

## Problems regarding access to information and resources for Japanese studies research in Central and Eastern Europe – with a focus on PhD programs

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### 1. Introduction

In this paper I focus on the current situation of access to information and resources of Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe. In spite of the fact that the interest in Japanese language, culture and society, as well as the number of students who study these fields is increasing, there is an obvious lack of information and resources for doing research in Japanese studies in this part of Europe. As I will show, almost all important national universities in the region offer courses in Japanology or Japanese studies and also have PhD programs within which students can write a thesis related to Japanese studies. However, it is especially difficult to write a PhD thesis because of lack of resources and information, specialists and supervisors. The lack of resources is the main challenge for the researchers even after obtaining a PhD degree.

The structure of my paper is as follows. I will present first the results of a needs survey in terms of resources that I conducted at the University of Bucharest. The results of the survey show how serious is the problem of resources. Then, I will give a short overview of Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe, concentrating on trends and fields of research that characterize them. Next, I will discuss the problem of Japanese studies resources, describing the situation of bookstores, libraries and museums, as well as the status of librarians and curators. In the final part, I will analyse the problem of resources in the case of PhD research. In the

end I will show some possible steps for improvement of the situation of Japanese studies resources in Central and Eastern Europe.

### 2. Needs survey regarding Japanese studies resources

To offer a concrete image of the problem of Japanese studies resources in Central and Eastern Europe, I have conducted in November 2016 a questionnaire regarding the resources needs of undergraduate and masters' students in Japanese studies at the University of Bucharest, Romania.

The main objective of the survey was to identify the research tools used by students and what problems do they encounter regarding resources. The subjects were 23 undergraduate students who are preparing their graduation thesis in the Japanese Language and Literature Department, University of Bucharest, and 5 masters' students who are preparing their masters' thesis within the East Asian Studies masters' program at the same University.

In the next lines I summarize the results of the main questions of the survey.

First, I asked the students to give the titles of their graduation thesis or masters' thesis. Relevant titles are listed in the table below.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usage of <i>keigo</i> inside the Japanese company</li><li>• The problem of „identity” in the works of Haruki Murakami</li><li>• <i>Kamigata</i> Rakugo</li></ul> |
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- *Mononoke* in „Umibe no Kafka” by Haruki Murakami
- Homosexuality in *Kamen no kokuhaku* by Yukio Mishima
- Acquisition of *wago* and *kango* vocabulary by Romanian learners
- Expressing apologies in Japanese
- The condition of the „loser” in „Ukigumo” and „Botchan”
- History of female language in Japan
- Feminism in the works of Kirino Natsuo
- Feminism in „Nemureru Bijo” by Kawabata Yasunari
- Identity in *Kokkyo no minami, taiyo no nishi* by Haruki Murakami
- Classifiers for supernatural creatures

As can be seen, most of the students do research on topics in the fields of Japanese literature or linguistics. This is because the main curriculum of the undergraduate program at the University of Bucharest consists of courses in Japanese language, linguistics and literature.

The second question was „When you do research for your Japanese studies classes what resources do you use?” The number of responses to the four answers are as follows (multiple choice was possible)

- Internet resources 22
- Books in the library of Japanese Department 11
- Books from other libraries 2
- Other 1

From the responses above, we can state that there is a clear tendency among students to using internet resources.

The third question was „When you do research for your Japanese studies projects

you use materials written in which languages?” The number of responses to the four possible answers are listed below (multiple choice was possible).

- Romanian 10
- Japanese 5
- English 22
- Other languages 1

These responses show that most of the students use resources written in English, not in Romanian, which is their native language, or in Japanese which is their major. This indicates that the most available materials to them are those in English. There are insufficient original materials written in Romanian or translated into Romanian in the field of Japanese studies. At the same time, it is very difficult to find materials in Japanese. On the other hand, the access to English resources is facilitated by their availability online.

The third main question asked the students to name the main difficulties they have encountered in preparing / writing their thesis. The responses were as follows.

- Most of the books are not available in Romania
- The books I am interested in can not be found in Romania and are not available in electronic form
- There is no system of free library consultation
- Most of the Romanian libraries do not have books on Japan
- It is very difficult to gather the necessary materials on literary criticism
- The materials I could find in the university library are too old
- It is very difficult to find recent materials regarding my topic
- I could not find „Kamen no kokuhaku” in Japanese

- Lack of academic books
- I could not find academic materials on *Rakugo*
- „Kuroi Ame” is not available in Romanian translation
- I cannot find materials about „Ukigumo” and „Botchan”
- There are no resources in Japanese besides those in the Department library
- There are very few materials in English regarding my topic
- I did not find materials regarding my topic
- I do not find materials on internet
- Most of the materials I need are not available
- Most of the materials are not available in Romania. The materials can be consulted only in the library and cannot be borrowed
- The books in the bookshops are too expensive

The question did not refer especially to resources, but to any kind of difficulties encountered when writing the thesis. However, all the respondents indicated that resources are the most serious problem.

On the basis of the responses, the basic problems regarding resources in Romania, can be summarized as below:

- most of the original books in Japanese are not available
- bibliography related to some topics is not available at all
- the materials which are available are too old
- generally speaking, there are not enough academic resources
- the very few books in bookstores are too expensive
- the materials are not available in electronic form
- the libraries system is not user-friendly

As can be seen, even at the basic level of writing a simple graduation thesis, students

encounter huge problems in gathering materials. This problem becomes crucial when a student pursues doctoral studies.

From my knowledge and experience, the situation described by the results of the survey on Romanian students reflects the general situation of resources in Eastern Europe, and even in Central Europe. It can be said that the problem of gathering materials is the most difficult obstacle for Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe.

In the next section I will discuss the background of Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe which is strongly related to the problem of resources.

### **3. Overview of Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe**

The history of research on Japan in Central and Eastern Europe countries displays many similarities. Consequently, the actual Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe display some common characteristics that I will explain in the next subsections.

#### **3.1. Countries and institutions**

Recently, a very good data basis about the Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe was compiled by Japan Foundation, Budapest on the website of the Foundation (<http://www.jfbp.org.hu/en/home>). The countries covered are: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia.

The summary presented below is based mostly on the data available on the website indicated above. I will especially refer to the cases of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovenia.

Below there is the list of national universities that have Japanese studies programs,

according to the site.

**Poland:** University of Warsaw, Jagellonian University, Krakow, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun

**Czech Republic:** Charles University in Prague, Masaryk University, Brno, Palacky University, Olomouc

**Hungary:** Karoli Gaspar University, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest Business School

**Bulgaria** :Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski, Veliko Tarnovo University „St. Cyril and St. Methodius

**Romania:** University of Bucharest, Babes Bolyai University, Cluj

**Slovenia:** University of Ljubljana

**Slovakia:** Comenius University, Bratislava

**Serbia:** University of Belgrade

**Croatia:** Zagreb University

As can be seen there are countries where Japanese studies are quite well developed (for example in Poland there are 4 national universities which offer programs in Japanese studies and the Department of Japanese studies of Warsaw University celebrates 100 years of history in 2017) and countries where only one university offers a Japanese studies related program.

### 3.2 Features of Japanese studies.

The main features regarding Japanese studies shared by the countries in the region are as follows:

a- the recent transition from Japanology to Japanese Studies

b- the limited fields / subjects covered by curricula and research

c- the recent development of M.A. and PhD programs related to Japanese studies

d- the lack of PhD supervisors for various fields related to Japanese studies

e- the limited access to research tools and resources for Japanese studies

f- the poor integration of young scholars in the international community

(conference participation, access to information, associations membership).

In the next subsection I will discuss in detail a, b, c and d.

### 3.3.1 The transition from Japanology to Japanese studies and the fields of research

The study on Japan started in Central and Eastern Europe as Japanology, namely mainly as filological studies centered on old texts analysis. After the fall of communist regimes in 1990, there is a gradual shift from Japanology to Japanese studies, following the models in Western Europe and America.

However, a short look at the main research fields and study subjects at university level (indicated in the website) shows that this shift is far from being completely realized. Consulting the data for the national universities, we can group the most important fields of study and research in some main fields, namely, Japanese Language and Linguistics, Japanese literature, Japanese History, Japanese art, Japanese religions and thought and miscellaneous. The all main fields revolve around humanistic and classical studies.

We will briefly discuss these fields.

#### 1. Japanese language and linguistics

The core of the Japanese studies related programs is constituted by language studies (language and linguistics). Such courses take various names in the different curricula, as can be seen below:

- Japanese linguistics
- Applied linguistics, Sociolinguistics
- Classical Japanese
- Japanese language education
- Japanese linguistics and discourse

pragmatics

- Japanese phonology and phonetics
- Sociology of language
- Business communication
- Translations studies

As can be seen, contemporary language, as well as classical language are included in the study. Most of the universities include in the curriculum general courses on Japanese linguistics, others offer more specialized area such as phonology, sociology of language or discourse pragmatics. A tendency to introduce business communication can be noticed.

## 2. Japanese literature

The next important field is represented by Japanese literature. As the language studies, literature also has a long tradition within the filological studies. Research area are as follows:

- History of Japanese literature
- Japanese classical literature
- Edo Period literature and culture
- Modern Japanese literature
- Japanese literature and poetry (especially haiku)
- Japanese theatre
- Japanese literature and performative arts
- Kabuki
- Contemporary literature and culture

There is a tendency to teach chronologically the history of the Japanese literature, but also some special periods (especially Edo period). The study of poetry (haiku) has a special role in some curricula. The focus on classical or modern literature is another point and the important role played by the study of performative arts (theatre) is obvious in some institutions.

## 3. Japanese history

The third important study and research domain is Japanese history which seems to be understood more like cultural history. It

appears with names such as:

- History of Japan
- Japanese History
- Japanese ancient History
- Modern and Contemporary History
- Japanese post-war history
- Japanese history and culture

An overview of Japanese history is offered at least as an introductory course in almost all universities.

Two areas with some equal representation, but far less important than the first three, are Japanese arts and Japanese religion and thought. As can be seen, compared to the first three areas, they are more limited and general.

## 4. Japanese Art

Courses and research areas concerning Japanese art are as follows.

- History of Japanese and Korean Art
- Japanese aesthetics
- Japanese modern Art
- Japanese film

## 5. Japanese religions and thought

Japanese religions and thought appear under names such as below:

- Japanese Religion and Philosophy
- Japanese Buddhism
- Japanese Religions
- Anthropology of Japanese religions
- History of Economic thought
- Premodern Japanese history of Thought

In some countries, especially in Poland, the study of Japanese budhism and philosophy is well developed and in Czech Republic classes on economic thought can be identified.

Besides the fields discussed above, recently, some more interdisciplinary or specific topics have been introduced in curricula and research. Some relevant examples are given below:

- Japanese ethnography
- Minority questions in Japan

- Japanese economy
- Contemporary Japanese society
- Traditional Japanese Society
- Japanese popular culture
- History of Hungaro-Japanese Relationship
- European Visions of Japan
- Library and information science (comparative librarianship) (Slovenia)

There is a tendency to introduce courses on contemporary society and popular culture which are very famous among young people. We can also notice the existence of topics connected to the relation between the country in question and Japan.

Interestingly enough, there is only one country (Slovenia) where we can notice the field „library and information science” listed as research field of one member of staff. This shows that in the majority of countries there is practically no staff who can handle at a specialized level the library resources.

### 3.3.2 PhD programs and research topics

The establishment of masters’ programs and the possibility to pursue PhD studies on a topic related to Japanese studies in the framework of PhD schools of the Universities is quite recent. While masters’ programs in Japanese studies or East Asian studies have been gradually established, the universities have difficulties in establishing independent PhD programs in Japanese studies. However, the number of PhD students choosing topics related to Japan is increasing. Most of them have the opportunity to spend some time in Japan for finishing their thesis.

Grasping the importance of supporting and developing PhD research in Japanese studies in these countries, the Japan Foundation, Budapest held in 2012 a first PhD workshop in Japanese Studies for East and Central Europe, gathering together PhD students and senior

scholars. The main objective of the workshop was to give a chance to the PhD students to present their research, to receive feedback from their peers and senior scholars and to establish connections. It was a good occasion to grasp the similarities of subjects, approaches and problems.

A number of 10 PhD students participated in the workshop. They were from Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

The titles of their PhD projects are listed below.

1. „OUT of order” or „OUT away from the Order”. Food, Japanese Women and the Way to Freedom in OUT by Kirino Natsuo
2. Women in Anna Karenina and A Certain Woman
3. Heroes as Repeated Patterns: The Story of Haruki Murakami’s Novels from 1979 to 1984 and its Protagonists
4. Comparative study of Murasaki Shikibu’s *The Tale of Genji* and Mme de Lafayette’s *The Princess of Cleves*
5. Research on Kansai Dialect, in speciality Old and New Rakugo Plays
6. The Japanese kambun in Japanese Language Environment: Between Bilingualism to Co-Systemism
7. The Graphemic Structure of Classical Japanese Literary Texts
8. The Discourse of Kaibara Ekiken (1630-1714) from the perspective of Confucian Ethics
9. Graffiti and Street Art: The Network of a Modern Subculture in Japan
10. „Walking through the Empty Age” The Social Conditions and Consequences of the Postmodern lifestyle in Japan during 1980s

As can be seen, the main topics of the PhD thesis revolve around the fields discussed in

the previous section, mostly Japanese literature and linguistics, as the underlined parts in the titles show. In the case of thesis on literature, we can notice subjects that include comparisons between Japanese literature and European literature (theme 2 and 4). More flexibility regarding the fields seems to exist in Austria (theme 9 and 10).

The PhD students participating in the workshop were also asked to name the difficulties they encountered in doing research for their thesis. Most of them indicated the lack of resources as a main problem. Some quotations are given below (PhD workshop in Japanese studies. East and Central Europe 2012, p. 34, p. 92).

„Presently I am completing my dissertation on the basis of experiences and materials gathered during the fellowship in Japan” (Polish PhD student, subject „The Japanese kanbun in Japanese language Environment: Between Bilingualism to co-systemism”)

„Lack of reference materials such as Meiji and Taisho period magazines and modern Japanese literature magazines in Bulgaria can be pointed out as one of the main difficulties” (Bulgarian PhD student, subject „Women in Anna Karenina and A Certain Woman”)

This limitation of fields is due to the fact that there are no supervisors for other fields and, consequently the available resources concentrate around the fields mentioned above. As can be seen from the comments, students need to go to Japan to gather materials and complete their thesis.

The Japan Foundation, Budapest has continued to organize similar PhD workshops and Conference since then, as we will discuss later.

### **3.3.3. The actual situation of resources**

In this section I present a more detailed information about the resources for Japanese studies which is connected to the limitations of PhD research.

The main points included in this section are:

- the types of resources
- the resources in bookstores
- the resources in libraries and museums
- the status of librarians and curators
- the financing, infrastructure (space, internet access) and visibility of resources (catalogues of books, ukiyo-e etc)
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#### **3.3.3.1 Types of resources**

We can group the resources available to researchers, according to at least two criteria – the language they are written in and the content.

Regarding the languages, resources for researchers in Central and Eastern Europe can be written in Japanese, in European languages used for international circulation such as English, French or German or in their native languages (Bulgarian, Serbian, Romanian).

Regarding the content, resources can be roughly grouped in:

- general books on Japan (books for the large public)
- specialized books on different aspects of Japanese studies
- scientific journals of Japanese studies
- old documents, maps of Japan

Finally, online databasis of articles and other online resources constitutes another category.

I discuss the situation of these kinds of resources in bookstores, libraries and museums in Central and Eastern Europe.

#### **Bookstores**

In Central and Eastern Europe there are very few bookstores that display books on Japan

and generally the number of books on Japan is very small. Among them, the number of academic books is even smaller. Also, books on Japan are generally too expensive for scholars.

As an example, I will present the case of „Takumi”, a shop specialized in Japanese goods (including books) that opened recently in Bucharest, Romania (in spring 2016) (photo 1).

Consulting the website of the shop (<http://takumi.ro/carte.html>), we can have an image of the type of books available. In december 2016 the site indicated the next categories and numbers: Japanese literature in Romanian language (84 items), Japanese Literature in English (43 items), Albums (19 items), Japanese language Textbooks, Dictionaries, Conversation guides (15 items), Travel guides (3 items), Practical books (35 items).

As can be seen, the most numerous books are translations from Japanese literature to Romanian or English. This responds to the interest of Romanian people in Japanese literature. The translations are, however, mainly represented by post-war Japanese literature, especially contemporary literature. Classical works, or even medieval literature are almost absent. The albums are mostly related to arts or crafts and the practical books refer to practical aspects of Japanese cooking, calligraphy, origami etc. The dictionaries and textbooks are for the general use.

As can be seen, the academic books on Japan that can be bought are obviously very few.

### Libraries

The situation of books on Japan in the national libraries is also very poor. The resources are limited and most of them very old.

More recent and various books on Japan can be found in other types of institutions, such as libraries of Japanese Embassies, the Japan

Foundation offices (for example Japan Foundation, Budapest), the independent libraries belonging to Japanese studies departments in the Universities or the libraries of cultural centers or associations related to Japan.

For example, we can find this description of the resources on Japan in the Japanese Embassy in Romania:

書籍・ビデオの貸し出し  
当館では、日本の歴史、地理、政治、経済、文化などの様々な分野の書籍（ルーマニア語、英語）、日本紹介ビデオ（英語）を揃え、一般の方への貸し出しを行っております。  
[http://www.ro.emb-japan.go.jp/cultura\\_j.htm](http://www.ro.emb-japan.go.jp/cultura_j.htm)

Another example is taken from the site of the Japanese Embassy in Bulgaria (photo 2):

在ブルガリア日本大使館では、広報文化センターにおいて、日本関係図書やCDの貸し出し、広報資料の配付・留学情報の提供を行っています。  
[http://www.bg.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr\\_ja/culture\\_education.html](http://www.bg.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_ja/culture_education.html)

In the case of Japanese Embassy in Bulgaria, the categories of books and materials are grouped in *Books introducing Japanese culture* „日本文化紹介” (examples: 近代と仏教, Understanding Contemporary Japan 日本の文化と社会の潮流) and *Japanese literature* „日本文学”, which includes originals and translations in English, Bulgarian and Russian.

Cultural associations, such as Japan Musashino Association (Braşov), in Romania have also libraries. The materials in this library are described below.

Musashino Association’s Library maintains a collection of publications on Japanese culture and civilization since 1998 when it was founded. The initial fund was of 800 volumes



donated with generosity by Musashino City and Japan Foundation. At present the fund consists of over 1500 volumes including multimedia utilities, from various fields of activity. The majority is in English language. There are some in French, German, Romanian and Japanese, too.

([http://www.musashino.ro/en/index.php?Facilities\\_and\\_activities:Library](http://www.musashino.ro/en/index.php?Facilities_and_activities:Library))

As can be seen, in these kind of institutions, most of the resources belong to the fields of culture, civilization and literary translations. Most of them are written in English or the local language.

The most important library in Central and Eastern Europe is without any doubt the one owned by the Japan Foundation office in Budapest. <http://www.jfbp.org.hu/en/library> (photo 3)

In this library more specialized and numerous books in different areas are available, as can be seen consulting its website.

The Japan Foundation owns the country biggest set of material related to Japanese culture in its Hungarian branch and library. The holdings which now exceeds ten thousand books, is constantly expanding. Its primary purpose is to spread knowledge, but it also offers a number of works necessary for scientific labour and research. The holdings includes a wide range of subjects from the classical Japanese literature, through the presently so popular manga books to the Hungarian secondary literature about Japan (...)

Also, every Japanese studies department at university level has its own library with more specialized and rare books, and a lot of books in Japanese. Even if the space is

not large, the number of books is important. These libraries affiliated to the Japanese departments have been established and enriched due to generous book donations from Japan Foundation and other Japanese organizations.

Some descriptions of such libraries affiliated to Japanese departments in universities are described below. For example the Department of Asian Studies of Ljubljana University in Slovenia is described as below.

The **Library** of the Department of Asian Studies was established in 1995 and it houses over 12,000 items.

The majority of the library's holdings is comprised of books on humanistic studies in the field of Japanology and Sinology, as well as study material on Korea, India, and Africa. Several magazines and journals are also available, a phono-laboratory is available for about 30 students.

([http://www.culture.si/en/Department\\_of\\_Asian\\_Studies\\_Library,\\_University\\_of\\_Ljubljana](http://www.culture.si/en/Department_of_Asian_Studies_Library,_University_of_Ljubljana))

Comparing this situation of resources to that of resources in the libraries in Western Europe countries, it is obvious that the access is limited.

### **Museums, Collections, Exhibitions**

Regarding the situation of Japanese art, maps and old documents which are equally important for developing research on Japan, the national museums in Central and Eastern Europe have also limited collections.

In the main national museums, there are mainly *ukiyo-e* collections. However they are not permanently displayed. There is limited access to such works of art because of the

conservation problems and lack of specialized curators.

Exhibitions of *ukiyo-e* are temporary organized, as the description below shows (Bulgaria):

スリヴェン市では、ミレフ市長との間で、同市における日本語教育の導入を始めとする今後の交流・協力の可能性につき意見交換が行われました。また、小泉大使は、スリヴェン市美術館所蔵の浮世絵コレクションを展示する「日本浮世絵展」のオープニングに出席し、同美術館 110 周年という節目の年に日本の文化を紹介する展示会が開催されたことは光栄である、展示されている 17~19 世紀の浮世絵を通じて、当時の流行、庶民の関心、生活ぶり、また時代に伴う変化などにも注目し、何世紀にもわたり発展してきた浮世絵の奥深さを感じていただければ幸いである旨挨拶しました。

In Romania, *ukiyo-e* exhibitions and recently a private collection of *kuchi-e* was temporary organized.

Czech Republic seems to have a richer Collection of Oriental Art. This Collection of Oriental Art is characterized as follows: „The collection consists of some 14,000 artefacts. More than 7,000 items are of Japanese origin, the Japanese art collection making some 52 percent of the Collection of Oriental Art. ([http://www.momat.go.jp/am/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2016/04/J2015\\_470.pdf](http://www.momat.go.jp/am/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2016/04/J2015_470.pdf))

In Hungary, The Japan Foundation, Budapest circulates traveling exhibitions for museums, university galleries and cultural organizations. The Japan Foundation, Budapest traveling exhibitions cover a wide variety of photographs and subjects from the field of fine arts.

(<http://japanalaptitvany.hu/en/news/traveling-exhibition-service/163>).

As can be seen, the access of researchers to Japanese art is very limited. At the same

time, old maps and other old documents are very rare in the museums.

### 3.3.3.2 Financing and infrastructure

In most of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe, there is practically no special budget for acquiring Japanese art (most of materials are obtained by donations, grants). The infrastructure is poor: there is not enough space, nor proper conditions of storing or displaying the items.

There are practically no specialized curators in this area. The status of librarians interested in Japanese resources is very poor. In most cases, in the case of universities and cultural associations, a young member of staff who has also other responsibilities, is in charge of the „library”.

A lack of systematization and visibility of resources is also obvious. There are not enough catalogues of books or *ukiyo-e* collection, and no digitalized data.

All the conditions described above constitute obstacles for the researchers interested in Japanese studies.

As a conclusion, we can summarize the situation of resources as below

- a) the types of books available are mainly Japanese language textbooks, dictionaries and literary translations.
- b) as for museums, except *ukiyo-e* collections, there are few Japanese art
- c) there are very limited digital resources and poor access to academic journal databases
- d) as languages, materials in English are dominant
- e) the status of librarians and curators is precarious in terms of training and remuneration

## 4. PhD students' research and resources

In this context of lack of resources, recently,

different ways of supporting PhD students were established.

The most important project is represented by the workshops organized by Japan Foundation Budapest Office which are designed for researchers in Central and Eastern Europe.

Another quite recent initiative for young researchers is represented by the „CEEJA Japanese studies seminars” organized in France beginning with 2007 (Centre Européen d'Etudes Japonaises d'Alsace) which are also organized in collaboration with Japan Foundation represent

The PhD workshops organized by The EAJS (European Association for Japanese Studies) and sponsored by Toshiba Foundation have a longer history and are also meant to encourage young researchers.

#### **4.1. PhD workshops organized by The Japan Foundation, Budapest office**

The Japan Foundation, Budapest Office has established two main types of events to encourage and support doctoral students and young researchers: 1) the PhD workshops in Japanese Studies for East and Central Europe and 2) the Japanese studies conference - Building Connections in Central and Eastern Europe

Regarding the PhD workshops, the main target are advanced graduate studies in all humanities and social sciences disciplines and the main goal is to create a multidisciplinary network for advanced graduate students and senior scholars in the region.

The lists of the theme from PhD workshops in 2012 and 2013 and the Conferences in 2014 and 2015 can be seen in the appendix.

The seminars for PhD students in France (CEEJA 日本研究セミナー) are conducted by Japan Foundation in collaboration with CEEJA, and are described as follows:

„The Japan Foundation and Centre Européen

d'Etudes Japonaises d'Alsace (CEEJA) has carried out a series of seminars since 2007, with an aim to encourage networking among young researchers on Japan in Europe and further promote Japanese studies in Europe.”

The seminars are gathering together young researchers in Europe specializing in politics, history, sociology, literature, arts, language, philosophy, economics, architecture, religion, etc.

However, the participation of young researcher from Central and Eastern Europe is limited. As can be seen from the programs, students from Slovenia and occasionally from Bulgaria and Romania have joined this seminar. However, most of the participants are from Western Europe and even Japan.

It can be said that the dissemination of these events in Central and Eastern Europe is not enough.

The PhD workshops conducted by EAJS (<https://www.eajs.eu/index.php>) have the aim „to create a European multidisciplinary network of advanced graduate students and senior scholars in Japanese studies (...) Through presentations and focused sessions, students give and receive critical feedback on dissertation proposals, fieldwork plans and preliminary results”.

These workshops are also attended mainly by Western Europe students or students from Western and Eastern Europe who are enrolled in Western universities or universities in Japan and very rarely by students from Central and Eastern Europe.

#### **5. Steps to improvement of the resources and research situation**

In the perspective of developing Japanese studies in Europe, there is an urgent need to improve the situation of materials in the region and to develop graduate studies and advanced research.

The institutions that can help are:

- programs such the JAL program
- the EAJRS
- the EAJS
- The Japan Foundation, Budapest Office
- inter-universities collaboration

Some steps were already done. For example the JAL program which made big efforts to include Central and Eastern Europe in the trainings in Japan was very important.

Also, in 2016 the EAJRS conference was organized in Romania, at the University of Bucharest. It was for the first time when the conference was organized in a country from Eastern Europe

The PhD workshops on Japanese studies, as well as the conferences organized by Japan Foundation, Budapest Office, contribute greatly to the strenghtening of networking between scholars in the region.

Concrete means for further improvement of the situation include:

- organization of more trainings for librarians and curators in Europe (especially in Central and Eastern Europe)
- organization of sessions about resources on the occasions of local symposia and international symposia in Central and Eastern Europe
- increase of resources available in electronic form
- creation of mailing lists for dissemination of information
- collaboration between senior scholars

As can be seen, the key element for the development of Japanese studies resources and research in Central and Eastern Europe is a very active and flexible international collaboration.

## Appendix

1. the titles of PhD projects presented in the workshop in Japanese Studies - East and Central Europe 2013 organized by Japan Foundation, Budapest

- 1. The Adaptation of Loanwords in Japanese
- 2. Teaching Strategies Concerning Benefactive Verbal Constructions in Japanese
- 3. Japanese families through kinship Terminology to linguistic Representation of Japanese Family Roles and kinship relations
- 4. The Causative and The Verb Voice in Japanese in Contrast with Serbian: Translation Equivalentes of Japanese Causative Sentence in Serbian
- 5. Sporting, Educational and Professional Career Path of Japanese Athletes
- 6. Bon voyage, the postcolonial approach
- 7. Pragmatics of Address Terms in Japanese-Hungarian Translation
- 8. Transformation of Gozan Literature in Medieval Japan
- 9. Japan's Foreign Policy to East and South East Asia in Cold War Era

2. The titles of presentations titles in the Japanese studies conference 2014 organized by Japan Foundation, Budapest

- Living on the edge: Marginalized Communities in Kyoto
- 2. Kawayanagi Tsukushi: A Female Voice in Contemporary Rakugo
- 3. Japanese epistemic verbs – An Attempt at Analysis
- 4. What do idioms with *ki* reveal about the Japanese Ethos of Communication
- 5. Auguste Rodin the Poetry of Takamura Kotaro
- 6. The Influence of Confucianism on the Didactic Literature for Women during the Tokugawa Period

- ・ 7. Information Management as Establishment. Dutch Navigational Knowledge about Japan 1608-1641
  - ・ 8. Bridging between Formal and Informal Institutions in Coastal Marine Management. An Example from Shimane
  - ・ 9. The Japanese Relative Clause and Discourse Topic
3. The titles of presentation in Japanese studies conference 2015 organized by Japan Foundation, Budapest
- ・ 1. The Development of the Antinuclear Movement in Japan after the Fukushima Disaster
  - ・ 2. Confucian Relationalism and the Japanese Scholar Kaibara Ekiken
  - ・ 3. Discourses of Identity: Comparing Japanese and Central European Narratives of the Formation of Cultural and National Identity in the 18th and early 19th century
  - ・ 4. Morphology Instead of Syntax – On Japanese Nominal Elements
  - ・ 5. Sharing Space with the Other. Concepts of Performative Presence in Oriza Hirata’s Robot Theatre
  - ・ 6. Japanese Culture through Kabuki Theatre. A Reflection on „Untranslatability”
  - ・ 7. Voice Phenomena in News Reporting – Translation into Japanese
  - ・ 8. Arishima Takeo and the Youngest Readers – Stories on and for Children
  - ・ 9. The Intonational Contour of Emotional Expressions in Japanese
  - ・ 10. Postwar Japanese Literature in relation to Postwar Historical Transition
  - ・ 11. A New Way of Thinking about Remedy in the Edo Period (1603-1867)
- 育の現状と展望、大阪大学日本語日本文化教育センター、2016
  - ・ GUO Nanyan (ed). 2013. *Japanese Studies Around the world 2013, New Trends in Japanese Studies*, International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto
  - ・ Maxim Steluta. ブカレスト大学外国語学部、日本語学科図書室 国立国会図書館利用案内, 4, 2013, p.27
  - ・ PhD Workshop in Japanese Studies, East and Central Europe 2012, compiled by the Japan Foundation Budapest
  - ・ PhD Workshop in Japanese Studies, East and Central Europe 2013, compiled by the Japan Foundation Budapest
  - ・ Japanese Studies Conference 2014. Building Connections in Central and Eastern Europe, February 17-18, 2014, co-organized by Japan Foundation, Budapest and Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest: Eotvos University Press
  - ・ Japanese Studies Conference 2015. Building Connections in Central and Eastern Europe, February 16-17, 2015, co-organized by Japan Foundation, Budapest and Eotvos Lorand University Budapest: Eotvos University Press
  - ・ <http://www.jfbp.org.hu/en/home>

### Selected references

- ・ 東欧・ロシアにおける日本語・日本文化教

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>東欧における日本研究の情報・資料収集の問題 －博士課程の事例を中心に－</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Problems regarding access to information and resources for Japanese studies research in Eastern Europe – with a focus on PhD programs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anca FOCŞENEANU フォクシェネアヌ・アンカ ブカレスト大学</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Contents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction - needs survey</li> <li>• Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview</li> <li>• Characteristics: trends, fields of research</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The problem of resources             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bookstores</li> <li>• Libraries and Museums</li> <li>• Status of librarians, financing and infrastructure (space, internet access)</li> <li>• Unification and visibility (catalogues etc)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PhD students' research and resources</li> <li>• Steps to improvement</li> <li>• Selected references</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>																
<p style="text-align: center;">Needs survey regarding resources - the case of Romania -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• November 2016</li> <li>• objective: research tools used by students in Japanese studies</li> <li>• subjects:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japanese Language and Literature Department, University of Bucharest</li> <li>– 23 undergraduate students who are preparing their graduation thesis</li> <li>– 5 master students who are preparing their master thesis</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thesis topics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usage of <i>keigo</i> inside the Japanese company</li> <li>• The problem of „identity” in the works of Haruki Murakami</li> <li>• Kamigata Rakugo</li> <li>• Mononoke in „Umibe no Kafka” by Haruki Murakami</li> <li>• Homosexuality in <i>Kamen no kokuhaku</i> by Yukio Mishima</li> <li>• Acquisition of <i>wago</i> and <i>kango</i> vocabulary by Romanian learners</li> <li>• Expressing apologies in Japanese</li> <li>• Kuroi ame</li> <li>• The condition of hte „loser” in „Ukigumo” and „Botchan”</li> <li>• History of female language in Japan</li> <li>• Feminism in the works of Kirino Natsuo</li> <li>• Feminism in „Nemureru Bijo” by Kawabata Yasunari</li> <li>• Identity in <i>Kokkyo no minami, taiyo no nishi</i> by Haruki Murakami</li> <li>• Classifiers for supernatural creatures</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">4</p>																
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Survey Q1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When you do research for your Japanese studies classes you use:             <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <tr> <td>• Internet resources</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Books from the Japanese Dept. library</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Boks from other libraries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Other</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">5</p>	• Internet resources	22	• Books from the Japanese Dept. library	11	• Boks from other libraries	2	• Other	1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Survey Q2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When you do research for your Japanese studies projects you use materials written in:             <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <tr> <td>• Romanian</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Japanese</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• English</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Other languages</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">6</p>	• Romanian	10	• Japanese	5	• English	22	• Other languages	1
• Internet resources	22																
• Books from the Japanese Dept. library	11																
• Boks from other libraries	2																
• Other	1																
• Romanian	10																
• Japanese	5																
• English	22																
• Other languages	1																

<p style="text-align: center;">Survey Q3 What is the main difficulty you have encountered in preparing / writing your graduation thesis?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the books are not available in Romania</li> <li>• The books I am interested in can not be found in Romania and are not available in electronic form</li> <li>• There is no system of free library consultation</li> <li>• Most of the Romanian libraries do not have books on Japan</li> <li>• It is very difficult to gather the necessary materials on literary criticism</li> <li>• The materials I could find in the university library are two old</li> <li>• It is very difficult to find recent materials regarding my topic</li> <li>• I could not find „Kamen no kokuhaku” in Japanese</li> <li>• Lack of academic books</li> <li>• I could not find academic materials on <i>Rakugo</i></li> <li>• „Kuroi Ame” is not available in Romanian translation</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Survey Q3 What is the main difficulty you have encountered in preparing / writing your graduation thesis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I cannot find materials about „Ukigumo” and „Botchan”</li> <li>• There are no resources in Japanese besides those in the Department library</li> <li>• There are very few materials in English regarding my topic</li> <li>• I did not find materials regarding my topic</li> <li>• I do not find materials on internet</li> <li>• Most of the materials I need are not available</li> <li>• Most of the materials are not available in Romania. The materials can be consulted only in the library and cannot be borrowed</li> <li>• The books in the bookshop are two expensive</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">8</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe - overview</p> <p>data about the Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe</p> <p>Japan Foundation, Budapest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.jfbp.org.hu/en/home">http://www.jfbp.org.hu/en/home</a></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe - overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> <li>• <a href="#">Bulgaria</a></li> <li>• Croatia</li> <li>• <a href="#">Czech Republic</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Hungary</a></li> <li>• Kosovo</li> <li>• Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</li> <li>• Montenegro</li> <li>• <a href="#">Poland</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Romania</a></li> <li>• Serbia</li> <li>• Slovakia</li> <li>• <a href="#">Slovenia</a></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe - overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Hungary</a></li> <li>• Karoli Gaspar University</li> <li>• Eotvos Lorand University</li> <li>• Budapest Business School</li> <li>• <a href="#">Poland</a></li> <li>• University of Warsaw</li> <li>• Jagellonian University, Krakow</li> <li>• Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan</li> <li>• Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun</li> <li>• <a href="#">Czech Republic</a></li> <li>• Charles University in Prague</li> <li>• Masaryk University, Brno</li> <li>• Palacky University, Olomouc</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">11</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe - overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bulgaria</a></li> <li>• Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski</li> <li>• Veliko Tarnovo University „St. Cyril and St. Methodius</li> <li>• <a href="#">Romania</a></li> <li>• University of Bucharest</li> <li>• Babes Bolyai University, Cluj</li> <li>• <a href="#">Slovenia</a></li> <li>• University of Ljubljana</li> <li>• <a href="#">Slovakia</a></li> <li>• Comenius University, Bratislava</li> <li>• <a href="#">Serbia</a></li> <li>• University of Belgrade</li> <li>• <a href="#">Croatia</a></li> <li>• Zagreb University</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">12</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Characteristics of Japanese studies in Central and Eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japanology → Japanese Studies</li> <li>• Limited fields of research</li> <li>• M.A. and PhD programs were developed recently</li> <li>• Lack of PhD supervisors</li> <li>• Limited access to research tools and resources</li> <li>• poor integration in the international community: international conference participation (access to information), associations membership</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">13</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">From Japanology to Japanese studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The study on Japan started as Japanology</li> <li>• After 1990 – gradual shift to Japanese studies</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">14</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fields of education and research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I. Japanese language and linguistics</li> <li>• Japanese linguistics</li> <li>• Applied linguistics, Sociolinguistics</li> <li>• Classical Japanese</li> <li>• Japanese language education</li> <li>• Japanese linguistics and discourse pragmatics</li> <li>• Japanese phonology and phonetics</li> <li>• Sociology of language</li> <li>• Business communication</li> <li>• Translations studies</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">15</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fields of education and research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• II Japanese literature</li> <li>• History of Japanese literature</li> <li>• Japanese classical literature</li> <li>• Edo Period literature and culture</li> <li>• Modern Japanese literature</li> <li>• Japanese literature and poetry (especially haiku)</li> <li>• Japanese theatre</li> <li>• Japanese literature and performative arts</li> <li>• Kabuki</li> <li>• Contemporary literature and culture</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">16</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fields of education and research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• III Japanese history</li> <li>• History of Japan</li> <li>• Japanese History</li> <li>• Japanese ancient History</li> <li>• Modern and Contemporary History</li> <li>• Japanese post-war history</li> <li>• Japanese history and culture</li> <li>• IV. Japanese Art</li> <li>• History of Japanese and Korean Art</li> <li>• Japanese aesthetics</li> <li>• Japanese modern Art</li> <li>• Japanese film</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">17</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fields of education and research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V. Japanese religions and thought</li> <li>• Japanese Religion and Philosophy</li> <li>• Japanese Buddhism</li> <li>• Japanese Religions</li> <li>• Anthropology of Japanese religions</li> <li>• History of Economic thought</li> <li>• Premodern Japanese history of Thought</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">18</p>



<h3>Fields of education and research</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Others</b></li> <li>• Japanese ethnography</li> <li>• Minority questions in Japan</li> <li>• Japanese economy</li> <li>• Contemporary Japanese society</li> <li>• Traditional Japanese Society</li> <li>• Japanese popular culture</li>   <li>• History of Hungaro-Japanese Relationship</li> <li>• European Visions of Japan</li> <li>• <b>Library and information science (comparative librarianship) (Slovenia)</b></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">19</p>	<h3>Sample of PhD thesis topics</h3> <p>PhD workshop in Japanese Studies East and Central Europe 2012</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food in Contemporary <a href="#">Japanese Literature</a></li> <li>2. Women in <a href="#">Modern Japanese Literature</a>: The Shirakaba School</li> <li>3. The works of Murakami Haruki</li> <li>4. Comparative study of Murasaki Shikibu's <a href="#">The Tale of Genji</a> and Mme de Lafayette's <a href="#">The Princess of Cleve</a></li> <li>5. Research on <a href="#">Kansai Dialect</a>, in special Old and New Rakudo Plays</li> <li>6. The <a href="#">Japanese kambun</a> in Japanese Language Environment: Between Bilingualism to Co-Systemism</li> <li>7. The graphemic structure of classical <a href="#">Japanese literary text</a></li> <li>8. Kaibara Ekken (1630-1714) and his Ethical Discourse</li> <li>9. Graffiti and Street Art: The Social Network of a Modern Subculture in Japan</li> <li>10. The Social Conditions and Consequences of the Postmodern lifestyle in Japan during 1980s</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">20</p>
<h3>The problem of resources</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of resources</li> <li>• Bookstores</li> <li>• Libraries</li> <li>• Museums</li> <li>• Status of librarians and curators</li> <li>• Budget and infrastructure (space, internet access)</li> <li>• Unification and visibility of resources (catalogues of books, ukiyoe etc)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">21</p>	<h3>Types of resources</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>in Japanese</b></li> <li>• <b>in foreign languages</b></li> <li>• <b>in native languages (Bulgarian, Romanian etc)</b></li> <li>• <b>General books</b></li> <li>• <b>Specialized books</b></li> <li>• <b>Scientific journals</b></li> <li>• <b>Documents, maps etc</b></li>   <li>• Online databasis</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">22</p>
<h3>Bookstores and shops</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few books on Japan</li> <li>• Very few academic books</li> <li>• too expensive</li>   <li>• Example: Takumi (shop specialized in Japanese goods)</li> <li>• <a href="http://takumi.ro/carte.html">http://takumi.ro/carte.html</a></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">23</p>	<h3>Takumi - Types of books</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japanese literature in Romanian language (84)</li> <li>• Japanese Literature in English(43)</li> <li>• Albums (19)</li> <li>• Japanese language Textbooks, Dictionaries, Conversation guides (15)</li> <li>• Travel guides (3)</li> <li>• Practical books (35)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">24</p>



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## Libraries

Few books on Japan in national libraries

- most books on Japan are found in other types of institutions

Japanese Embassies  
Japan Foundation Budapest office  
University libraries (Japanese studies departments)  
foundations, association related to Japan

- Types:
- Japanese language textbooks
- Dictionaries
- Literature
- Ukiyo-e collections
- Few Digital resources
- Poor access to academic journal database

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## Romania Japanese Embassy Library

- 書籍・ビデオの貸し出し  
当館では、日本の歴史、地理、政治、経済、文化などの様々な分野の書籍(ルーマニア語、英語)、日本紹介ビデオ(英語)を揃え、一般の方への貸し出しを行っております。
- [書籍リスト](#) (PDF)
- [ビデオリスト](#) (PDF)

[http://www.ro.emb-japan.go.jp/cultura\\_j.htm](http://www.ro.emb-japan.go.jp/cultura_j.htm)

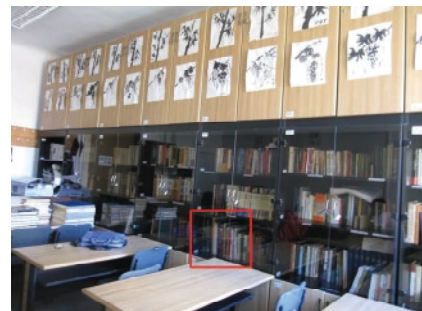
28

## Musashino

- Musashino Association's Library maintains a collection of [publications on Japanese culture and civilization](#) since 1998 when it was founded.
- The initial fund was of 800 volumes donated with generosity by Musashino City and Japan Foundation.
- At present the fund consists of over 1500 volumes including multimedia utilities, from various fields of activity.
- The majority is in English language. There are some in French, German, Romanian and Japanese, too. Users have free access to the books displayed on the shelves.  
The collection is enriched every year with purchased or donated publications. Donations are offered by Romanian and Japanese citizens, by Musashino City Hall, by Japan Foundation and recently by the International House of Japan and Romanian publishing houses.

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## ルーマニア ブカレスト大学の図書室 1



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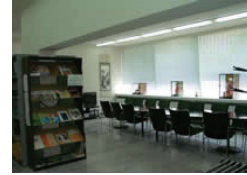
## Babes Bolyai University

- Fondul de carte și materialele de studiu din Biblioteca japoneză susțin în condiții optime derularea procesului de învățământ. Fondul de carte cuprinde un număr de aproximativ 4000 de exemplare, ce constă în volume din domeniile limbă și literatură, istorie-filosofie, religie, cultură și civilizație, științe sociale, dicționare și enciclopedii. Ca materiale aferente manualelor de studiu, biblioteca dispune de reviste, casete, cd-uri și dvd-uri.

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## Bulgaria Japanese Embassy

- 在ブルガリア日本大使館では、広報文化センターにおいて、日本関係図書やCDの貸し出し、広報資料の配付・留学情報の提供を行っています。



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## Bulgaria Japanese Embassy

- 日本文化紹介
  - 近代と仏教 (日本語)
  - 東アジアにおける近代諸概念の成立 (日本語)
  - 江南文化と日本 (日本語)
  - 国際日本文化研究センター発行「日本研究」(日本語)
  - 新・日本学誕生 (日本語)
  - 写真家・細江英公の世界—球体写真二元論 (日本語)
  - 荒木経惟トーキョー・アルキ (日本語)
  - おかさんのばか—細江英公人間写真集 (日本語)
  - DVDで覚えるきもの着つけ&帯結び (日本語)
  - ひとりでキモノを着る本 (日本語)
- Understanding Contemporary Japan日本の文化と社会の潮流 (英語・日本語)
- Japan Review - Journal of the International research Center for Japanese Studies (英語)

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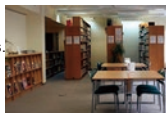
## Bulgaria Japanese Embassy

- 日本文学
  - 英語
  - 101 Modern Japanese Poems (英語)
  - Frozen Dreams (英訳・立松和平『凍った土地』)
  - Building Waves (英訳・富岡多恵子『波うつ土地』)
  - Flowers of Grass (英訳・福永武彦『草の花』)
  - Plainsong (英訳・保坂和志『プレーンソング』)
  - The Nadiivad Incident (英訳・池澤夏樹『マシアス・ギリの失脚』)
  - Balka, Why Don't You Bark? (英訳・古川日出男『ベルカ、吠えないのか?』)
- ブルガリア語訳
  - Семейни сцени (ブルガリア語・筒井康隆『家族八景』翻訳本)
  - Пролетен сняг (ブルガリア語・三島由紀夫『春の雪』翻訳本)
- ロシア語訳
  - Супермаркет (ロシア語訳・安土敏『小説スーパーマーケット』)
  - Подозрительные пассажиры твоих ночных поездов (ロシア語訳・多和田葉子『容疑者の夜行列車』)
  - Без аккомпанемента (ロシア語訳・小池真理子『無伴奏』)
  - Берег мертвых деревьев (ロシア語訳・中上健次『枯木灘』)
  - Горящая колесница (ロシア語訳・宮部みゆき『火車』)
  - Маназуру (ロシア語訳・川上弘美『再婚』)
  - Тёплая вода под красным мостом (ロシア語訳・辺見庸『赤い橋の下のぬるい水』)

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## Hungary Japan Foundation

- The Japan Foundation owns the countries biggest set of material related to Japanese culture in its Hungarian branch and library. The holdings which now exceeds ten thousand books, is constantly expanding. Its **primary purpose is to spread knowledge, but it also offers a number of works necessary for scientific labour and research.** The holdings includes a wide range of subjects from the classical Japanese literature, through the presently so popular manga books to the Hungarian secondary literature about Japan.
- The holdings is made up **mostly by Japanese language materials.** The rest consists mainly of English books, but a few French, German, etc. and works in other European languages can be found. The library considers its duty to obtain works published in Hungary that are related to Japan.
- The library has subscription to two Japanese dailies
- and twenty five Japanese and English language papers.
- ICDs, a number of video tapes and DVDs
- <http://www.jfbp.org.hu/en/library>



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## Slovenia

- The **Library** of the [Department of Asian Studies](#) was established in 1995 and it houses over 12,000 items.
- The majority of the library's holdings is comprised of books on **humanistic studies** in the field of Japanology and Sinology, as well as study material on Korea, India, and Africa. Several magazines and journals are also available, a phono-laboratory is available for about 30 students.
- Since 1997 the library publishes the biannual periodical *Asian and African Studies* in English, Chinese, and Japanese.

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## Museums, Collections, Exhibitions

- Mainly ukiyo-e
- Limited access
- conservation problems
- Curators problem

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## Hungary

- The Japan Foundation, Budapest circulates traveling exhibitions for museums, university galleries and cultural organizations.
- The Japan Foundation, Budapest traveling exhibitions cover a wide variety of photographs and subjects from the field of fine arts. Exhibitions arrive ready to install with handling instructions.
- Exhibitors are responsible for the exhibition insurance and the transportation costs. To schedule exhibitions, receive further information please get in touch with our program staff.
- For borrowing please apply at least **one month before** the exhibition.
- Duration of the renting: **maximum 1 month**
- <http://japanalapitvany.hu/en/news/traveling-exhibition-service/163>

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## Bulgaria

- スリヴェン市では、ミレフ市長との間で、同市における日本語教育の導入を始めとする今後の交流・協力の可能性につき意見交換が行われました。また、小泉大使は、スリヴェン市美術館所蔵の浮世絵コレクションを展示する「日本浮世絵展」のオープニングに出席し、同美術館110周年という節目の年に日本の文化を紹介する展示会が開催されたことは光栄である。展示されている17～19世紀の浮世絵を通して、当時の流行、庶民の関心、生活ぶり、また時代に伴う変化などにも注目し、何世紀にもわたり発展してきた浮世絵の奥深さを感じていただければ幸いです。



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## Czeck Republic Collection of Oriental Art

- The collection consists of some 14,000 artefacts. More than 7,000 items are of Japanese origin, the Japanese art collection making some 52 percent of the Collection of Oriental Art. Seats of the Collection of Oriental Art

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## Romania

- 日本資料に関するものとしては明治期の口絵展覧会
- ルーマニア国立図書館所蔵の浮世絵コレクション
- ルーマニアアカデミー図書館所蔵の浮世絵展のオープニングに、石井大使が出席しました。浮世絵展は11月17日まで開催されます。

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## Kuchi-e



## Staff, financing and infrastructure

- Status of librarians
- Budget (donations, grants) and infrastructure (space, internet access)
- Lack of systematization of resources (catalogues of books, ukiyo-e etc)

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## PhD students' research and resources

- Support for PhD students in Europe
  - Japan Foundation Budapest Office
  - EAJS
  - CEEJA (Centre Européen d'Etudes Japonaises d'Alsace)

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## Japan Foundation Budapest Office

- 1. PhD workshops in Japanese Studies East and Central Europe
- 2. Japanese studies conference - Building Connections in Central and Eastern Europe

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## PhD workshop in Japanese Studies East and Central Europe

- Advanced graduate studies in all **humanities and social sciences disciplines**
- Create a multidisciplinary network for advanced graduate students and senior scholars in the region

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## PhD workshop in Japanese Studies East and Central Europe

- The aim of this workshop is to offer a unique opportunity for participants to work together intensively to enhance individual projects and engage in concentrated discussions of common themes and methods.
- Through presentations and focused sessions, students give and receive critical feedback on thesis projects, fieldwork plans and preliminary results.

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<p style="text-align: center;">PhD workshop in Japanese Studies East and Central Europe 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. Graffiti and Street Art: The Social Network of a Modern Subculture in Japan</li> <li>• 2. The Social Conditions and Consequences of the Postmodern lifestyle in Japan during 1980s</li> <li>• 3. Food in Contemporary Japanese Literature</li> <li>• 4. Women in Modern Japanese Literature: The Shirakaba School</li> <li>• 5. The works of Murakami Haruki</li> <li>• 6. Comparative study of Murasaki Shikibu's The Tale of Genji and Mme de Lafayette's The Princess of Cleve</li> <li>• 7. Research on Kansai Dialect, in special Old and New Rakudo Plays</li> <li>• 8. The Japanese kambun in Japanese Language Environment: Between Bilingualism to Co-Systemism</li> <li>• 9. The graphemic structure of classical Japanese literary text</li> <li>• 10. Kaibara Ekken (1630-1714) and his Ethical Discourse</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">49</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PhD workshop in Japanese Studies East and Central Europe 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Poland) The Japanese kanbun in Japanese language Environment: Between Bilingualism to co-systemism</li> </ul> <p>„Presently I am completing my dissertation on the basis of experiences and materials gathered during the fellowship in Japan”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Bulgaria) Women in Anna Karenina and A Certain Woman Lack of reference materials such as Meiji and Taisho period magazines and modern Japanese literature magazines in Bulgaria can be pointed out as one of the main difficulties</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">50</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PhD workshop in Japanese Studies East and Central Europe 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. The Adaptation of Loanwords in Japanese</li> <li>• 2. Teaching Strategies Concerning Benefactive Verbal Constructions in Japanese</li> <li>• 3. Japanese families through kinship Terminology to linguistic Representation of Japanese Family Roles and kinship relations</li> <li>• 4. The Causative and The Verb Voice in Japanese in Contrast with Serbian: Translation Equivalents of Japanese Causative Sentence in Serbian</li> <li>• 5. Sporting, Educational and Professional Career Path of Japanese Athletes</li> <li>• 6. Bon voyage, the postcolonial approach</li> <li>• 7. Pragmatics of Address Terms in Japanese-Hungarian Translation</li> <li>• 8. Transformation of Gozan Literature in Medieval Japan</li> <li>• 9. Japan's Foreign Policy to East and South East Asia in Cold War Era</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">51</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Japanese studies conference 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. Living on the edge: Marginalized Communities in Kyoto</li> <li>• 2. Kawayanagi Tsukushi: A Female Voice in Contemporary Rakugo</li> <li>• 3. Japanese epistemic verbs – An Attempt at Analysis</li> <li>• 4. What do idioms with <i>ki</i> reveal about the Japanese Ethos of Communication</li> <li>• 5. Auguste Rodin the Poetry of Takamura Kotaro</li> <li>• 6. The Influence of Confucianism on the Didactic Literature for Women during the Tokugawa Period</li> <li>• 7. Information Management as Establishment. Dutch Navigational Knowledge about Japan 1608-1641</li> <li>• 8. Bridging between Formal and Informal Institutions in Coastal Marine Management. An Example from Shimane</li> <li>• 9. The Japanese Relative Clause and Discourse Topic</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">52</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Japanese studies conference 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. The Development of the Antinuclear Movement in Japan after the Fukushima Disaster</li> <li>• 2. Confucian Relationalism and the Japanese Scholar Kaibara Ekiken</li> <li>• 3. Discourses of Identity: Comparing Japanese and Central European Narratives of the Formation of Cultural and National Identity in the 18th and early 19th century</li> <li>• 4. Morphology Instead of Syntax – On Japanese Nominal Elements</li> <li>• 5. Sharing Space with the Other. Concepts of Performative Presence in Oriza Hirata's Robot Theatre</li> <li>• 6. Japanese Culture through Kabuki Theatre. A Reflection on „Untranslatability”</li> <li>• 7. Voice Phenomena in News Reporting – Translation into Japanese</li> <li>• 8. Arishima Takeo and the Youngest Readers – Stories on and for Children</li> <li>• 9. The Intonational Contour of Emotional Expressions in Japanese</li> <li>• 10. Postwar Japanese Literature in relation to Postwar Historical Transition</li> <li>• 11. A New Way of Thinking about Remedy in the Edo Period (1603-1867)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">53</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CEEJA 日本研究セミナー</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Japan Foundation and Centre Européen d'Etudes Japonaises d'Alsace (CEEJA) has carried out a series of seminars since 2007, with an aim to encourage networking among young researchers on Japan in Europe and further promote Japanese studies in Europe.</li> <li>• two-day intensive workshop in CEEJA's facility in Kientzheim</li> <li>• young researchers in Europe specializing in <b>politics, history, sociology, literature, arts, language, philosophy, economics, architecture, religion, etc.</b></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">54</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">日本研究セミナー 2016 女と男</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asuka IKEDA (PhD candidate, University of Lyon) 1960年代から1970年代前半の日本美術における性的身体表現</li> <li>• Forum MITHANI (PhD candidate, SOAS, University of London) メディアが作る母性—日本のテレビドラマにおける未婚の母の美化</li> <li>• Jasmin RUCKERT (MA student, <a href="#">University of Vienna</a>) テレビドラマ「結婚しない Wonderful Single Life」を基にしたジェンダーとセクシュアリティへの分析</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">55</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">日本研究セミナー 2016 女と男</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lauri KITSNIK (Robert and Lisa Sainsbury Fellow, Sainsbury Institute) 女房役から作家へ—日本映画におけるシナリオライター的位置</li> <li>• Arnaud STOCKINGER (MA Student, University of Lyon) 橋口亮輔監督作品『ハッシュ!』における日本のジェンダー秩序の批判</li> <li>• Nina PAVLETIČ (PhD candidate, <a href="#">University of Ljubljana</a>) さらば・送別: 古今和歌集の離別歌での男女関係 Saraba</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">56</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">日本研究セミナー 2016 女と男</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magali BUGNE (PhD candidate, University of Strasbourg) — 能における男女関係『雲林院』の駆け落ちの場面をめぐって</li> <li>• Amelie CORBEL (PhD candidate, Science Po) 外国籍配偶者の呼び寄せ規制におけるジェンダーバイアス—1982年以降の変遷を中心に</li> <li>• Hiroko UMEGAKI COSTANTINI (PhD candidate, University of Cambridge) 家族関係における介護と男性性</li> <li>• Anne-Lise MITHOUT (Junior Teacher, University of Strasbourg) 障がいを持つ人間—女性・男性として生きる</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">57</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">日本研究セミナー 日常生活文化 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stefanie REITZIG, PhD candidate, Ruhr-University Bochum 「ワーク・フード・バランス」における時間と 的戦い: 働く母の家庭内における食事のやりくり</li> <li>• Pontus ANDERSSON, PhD candidate, University of Helsinki 現代日本語におけるジェンダー行為遂行性</li> <li>• Lasse LEHTONEN, PhD candidate, University of Helsinki 昭和初期の音楽における日常—クラシック音楽作品を中心として</li> <li>• Marta SZCZYGIEL, PhD candidate, Osaka University 日本がトイレ大国になれたのはどうして?</li> <li>• Angelika KOCH, Research Associate, University of Cambridge 不夜城の十二時: 近世遊里における時間意識</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">58</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">日本研究セミナー 日常生活文化 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samuel MARIE, PhD candidate, University of Lyon III 山脇直司のグローバル公共哲学における政治的主観性の問題</li> <li>• Tommaso BARBETTA, MA student, Ca' Foscari University of Venice 依存者の創造—日本における電子ギャンブルと日常生活</li> <li>• Eleonora KOLEVA, PhD candidate, <a href="#">Sofia University</a> 現代日本文学における食と孤独に関する一考察</li> <li>• Jana URBANOVA, Junior Teacher, <a href="#">Comenius University</a> 琉歌における季節語(春夏秋冬)をめぐって</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">59</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Steps to improvement of the resources situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JAL program</li> <li>• EAJRS (EAJRS Bucharest)</li> <li>• EAJS</li> <li>• Japan Foundation Budapest Office</li> <li>• Inter-universities collaboration</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">60</p>

## Steps to improvement of the resources situation

- Organization of more trainings for librarians and curators in Europe (especially Central and Eastern Europe)
- Organization of sessions about resources on the occasions of local symposia and international symposia in Central and Eastern Europe
- Increase of resources available in electronic form
- Mailing lists

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## Selected references

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