

symposium were published as a special issue of *Eastern Buddhist* (vol. 43, nos. 1 & 2). The project to translate the entire *Myōtei mondō* into English is also in progress.

In April 2013 a new team research project entitled “Comparative Studies in Japanese Buddhist Thought” was launched; it is to be concluded in two years, by the time I retire in March 2015. This project will link recent research on medieval Buddhism with modern philosophy.

A Year at the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies

YAMADA Shōji (Professor)

During the fiscal 2012 year, I had the pleasure of being a visiting scholar at the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies (RIJS) at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Most of the time those of us at Nichibunken are on the host side, receiving scholars from overseas into our midst, but being the one invited to join an institute overseas was a most salutary experience, bringing into focus both the strong and weak points of our own institution. Leaving aside for the moment the points upon which we at Nichibunken can be justly proud, let me mention some things that I particularly admired at RIJS.

For one, the richness of the academic community one becomes part of at RIJS is far greater. Harvard University as a whole has 2,300 faculty and 13,000 graduate students. Moreover, numerous eminent scholars who have retired live in the vicinity of the university. One experiences that richness in the large number and variety of scholarly and artistic events that are held and in the lively and diverse groups of people that such events draw. It would be quite difficult for Nichibunken to become such a center of scholarly society. For a small research institute to attain the attraction equivalent to a large university, the quality of its research must be extremely high.

Another difference we have yet to approximate is the sheer quantity of scholarly information that can be accessed, the convenience of access to scholarly databases in particular. This was particularly beneficial to me in my research. Harvard has contracts with many types of scholarly databases, and as long as one has a university ID, one can tap into them either on campus or off. One that I made great use of during my year there was the ProQuest database, allowing me to obtain, almost instantly, electronic files of past dissertation theses on the topic of my current research as well as the full text of newspaper and general journals published in the United States in the first fifty years of the twentieth century, even from the comfort of my home. That accessibility accelerated greatly the process of obtaining the material I needed for my research and I was able to use quite a bit of my time in reading what I had obtained. It would be wonderful if we could create a similar environment at

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2013 年からは新しい共同研究「日本仏教の比較思想的研究」を開始し、2015 年 3 月に私が定年退職するまで 2 年間の予定で行われる。これは、中世仏教の最新の研究と現代哲学を結び付けようという試みである。

ライシャワー日本研究所での 1 年を終えて 山田奨治 (教授)



Building where the office of the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies is located
ライシャワー日本研究所のオフィスがあるビル

平成 24 年度の 1 年間は、ハーバード大学ライシャワー日本研究所に客員研究員として在籍させていただいた。いつもは外国からの研究者を受け入れる側だが、たまに受け入れてもらう側になってみると、わが組織の長短がいろいろとみえてくる。自画自賛の長所自慢はさておき、日文研が及ばないと感じたことをふたつ書いておく。

第 1 に、学術コミュニティとしての厚みが違う。ハーバードでは大学全体で 2,300 人のあらゆる分野の教員と 13,000 人の大学院生、そしてリタイアした学界の重鎮が大学近辺に住んでいる。その厚みは、開かれる学術・芸術企画の数と種類、そこに集まるひとつひとつの賑わいと多彩さの差となってあらわれる。この点は、日文研がどれほど努力してもかなわない。小さな研究機関が大きな大学並みに魅力的であるためには、研究の質をさらに高めることが大事だ。

第 2 に、アクセスできる学術情報の差、とくに学術データベースへのアクセスの利便性が違う。この点が、わたしの研究にとって大

Nichibunken. Unfortunately such a dream will probably not be possible for the time being, given the current budget crunch.



Widener Memorial Library at Harvard in the snow
雪景色のワイドナー記念図書館

Zhangjiakou and Modern Japan

LIU Jianhui (Professor)

The northern Chinese city of Zhangjiakou and its environs was traditionally an important center of trade with Mongolia and Russia, as well as a gateway in the border separating Chinese and Mongolian peoples. This somewhat remote region had almost no direct relations with Japan until the Taishō era (1912–1926). In the early part of the Shōwa era (1926–1989) the area—then called Mōkyō (Ch. Mengjiang)—became a place most deeply related to Japan and its people, along with the former Manchuria, Shanghai, and the like, due to the rise and fall of Japanese and Chinese military and economic forces. With the opening of Chinese ports and railways toward the end of the Qing dynasty, Japanese consulates and trading firms, such as the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, made their way into the region one after the other. During the Sino-Japanese war of 1937–1945, Japan established the Federated Mengjiang Commission to supervise the economic affairs of Japanese-occupied Inner Mongolia and nearly 40,000 Japanese once lived in the region.

Zhangjiakou thus took a high place among Japan's overseas territories. After the war, however, because of various historical circumstances, there has been virtually no overall research on the region's pre-1945 relationships with the Japanese mainland and regarding the Japanese community in the region in terms of people and resources, although some studies were made in the political, diplomatic, and military fields. The activities of Japanese in the Zhangjiakou area were a direct reflection of the nature (development and occupation) of modern Japan's expansion on the continent. Clarification of these activities will not only relativize dichotomous understandings of history in terms of ruler and ruled but also bring into clear relief the mutually complementary economic and cultural relationships between Japan and China.

きな意味を持った。ハーバードは多種の学術データベース・サービスと契約を結んでおり、大学のIDを与えられているあいだは、学内外を問わずどこからでもそれらを利用することができた。とりわけ多用したのがProQuest社のデータベースで、研究中のテーマについての過去の学位論文や、20世紀前半に米国内で出版された新聞・一般雑誌の記事の全文を、自宅に居ながら電子ファイルで即座に入手することができた。おかげで資料収集の作業効率が飛躍的に高まり、節約した時間を読解に充てることができた。おなじ環境を日文研にも作ることができたらどれほどよいだろうと思うのだが、昨今の緊縮予算のなかでは、とてもかないそうもない。

張家口と近代日本

劉建輝 (教授)

中国の華北地域に位置する張家口とその一円は、伝統的に中国のモンゴルやロシアとの交易を行う要衝で、また蒙漢両民族を分かつ「国境」の関口であった。本来、直接的に日本とほとんど関係のなかった「周縁」地域だが、大正、とりわけ昭和に入って以降、日中の軍事、経済的勢力の消長により、一時「蒙疆」とも呼ばれていたように、旧「満洲」や上海などと並んで、日本ないし日本人がもっとも深く関わる場所の一つとなった。つまり、清末の開埠と鉄道の開通を機に、日本の領事館や三井、三菱などの商社がつつぎと進出し、日中戦争期にはさらに「蒙疆聯合自治政府」まで作り上げ、最大4万人近くの邦人がここで生活していたのである。

しかし、いわゆる「外地」の中でも上位の規模を誇っていた張家口は、戦後のさまざまな歴史背景の中で一部政治や外交、軍事分野の研究が若干行われたものの、日本「内地」との人的、物的往来、また現地邦人社会に関する全体的な調査や把握がいまだにほとんど手付かずのままの状態となっている。だが、ここでの日本人の諸活動は、そのまま近代日本の大陸進出の性質（開発と占領）を反映す