



# *The Asiatic Society of Japan*

Honorary Patron: H.I.H. Princess Takamado

Cooperative Science and Research Body of the Science Council of Japan

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Bulletin No. 9

November 2017

**December Meeting:** Monday 4th December at 6:30 p. m.

Speaker: Dr Michael Kennedy

Subject: "We have much to offer each other": Exploring Sixty Years of Japan-Ireland Diplomatic, Economic and Cultural Connections"

Place: Shibuya Kyōiku Gakuen, 1-21-18 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0002

Michael Kennedy has since 1997 been the Executive Editor of the *Documents on Irish Foreign Policy* series. Previously, he lectured in Modern and Irish History at Queen's University Belfast from 1993 to 1997. He received his Ph. D. from University College Dublin in 1994. He is co-editor of *Documents on Irish Foreign Policy*, volumes I to IX, and the author and editor of a wide range of books and articles on Irish diplomatic and military history. Dr Kennedy is a Research Associate of the Centre for Contemporary Irish History, Trinity College, Dublin and a Visiting Professor at Liverpool Hope University. He was formerly an adjunct Professor of History at University College Dublin and a member of the Irish Manuscripts Commission. He is a regular commentator on radio and television on modern history and current affairs.

In September 1983, during the first visit of an Irish head of state to Japan, President of Ireland Patrick Hillery, replying to an address by Emperor Hirohito, emphasized that Japan and Ireland "have much to offer each other". The history of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between Japan and Ireland, two island nations on opposite sides of the Eurasian landmass with little in common at first glance, shows this to be the case. Dr Kennedy will explore how and why Ireland and Japan established formal diplomatic relations and how that formal link allowed trade, economic and cultural relations to develop and blossom. Based on newly released material from the archives of the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, the lecture will explore a shared history that is rich, vivid and often surprising.

On the day after his lecture to our Society, Dr. Kennedy will speak at Waseda University's Okuma Small Auditorium (Tuesday 5<sup>th</sup> December, 18:15) on "Shared Commitments, Enduring Connections: Charting the History of Irish-Japanese Diplomatic, Cultural and Economic Relations" (with simultaneous interpretation). It is recommended that attendees pre-register (<https://goo.gl/QEiNZw>): those who do so will receive a copy of Dr. Kennedy's book *Ireland and Japan: 1957-2017*.

We are grateful to our warm-hearted and hospitable friend, H. E. Anne Barrington, Ambassador of Ireland to Japan, and her staff, especially Ms. Aisling Braiden, Press and Cultural Officer at the Embassy of Ireland, and Ms. Nobuko Hirai, for arranging Dr. Kennedy's lecture to the Society.

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## Payment of Dues

May we remind Members who have not yet renewed their Asiatic Society of Japan membership for this year to do so by remitting the subscription amount (Regular Membership: ¥11,000) to our account, the particulars of which are as follows:

Postal transfer to Japan Postal Account No. 00120-0-167991.

Bank transfer to Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Aoyama-dori Branch, Ordinary Account No. 1048353.

Payment is also possible by U.S. dollar cheque.

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## Coming Meetings

January Meeting: Monday 29<sup>th</sup> January 2018 at 6:30 p. m.: ASJ AGM 2018

Speaker: H. E. Magnus Robach, Ambassador of Sweden to Japan

Subject: TBC

Place: The Embassy of Sweden in Japan

February Meeting: Monday 19<sup>th</sup> February 2018 at 6.30 p. m.

Speaker: Dr. Robert Morton, Editor in Chief, *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*

Subject: "A Partial Witness: A.B. Mitford and the Birth of a New Nation"

Place: Shibuya Kyōiku Gakuen

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## October Meeting

Title: "India: Ancient Civilization and Dynamic Economy"

Speaker: His Excellency Mr. Sujan R. Chinoy, Ambassador of India to Japan

Our October meeting was once again graced by the presence of the Society's Patron, Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamado. Our President, Dr. Charles De Wolf, began by observing that both the Japanese and Indian gods of wind, Susanoo and Rudra, seemed to have shown mercy by diverting the typhoon that had threatened to disrupt the occasion. He went on to say, referring to the impressive curriculum vitae (Bulletin No. 8) of our host, His Excellency Ambassador Chinoy, that he had, like the wind, managed to get around; and he expressed as well appreciation of the work of His Excellency's able and patient staff. He also noted with pleasure the presence of a former President of the Society, Dr. George Sioris, who had previously served as Greek Ambassador to India, and his wife Oy.

Mr. Chinoy announced his intention of showing us two short films, one on Incredible India, the slogan of the Ministry of Tourism, and the second on Credible India, an indication of its economic achievements. The first was a magical succession of images: forts, palaces, temples, mosques, monuments and stunning landscapes.

The speaker went on to a statistical overview of his country: that its capital was New Delhi; that it consisted of 27 States and 7 Union Territories; and that it was the seventh largest in the world by area. It was the largest democracy in the world (he recalled an occasion when a Chilean had congratulated an Indian government official on this fact, and the latter congratulated Chile for being the *longest* democracy in the world). It was also the world's sixth largest economy, with a GDP growth rate of 7.1%; the second largest in the world by population (over 1.25 billion people); and this was one of the youngest in the world (65% of its people, i.e., 812 million, were below the age of 35). It had 22 constitutionally recognised languages, 122 major languages (Census of India, 2001), and many dialects. India was a secular country with multiple

religions: 80.5% of its people being Hindu, 13.4% Muslim, 2.3% Christian (one of the oldest in this respect, tracing its tradition to St. Thomas in 52 A. D.), 1.9% Sikh, 0.8% Buddhist and 0.4% Jain.

In the entrance hall of the Parliament of India is engraved a verse of the *Maha Upanishad: Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्): “One is a relative, the other a stranger, say the small-minded; the entire world is a family, live the magnanimous”. This concept is important for Indian people, and is similar to the Japanese concept of *wa*, or harmony: *Atithi Devo Bhav* (अतिथिदेवो भव) means “The guest is equivalent to God”; while Japan has the phrase “The customer (or guest) is god” (*Okyakusama wa Kamisama*: お客様は神様).

On the Indian flag, saffron stands for renunciation, courage and sacrifice; white for truth, peace and purity; green for prosperity, vibrancy and life; while the *Dharma Chakra* borrowed from the national emblem of India and the Sarnath Pillar represents righteousness, progress and eternity. The national emblem features four Asiatic lions – said to represent the “Four Noble Truths of Buddhism” – standing back to back, symbolising power, courage, confidence and pride, mounted on a circular base, on which the *Dharma Chakra* is represented with 24 spokes. This is modelled on a sculpture originally placed atop a pillar by the Emperor Ashoka in about 250 BCE at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath. [It will be recalled that the Buddha, on his enlightenment, first preached in the deer park at Sarnath, so setting in motion the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*), as embodied in the Four Noble Truths: (1) that all existence is suffering; (2) that suffering arises from craving; (3) that this is transcended by enlightenment; (4) which is reached through the Noble Eightfold Path (Right View, Right Resolve, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, Right Meditation) – Ed.]. Below all these is inscribed *Satyam-Eva Jayate* (सत्यमेव जयते): “Truth Alone Triumphs” [*Mundaka Upanishad*, III, i, 6].

Other affinities between India and Japan included the fact that Indian deities are worshipped here, such as Saraswati (Benzaiten) and Lakshmi (Kichijōten), Ganesha (Kangiten/Shōten) and Kubera (Bishamonten). He pointed out that “Bodhidharma was an Indian Buddhist monk who lived during the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> century. He founded the school of *Dhyan* (‘meditation’), which became known as *Chan* in China and later evolved into Zen Buddhism. In Japan, he is widely known as Daruma”. Among linguistic ties between India and Japan, he instanced *sewa*, a Sanskrit word meaning “service”, which becomes *sewa* (世話), the Japanese word meaning “looking after”, “help” or “care for”, on which His Excellency cited Gandhi: “The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others”; while *toran* is a sacred gateway in Buddhism, from a Sanskrit word which means “pass”, as *torii* is the traditional gate at Japanese Shinto shrines.

Past interactions between the two countries included a visit here by Swami Vivekananda. This great Indian spiritual leader visited Japan en route to Chicago, where he would participate in the first World Parliament of Religions, in 1893, visiting cities such as Kobe, Kyoto, Yokohama and Tokyo. “He was very impressed by Japan and its people and said in an interview which appeared in *The Hindu* newspaper: ‘I would wish that every one of our young men could visit Japan once at least in his lifetime’” (to learn from its technological advances).

Another exchange was that between Tenshin Okakura, the renowned academic and art curator, and Rabindranath Tagore, at whose home he stayed for 10 months in 1902. “The two engaged in vigorous exchanges about peace, education, culture and politics. After his return to Japan, Tenshin sent his disciples Taikan Yokoyama, Kanzan Shimomura and Shunso Hishida to Calcutta to learn from India. This led to ‘Bengali Renaissance’ styles and thinking, profoundly influencing Japanese art at the time”. After receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature (1913), Tagore travelled to Japan, where he was welcomed by Prime Minister Ōkuma, cabinet ministers, religious leaders and other notable persons at a reception at Kaneiji Temple.

Yet another interaction was when the Japanese painter Kampō Arai was commissioned by Sankei Hara, artist and tea-master, to copy two paintings of Taikan Yokoyama and Kanzan Shimomura for Tagore. Upon their completion, he travelled to Kolkata in 1916 at Tagore’s invitation. Kampō travelled around India from 1916

to 1918, visiting the ancient cave shrines of Ajanta to copy the famous frescoes there; and, after his return to Japan, went on to become known as the foremost painter of Buddhist art of his time.

Later, Justice Radhabinod Pal was the lone dissenting voice in the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal that found Japan's wartime military leaders guilty of war crimes: questioning the validity of a trial in which the victors judged and sentenced the defeated; and a monument is dedicated to his memory at Yasukuni Shrine. A few years later, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gifted an elephant to Ueno Zoo, which brought much joy to Japanese children recovering from the horrors of war. (India has gifted other elephants since, including Devi and Rahul, whose baby Rubi was born in 2015 at Okinawa Zoo).

Present-day India-Japan bilateral relations are defined by a Special Strategic and Global Partnership, based on the shared values of democracy, respect for the rule of law and commitment to peace. Emperor Akihito as Crown Prince, with then Crown Princess Michiko, first visited India in 1960, and made a state visit in 2013, the first by an Emperor and Empress of Japan. This was matched by visits by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Japan in 2014 and 2016. Prime Minister Shinzō Abe visited India in 2015 and 2017 – when the two prime ministers agreed on the construction of a Shinkansen-style line between the industrial centre of Ahmedabad and the financial centre of Mumbai. They also agreed to mark 2017 as a year of “Japan-India Friendly Exchanges”.

Further to this topic, Ambassador Chinoy stated that India had emerged as the world's fastest-growing economy, with a growth rate of 7.1% for the financial year 2016-17, and was first among the Top Ten Foreign Direct Investment Destinations of the world. The Goods and Services Tax, its biggest tax reform since independence, was rolled out on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017, and was a “game changer” both for businesses and consumers, creating a single unified market over the entire country. To businesses, it brought the advantages of easy compliance, uniformity of tax rates and structures, removal of the cascading effect on taxes, and reduction of the cost of access to goods and services. To consumers, it offered transparency – only one tax from manufacturer to consumer – and relief in the overall tax burden.

A second economic advantage listed by the speaker was that, out of India's 1.3 billion population, 65% were under 35 and more than 50% under 25, and by 2020 the average age of Indians would be 29, as compared to 40 for the USA, 46 for Europe and 47 for Japan. And its population was not only youthful, but qualified, turning out for example 1.5 million engineering graduates every year. A third advantage was a diaspora numbering 30 million, engaged in manufacturing, retailing, construction and healthcare, and remitting 62.7 million US dollars in 2016.

Ambassador Chinoy concluded with his second film, illustrating India's economic progress in such sectors as textiles, pharmaceuticals, electronics, aerospace and defence. Dr. De Wolf expressed his appreciation of a most informative lecture, and called for questions.

Q1. You have spoken of the antiquity of India; but Egypt has a history of 7,000 years.

A1. Yes, and India has interacted with it: is a country for which we have a very deep regard.

Q2. I find it impressive that you celebrate the diversity of language and culture in your country; this is not always true elsewhere.

A2. Thank you. Chinese people used to visit India in ancient times to study Buddhism. Sir Aurel Stein, who was employed by the Maharaja of Kashmir, discovered a secret chamber in the caves of Dunhuang containing priceless records of Chinese-Indian interaction [Keith McPhalen, “Wandering Treasure: The Artefacts of the Taklamakan”, *Transactions* V, v, 209-30]; and we still consider communication very important.

Q3. The original Asiatic Society was founded in India in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century [*Transactions* V, i, Supplement, 25, 34-5]; is there still a role for such societies?

A3. Yes, though the concept of “Asiatic” has changed: India plus China now account for 40% of global GDP. Yet scholarship must continue to look to the riches of Asia’s wisdom and traditions.

Q4. I very much admire Indian dynamism. I seem to remember that the Nakamura restaurant was the first in Japan to serve authentic Indian curry. Could you tell us something about its background?

A4. The freedom fighter Rash Behari Bose, who sought refuge in Japan, and married into the family of the Nakamura restaurant’s owners, was responsible [*Transactions*, IV, xvi, 75-7]. The earlier, still common, style of curry had been adopted by the Japanese Navy from the British, to combat beriberi.

Her Imperial Highness, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, quipped that it was not only India that was both credible and incredible, but its ambassador, and spoke of a longing to visit the country after seeing the video which His Excellency had shown: it had been, she said, like a lovely plate of appetisers. Mr. Soichirō Mochidome presented her with a bouquet, while Dr. Charles De Wolf presented the speaker with a copy of our *Transactions*. Later, in the course of a lavish reception featuring Indian food and drink, our Patron proposed a toast to all, in the Embassy and the Society, who had made the evening possible.

We are indeed grateful to all of these, including Ms. Muanpui Saiawi, Mr. Taichi Watanabe, Mr. Naoshige Ono and others from the staff of the Indian Embassy; while from the ASJ membership we had Ms. Haru Taniguchi, Mr. Kenichiro Kimura, Mr. Soichirō Mochidome, Mrs. Shigeko Tanaka, Mrs. Kyōko Yoshida, Mrs. Reiko Akiyoshi and Ms. Makiko Komada; as gate security helpers Dr. Mark Rosa and Daitō Bunka University students Mr. Ravi Maharjan and Mr. Igor Tarakanov; and above all our Programme Co-ordinator, Ms. Annabel James, whose skilled though unobtrusive organisation made possible the easy flow of a memorable evening. We missed our dear friend Mrs. Keiko Makino, unable to be present for health reasons; we wish her a complete recovery, and look forward to a resumption of her kind and quiet helpfulness at future lectures.

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## News Notes

¶ We are happy to record that our colleague Mrs. Doreen Simmons has been awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays, for her services to Japanese culture. A native of Nottingham, she read Classics and Theology at Girton College, Cambridge and has since been “a freelance writer and editor, actress, recording artist, folksinger, novelty percussionist, and professional sumo commentator. She has shihan-level certificates in Urasenke (tea) and Sōgetsu (flower arrangement). She likes to travel with a purpose, and has camped in Iceland, observed penguins in Antarctica, and helped to build houses in Mongolia”. She has written: “As soon as I got to Singapore in 1960, I found myself at home, and more alive than I had ever felt before. All my life up to then I had been a misfit; I had been in Britain when I was born to be ‘overseas British’”. After coming to Japan in 1973, she found it “a matter of urgency to free myself from the need to speak English, so that I could get off the beaten track” (*Transactions*, IV, xx, Supplement, 105-10). Among her contributions to our Society has been the conversion of this Bulletin to computerised typesetting, while her incisive grasp of issues, and sound judgement, have been invaluable over her years on the Council.

¶ All who, either as colleagues or as authors for our *Transactions*, have benefited from the care, concern and consideration of its Editor in Chief, Dr. Robert Morton, will be pleased to learn that reception of his volume *A.B. Mitford and the Birth of Japan as a Modern State: Letters Home* (Renaissance Books: ISBN 978-1898823476) has been overwhelmingly favourable.

“Robert Morton gives a graphic picture of the Meiji restoration...through the eyes of a talented and well-placed observer... I urge anyone interested in the history of modern Japan and the development of relations between Britain and Japan to read this fascinating account of one of the most significant episodes in modern world history” (Sir Hugh Cortazzi).

"Robert Morton's excellent and readable biography gives a sympathetic portrait of the man and an evocative study of his life and times... His use of multiple sources is expert, and he wisely structures the book so as to focus on Mitford's years in Japan... he draws a portrait of Mitford which is fair and judicious, giving full rein to the man's generosity of spirit while not ignoring his other qualities... He also writes fluently and accessibly: this is a book which can be read without a detailed knowledge of the complex politics of Japan... Robert Morton's biography is a fitting memorial" (Sir David Warren, *The Japan Society*).

"[A] breath of fresh air... the results of the effort are really stunning... Morton proceeds by way of using the letters judiciously, continuously juxtaposing them to other sources... Having studied his character in depth, Morton can always detect slight or bigger changes of appreciation of Japan by Mitford, as revealed through a comparative reading of all these texts... A double achievement and a precious lesson for some modern observers of different lands and cultures" (George Sioris, *The Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*).

"Robert Morton...has drawn on...letters, addressed to Mitford's father, to write this fascinating account. Morton's familiarity with the country and its history enables him to bring this period of the past vividly to life" (Selina Hastings, *Literary Review*).

"[T]his is an entertaining book, which adds a new dimension to our knowledge of Japan at an important period in its modern history" (James Hoare, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*).

"A fascinating individual such as Bertie Mitford...deserves a biography.... Robert Morton's clever book brings to life all elements of his personality; his upbringing, his marriage, his place in society, and his thirst for adventure. Morton brings forth the facts to present a complex man who...played a part in nineteenth century history. I would recommend this book to anyone wishing to know more about the Mitford girls' forebears..." (Lyndsy Spence, *Mitford Society*).

¶ The conference at Tokyo University on November 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> titled "Pacific Gateways", and designed to "explore the entanglements of English literature with Pacific geographies and cultures in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries," features a number of papers of possible interest to our Society's members, among them "Autobiographical Abjection in Joseph Heco's *Narrative of a Japanese*", by our own Dr. Edward Marx, of Ehime University, which he describes as an inquiry into the links between the "non-reception" of Joseph Heco's *Narrative of a Japanese* (arguably the first Japanese-American autobiography) and the 'abject nationality' of Asian Americans. Other Japan-related topics include Mount Fuji in Victorian travel accounts, Christianity in Yokohama, resident consuls in treaty-port Japan, and Yei Theodora Ozaki. Registration (¥3,000 for one day, ¥4,000 for both) is open to anyone interested (<http://www.tokyohumanities.org/pacific-gateways.html>).

¶ Two years after his passing, a memorial volume has been brought out in honour of the Society's good friend and benefactor, Mr. Mitsuo Nitta (titled after the motto of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association, which celebrates the unifying power of the love of books: 書物を愛する心はひとつ: *Amor Librorum Nos Unit*). The breadth of his contacts may be gauged from the fact that it contains 26 essays in Japanese and 6 in English by people who knew him, among the latter Dr. Donald Keene and our own Prof. Masahira Anesaki (whose informative pen-picture of Mr. Nitta may be found in *Transactions*, V, viii, 305-6); while it is richly illustrated with photographs of him in the company of such celebrities as our Patron, H. I. H. Princess Takamado and Senator Mike Mansfield, erstwhile U. S. Ambassador to Japan.

¶ Dr. Mary Redfern, Curator of the East Asian Collection, Chester Beatty Library, writes: "2017 marks the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of formal diplomatic relations between Ireland and Japan. It was my great pleasure last year to speak to ASJ members at the residence of H.E. Anne Barrington, Ireland's Ambassador to Japan, on the eve of this important anniversary.

"Among the many exciting events held to celebrate this occasion, the Chester Beatty Library was especially honoured to welcome H.I.H. Princess Takamado to Dublin on the 8<sup>th</sup> of July where she opened the special in-focus exhibition 'Preserved in Partnership: Treasures of Japanese Art', which features handscrolls from the Library's collections conserved with support from Japan.

“This November I returned to Tokyo for a lecture event at Meiji Kinenkan to mark the publication of *Tennō no dainingu hōru* (*The Emperor’s Dining Hall*), written together with Dr Imaizumi Yoshiko and Dr Yamazaki Taisuke. I was delighted to discover that my visit coincided with the ASJ Young Scholars event. Attending the reception at Shibuya Kyōiku Gakuen, it was wonderful to meet once more with H.I.H. Princess Takamado and the ASJ members, and celebrate the continuing growth of scholarship on Japan.”

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## New Members

H. E. Sujan R. Chinoy, India (Ambassador to Japan)

Ms. Mikaela Ediger, U. S. A. (M.A. graduate, Waseda University, International Relations & currently candidate for JD, New York University School of Law)

Mr. Shingo Hashimoto, Japan (Ph.D. candidate, Tokyo Institute of Technology Graduate School of Decision Science)

Mr. Bijaya Thapa (Ph.D. candidate, Daitō Bunka University Graduate School, Department of Foreign Language Studies)

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## Exhibitions which end in November

- 1) “Kimono Made of Sarasa”, Bunkagakuen Costume Museum, October 3rd - November 21st
- 2) “Ceramic Artist Tsui Seimei: The Beauty of Amaru Sabi”, Craft Gallery, National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo, September 15th - November 23rd
- 3) “French National Living Treasure”, Tokyo National Museum, September 12th - November 26th
- 4) “Unkei - The Great Master of Buddhist Sculpture”, Tokyo National Museum, September 26th - November 26th
- 5) “The Living Treasures of France”, Tokyo National Museum, September 12th - November 26th
- 6) “Nagashima Yurie and a Pinch of Irony with a Hint of Love”, TOP Museum, September 30th - November 26th
- 7) “Imperial Art and Craft from Taisho and Showa Eras”, Tokyo Geidai Museum, October 28th - November 26th

## Exhibitions which end in December

- 8) “Yagi Kazuo and Shimizu Kyubei”, Tomo Museum, September 16th - December 3rd
- 9) “Marc Chagall”, Station Gallery, September 16th - December 3rd
- 10) “Amazing Technique of Craftsmanship from Meiji Craft to Contemporary Art”, Mitsui Memorial Museum, September 16th - December 3rd
- 11) “Expo in Meiji Era”, Kume Museum of Art, October 21st - December 3rd
- 12) “In Commemoration of New Additions to Collection: Companionship among Sukisha in Modern Times - Masada Don’o, Yokoi Yau and Hatakeyama Sokuo”, Hatakeyama Memorial Museum of Fine Art, October 7th - December 17th
- 13) “Otto Nebel and his Contemporaries - Chagall, Kandinsky, Klee”, Bunkamura The Museum, October 7th - December 17th
- 14) “Kowai-e, Fear in Paintings”, Ueno no Mori Museum, October 7th - December 17th
- 15) “Pinnacle of Elegance, Sword Fittings of the Mitsumura collection”, Nezu Museum, November 3rd - December 17th
- 16) “Tadao Ando: Endeavors”, National Art Center, Tokyo, September 27th - December 18th
- 17) “Shinkai Makoto”, National Art Center, Tokyo, November 11th - December 18th

- 18) "18th Century Koimari, New Discovery", Toguti Museum of Art, September 15th - December 20th
- 19) "Painters of Passion: Adventures in Color by Kandinsky, Rouault, and their Contemporaries", Shiodome Museum, October 17th - December 20th
- 20) "Expo in Meiji Era", Kume Museum of Art, October 21st - December 3rd

#### **Exhibitions which last until next year**

- 21) "Modern Court Ritual and Culture", Meijijingu Bunkakan, October 21st - January 14th
- 22) "Hokusai and Japonisme", National Museum of Western Art, October 21st - January 28th
- 23) "Andes", National Science Museum, October 21st - February 18th
- 24) "Van Gogh & Japan", Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum, October 24th - January 8th
- 25) "Opening the Port: Historic Views of Yokohama", Yokohama Archives of History, October 25th - January 28th
- 26) "The Doraemon, Tokyo 2017", Mori Arts Center gallery, November 1st - January 8th
- 27) "Ninsei & Kenzan", Okada Museum of Art, November 3rd - April 1st
- 28) "Contemporary Realism", Tokyo Metropolitan Museum, November 17th - January 6th
- 29) "Sèvres: 300 Creative Years: Porcelain for the French Court", Suntory Museum of Art, November 22nd - January 28th
- 30) "Onogi Gaku, Paintings for Picture Books", Nerima Art Museum, November 26th - February 11th
- 31) "René Lalique's Perfume Bottles", Shoto Museum of Art, December 12th - January 28th
- 32) "Grain and Image", Yokohama Museum of Art, December 9th - March 4th
- 33) "The Empire of Imagination and Science of Rudolf II", Bunkamura the Museum, January 6th - March 11th
- 34) "Glaze of Ko-Imari", Toguri Museum of Art, January 7th - March 21st
- 35) "Ink and Gold: Paintings of the Kano School", Nezu Museum, January 10th - February 12th
- 36) "Herend: Porcelain Manufacturer to Empress Elizabeth", Shiodome Museum, January 13th - March 21st
- 37) "Domani, the Art of Tomorrow", Kokuritsu-Shin-Bijutsukan, January 13th - March 4th
- 38) "La Parisienne", Setagaya Art Museum, January 13th - April 1st
- 39) "Roads of Arabia", Tokyo National Museum, January 23rd - March 18th
- 40) "Brueghel", Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum, January 23rd - April 1st
- 41) "Buehrle Collection - Impressionist Masterpieces from the E.G. Buehrle Collection, Zurich, Switzerland", Kokuritsu-Shin-Bijutsukan, February 14th - May 7th
- 42) "Velazquez and the Celebration of Painting: The Golden Age in the Museum del Prado", National Museum of Western Art, February 24th - May 27th
- 43) "Human Body", National Museum of Science, March 13th - June 17th
- 44) "Cats" at Bunkamura the Museum, March 20th - April 18th
- 45) "Nude", Yokohama Museum of Art, March 24th - June 24th
- 46) "Masterpieces of Beautiful Women Paintings", Tokyo Geidai Museum, March 31st - May 6th
- 47) "Pushkin", Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum, April 14th - July 8th
- 48) "Louvre", Kokuritsu Shin Bijutsukan, May 30th - September 3rd

We are most grateful to Mrs. Shigeko Tanaka for compiling these lists for the convenience of our members. We are also grateful to one of our institutional members, the Yokohama Archives of History, for providing free tickets to its exhibition "Opening the Port: Historic Views of Yokohama" (開港場—横浜の原風景).

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#### **Editorial Note**

We are always happy, as one of the privileges of membership in the Society, to share any news items that our members may wish to be known: a promotion, a publication, an exhibition, an appeal for help with research,



etc. In order, however slightly, to reduce traffic through our very busy Office, these may be sent direct to the Bulletin Editor, Dr. Ciaran Murray (ciaran@kd5.so-net.ne.jp).

For invaluable assistance with the current issue, the Editor is indebted to Ms. Haru Taniguchi, Ms. Annabel James, Mr. Soichiro Mochidome, Mr. James Sharp, Mrs. Shigeko Tanaka, Dr. Charles De Wolf, Ms. Patricia Yarrow, Dr. Robert Morton, Mr. Keith McPhalen, Prof. Fumiko Daid and H. E. Sujana R. Chinoy.

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## Who We Are

The Asiatic Society of Japan is Japan's oldest learned society. Meeting regularly since its establishment in 1872, the Society prides itself on having been the first academic organisation in Japan to promote research and disseminate knowledge about Japan around the world. Among the Society pioneers are such famous Japanologists as Dr. James Hepburn, Sir Ernest Satow, Basil Hall Chamberlain and William Aston. The historic inaugural meeting of the Society was held in the Yokohama foreign enclave in 1872, shortly after the Meiji Restoration.

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