Scalapino, Seizaburo Sato, Jusuf Wanandi, and Sung-joo Han, eds., *Asia and the Major Powers: Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy* (Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, 1988); "American Foreign Policy and Problems of Regional Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific Region," *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, Vol. XXI, No. 1, Spring 1990; "International Security and Japan's Contribution in the 1990s," *Japan Review of International Affairs*, Vol. 4, no. 2, Fall/Winter 1990; and numerous articles in Japanese and English.

He is currently teaching a course on Contemporary East Asian Interna-

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TOMOSUGI Takashi is a Professor of Human Geography. He received his Bachelor's degree in Science from the University of Tokyo in 1959 and served at the Institute of Developing Economies focusing on Thai area studies. He has since made field studies several times at both rural villages and urban areas in Thailand, and since 1990 has served as a representative in the Bangkok Office of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). He has contributed greatly to the internationalization of the Japanese academic world, in particular with respect to Thailand. In 1974 he received his Ph. D. from Rikkyo University in Thai Area Studies, with a focal point on both economic history and contemporary economic situations in rural villages. He has also studied the urban history of Sri Lanka, in the course of which he has conducted field surveys at Galle several times since 1983.

Prof. Tomosugi's main research interests lie in the development of market economies and the resulting transformation of society, with a particular focus on Asian countries. His research subjects have accordingly ranged from areas as divergent as economic history and economic anthropology, and he has written discourses on a spectrum of related issues. On the grounds of his area studies he maintains that economic activities or phenomena must not be explained solely by economics, but within the framework of the mentality of society and the symbolic significance of such phenomena. He hopes to shed light on various features of the present Thai and other countries economies by comparison with the substantive economy which was replaced by the market economy in the course of development. His present works are concentrated on the description of urban history based on field surveys and historical documents from the viewpoint of the price paid for economic development by society as a whole. He promotes Asian urban studies in Japan as well, and has organized a research group for this purpose at the Institute.

His economic ideas have been expressed in numerous articles on Thailand, Sri Lanka and Japan, and have been published in several books, in particular: *A Structural Analysis of Thai Economic History* (1980), *Goru no Shozo* (in Japanese, *The Image of Galle*) (1990), *Rethinking the Substantive Economy in Southeast Asia* (1991), and *Reminiscences of Old Bangkok* (forthcoming).

MATSUI Takeshi is an Associate Professor of Human Geography. He serves as a member of the Board of Directors for the National Museum of Ethnology at Senri, Osaka, and a representative of the Japanese Society of Ethnology. Educated at the Faculty of Science, Kyoto University (M. Sc., 1974; D. Sc., 1981), Dr. Matsui served as a Research Associate in the Social Anthropology Department of the Research Institute for Humanistic Studies

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He has been engaged in critical studies in cognitive anthropology, focusing (in particular) on its historical development and resultant theoretical bias, and on the further extension of the scope of its application to socially meaningful verbal activities. Along with theoretical research, he has since 1976 also carried out fieldwork in northwestern Afghanistan (the Durrani Pashtun pastoral nomads), in Pakistan Baluchistan (the Baluch date-palm cultivators and nomadic pastoralists), and in Rajasthan (desert peoples with complex cultural backgrounds). Accumulating detailed ethnographic material on the traditional way of life of the peoples of the Southwest Asian desert, he is searching for a new and effective framework for describing the cultural properties of the area.

Dr. Matsui is the author of several books and numerous articles, including *The Pastoral Life of the Durrani Pashtun Nomads in Northeastern Afghanistan* (1980, Kyoto University), *Nature and Culture in Anthropological Perspective* (1983, Dobutsusha, awarded the 15th Shibusawa Prize of the Japanese Society of Ethnology), *Semidomestication: The Origins of Cultivation and Pastoral Nomadism Reconsidered* (1989, Kaimeisha), *The New Ethnography of the Ryukyu Archipelago* (1989, Jinbunshoin), and *Reflections on Cognitive Anthropology* (1991, Showado).

SUENARI Michio is a Professor of Social Anthropology. He received his B. A. at the Department of Anthropology, University of Tokyo as well as his M. A. in 1964 and Ph. D. in 1971. Following his studies, he taught anthropology at the University of the Sacred Heart in Tokyo. He has been a fellow at the East-West Center in Hawaii (1965-1966), a visiting scholar teaching Japanese Society at the Beijing Japanese Studies Center, Beijing Foreign Studies University (1987-1988) and a Fulbright Professor at University of Pittsburgh (1990). He received the Shibusawa Prize in 1975 for his paper on the Paiwan in Taiwan. He was an editor of *Minzokugaku Kenkyu (the Japanese Journal of Ethnology)*, 1989-1990 and edited two special issues of *Bunka-jinruigaku (Cultural Anthropology)* concerning Chinese studies in Japan (1988, 1990). He conducted anthropological fieldwork in Japan for one year, in Taiwan for four years, in "Korea for two years, and in mainland China for three months. He wrote a monograph *The Social Organization and Change of the Ami in Taiwan*" (台湾アミ族の社会組織と変化), 1983. His other papers on the aborigines of Taiwan are "Orientation of the Puyuma Social Organization found in Curing Rituals (台湾プユマ族の治療儀礼に見られる志向性)", *Ritual and Symbol (儀礼と象徴)*, 1983, "The Ancestral Tablets among the Puyuma (台湾プユマ族の位牌祭祀)", *Seishin Studies* 61, 1983. His interest is limited not only to aborigines but also in civilized societies of East Asia. His papers on Japanese society are "First Child Inheritance in Japan", *Ethnology* 11, 1972 and *Making up Groups (仲間)*, 1979. On Korean society he wrote "Ancestral Cult in Tongp'o, a fishing village of Korea (東埔の祖先祭祀——韓

国漁村調査報告)”, *Seishin Studies* 65, 1985 and “On the Grave Cult of the Jinsong Yi (真城李氏の墓祀에對對辭서)”, *Shilla Kaya Munhwa Yongu* (新羅伽倻文化研究) 9.10 別冊, 1978. Papers on the Han Chinese in Taiwan are “The Religious Family among the Chinese of Central Taiwan”, *Religion and Family in East Asia* (University of California Press) 1984, “Two Types of Territorial Organization: a Preliminary Report of a Hakka Village”, *Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica* Vol. 59, 1986, “Religious Sphere and the Sphere of Worshippers: a Case Study of a Hakka Village in Taiwan (祭祀圈與信徒圈)”, *Seishin Studies* 73, 1989. His interest in comparative study of East Asian societies will be explicit in “Lineage in Taiwan and Korea: A case Study of Controlled Comparison with Variation”, *Proceedings on the Second International Conference on Sinology, Academia Sinica*, 1989.

SEKIMOTO Teruo is a Professor of Anthropology. His field of expertise is culture and politics in peasant societies, with a particular focus on Indonesia and Malaysia. He received his B. A. and M. A. from the University of Tokyo in 1972 and 1974, respectively. From 1976–81, he served as a research fellow at the National Museum of Ethnology, then taught in the Department of Anthropology at Hitotsubashi University from 1981–87. He was appointed Associate Professor at the Institute of Oriental Culture in 1987, and has been a Professor since 1991. His career has also included being a research associate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley (1982–84); a visiting academic in the Department of Anthropology at the London School of Economics and Political Science (1988); and a Visiting Professor at the National Museum of Ethnology (since 1991). His most extensive research to date was conducted in a rice growing village in Central Java, Indonesia (1975, 1978–79, 1980 and 1986) and in a migrant Javanese community in Selangor, Malaysia (1987 and 1988). Since 1991 he has also carried out fieldwork among migrant Javanese in Suriname. His English articles include: “A Paddy-growing Village in Central Java,” in M. Kuchiba and L. E. Bauzon, eds., *A Comparative Study of Paddy-Growing Communities in Southeast Asia and Japan*, Tokyo, Toyota Foundation, 1978; “Social Gathering at Night: Forms of Communal Assembly in Java,” *East Asian Cultural Studies* 22, 1983; “The Urban Image of Solo: A Peripheral Village Perspective,” *East Asian Cultural Studies* 27, 1988; “A Preliminary Report on the Javanese in Selangor, Malaysia,” *Southeast Asian Studies* 26–2, 1988; “State Ritual and the Village: An Indonesian Case Study,” in *Reading Southeast Asia*, Vol. 1, Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1990. He is currently a co-chair of the Japan–Southeast Asia Forum which aims to serve as a base for exchange between Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars.

FUKUSHIMA Masato is a Research Associate majoring in Social Anthropology. He received his B. A. in Liberal Arts (Integrated Social Science) from the University of Tokyo in 1981, as well as his M. A. in Social Anthropology

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OKAMOTO Saé is a Professor of Comparative Thought in the Department of Pan-Asian Studies and Chief of Staff of the Documentation Center for Asian Studies, Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo.

She received her Master's degree from the University of Tokyo in 1966 and her Doctorat d'Université in Chinese History from l'Université de Paris in 1969. She was a Research Associate in the Faculty of Liberal Arts at the University of Tokyo (1969–71) and subsequently a Research Associate here at the Institute (1971–77); then Associate Professor of Comparative Studies of Culture at Chiba University (1977–1990). She presently holds concurrent positions in the Graduate Department of Comparative Literature and Culture, and in the Graduate Departments of Chinese Literature and Chinese

Thought.

She specializes in the comparative study of pre-modern Chinese intellectual history, in particular, the suppression of intellectual freedom in the Qing period, as well as Chinese adaptation of and reaction to European culture. Her most recent articles include: *Prohibited Books in the Qianlong Period (Part I)* (乾隆禁書(一)) (1991); *Sino-Western Cultural Understanding* (中国与ヨーロッパの文化交流) (1991); *Comparative Thoughts of Chinese People* (中国人の比較思想) (1992).

HAMASHITA Takeshi is a Professor of Chinese economic history. He received his B. A. and M. A. from the University of Tokyo in 1970 and 1972, respectively, and finished his Ph. D. course at the same in 1976. After a research assistantship at the University of Hong Kong in 1975 and a research fellowship at the Oriental Library (Tōyō Bunko) in 1976, he taught in the Department of Economics at Hitotsubashi University from 1977 to 1980. From 1980, he was an Associate Professor here at the Institute and has been a Professor since 1988. During that time, he has concurrently been a Visiting Scholar in the East Asia Program at Cornell University from 1991 to 1992, in the Department of History at the University of Hong Kong, and in the Institute of Economics at Nankai University in Tienjin in 1992. His field covers modern and contemporary Chinese economy, overseas Chinese history, East Asian regional history, relations between China, Japan, and the U. S. and Hong Kong studies. His publications in English include "Foreign Trade Finance in China, 1810-50," in *State and Society in China—Japanese Perspectives on Ming—Qing Social and Economic History*, Linda Grove and Christian Daniels eds, Tokyo, University of Tokyo Press, 1984; "The Tribute Trade System and Modern Asia," in *Memoirs of the Research Department of the Tōyō Bunko*, No. 46, 1988; "Contemporary China and the Study of Modern History: Towards an Understanding of Chinese Society," in *Acta Asiatica*, Tōhō Gakkai, 1992.

MIYAJIMA Hiroshi has been an Associate Professor at the Institute since 1983. He received his Bachelor's and Master's degree from Kyoto University in 1972 and 1974, respectively. He served as a lecturer at Tokai University from 1979-81, and as an Associate Professor at the Metropolitan University of Tokyo from 1981-81. He has studied the socio-economic history of Korea from the Lee Dynasty to the period of Japanese colonial rule and is noted especially for his studies on the agricultural books of the Late Lee Dynasty, the development of the irrigational system between 18th century to the 20th, and the Japan-run Land Survey Program in 1910-18. He has also spent much time at the Institute of Economics at Seoul National University, researching many kinds of land-holding register books of the Late Lee Dynasty and colonial Korea. He is the author of two books and numerous articles, including *Commercial Agriculture in the Samnam* (三南) Province after the Kabo (甲午) Reform (1974), *A Study of the Agricultural Books of The Late Lee Dynasty* (1976), *The 15th Century Agricultural History of*

Korea (1980), The Development of Agricultural Irrigation in The Late Lee Dynasty (1981), A Historical Study of Land Survey in Korea; 1910–1918 (1991), and A Study of Irrigational Associations in Modern Korea (1992). Certain of these works have also been published in Korean.

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MATSUMARU Michio serves as a Professor in the Department of East Asian Archaeology at the Institute and, simultaneously, as a Professor of Oriental History and Chinese Philosophy in the Graduate School of Humanities, University of Tokyo. He received his B. A. in 1958 and M. A. in 1960 from the Department of Oriental History at the University of Tokyo.

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His main research interest is the development of a model for the History of Ancient China, particularly, the Shang and Western Zhou periods (15–8th century, B.C.). Main literary sources for these periods are Oracle Bone Inscriptions (hereinafter as OBI) of the Shang Dynasty and the Bronze Inscriptions of Zhou Dynasty. Consequently, paleographical research on these excavated literal sources constitutes the core of his work. In the field of OBI, he has published "On the Hunting-grounds in Yin OBI" (殷墟卜辭中の田獵地について) *MIOC* 31, 1963; "Collections of OBI in Japan" (日本散見甲骨文字集彙) (1)–(6) *Journal of Oracle Bone Studies* 7–12, 1959–80; and *Catalogue of the OBI in the Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo* (東京大学東洋文化研究所蔵甲骨文字), 1983. He is currently preparing *Synthetic Index for Interpretations of OBI* (甲骨文字字釋綜覽) with Prof. Ken-ichi Takashima. With respect to Zhou Bronze Inscriptions, his publications include "Bronze Foundry in Western Zhou" (西周青銅器製作の背景), "The Bronze Vessels

Produced by Western Zhou Feudal Vassals” (西周青銅器中の諸侯製作器について), both included in *Bronze Culture and The Western Zhou State* (ed. Prof. Matsumaru) (西周青銅器とその国家) University of Tokyo Press, 1980; “On Germinations of Social Changes in Later Western Zhou Period” (西周後期社会における変革の萌芽) in “*States and Peasants in East Asian History*” (東アジア史における国家と農民) Yamakawa Publishing Co., 1984; and “Units of Weight in the Western Zhou Period” (西周時代の重量單位) *MIOC* 117, 1992; etc. He is currently working on Bronze Casting Technology for vessels and inscriptions.

HACHIYA Kunio has been a Professor of Chinese Philosophy and Religion in the Department of East Asian Studies since 1987. He received his Bachelor's degree in 1963 from the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Tokyo, and his Master's degree in 1965 in Comparative Literature and Culture from the Graduate School of International and Interdisciplinary Studies of the same. He completed the Doctor course of the same in 1968. He has previously been a Research Associate at the Institute from 1968 to 74, and an Associate Professor from 1974 to 87. An author of numerous books and articles, his most recent works are *Translation and Commentaries on the Yi Li Shi Guan Shu* (儀禮士冠疏), *MSIOC*, 1984 (editor, Special Series 5), *Essence of Chinese Thought* (中国の思惟), Hôzôkan, 1985, Kyoto, *Translation and Commentaries on the Yi Li Shi Hun Shu* (儀禮士昏疏), *MSIOC*, 1986 (editor, Special Series 8), *Chinese Taoism of Today: Its Monks, Associations and Temples* (中国道教の現状——道士・道協・道観), *MSIOC*, 1990, (editor, Special Series 10), *A Study of Religious Taoism in the Jin-period, Wang Chong-yang and Ma Dan-yang* (金代道教の研究——王重陽と馬丹陽), *MSIOC*, 1992.

OKAYAMA Hajime is an Associate Professor of Chinese Buddhism. He received his Bachelor's degree from Kyoto University in 1972, and Master's degree from the University of Tokyo in 1976. He also studied at the Institute for World Religions at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (1980–1982). His positions have included Senior Research Fellow at the Eastern Institute (1979–1990) and Assistant Professor of Religion at Nihon University (1986–1990). He has studied religious thought in East Asia using Chinese translations of Buddhist scriptures. His research focuses primarily on two areas: 1) Words used in Chinese translation. Translators of Buddhist scriptures in China used an abundance of words from the colloquial language which were rarely found in the literary, written language, and, moreover, sometimes created new words in translated scriptures from India and Central Asia. Mr. Okayama has studied and identified these words including syntax and grammar of Chinese Buddhist scriptures, comparing Chinese translations with Sanskrit and Pāli original texts and Tibetan translations. His results will be seen in the “*Dīrgha-āgama; Translation and Commentary* (長阿含經・訳注)” which will be soon published in 4 volumes in 1992. His theory of translation regarding Chinese scriptures was explained in “On the Translating

Theory of Chinese Buddhist Scriptures (漢訳仏典論)” (1988) etc. 2) The acceptance and transformation of Buddhism in China. Thousands of Buddhist scriptures were brought into China and they were all translated into Chinese, but only a few of these were actually accepted in China. Moreover, Chinese people accepted and understood these few scriptures based on Chinese traditional thought, especially the tenets of Daoism. As the consciousness of Chinese people changed with time, so did Buddhism from India also undergo deep transformations in China. Professor Okayama explains these characteristics of Chinese Buddhism from this point of view, and he has tried to reconstruct the history of Chinese Buddhist thought. His results are seen in the “Language and Truth in Buddhism of Dōng-Jīn Dynasty (東晋期仏教における言語と真理)” (1986) and “The Historical Meaning of Dà-ē-mí-tuó-jīng in Chinese Thought (『大阿弥陀経』の思想史的意義)” (1990) etc. His research in these two areas on Chinese Buddhism continues. He has also recently speculated on the basic principles of Buddhist spiritual awakening and aims to construct a theory of philosophy of religion based on Buddhism. His results are seen in “From the Closed Ego to the Opened Self (閉じられた自己から開かれゆく自己へ)” (1992) and other works.

Mr. Okayama won the Japanese Association of Indian and Buddhist Studies Prize in 1988. He begins research on Chinese Buddhist Manuscripts from Dūn-Huāng at the University of Munich as a Visiting Research Fellow in 1992.

TANAKA Issei is a Professor of Chinese Literature. He received his Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo, in 1955, his Master's degree in 1959 and his Doctor's degree (D. Lit.) in 1983. He has been studying Chinese drama, especially the social and regional background from which the Chinese village ritual theatres might have developed. His academic positions have included Assistant Fellow for the Department of Chinese Literature at Hokkaido University, Lecturer and successively Associate Professor of Chinese Literature at Kumamoto University (1968-72). He joined the Institute of Oriental Culture at the University of Tokyo as an Associate Professor of Chinese Literature in 1972 and was promoted to Professor in 1981. He has been engaged in field research on Chinese local theatres since 1978. He began this work in Hong Kong, and at present concentrates on the masque performances which have recently been discovered to survive in the countryside of mainland China. He is the author of three books and about sixty articles, including *Ritual Theatre in China* (中国祭祀演劇研究), University of Tokyo Press, 1981, *Lineage and Theatre in China* (中国の宗族と演劇), University of Tokyo Press, 1985, *Village Festivals in China* (中国郷村祭祀研究), University of Tokyo Press, 1989, “Development of Chinese Local Plays in the 17th and 18th Centuries,” *Acta Asiatica*, No. 23, 1972, “A Study of P'i-p'a Chi in Huichou Drama—Formation of Local Plays in the Ming and Ch'ing Eras and Hsin—an Merchants”, *Acta Asiatica*, no. 32, 1977, “A Study of the Metamorphosis of Chinese Local Plays in Chiang-nan during the 15th and 16th Centuries (十五・六世紀を中心とする江

南地方劇の変質について) (1)–(6), *MIOC* 60, 63, 65, 71, 72, 102, 1973–87, “The Social and Historical Context of Ming–Ch’ing Local Drama,” in *Popular Culture in Late Imperial China*, edited by David Johnson, Andrew J. Nathan, and Evelyn S. Rawski, University of California Press, 1985, “The *Jiao* Festival in Hong Kong and the New Territories,” in *Religion in China Today*, edited by Julian Pas, Hong Kong Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1989.

He was awarded the Okuno Shintaro Prize of the Sinological Society of Japan for his article “A Study of Fu-chien Local Plays through the Period of the South Sung Dynasty” (南宋時代の福建地方演劇について), in 1971.

MARUO Tsuneki has been a Professor of Chinese Literature since 1990. He graduated from the Department of Literature at the University of Tokyo in 1962, and worked toward his Master’s degree in Literature at Osaka City University. He left the latter halfway through 1964. In 1992 he received his Doctor’s degree directly from the University of Tokyo by his doctoral dissertation *Fundamental Studies of Lu Xun and National Tradition* (魯迅と伝統に関する基礎的考察). He has been studying modern Chinese literature, especially, the works of Lu Xun, and has also been studying the history of Chinese fiction. He served as an Assistant Fellow for the Department of Chinese Literature at Hokkaido University beginning in 1968, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1973. He entered into the Institute of Oriental Culture in 1990. He is the author of one book and seventeen articles, including *Lu Xun* (魯迅), China, Her Men and Their Thoughts XII, Shueisha, 1985, “A Study of Naming of A–Q The Image of a ‘Ghost’” (阿Q人名考「鬼」の影像), *Literature* Vol. 51, No. 2, 1983, “Blessing and Salvation The ‘Ghost’ in the Works of Lu Xun” (祝福と救済——魯迅における「鬼」), *Literature*, Vol. 55, No. 8, 1987. He has also translated some of Lu Xun’s works including *A Translation of The Complete Works of Lu Xun II* (魯迅全集II), with N. Maruyama, Gakushukenkyusha, 1985, *A Translation with Annotation of The Historical Development of Chinese Fiction An Introduction to the History of Chinese Fiction by Lu Xun* (中国小説の歴史の変遷 魯迅による中国小説史入門), Gaifusha, 1987.

YAMANOUCHI Masahiko graduated from the University of Tokyo with a Bachelor’s degree of Literature in Oriental History in 1961 and a Masters’ degree in Chinese Literature from the Graduate School in 1963. He has been a Research Associate at the Institute since 1964.

He has tried to read Chinese classical poems as deeply and widely as possible with a particular focus on the shi (詩) and ci (詞) of the Tang and Song periods, taking poets’ creative activities as their interaction with society and their works as emerging at the crossroads of the individuality and collectivity of language. He has conceived the history of Tang–Song poetry as dynamic process marked by such activities and works of poets. In the articles he wrote on Meng Jiao, Li shagyin and Yang Wanli, he tried to understand their works’ position in this dynamic process. In other articles he

also tried to trace the individual/collective interaction in the changing treatments by poets of some specific subject matters such as the "setting sun" and the "gui (桂)".

The themes and topics he is studying now include:

- (1) Poetry of love in the late Tang through the end of the Northern Song period: From Li shangyin to poets of ci.
- (2) Changing images of the plum blossoms (梅花) in Tang-Song poetry (an entry of a joint research on the images of flora in Tang poetry).
- (3) Translation and annotation of Li Po's letters (joint research).
- (4) Translation and annotation of Xie Xie (葉燮)'s Yuan Shi (原詩), a treatise on poetry in the early Qing period.

He has published a number of works on his research, in particular the following:

"A Study of Expression in Li Shangyin's Love Poems", *MIOC* 48, 1969.

"Luori (落日) and Xiyang (夕陽): An Exploration into the Poetic Diction on the Setting Sun in Tang Poetry", *MIOC* 63, 1974.

"A Discussion on the Poems of Meng Jiao in Particular Reference to his Serial Poems (Part 1)", *MIOC* 68, 1976.

"On Yang Wanli's 'A Roadside Inn' and Other Poems", in *Chinese Classical Literature—Essays and Selected Works*, Ito Sohei, ed., UTP, 1981.

"The Gui (桂): Its 'Sense' in Tang Poetry", *MIOC* 88, 1982.

"The Gui (桂): Its 'Sense' in Tang Poetry, Addendum", *MIOC* 92, 1983.

A Book of Season Words in Chinese Literature; Spring (Part 2) /—: Autumn (Part 1), co-author. Dohoshashuppan, Kyoto, 1988~89.

TODA Teisuke has been a Professor at the Institute since 1982. He graduated from the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Tokyo in 1957 with a B. A. in Art History. After working as a television producer, he returned to the University of Tokyo to continue his studies in the Graduate School and received his M. A. in 1960. He then held the positions of Researcher at the Tokyo National Research Institute of Culture Properties and Associate Professor in the Department of Asian Art here at the Institute. He has taught at Keio, Waseda, Sophia, Tōhoku, Osaka, and Kyushu Universities and held a teaching appointment as Associate Professor at the Research Center for Cultural Sciences, Kyoto University. Professor Toda's field of research is the History of Chinese Painting with emphasis on the history of ink painting during the Sung and Yuan periods. His major publications include, "Continuity of Form in Chinese Painting," *MIOC* 57, 1972; *Mu-ch'i and Yu-chien* (1973); *Japanese Figure Painting in the Chinese Style* (1980); *Comprehensive Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Paintings* (1983); *Chinese Paintings in the Seikado Library* (1986); "Color and Light," *Museum* 439, 1987; "The Relationship Between China and Japan in Art History," *Bijutsushi Ronsō* 7, 1991; "Illusionism in Southern Sung Painting: Regarding the 'Pure Land of Amitabha' of Chion'in," *Yamato Bunka* 86, 1991. Professor Toda is presently a permanent member of the editorial committee of the art history journal *Kokka*, a trustee of the Seikado Archive, and a consultant for connoisse-

urship of art for the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

OGAWA Hiromitsu is an Associate Professor in the Department of East Asian Art at the Institute. Educated at the College of Liberal Arts (B. A., 1973) and the Department of Art History (M. A., 1977), the University of Tokyo, he became a Research Associate at the Institute in 1979. In 1982, Ogawa was appointed Associate Professor at the Faculty of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, a position he held for five years prior to joining the Institute in 1987. His principal field of research is the History of East Asian Art with emphasis on Chinese painting from antiquity to the middle ages. His specific research interests include study of Chinese Landscape Painting from the viewpoint of the opposition and synthesis of the composition-oriented Huabei school and the material-oriented Kiang-nan School; elucidation of the compositional principles of Screen and Wall Painting in China and Japan—which are based upon the Principle of Yin-Yang Wu-xing (the Two Negative and Positive Forces and the Five Elements) which was common throughout East Asia from antiquity to the middle ages—through study of their realization in individual works of art; and tracing the development of the 6-type crane motif, a principal subject matter within Flowers and Birds paintings from the early T'ang period in China through the Early Modern period in Japan. His research in the areas of Landscape painting and Flowers and Birds painting coalesce within his study of Screen and Wall Painting in both China and Japan in which these two genre held particular importance. While emphasizing the special development of Chinese painting history, Professor Ogawa's research aims for a reevaluation of the history of painting in East Asia (China, Japan, Korea) by examining both the nature of artistic activity and the coexisting development of Literati and Decorative painting traditions. His major publications include, "Imagination in the History of T'ang and Sung Landscape Painting," (唐宋山水画におけるイマジネーション) *Kokka* 1034-1036, 1980; "The Famous Screen and Wall Paintings in the Northern Sung Han-lin Academy," (院中の名画) *The Commemorative Essays on the History of Chinese Painting for the Sixtieth Birthday of Professor Kei Suzuki* (1981); *Chinese Birds and Flowers Painting and Japan* (中国の花鳥画と日本) (1983); "The Sliding-door Paintings in the Hojo of Daisen'in," (大仏院方丈襖絵考) *Kokka* 1120-1122, 1989; "The Relationship between Landscape Representations and Self-Inscriptions in the Works of Mi Yu-jen," Alfreda Murck & Wen C. Fong, ed., *Words and Images: Chinese Poetry, Calligraphy, and Painting* (1991); and "On the Screen Painting of Six Cranes by Hsueh Chi," (薛稷六鶴図屏風考) *MIOC* 117, 1992.

LIN Hsiu-Wei has served as Research Associate since 1990. In 1984 she received her Bachelor's degree in Liberal Arts from the National Taiwan University, and came to Japan in 1985 for further study. After two years of research work on oriental art history at the University of Tokyo, she was admitted as a master's degree candidate. She received her master's degree in 1989 and became the first foreign student ever to get a master's degree from

the Department of Art History at the University of Tokyo. The same year she joined the doctoral program, but after one year she chose to become a research associate at the Institute in 1990.

Mrs. Lin is interested in figure paintings dating from the Sung to the Yuan dynasties, particularly in the relationship between Japanese medieval paintings and those of the Sung and Yuan dynasties. Her master's thesis was "A study of Liang Kai: (黄庭經圖卷) Liang's work" and she has published "A Preliminary Study on Liang Kai : from [The Poet Li Bai Chanting a Poem on a Scroll] to Liang's biography in the Tu-Hui Bao-Jian" *MIOC* 117, 1992. In addition to research on her own, Mrs. Lin was sent to several European countries and to the United States with many other scholars to participate in research trips to many famous museums. The project has served as preparation for a revised edition of the *Comprehensive Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Paintings*.

KANO Hiroyoshi is a Professor of Southeast Asian Economic Studies. His major field of research is rural economy and the socio-economic history of Southeast Asia, particularly that of Indonesia. He received his Bachelor's degree in 1970 from the Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo, and earned his Doctor of Economics from the same university in 1990. Prof. Kano started his academic career in 1971 as a Member of Research Staff of the Area Studies Department, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE). From 1976 to 1978 he was dispatched by IDE to Indonesia and performed field research on rural economy in East and Central Java under the sponsorship of the Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada University. In 1980 he got the position of Associate Professor at the Institute of Oriental Culture and was promoted to Professor in 1991. As a Japanese Social Scientist Fellow of the International House of Japan, he was Guest Researcher at the Anthropological-Sociological Centre, University of Amsterdam from 1986 to 1987 and was given the similar position at the Research Center for Rural and Regional Development, Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia from 1987 to 1988. Prof. Kano is the author of numerous books and articles, including *The Land Tenure System and the Desa Community in Nineteenth-Century Java* (1977), 『インドネシア農村経済論』 (The Rural Economy of Indonesia, 1988), *Pagelaran: Anatomi Sosial Ekonomi Pelapisan Masyarakat Tani di Sebuah Desa Jawa Timur* (Pagelaran: A Socio-economic Anatomy on Stratification of Peasant Society in an East Java Village, 1990), 『中部タイ農村の経済変容』 (Economic Change in a Central Thailand Village, coauthored with Prof. S. Yamada et al., 1986), "The Economic History of Javanese Rural Society: A Reinterpretation" (1980), and "Indonesian Business Groups and Their Leaders" (1989). He was awarded the Prize for Studies on Developing Countries by IDE in 1980, and the Asia Pacific Award by the Asian Affairs Research Council and the Mainichi Shinbun in 1988.

YANAGISAWA Haruka has been a Professor of South Asian History in the Department of South Asian Studies since 1989. He teaches South Asian

Economics at the Graduate School of Economics, the University of Tokyo. He received his B. A. from the same department in 1967 as well as his M. A. in 1972. After serving as Lecturer (1972–76) and Associate Professor (1976–83) at Yokohama City University, he served as Associate Professor at the University of Tokyo until 1989. Professor Yanagisawa has been a Standing Committee Member on the Board of Directors of the Japanese Association for South Asian Studies since its establishment in 1988.

The main field of his research is the economic history of India in the 19th and 20th centuries, with a particular focus on changes in landholding, agricultural labourers, tenants and the caste system in South India. He emphasizes the importance of distinguishing two different trends in landholding: one, the gradual deterioration of the traditional pattern of dominance in landownership by higher castes; and the other, the concentration of land into the hands of the larger non-Brahman landholders. He bases his discussion on archival documents, in particular the village settlement register for 27 villages in the Tiruchy district between 1865 and 1925, computer-processed jointly with Professor T. Mizushima, and data collected in his field work in villages in the Tiruchy district.

His discussion has been published in books and articles including: *Socio-economic Changes in a Village in the Paddy Cultivating Area in South India* (1985); *Caste and Landholding in South India* (1988, in Japanese); "Mixed Trends in Landholding in Lalgudi Taluk: 1895–1925", *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol. 26, No. 4. (1989); *Socio-Economic Change in South Indian Rural Society* (University of Tokyo Press, 1991, in Japanese).

Another sphere of his research is the history of the handweaving industry under British rule. The importance of the impact of changes in costume styles, a part of which was due to the social change in rural society, is discussed in his articles, including "Changes in the Handloom Industry in South India" (in Yanagisawa ed., *Urbanization and Social Changes in South Asia under Muslim and British Rules*, 1990, in Japanese) and "The Handloom Industry and Its Market Structure: The Case of the Madras Presidency in the First Half of the Twentieth Century" (*Indian Economic and Social History Review*, forthcoming).

KAMIMURA Katsuhiko has been a Professor in the Department of South Asian Studies since 1989. He received his B. A. from the University of Tokyo (Faculty of Letters) in 1967, and his M. A. from the same University in 1970, with a thesis on classical Sanskrit literature. He stayed in India (Madras) and studied Sanskrit poetics under the guidance of Dr. V. Raghavan and Dr. K. Kunjuni Raja (1971–73). He received his Doctor of Literature from the University of Tokyo with a thesis on the *Nāṭyaśāstra* and Abhinavagupta's Rasa theory. He has been an Assistant at the University of Tokyo (1971–73); a Research worker at the Eastern Institute (1973–78); a Lecturer (full-time) and Associate Professor at Kokugakuin University (1978–86); and an Associate Professor and Professor at the Institute of Oriental Culture (1986–92). Dr. Kamimura is the author of numerous books and

articles on classical Sanskrit literature. His most important works are "Pratibhā, vyutpatti, abhyāsa" (In Japanese) (1972); "The Dhvani and Sphoṭa theories" (In Japanese) (1974); "Bhaṭṭa Narasiṃha's *Sarasvatīkaṅṭhābha-ṛaṇa-vyākhyā*, I, II (1975–76); *Vetālapañcaviṃśatikā* (Japanese translation from Sanskrit); *Pañcatantra* (1980) (Japanese translation) (1980); *Indian Mythology* (インド神話) (1981); *Bhartrhari and Bilhana* (インドの詩人) (1982); *Kauṭīliya Arthaśāstra* (Japanese translation) (1984); "Is the word *mukhyavṛtti* synonymous with *abhidhā* according to Bhaṭṭa Lollaṭa?" (1986); *The Teaching of Dhammapada* (ダンマパダの教え) (1987); "Bhāsa's Play and Kūṭiyāṭṭam" (In Japanese) (1988); "Dhvanyāloka, I–III" (Japanese translation) (1988–91); "Who is Rājasimha in the 'Bhāsa' Plays?" (1988); "*Dharma, artha, kāma* in the *Arthaśāstra*" (In Japanese) (1989); "Kula-śekhara's *Tapatīsamvarāṇa*" (Japanese translation) (1989); "Cundā (Juntei) -Avalokiteśvara" (In Japanese) (1989); *The Aesthetic Experience in Sanskrit Dramaturgy—Rasa Theory of Abhinavagupta* (インド古典演劇論における美的経験) (1990) MSIOC; "*Tāpasavatsarāja* and *Śṛṅgāraprakāśa*" (In Japanese) (1991); *Bhagavadgītā* (Japanese translation) (1992). He is now working on the *Dhvanyāloka*, the *Kāmandakīya Nītisāra*, the *Mahābhārata*, and the commentaries of *Bhagavadgītā* such as *Anandavardhinī*. He has won several research prizes and awards including the Special Prize from the Suzuki Gakujutsu Zaidan in 1991.

EINOO Shingo is an Associate Professor. Educated at Kyoto University's Faculty of Letters (B. A., 1971; M. A., 1973) and Marburg University in Germany (Ph. D., 1986), he has worked as a Lecturer at Kyūshū Tokai Univ. (1980–1984), and as a Research Fellow (1984–1986) and an Associate Professor (1986–1991) at the National Museum of Ethnology. From the time of his Master's thesis he has engaged himself in the study of Vedic rituals and has written more than ten articles on the subject in both German and Japanese, including "Studien zum Śrautaritual I" (1983), II (1985), and "Altindische Getreidespeise" (1985). He has published the monograph *Die Cāturmāsya oder die altindische Tertialopfer dargestellt nach den Vorschriften der Brāhmaṇas und der Śrautasūtras* (1988). While at the National Museum of Ethnology, he visited India several times and observed Hindu rituals. In 1989 he wrote an article "Mahādevapūjā: A Study of a Daily Ceremony performed in Mithilā" in Japanese. In this daily ceremony he found many ritual elements handed down from the time of the Vedic Literature. He found these to be very different from the Hindu rituals. Being interested in the ritual development from the Vedic to the Hinduistic, he is now engaged in following the formation of the Hindu rituals, while he takes the daily ceremony as an example. He is of the opinion that the formative phase of the Hindu rituals can be found in the youngest Gṛhyasūtras, like the Vaikhānasa or the Āgniveśya–Gṛhyasūtras and the supplementary texts to the Gṛhyasūtras. He believes that in Hinduism the *tīrthayātrā* or the pilgrimage also plays an important role. He is now analysing the first description of the pilgrimages in the Mahābhārata and some Purāna texts displaying formative

scenes of the Hinduistic ritualism.

OGURA Yasushi has been a Research Associate since 1989. He received his B. A. in Law and Politics from the University of Tokyo in 1982, as well as his M. A. in Humanities in 1984. His M. A. thesis entailed an analysis of the cultural transformation of an Indian Buddhist deity, Ksitigarbha, based upon mythology and iconography. From 1986 to 1988, he did his field research on Hindu temples in India as a fellow of the Asian Studies Scholarship Program sponsored by the Mombusho (Japanese Ministry of Education). He has published a wide range of articles on the meanings of the Hindu temple, analyzing Sanskrit Vastu Sastras and correlating the findings from the texts with the information collected during his field work. In 1990 he received an award from the Mombusho's Scientific Research Fund for his research on the ground plan of Hindu temples in South India. Among his articles: "Vijayanagaru-Reiauto to sono kaishaku (A Medieval City, Vijayanagar-its Layout and Interpretations)", *Oriental Culture*, vol. 72, 1992; "Tamil Nādu ni okeru ōken to jiiin-ōno shinkakuka o megutte (Kingship and Temples in South India—Some Remarks on the Apotheosis of the King in Tamil Nādu)", *MIOC* 118, 1992; "Minami Indo no Hindu jiiin no shochosei (2)—Vāstupuruṣamaṇḍala to jiiin no heimensekki: (Symbolism of the Hindu Temple in South India(2) — Vāstupuruṣamaṇḍala and its Relation to the Ground Plan of Temple)", *MIOC* 115, 1991; "Minami Indo no Hindū jiiin no syōchyōsei (1) — Padma Samhita ni okeru jiiinkenichiku no katei to girei (Symbolism of the Hindu Temple in South India(1)—The Rituals performed in the Course of Temple Construction, based on *Pādma Samhitā*)," *MIOC* 111, 1990; "*Ojizōsan to kodomo hitotsuno bunka henyō (Bodhisattva Ksitigarbha and the Small Hero in Shintoism, a Transformation of an Indian Buddhist Deity)*," *Journal of Comparative Literature*, vol. 48, 1985.

At present his research focuses on a systematic understanding of the concept of space in Hinduism. He has been doing several field research projects in India (1986–88; August 1989; August–September, 1990), Morocco (December 1991), Vietnam (December 1991), Laos (January 1992), and Thailand (January 1992). He continues his research in the Department of Oriental Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, as a Visiting Scholar (August 1991–June 1992). His Japanese translation of *La Civilization Indienne et Nous* by the French sociologist, Louis Dumont, is currently in preparation for publication.

SUZUKI Tadashi is a Professor in the Department of West Asian Studies. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Tokyo, and earned his LL. D. from the same in 1982. From 1983 to 1991 he was an Associate Professor at the Institute of Oriental Culture. In 1991, he became a Professor.

His specialities are Ottoman Studies and political science. He is an author of numerous articles in Japanese, English, and Turkish, including "An Aspect of Ottoman Social Thought—The Development of the Organismic

Theory of Society," (オスマン・トルコ社会思想の一側面——有機体的社会観の展開), *The World of Islam*, No. 14, 1978. "Vezirazams and Vezirs of Suleyman the Magnificent(1)–(3)," (スレイマン大帝の大宰相と宰相たち), *MIOC*, 101, 103, 106, 1986–88. "The Governance Structure of the Ottoman Empire," *Senri Ethnological Studies* 25, 1989. "The Ottoman View of Decline and Reform in the Post-Classical Period," (後期オスマン帝国における没落観と改革論), *MIOC*, 118, 1992.

MATSUTANI Toshio is a Professor of West Asian Studies. He received his Bachelors from the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Tokyo in 1961 in the field of Cultural Anthropology, and his Masters from the graduate school of the same. He served as a research fellow here at the Institute from 1965 to 1971. In 1972 he returned to the Institute initially as a Lecturer, later as an Associate Professor in 1974, and finally as Professor from 1984. In 1992, he was appointed Director of the Institute, Member of its Steering Committee, and Director of the Documentation Center for Asian Studies.

His research interest centres on the origin of food-producing economy in Mesopotamia about ten thousand years ago and the initial period of development of the agricultural villages which formed its basis. He has collected and analysed information from excavations conducted in the modern-day countries of Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey. He has engaged in archaeological excavations in Iran, Iraq and Syria since 1964.

Professor Matsutani is a member of the Japanese Society of Ethnology, a member of the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan and an editor of its bulletin. He has published many articles and books in both Japanese and English, including "Early Village Sites in Northern Mesopotamia," "Pisé and Chineh," and "Three worked bone gaming pieces from Lameh Zamin," in *MIOC* 47 (1969), 58 (1972) and 118 (1992) respectively, "Significance of 'Side-Blow Blade-Flake' in the Near Eastern Prehistory," in *Oriental Culture* vol. 54 (1974); *Telul eth Thalathat* (co-ed.) vols II–IV (1971–1981), *Marv-Dasht* (co-ed.) III (1973), *Halimehjan* (co-ed.) I–II (1980–82) and *Tell Kashkashok* (ed.) (1991) in *Reports of The Tokyo University Iraq–Iran Archaeological Expeditions*.

HANEDA Masashi has been an Associate Professor since 1989. He devoted himself to studies of the History of Islamic Iran, while keeping a great interest in the history of the Islamic World as a whole. He is now interested in Islamic Urban Studies from a historical viewpoint. He has organized a research group for the study of urban and architectural history in the Islamic World and performed field work in Turkey, Iran, and India in 1990, and in Egypt, Morocco, Italy, and Spain in 1991. He received his M. A. from Kyoto University in 1976, and earned his Ph.D. in Iranian Studies from the University of Paris III in 1983 under the direction of J. Aubin. His dissertation thesis, slightly revised and entitled *Le Chah et les Qizilbāš: Le système militaire safavide*, was published in Berlin in 1987. An author of

numerous books and articles, his most recent works are "La famille Ḥūzānī d'Isfahan (15e–17e siècles)", *Studia Iranica*, 18–1, 1989, "Ġāzānīya in Tabrīz", in *Urbanism in Islam*, vol. 2, 1989, "Maydān et Bāg. Reflexion à propos de l'urbanisme du Šāh 'Abbās", *Acte du Colloque franco-japonais sur les documents provenant de l'Asie Centrale* (1990), *Historical Survey of Islamic Urban Studies* (1991, in Japanese), "A Study on the Topography of Isfahan in 1676", *MSIOC*, 1992 (in Japanese). He is a member of many associations, institutions and academies in Japan and France, including the Société Asiatique (Paris), the Association pour l'avancement des études iraniennes (Paris), the Société d'Histoire de l'Orient (Paris), the Japan Association for Middle East Studies (Tokyo), the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan (Tokyo), and the Society of Oriental Research (Kyoto).

GOTO Akira is a Professor of Islamic history in the Department of West Asian Studies. He received his B. A. in 1965 and M. A. in 1967 from the University of Tokyo. He served as a staff member of the Toyo Bunko (Oriental Library) in Tokyo from 1967 to 1978, and as a faculty member in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Yamagata University from 1978 to 1987. From 1988 to 1991, he was the Deputy Representative for the national research project entitled "Urbanism in Islam". He is a member of the board of directors of the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan as well as the board of directors of the Japan Association for Middle East Studies. He is the author of numerous books and articles written in Japanese, the most recent being *Mecca—The Origin of the Islamic Urban Society* (1991) (メッカ——イスラームの都市社会). He has also written several articles in English, including: "An Aspect of Arab Society in the Early Seventh Century" (1976), "The Constitution of Medina" (1977), "The Introduction of a Modern Educational System in Egypt" (1981), "Al-Mādīna at the Time of Muhammad Coming" (1984), "al-Madīna; a Historical Analysis of the City at the Time of Prophet Muhammad" (1985), "Marwān b. al-Hakam; his Supporters and his Bayt" (1987), "A Challenge to the Notion of *Islamic Cities*" (1992).

KAMADA Shigeru has been an Associate Professor of Islamic Studies in the Department of West Asian Studies since 1984. He did both his undergraduate and graduate work in Religious Studies at the University of Tokyo, as well as graduate work in Islamic Studies at McGill University in Montreal. From the beginning of his study he has been primarily interested in the mystical aspect of Islam and especially its theories of transformation of mind. His other major field of interest is Shī'a thought, among whose rich varieties the school of Mullā Ṣadrā has most attracted his research interest. He is the author of a book and a number of articles, including: "Sarrāj's Theory of the Mystical Ladder" (in Japanese) (1977), "A Study of the Term *Sirr* (Secret) in Sufi *Laṭā'if* Theories" (1983), *Mullā Ṣadrā's Theory of Soul—Introduction, Edition and Annotated Japanese Translation of the "Iksīr al- 'ārif īn"* (in Japanese) (1984), "Metempsychosis (*tan āsukh*) in Mullā Ṣadrā's

Thought" (in Japanese) (1985). "An Annotated Translation of Mullā Ṣadrā's 'All return to God'" (in Japanese) *MIOC* 100, 1986. "The First Being: Intellect (*ʿaql/khīradh*) as the Link between God's Command and Creation according to Abū Ya 'qūb al-Sijistānī" (1988), "Mystical Aspects of Fayd al-Kashanī's *Imāmah*" (in Japanese) (1989), "Conditions of Salvation in Islam—*Imāmah* in Sunnī and Shī'a *Ḥadīths*" (in Japanese) (1990), "Time in Islamic Mystical Thought—Mullā Ṣadrā and Shams al-Dīn al-Daylamī" (in Japanese) (1990), and "Allāmah al-Ḥillī's Elucidation of the Doctrine of *Imāmah*—An Annotated Translation of the *Kashf al-murād fī sharḥ Tajrīd al-i'tiqād*, Chapter V" (in Japanese) (1992).

HAYASHI Kayoro has been a Research Associate in the Department of West Asian Studies since 1988. She graduated from the Department of History at Ochanomizu University in 1981 and received her M.A. in 1984 from the same. She studied at the University of Tokyo as a doctor student from 1984 to 1988, during which she spent 2 years on a Monbusho Scholarship (Japanese Ministry of Education) in Turkey performing research at Istanbul University and in archives in Ankara and Istanbul. She has since performed additional research in Turkey in 1989 for 2 months, 1990 for 9 months and 1991 for 2 months.

Her primary interest is the socio-economic history of the Ottoman Empire in the 15th and 16th centuries, with a particular focus on the *waqf* (endowment) system. She has published several articles on the subject including "Reconstruction of Istanbul in the Reign of Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror" (1982), "Compilation Process of Manuscripts called *Vakfiye* of Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror" (1988), "*Imāret*: A Charitable Institution of Medieval Islamic Cities" (1989), "Houses in the *Waqf* System: A Case of 16th-Century Istanbul" (1992).

As shown above, her research has centered on the history of Istanbul, but recently she had the opportunity to participate in the research project "Urbanism in Islam" and perform field surveys of the urban system and city planning in the Arab and Maghrib countries in 1989 and 1991. Her recent research focuses on a comparative study of urban society and the *waqf* system in the Medieval Islamic world.

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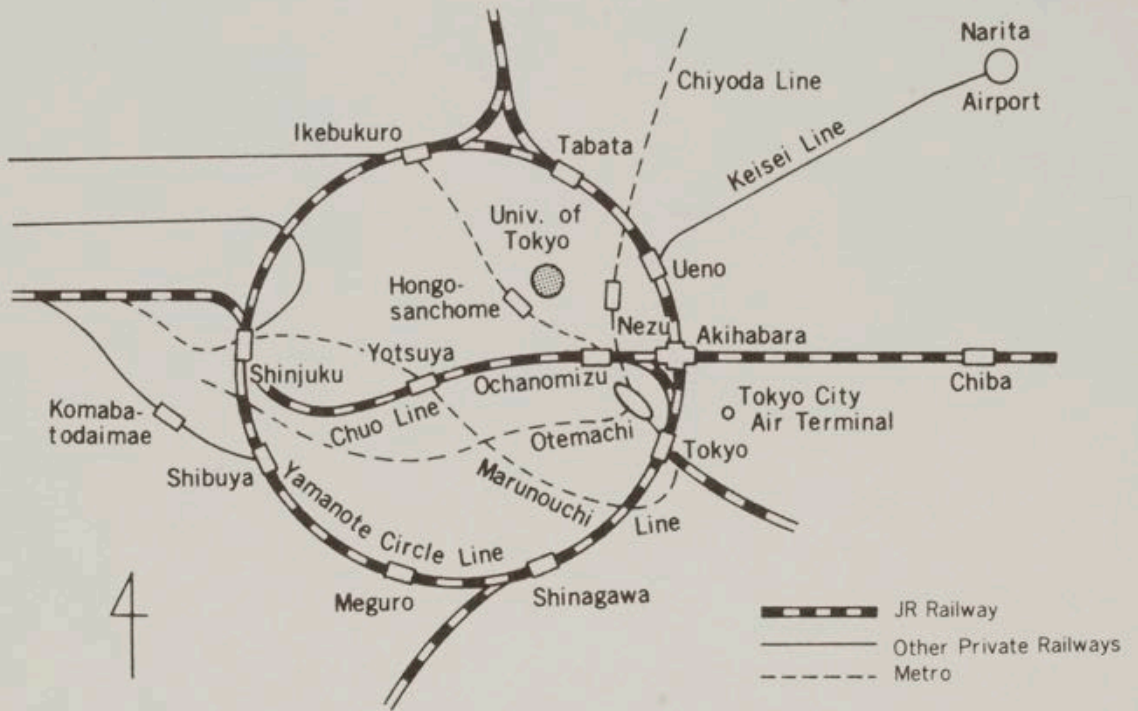
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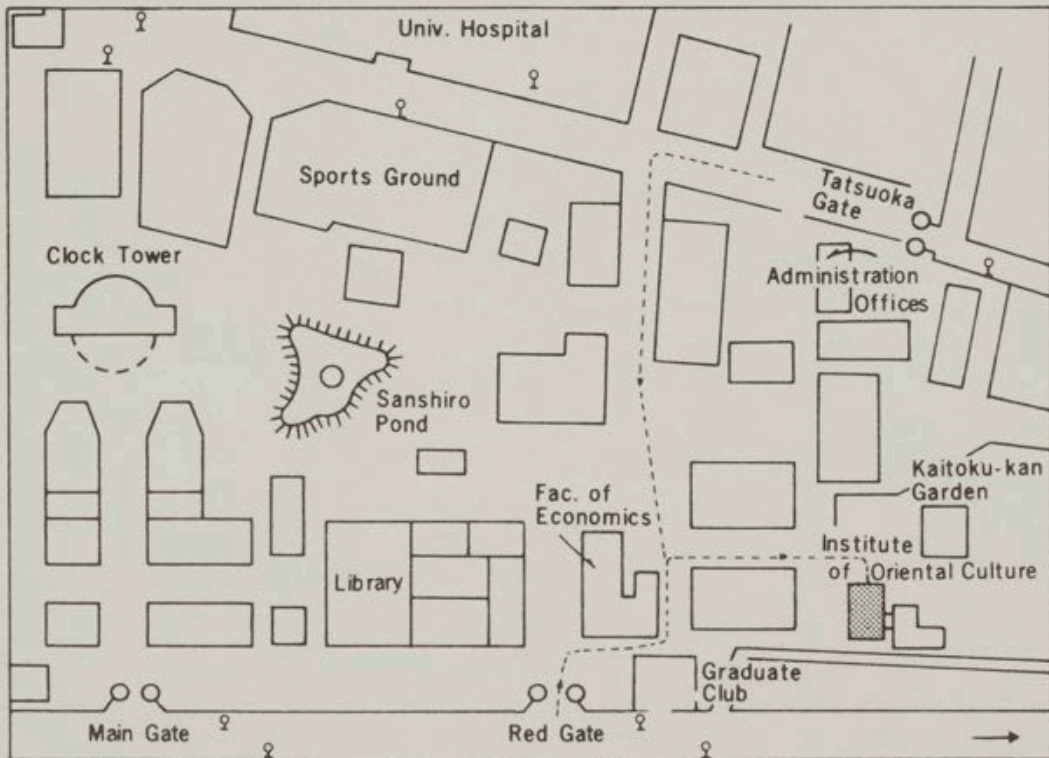
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