

# A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities and Their Forerunner Institutions (2)

—Biographies of the staff members of Tokyo University and its Forerunner Institution in or before 1980—

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## Abstract

In this paper, using the method called ‘Prosopography’, we collected the biographical data of the staff members in educational studies in the Faculty of Education of Tokyo University and its forerunner Institution and compared them to each other in order to find the common characteristics and differences between groups and chronological periods. We concentrated on the course of their academic life and based our analysis on published materials in order to fully represent the process of institutional and personnel development of Japanese educational studies in the case of Tokyo.

【Key words】 Prosopography, Educational Studies, Tokyo University, History

## I History of the institutions

### 1. The Faculty of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University

The Faculty of Literature (FoL) of Tokyo Imperial University (TIU: *Toukyou Teikoku Daigaku*) has its origin in the former Tokyo University established on 12 April 1877. The Law of Imperial University (*Teikoku Daigaku Rei*) renamed the institution to Tokyo Imperial University March 1886. Initially, there was no chair for educational studies, but a special curriculum for middle school teachers named ‘the Department of Educational Studies for Special Students’ (*Tokuyakusei Kyouiku Gakka*) was founded and existed for a short time from 8 April 1889 to 7 July 1890. The special curriculum encompassed didactics and teaching practice. After a chair for educational studies was established in

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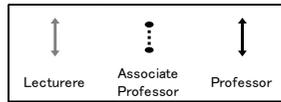


Figure 1 Explanatory Notes (for Fig.2 and 3)

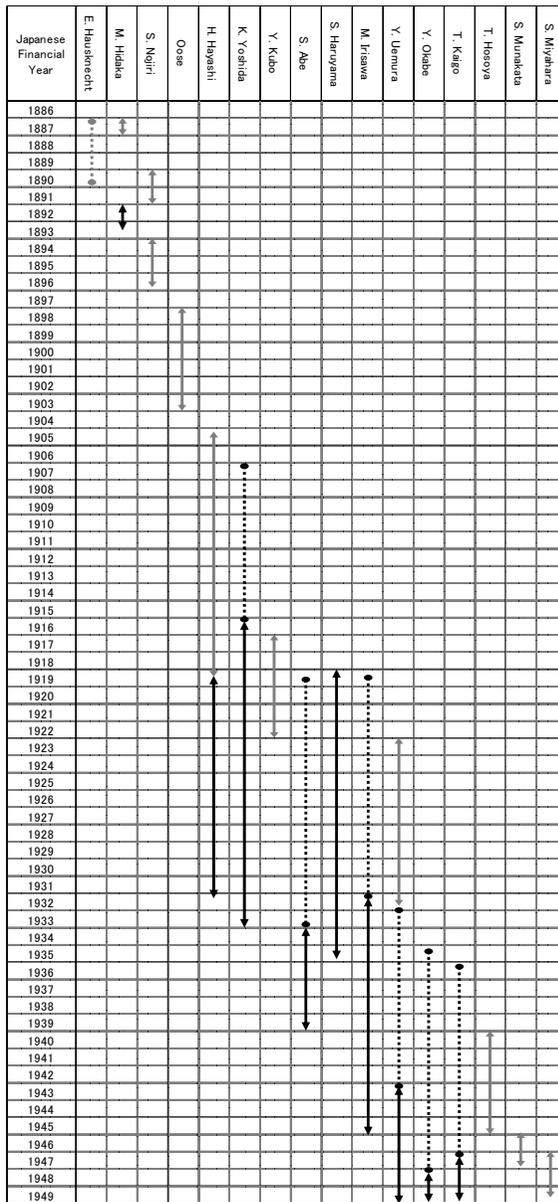


Figure 2 Staff Members in Educational Studies in the FoL of TIU

September 1893, this role then expanded in 1919 as a result of the reorganization of the faculty to include five chairs and the formation of a new Department for Educational Studies (*Kyouiku Gakka*). After World War II, the name of the University was changed to Tokyo University (TU: *Toukyou Daigaku*) and a new Faculty of Education (FoE) was established in 1949. The last student of the FoL of IUT graduated from there in March 1954.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with the Suzuki (2018)<sup>1)</sup>, 16 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the FoL of TIU as shown in Figure 2.

## 2. The Faculty of Education of Tokyo University

The FoE of TU is an institution which was based on the former Department of Educational Studies of the FoL of TIU. It was established on 31 May 1949 in the process of higher education reform after World War II. The Preparation Committee of the New University (*Shindaigaku Secchi Jyunbi Iinkai*) of TU planned at first to move the department from the FoL to the Faculty of Liberal Arts which was to be founded in forthcoming years. However, they changed their plans and established a new faculty for educational studies 10 months later on account of pressure from the Civil Information & Educational Section of the GHQ.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with the Suzuki (2018)<sup>2)</sup>, 35 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the FoE of TU as shown in Figure 3.

## II Biography of the staff members

### 1. The Faculty of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University

Emile HAUSKNECHT (male, born 23 May 1853 in Brandenburg of Germany and died 19 December 1927) studied at a secondary school (*Gymnasium*) in Neu-Ruppin until 1872 and at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Berlin from 1872 (His specialism was classical and modern language and history). In 1873, he went to France to study at several institutions in Paris (*École pratique des hautes Études*, *École des Chartes* and *Collège de France*), and moved to the U.K. in the spring of 1876 to work as an associate professor at a high school in the suburbs of London. He returned to Germany in the autumn of 1876 and resumed studying at the University of Berlin: however, he changed his specialism to philosophy and was awarded a Ph.D. degree for his thesis, 'Source and Language of Middle English Poetry on the Sultan of Babylon' in March 1879. He then served in the army from 1 April 1879 and he also worked as a teacher in several secondary schools (*Leibniz Gymnasium* and *Falk Realgymnasium*) from 1 April 1880. He came to Japan in 1887. He was a teacher at the FoL of TIU from 10 January 1887 to 30 June 1890. He gave lessons in German literature and pedagogy from September 1887, in German



Germany (His registration was found at the University of Berlin and the University of Leipzig). He worked at Tokyo Higher Normal School as a teacher from July to October 1890 and as a professor from October 1890 to September 1894, whereas he was at the same time a lecturer of TIU in 1890, 1891, 1894 to 1896. He was president of Normal School Tokyo from April 1892 to December 1897 and then worked at the Ministry of Education, before becoming the first president of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Nara Jyoshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) from 18 January 1909 to 17 July 1919. He published works such as “Hope for the Froebel Society” (1914).

Jintarou OOSE (大瀬甚太郎, male, born 24 November 1865 in Ishikawa and died 29 May 1944) studied at Preparatory School for University (*Daigaku Yobimon*), before studying at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU in 1886. He continued to study at the Graduate School (GS) of that university from 1889 and worked as a lecturer at Fifth High School (*Daigo Koutou-Gakkou*) from 1891 to 1893. He studied in Germany and France from 17 November 1893 to December 1897 as a scholarship holder of the Ministry of Education (His registration was found at the University of Berlin and the University of Leipzig). After coming back to Japan, he became a professor at Tokyo Higher Normal School (January 1898–January 1934) and was at the same time a professor (1 April 1929–5 January 1934) and president of Tokyo University of Literature and Science (*Toukyou Bunrika Daigaku*) (6 December 1929–12 January 1934). In the meantime, he was also a lecturer of the FoL of TIU from 1898 to 1934 and that of (Tokyo) Higher Normal School for Female Teachers from 1911 to 1914\*<sup>3</sup>) (*Toukyou Jyoshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature (*Bungaku Hakase*) by the society of Ph.D Scholars in Literature (*Bungaku Hakushikai*) on 26 May 1920. He published works such as *Pedagogy* (1891), *History of European Education* (1904), *Educational Psychology* (1913) and his interest cover a wide range in the educational sciences and psychology.

Hirotarou HAYASHI (林博太郎, male, born 4 February 1874 in Tokyo City and died 28 April 1968) studied at Yamaguchi High School (*Yamaguchi Koutou-Gakkou*) before studying at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU from July 1896 to July 1899. He then left Yokohama on 10 October 1899 to study in Germany (His registration was found at the Universities of Leipzig/Berlin/Jena) and moved to London in January 1903. He came back to Japan (via New York, Chicago and Vancouver) on 6 April 1903. He was not only a professor of Gakushuin University (*Gakushuuin Daigaku*) from 8 January 1904 to 1908, but also a lecturer (22 July 1906–1919) and a professor (26 September 1919–26 July 1932) of the FoL of TIU. From September 1908 to 1909, he was also a professor of Higher Commercial School Tokyo (*Koutou Shougyou Gakkou*). After his resignation, he became president of the South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd. (*Minami Manshuu Tetsudou Kabushikigaisha*) (July 1932–August 1935), president of the Noblesse Society (*Kasumi Kaikan*) and a member of the directors' board of Takachiho Commercial University (*Takachiho-Shouka Daigaku*). He submitted a doctoral thesis (title unknown) to the faculty council of the FoL of TIU and received a Ph.D. degree in Literature on 12 December

1919. He published works on the subject of Morals and Ethics (*Shuushin*).

Kumaji YOSHIDA (吉田熊次, male, born 27 February 1874 in Yamagata Prf. and died 15 July 1964) studied at Yamagata Middle School (*Yamagata Chuu-Gakkou*) from 1889 to 1893 and at First Higher Middle School (*Daiichi Koutou-Chuu-Gakkou*) (renamed the First High School in 1894) from June 1893 to 1897, before studying at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU from 1897 and its GS from 1900. He taught at Tetsugakukan College (*Tetsugakukan*) and Jyoudoshu High School (*Jyoudoshuu Koutou-Gakkou*) from 1900 and was later commissioned by the Ministry of Education to edit textbooks on the subject of Morals and Ethics (June 1901–February 1904), before becoming a professor at Tokyo Higher Normal School from March 1904 to October 1908 (at the same time, from 1904, he was also a professor at the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers). Directly after that, Yoshida stayed in Germany and France as a ministerial student from 13 April 1903 to 31 August 1907 (In Germany, his registration was found at the Universities of Straßburg/Berlin/Leipzig). According to his memoir, he attended the lecture of Professor Th. Ziegler in Straßburg, was in Zürich to visit some historic sites of J.H. Pestalozzi in the spring of 1905 and to visit Dr. Foerster in order to become acquainted with the theory of experimental pedagogy. He also attended Professor F. Paulsen's lecture and that of lecturer E. Dühring in Berlin, as well as Professor J. Volkelt and Professor W. Rein's in Leipzig. After returning to Japan, Yoshida became an associate professor (26 October 1907–5 June 1916) and later a professor (6 June 1916–31 March 1934) at the FoL of TIU. On 23 August 1932, he also started working at the Institute of National Spiritual Culture (*Kokumin Seishinbunka Kenkyuusho*) and became a chief researcher there on 10 September 1934, before retiring in 1943. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature on the recommendation of the board of TIU for his thesis "Moral Didactic Theories of Kant and Those of Earlier Philosophers" on 1 June 1912. He devoted himself to various theories of educational science in his works such as *Lectures on Social Education* (1904), *Progress of Experimental Pedagogy* (1908), to systematization of the theories of educational sciences in his books such as *Systematic Pedagogy* (1909), to the theories on morals, ethics and the subject of Morals and Ethics in his books such as *National Morals and Education* (1911) and, at the same time, to the development of female education.

Yoshihide KUBO (久保良英, male, born 22 April 1883 and died 12 November 1942) studied at Clark University (period unknown) in the U.S. and was awarded a Ph.D. degree. He then taught at the FoL of TIU as a lecturer from 1917 to 1922, before working as a professor in psychology at Hiroshima Higher Normal School (*Hiroshima Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) from August 1922 to 1941\* and at Hiroshima University of Literature and Science (*Hiroshima Bunrika-Daigaku*) from April 1929 to 1942. He published books on psychology such as *Psychoanalysis* (1917) and *Psychology of Learning* (1929).

Shigetaka ABE (阿部重孝, male, born 11 February 1890 in Niigata Prf. and died 5 June 1939) studied at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU from 1910 to 10 July 1913

and continued his research at its GS until 10 July 1915, where he worked as a junior assistant (*Fukushu*) at the same time. He was enlisted as a one-year volunteer for the army on 1 December 1915 and became Sergeant (on 30 November 1916) and then Master Sergeant (on 30 November 1917), before starting to work at the Ministry of Education (on 5 August 1918), and was finally promoted to Second Lieutenant (on 31 March 1919). He then became an associate professor (8 October 1919–5 April 1934) and a professor (6 April 1934–5 June 1939, until his death) of the FoL of TIU. In the meantime, he worked also as the Supervisor of Adult and Community Education (*Shakai Kyouiku Kan*) at the Ministry of Education (October 1929–June 1936). From 28 June to 6 July 1923, he participated in the World Congress of Education in San Francisco, and he then studied in the U.S., the U.K. and the France as the ministerial student (1 November 1923–30 June 1924). After submitting his bachelor's thesis "Development of Recent Artistic Educational Thoughts" to the TIU in 1913, he published works on art education such as *Art Education* (1922) and on the system of school education such as *Development of School Education in Western Countries* (1930).

Sakuki HARUYAMA (春山作樹, male, born 8 September 1876 in Osaka City and died 29 December 1935) studied at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU from 1897 and entered its GS in 1900, before he worked as a professor at Hiroshima Higher Normal School (April 1904–November 1919). He moved to Tokyo in 1919 and taught as a professor at the FoL of TIU (10 November 1919–29 December 1935, until his death). From 8 March 1912 to 8 March 1915, he studied in Germany, the U.S. and the U.K. as the ministerial student (In Germany, his registration was found at the University of Berlin). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature on the recommendation of president of TIU on 20 February 1920. He wrote books such as *Introduction to Pedagogy* (1924) and *Cultivation and Education of the Modern Japanese People* (1934).

Munetoshi IRISAWA (入澤宗寿, male, born 23 December 1885 in Tottori Pref. and died 6 May 1945) studied at Yonago Middle School (*Yonago Chuu-Gakkou*) and at First High School, before continuing to study at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU from September 1908 and at its GS from 1911. After working at the *Jinguu Kougakkan* as a Shinto professional school (August 1914–November 1919), he came back to the FoL of TIU and taught as an associate professor (10 November 1919–25 October 1932) and as a professor (26 October 1932–13 May 1945, until his death). From 9 May 1929 to 9 May 1931, he studied in Germany, Italy and the U.S. as the ministerial student. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by his doctoral thesis "Study on Educational Theories of the Philanthropists" on 13 April 1929. He wrote books on the history of the educational thought such as *History of Modern Educational Thoughts* (1914) and *History of Educational Thought in Western Countries* (1929) and on the theories of the educational philosophy such as *Theory of Culture-Pedagogy of the Dilthey-School* (1926), *Study on the Educational Thought of Philanthropists* (1929) and *Study on Phenomenological Educational Thought* (1929).

Yoshiyuki UEMURA (上村福幸, male, born 18 February 1893 in Kumamoto Prf. and died 20 April 1954) studied at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU from 1914 and entered its GS in 1918. He taught as a lecturer (from 1923), as an associate professor (17 March 1933–13 May 1943) and as a professor (14 May 1943–30 March 1950) at the FoL of the TIU. At the same time, he worked also as a historian at the Historiographical Institute (*Shiryō Hensanshō*) of TIU (31 March 1925–31 December 1927). After the War, he became a professor at the FoE of TU on 31 March 1950 (until 31 March 1953) and later taught at the FoE of Waseda University (*Waseda Daigaku*) as a professor until his death in 1954. He studied in Germany, Italy and the U.S. as the ministerial student from 11 May 1937 to 11 May 1939 (In Germany, his registration was found at the University of Berlin). He wrote books on several fields of the psychological research such as *Methods of Intelligence Measurement* (1922) and *Understanding Psychology* (1930).

Yatarou OKABE (岡部弥太郎, male, born 20 June 1894 in Nagano Prf. and died 14 March 1967) graduated from the FoL of TIU in 1920 and worked as an assistant of TIU from 1920 to 1930, before starting to teach at the Rikkyo University (*Rikkyō Daigaku*) as a professor from 1930 to 1935. After that, he came back to the FoL of TIU and taught at first as an associate professor (27 April 1935–14 May 1948) and later as a professor (15 May 1948–30 March 1950). He belonged to the Department of Educational Studies; however, he then worked in the Department of Psychology of TU from 31 March 1950 to 31 March 1955. From 1955 to 1965, he was a professor of International Christian University (*Kokusai-Kirisutokyou Daigaku*). Okabe studied in the U.S. from 28 January 1951 to 13 May 1951 as a student of the Government Appropriation for Relief in Occupied Area (GARIOA). He published works such as *Educational Measurement* (1923) and *Educational Psychology* (1951).

Tokiomi KAIGO (海後宗臣, male, born 10 September 1901 in Mito City and died 22 November 1987) studied at Mito Middle School (*Mito Chū-Gakkō*) (April 1915–March 1920) and Fifth High School (*Daigo Kōtō-Gakkō*) (July 1920–March 1923) and entered the FoL of TIU in April 1923, and also continued his educational research at its GS (April 1926–March 1928). He then became a junior assistant on 15 April 1926 and an assistant on 30 September 1926 of the FoL of TIU, and worked at the Institute of National Spiritual Culture as a researcher (22 August 1932–1934) and a chief (6 February 1934–March 1936). He then returned to the FoL of TIU, where he taught at first as an associate professor (31 March 1936–12 September 1947) and then as a professor (13 September 1947–30 March 1950). After the War, he took an important role in the process of reforming the faculty and later became a professor of the FoE of TU (31 March 1950–31 March 1962). He was at the same time a lecturer at Tokyo University of Literature and Science from 31 March 1948 to 31 March 1951. Kaigo submitted a bachelor's thesis titled "Thoughts of W. Dilthey and Their Development in the History of Educational Theories" to the TIU in December 1925. He visited Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, San Francisco, etc. from 1 April 1955 to 30 June 1955 in the context of personnel exchanges between Japan and the United States

and stayed in California (probably at the Institute of East Asiatic Studies) from 1 July 1955 to 28 February 1956. He published works on the German philosophy of education such as *Philosophy and Culture-Pedagogy of W. Dilthey* (1926) and *Philosophy of Education of E. Krieck* (1931), on the history of the Japanese system of education such as *History of Japanese Modern School* (1936) and *History of Japanese Education* (1938), and on the history of Japanese educational thoughts such as *Motoda Nagazane* (1942). He also devoted himself also to textbook editing for the new subject 'Social Studies (*Shakaika*)' after World War II.

Toshio HOSOYA (細谷俊夫, male, born 29 August 1909 in Tokyo Prf. and died 16 May 2005) studied at the FoL of TIU (1929–1932). After graduation, he worked as a substitute teacher (from 1932) and as a teacher (from 1933) at an elementary school in Tokyo Prf. and as a teacher at Okazaki Normal School from 1935. After that, Hosoya came back to the FoL of TIU and taught at first as an assistant from 1936 and as a lecturer from 1940. Six years later, he moved to Okazaki Higher Normal School, built in 1945, and worked as a lecturer from April 1946 and as a professor from September 1946, before taking on a post as the first professor in the Chair of the Principle of Education that was established on 14 September 1948 at the FoL of Nagoya University. Due to his post being replaced, he started teaching at the FoE of Nagoya University as a professor from August 1949, on the opening day of this faculty (until March 1956). At the same time, in 1952, he took a post as a professor at the FoE of TU (16 October 1952–31 March 1970). He then became a professor of the FoL of Rikkyo University (*Rikkyou Daigaku*) (1 April 1970–31 March 1975), before working as president at Shiraume Gakuen Junior College (*Shiraume-Gakuen Tanki-Daigaku*) from January 1975 to March 1983. He wrote books such as *Study on Educational Milieu* (1932), *Study on Children's Milieu* (1935) and *Education in the Modern Society* (1952). He was engaged in textbook editing for the subject 'Social Studies' after World War II.

Seiya MUNAKATA (宗像誠也, male, born 9 April 1908 in Tokyo and died 22 June 1970) attended the Attachment Middle School of Tokyo Higher Normal School (February 1921–March 1925) and Urawa High School (*Urawa Koutou-Gakkou*) (April 1925–March 1928), before studying at the FoL (April 1928–31 March 1931) and at the GS of TIU from 1 April 1931. After working as an assistant at the FoL of TIU from 1 August 1932, he taught at Hosei University (*Hosei Daigaku*) as a professor from April 1940. Whereas he became a temporary employee of the Education and Training Center of the Ministry of Education (*Monbushou Kyouiku-Kenshuusho*), later renamed into the National Institute for Educational Research (*Kokuritsu Kyouiku Kenkyuusho*), in January 1946, he came back to the FoL of TIU on 31 March 1946 as a lecturer. In addition, he continued working at the Institute for Educational Research and became a director of the Institute on 22 November 1946. He then became a professor at Tokyo University of Literature and Science (30 January 1948–31 March 1953). On a parallel with that, he taught also at the FoE of TU as a professor for approximately 20 years (31 August 1949–31 March 1969).

After World War II, he devoted himself also to textbook editing for the subject 'Social Studies' and published works such as *Introduction to Educational Administration* (1954) and *Education and Educational Policy* (1961).

Seiichi MIYAHARA (宮原誠一, male, born 26 August 1909 in the Metropolis of Tokyo and died 26 September 1978) graduated from Mito High School (*Mito Koutou-Gakkou*) in 1932 and studied at the FoL of TIU from 1932 to 1935. He started his career as an employee of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (1935) and became a lecturer at Hosei University in 1940, before he was arrested in November 1943 under suspicion of violating the Peace Preservation Law (*Chian Iji Hou*) and was released in April 1944 on account of his worsened tuberculosis. After the War, on 29 November 1945, he started working as a head of the research division in the Department of Adult and Community Education (*Shakaikyoku-Kyoku Chousa-Ka*) of the Ministry of Education, before leaving this post because of his worsening illness in 1946. He then became a part-time lecturer at the FoL of TIU in 1947 and a (full-time) lecturer in 1948. As the result, in 1949, he continued teaching at the FoE of TU as an associate professor (31 August 1949–31 March 1953) and as a professor (1 April 1953–31 March 1970). After his retirement, he continued to teach at the Komazawa Women's Junior College (*Komazawa-Jyoshi Daigaku*) from 1974\* to 1978\* as a professor. He wrote books such as *Education and Society* (1949), *On Teacher* (1950), *History of Education* (1963), and *Education of Youth* (1966).

## 2. The Faculty of Education of Tokyo University

### 1) Chairs in the philosophical studies of education

Takashi OOTA (大田堯, male, born 22 March 1918 in Hiroshima Prf.) graduated from the FoL of TIU (1941), before he worked as an associate professor (31 August 1949–31 October 1955) and as a professor (1 November 1955–December 1977) at the FoE of TU. After his retirement, he worked as president of Tsuru University (*Tsuru-Bunka Daigaku*) from 3 December 1977 to 2 December 1983. As a researcher of the Fellowship Program of Ministry of Education for Japanese Scholars and Researchers to Study Abroad (FPMEJSRSA: *Monbushou Zaigai-Kenkyuin Seido*), he stayed in the U.K. from 1 November 1956 to 31. March 1958. He published works on the relation between local community development and education such as *Local Community and Education* (1949), *Local Educational Plan: An Experimental Research on Hongou Town in Hiroshima* (1949), *Japanese Farming Area and Education* (1957), on the achievement assessment such as *What is Intellectual Achievement* (1969) and *On the Reform of Entrance Examination* (1982) and on the meaning of education such as *Reason of Schooling* (1984) and *What Is Education?* (1990).

Yoshiyuki UEMURA, already given above, was chair in the philosophical studies of education from 31 March 1950 to 31 March 1953.

Shuichi KATSUTA (勝田守一, male, born 10 November 1908 in the Metropolis of Tokyo and died 30 July 1969) graduated from First High School (*Daiichi Koutou-Gakkou*)

on 31 March 1929 and the FoL of Kyoto Imperial University on 31 March 1932. After working as a junior assistant of the FoL of Kyoto Imperial University from 31 March 1932, he became a lecturer (3 September 1934– ) and an associate professor (16 May 1935– ) of Matsumoto High School (*Matsumoto Koutou-Gakkou*). He started his career in the Ministry of Education in 1942 and was an editorial supervisor (30 November 1942– ) and a chief of the section of social studies of the textbook division (1946–April 1949). He worked as a lecturer (30 April 1949– ) and as a professor (31 March 1950– ) at Gakushuin University (*Gakushuin Daigaku*), before he worked as a lecturer (Apr 1951–31 May 1951) and as a professor (1 June 1951–31 March 1969) at the FoE of TU (He was chair in the research of educational method until January 1954). He wrote books on the philosophy of education such as *F.W.v. Schelling* (1936), *Competence, Development and Learning* (1964) and *Education and Perception* (1968) and on the education in general such as *What is Education* (1966) and *Problems of National Education* (1966).

Teruhisa HORIO (堀尾輝久, male, born 5 January 1933 in Fukuoka Prf.) entered the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FoAS) in April 1951 and studied at the Faculty of Law, so that he graduated there and entered the Graduate School of Education (GSoE) of TU in 1955. After receiving a Ph.D. degree in Education in 1962, he started his academic career as a lecturer of the FoE of TU (April 1962–February 1965) and continued working there as an associate professor (1 March 1965–October 1978) and as a professor (October 1978–March 1993). Horio taught also at the FoL of Chuo University (*Chuuou Daigaku*) as a professor (1994–2002). As a researcher of the FPMEJSRSA, he visited the University of Paris and the University of London from 16 July 1969 to July 1970 and, financed by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS: *Nihon Gakujyutsu Shinkou Kai*), he stayed at the University of Paris Descartes (Paris 5) from July 1990 to February 1991. He published works on the history of educational thought such as “Mass Society and Education: Specialty of Massification Problem in the Era of Japanese Emperor” (1957–1958) and *On Children: History and Present of the Perspectives on Children* (1984), *State of Japanese Emperor and Its Education* (1987), on the learning right of the people such as *Thought and Structure of Modern Education: For Education Right of the People and Liberty of Education* (1971), *Liberty and Right of Education: Learning Right of the People and Responsibility of Teacher* (1975) and *Modern Japanese Educational Thoughts: Thoughts on Learning Right and Critical Views on “Competencism”* (1979) and on the history of French thoughts such as “French Revolution and the Modern: Development of the Thought on Human Rights” (1989).

Noboru YOSHIZAWA (吉澤昇, male, born 9 August 1936) studied at the FoE of TU until March 1960 and at its GSoE until 1963. He continued studying at Strasbourg University and at a University of Dijon from 1965 to 1968, before he made his career, as an assistant (Jul 1971–Mar 1973), as a lecturer (Apr 1973–31 May 1976), as an associate professor (1 June 1976–1986) and as a professor (1986–March 1997) at the FoE of TU. He was also a professor at the FoE of Soka University (*Souka Daigaku*) in 1997\* and 1998\*.

He wrote, in addition to his master's thesis "Liberty of Human Being in the Thought of J.J. Rousseau", papers such as "Education of Modern People and Secular Morality" (1970), a series of theses "Tradition of European Ideas and Educational Thoughts in Modern Times" (1976–1991), a series of theses "Modern Secular School Principle and the Contemporary Religious Education in the French and German Public Schools" (2003–2008) and a series of theses "Theology, Anthropology and Religious Education" (2010–2011).

## 2) Chairs in the historical studies of education

Tokiomi KAIGO, already given above, was chair in the historical studies of education from March 1952 to 31 March 1962.

Arata NAKA (仲新, male, born 22 November 1912 in Mie Prf. and died 7 August 1985) worked, after graduation from the Graduate Course (*Senkouka*) of Ikeda Normal School (*Ikeda Shihan-Gakkou*) in March 1935, as a teacher at an higher elementary school (*Koutou Shou-Gakkou*) from March 1935. He then studied at Third High School (*Daisan Koutou-Gakkou*) and graduated from there in March 1940, and continued studying at the FoL of TIU from 1940. He graduated from TIU in September 1942 and continued to study at the GS of TIU. In 1950, he started working at the FoE of Nagoya University as an associate professor (March 1950–1953) and as a professor (1953–March 1965). On a parallel of that, he taught as a professor of the TU from 11 December 1962 to 1 April 1973. After retirement, he worked as a professor at the FoL of Aoyama Gakuin University (*Aoyama-Gakuin Daigaku*) from 1 April 1973, at the University Research Center of Nihon University (*Nihon Daigaku*) from April 1981 to March 1982, and at the College of International Relation of Nihon University in 1982\*. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education (*Kyouikugaku Hakase*) by the Tokyo University of Education (*Tokyo Kyouiku-Daigaku*) for his thesis "Educational Policy in the Early Meiji Era and Its Establishing Process in Local Area" on 16 June 1965. He wrote books on the history of Japanese textbook such as *Development of Textbook* (1947) and *Origin of Modern Textbook* (1981), on the history of the Japanese modern educational policy and system such as "Modern Educational Perspective and Reform of School System" (1949) and on the education in local community such as "Employment of the Graduates of Junior High School and Their Social Mobility in Aichi Prf." (1955).

Masao TERASAKI (寺崎昌男, male, born 26 September 1932 in Fukuoka Prf.) graduated the FoE of TU in 1957 and the GSoE of TU in 1964. After working at the Noma Institute of Educational Research (*Noma Kyouiku Kenkyuusho*), he was an associate professor (1 April 1974–31 March 1975) and a professor (1 April 1975–31 March 1979) of Rikkyo University. He lectured at the FoE of the TU as an associate professor (March 1979–April 1980) and as a professor (April 1980–September 1992). In 1992, he returned to Rikkyo University, where he taught as a professor (1 October 1992–31 March 1998), and he then worked both as a professor of the Faculty of International Studies of J. F. Oberlin University (*Obirin Daigaku*) and as a trustee of Daito Bunka University (*Daitou-Bunka*

*Daigaku*) from 1998\* to 2001\*. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by the TU for his thesis “Establishing Process of the Self-Governing System at Japanese Universities” on 5 October 1967. He published works on the history of the Japanese higher education such as “The Formation of the Academic Autonomy in Modern University in Japan” (1965) and on the history of the Japanese schools such as “On the ‘School Troubles’ in Meiji Education : Overview and Some Interpretations” (1971).

Yasuto MIYAZAWA (宮澤康人, male, born 30 March in Nagano Prf.) entered the FoAS in April 1953 and FoE in April 1956, before continuing his research at GSoE of TU from April 1958 and leaving its doctoral program in March 1963. He then continued to study and entered the Graduate School of Economics of TU in April 1963 and left its doctoral program in March 1966. After working as a temporal researcher at the Noma Institute of Educational Research (October 1965–September 1967), he worked as a lecturer at the FoL of Kansai University (*Kansai Daigaku*) (April 1967–September 1969). In 1969, he came back to the FoE of TU as a lecturer (October 1969–February 1971) and taught as an associate professor (1 March 1971– ) and as a professor (1984–February 1991). From March 1991 to 2003\*, he was a professor at the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Open University of Japan (*Housou Daigaku*). He stayed in the U.S. from 22 July 1972 to 31 March 1974, financed privately, and entered the GS of Columbia University in September 1972 and achieved a degree of M.A. in October 1974. He published works on the history of the British education such as “Industrial Relation and Technical Education in the Mid. 19th Century England: A Study on the Craft Unions ‘Apprenticeship’” (1968) and on the relation between adults and children such as *Introduction to the History of Adults-Children Relation: Educational Sciences and Historical Methods* (1998) and *Historical Anthropology of the “Educational Relation”: Vertical, Horizontal and Diagonal Acceptance of Intergenerational Cultures* (2011).

### 3) Chairs in the sociological studies of education

Tatsumi MAKINO (牧野巽, male, born 20 February 1905 and died 3 November 1974) studied at the FoL of TIU (period unknown) and worked at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, before becoming a professor at the FoE of TU (31 August 1949–31 March 1965). As a professor, he also taught at the FoL of Osaka University from April 1960 to March 1968, before working at the FoL of Aoyama Gakuin University (*Aoyama-Gakuin Daigaku*) as a professor in 1968\*. He then became a professor of Waseda University (1969\*–1974\*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TU for his thesis “Family and Religion in ‘Etiquette and Ceremonial’ and ‘Book of Rite’” on 18 August 1947. He stayed at Harvard University from 10 July 1954 to 30 July 1955. He published works on the Chinese ethnology such as *Family System in China* (1935), on the regional educational differences in Japan such as “Population Movement and Education” (1951) and “Local Community and Education in Fuji District” (1952), on the Japanese entrance examinations such as “The Linkage Between High School and University” (1956) and on the problems of the Japanese

youth such as “Problems of Youth and the School Guidance and Counseling” (1964).

Yoshihiro SHIMIZU (清水義弘, male, born 13 October 1917 in Saga Pref. and died 17 January 2007) graduated from Fukuoka High School (*Fukuoka Koutou-Gakkou*) in March 1938 and studied sociology at the FoL of TIU. He then graduated from there in 1941. After working as a temporary researcher at the Institute of East Asian Studies (*Toua Kenkyuusho*) from April 1941 to 1 February 1942, he served in the army in February 1942 and was released on 6 March 1946. He entered at first the GS of TIU in April 1946; however, he soon started his academic career at Third Normal School (*Daisan Shihan-Gakkou*) (as a lecturer from March 1947 and as an associate professor (July 1947 – ) and taught also at the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Tokyo Gakugei University (*Toukyou Gakugei-Daigaku*) as an associate professor (30 June 1949–31 March 1953). He started his career at the FoE of TU in 1953 and lectured there as an associate professor (1 April 1953–30 April 1965) and as a professor (1 May 1965–1 April 1978), before becoming a professor of Sophia University (*Jouchi Daigaku*) (1 April 1978–31 March 1988) and that of Seitoku University Junior College (*Seitoku-Gakuen Tanki-Daigaku*) (1 April 1988–15 April 1989). He wrote papers and books on the theory of E. Durkheim such as “Educational Theory of E. Durkheim (1): A Memorandum on His Educational Writing and Idea of ‘Secular Education’” (1953), on the theories of the educational sociology such as *Structure of Educational Sociology: Introduction to Educational Sciences* (1955) and, after 1960s, on the modern education such as *Japanese Education Today* (1965) and *Between Education and Society: Reflection on the Education in 1970s* (1973).

Haruo MATSUBARA (松原治郎, male, born 11 July 1930 and died 20 April 1984) studied at the FoL of TU until 1953, before working at the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Tokyo Gakugei University (as a lecturer from August 1959 and as an associate professor until 31 March 1966). On a parallel with that, he returned to TU in 1965, where he worked as an associate professor (1 November 1965–May 1978) and as a professor (May 1978–April 1984, until his death). He published works on the Japanese local community such as “Regional Development and Education” (1965) and *Sociology of Community* (1978), on the form of the Japanese families such as *Families Today: Requirements for New Families* (1964) and on the consciousness of the Japanese youth such as *Today's Youth: Consciousness and Behavior in the Changing Period* (1971).

Ikuo AMANO (天野郁夫, male, born 7 January 1936 in Kanagawa Pref.) studied at the Faculty of Economics of Hitotsubashi University (1954–1958) and started his career at the Fujitsu Limited (*Fujitsu Kabushikigaisha*) in 1958; however, he resumed studying at the FoE of TU in 1959 and graduated from its GSoE, so that he worked as a researcher at the National Institute for Educational Research from 1 April 1966 to 30 June 1971. After working as an associate professor at the FoE of Nagoya University (July 1971–March 1979), he started teaching as an associate professor (April 1979–1983\*) and as a professor (1984\*–March 1996) at the FoE of TU. After his retirement, he worked at the Center for National School Finance Center (*Kokuritsugakkou Zaimu Center*), later the Center for

National University Finance and Management Center (*Kokuritsudaigaku Zaimu Keiei Center*), as a professor from 1996, as a head of the research department (*Kenkyuubu Buchou*) from 1998 and as a Head of Research (*Kenkyuu Buchou*) from 2000 to 2005. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by TU for his thesis “Study on Japanese Higher Education in the Modern Era” on 5 September 1990. He wrote books and papers on vocational education such as “Formation and Distribution of Engineering Manpower in Japan: 1870–1900” (1965) and *Former Colleges: Its Role in the Modernization Process* (1978), on the social mobility resulting from education such as “Higher Education and Social Mobility in Modern Japan” (1969) *Social History of Examinations: Examination, Education and Society in Modern Japan* (1983) and recently particularly on the development of the Japanese higher education after the Meiji-Era.

#### 4) Chairs in the study of educational methods

Tokiomi KAIGO, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from March 1950 to March 1952.

Shuichi KATSUTA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from June 1951 to January 1954.

Tomizou IWASHITA (岩下富蔵, male, born 21 February 1904 and died 13 February 1970) graduated from Yamagata High School (*Yamagata Koutou-Gakkou*) in March 1923 and the FoL of TIU in March 1926, and became a teacher of Aomori Normal School (*Aomori Shihan-Gakkou*) (April 1926–March 1929) and then in an elementary school in Tochigi Prf. (April 1929–March 1933). After studying for a short time at the GS of TIU (April 1933–1934), he worked as president of the attachment elementary school of Yamagata Normal School for Female Teachers (*Yamagata Jyoshi-Shihan-Gakkou*) (April 1934–1936), president of a middle school in Yamagata Prf. (October 1936–1938), as an inspector of schools (*Shigakukan*) both in Gunma Prf. (September 1938–1941) and in Kanagawa Prf. (June 1941–1945), as president of Yokohama Second High School for Female Students (*Yokohama Daini Koutou Jyogakkou*) (April 1945–1947). In 1947, he became head of the male division of Tokyo First Normal School (*Toukyou-Daiichi Shihan-Gakkou*) (April 1947–1949) and then a professor of Tokyo Gakugei University (May 1949–1951) as its successor institution. He was a professor of the FoE of TU from 1 June 1951 to 15 October 1955; however, he soon became president of Hibiya High School (*Hibiya Koutou-Gakkou*) (October 1955–March 1964) and then of Taisei High School (*Taisei Koutou-Gakkou*) (September 1964–). He published works on physical education such as “High School Education and Physical Education” (1956).

Toshio HOSOYA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from 16 October 1952 to 31 March 1970.

Morihiko OKADSU (岡津守彦, male, born 28 October 1919 and died 28 August 1990) studied at the FoL of TIU (1941–), before working as an associate professor (1 November 1953–28 February 1966) and as a professor (1 March 1966–April 1980) at the FoE of TU.

He visited American universities such as Stanford University from 3 January to 23 December 1962 and stayed at the University of Hawaii from 1 September 1964 to 31 August 1965. He visited also Australia as a researcher of the Japanese Ministry of Education from 20 July 1977 to 19 July 1978. He published books and papers on the school curriculum such as “Planning Method of Curriculum Formation” (1948) and on moral education such as “10 Years of the Subject Social Studies: Reflection from the View of Moral Education” (1955).

Tarou YAMANOUCI (山内太郎, male, born 24 July 1923) studied at the FoL of TIU (period unknown) and was an assistant (April 1950–July 1953), a lecturer (August 1953–31 March 1959), an associate professor (1 April 1959–15 October 1969) and a professor (16 October 1969–April 1984) at the FoE of TU (He was chair in the research of educational method until 1967). After his retirement, he taught as a professor at the FoE of Niigata University (*Niigata Daigaku*) in 1984\* and 1985\*. As a researcher of the FPMEJSRSA, he stayed at the University of London (at Professor Joseph Lauwerys) in the U.K. from 16 November 1960 to 31. March 1962. He published works on the international comparison of educational systems such as “Comparative Perspective on the Recent Reform of Secondary-school Curriculum” (1966).

Tetsufumi MIYASAKA (宮坂哲文, male, born 10 May 1918 and died 24 January 1965) studied at the FoL of TIU from 1939 to 1941\*, before working as an associate professor at the Faculty of Letters and Education of Ochanomizu Women’s University (*Ochanomizu-Jyoshi Daigaku*) until 1953\*. He took a post as an associate professor at the FoE of TU in 1954 (1 November 1954–14 January 1957) and worked also as a professor (15 January 1957–24 January 1965, until his death). He wrote books and papers on the history and philosophy of the Japanese education such as *Human Formation in Zen: Its Educational-Historical Study* (1947), on the Japanese extra-curricular education such as *Special Activities: School Planning for the Formation of Citizen* (1950) and *The School Guidance and Counseling and Moral Education* (1959–1961) and on the classroom management such as *The Way to Classroom Management* (1964) and *Essence of Collective Education* (1964).

Hiroshi AZUMA (東洋, male, born 3 February 1926 in the Metropolis of Tokyo and died 13 December 2016) studied at the FoL of TIU (until 1949) and later continued studying at the university of Illinois in the U.S. from 27 August 1956 to 26 August 1960. He was an associate professor of the Faculty of Home Economics of Japan Women’s University (*Nihon-Jyoshi Daigaku*) until 1964\*, before moving to TU. He taught at the FoE of TU as an associate professor from 20 July 1964 to 28 February 1971 and as a professor from 1 March 1971 to March 1986. He was also a professor at the FoL of Shirayuri University (*Shirayuri-Jyoshi Daigaku*) from 1986 to 1996\* and worked as a trustee at Aomori Akenohoshi Junior College (*Aomori Akenohoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) from 1995\* to 2000\* and as president and as a trustee at Seisen Jogakuin College (*Seisen Jyogakuin Daigaku*) from 2002\*. He published works on psychological research such as

“The Effect of Experience on The Amount of the Muller-Lyer Illusion” (1951) and on the psychological teaching/learning theory such as *Competence and Evaluation of Children* (1979), *On Learning Instruction* (1982) and *Psychology of Education: Learning, Development and Motivation* (1989).

Tadahiko INAGAKI (稲垣忠彦, male, born 14 April 1932 in Hiroshima Prf. and died 18 August 2011) entered the FoAS in April 1951 and the FoE of TU in April 1953, before he continued his research at its GSoE from April 1956 and left its doctoral program in March 1962. He started his career at Tohoku University (*Touhoku Daigaku*) as an assistant (July 1963–1965) and worked at the FoE of Miyagi University of Education (*Miyagi Kyouiku-Daigaku*) as a lecturer (1 April 1965–31 March 1966) and as an associate professor (1 April 1966–31 March 1967). After returning to the FoE of TU in 1967, he taught as an associate professor from 1 April 1967 to August 1979 and as a professor from August 1979 to March 1993. Inagaki then became a professor of the FoE of Shiga University from April 1993 to 1997\* and a professor at the FoL of Teikyo University (*Teikyou Daigaku*) from 1998\* to 2002\*, before continuing to work at the Institute for Educational Research of the Shinano Educational Society (*Shinano-Kyouikukai Kyouiku-Kenkyuusho*) from April 2001 (probably until his death). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by TU for his thesis “Structure of Educational Practice and Theory in Public Education” on 21 May 1964. He wrote books and papers on the Japanese teacher such as “Structure of Teachers’ Consciousness” (1958) and on the history of the Japanese educational theories such as “Developmentalism: Study on Didactical Theory” (1964) and *Study on the History of Didactical Theories in Meiji-Period: Formation of Didactical Model for Public Education* (1966).

Akihiko YOSHIDA (吉田章宏, male, born 25 May 1934) studied at the FoE of TU (until 1960) and at its GSoE (until 1962) and later continued to study at the university of Illinois in the U.S. (period unknown). He taught at the Faculty of Letters and Education of Ochanomizu Women’s University as an associate professor (1969\*–1972\*), before moving to TU. He was an associate professor (1 November 1972–1984\*) and a professor (1985\*–April 1995) at the FoE of TU. He worked as a professor at the FoE of Iwate University (*Iwate Daigaku*) from 1995 to 1998, at the FoL of Kawamura Gakuen Woman’s University (*Kawamura-Gakuen-Jyoshi Daigaku*) from 1998\* to 2000\* and at the Faculty of Social Studies of Shukutoku University (*Shukutoku Daigaku*) from 2001\*. He stayed in the U.S. as the researcher of the Fulbright Program (15 August 1980–16 September 1981). He wrote papers and books on the psychological didactic research such as *Psychology of Lesson* (1975), *Lesson Study and Psychology* (1978), “Inquiry on the Concept of “Yusaburi”” (1972) and *Teaching and Learning: Introduction to the Phenomenology of Lesson* (1987).

Yoshimatsu SHIBATA (柴田義松, male, born 19 November 1930 in Nagoya City) studied at Aichi First Normal School (*Aichi-Daiichi Shihan-Gakkou*) from 1945 and at the FoE of Nagoya University from 1949. After graduation in 1953, he worked as an assistant at the FoE of Nagoya University (April 1953–March 1954); however, he resumed studying

at the GSoE of TU (1954–1961). He became an associate professor at the Faculty of Nutrition (*Eiyou Gakubu*) of Kagawa Nutrition University (*Jyoshi-Eiyou Daigaku*) in 1961 and was a professor there from 1970\* to 1974\*. He returned to the FoE of TU in 1975, where he taught as an associate professor (1 October 1975–April 1979) and as a professor (April 1979–March 1990). After retirement, he became a professor of the FoL of Seikei University (*Seikei Daigaku*) (April 1990–1998\*). Shibata was specialized in the Soviet and Russian educational and psychological theory, therefore, he translated works of L. Vygotskii and K. Ushinskii, and published theses such as “On Ushinskii’s Pedagogy” (1959), books such as *Soviet Didactic Theories* (1982) and *Introduction to Vygotskii* (2006). He wrote also works on the construction of lessons such as *Principles of Lesson* (1974) and *Theory of Subject-Didactic* (1981).

#### 5) Chairs in the study of comparative education

Tarou YAMANOUCI, already given above, was chair in the study of comparative education from August 1967 to April 1984.

Iwao MATSUZAKI (松崎巖, male, born 18 March 1933) studied at the FoE (until March 1955) and at the GSoE (until March 1957) of TU and taught at Aoyama Gakuin Women's Junior College (*Aoyama-Gakuin-Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) as a lecturer (1963–1965\*), as an associate professor (1966\*–1971\*) and as a professor (1972\*–1974). After coming back to TU, he lectured at the FoE as an associate professor (1 May 1974–1982\*) and as a professor (1983\*–March 1993). He was also a professor at the Faculty of Home Economics of Kyoritsu Women's University (*Kyouritsu-Jyoshi Daigaku*) from 1993 to 2002\*. He received a scholarship of the Swedish government from October 1966 to August 1967 and stayed in the Sweden. He published works on the Nordic education such as “A Historical Note on Academic Freedom in Scandinavian Universities” (1965), before starting to write papers on the music theory of J. Strauss or E. Coates at Kyoritsu Women's University.

#### 6) Chairs in the study of educational administration

Seiya MUNAKATA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational administration from 31 August 1949 to March 1964.

Akira IGARASHI (五十嵐顕, male, born 20 December 1916 in Fukui City and died 17 September 1995) studied at the FoL of TIU (until 1941) and served in the army as a reserve officer from 1942. After he worked as a temporary researcher (July 1946– ) and a (full-time) researcher (1 June 1949–31 March 1952) at the Education and Training Center of the Ministry of Education (*Monbushou Kyouiku-Kenshuusho*), renamed in 1949 into the National Institute for Educational Research (*Kokuritsu Kyouiku Kenkyuusho*), he taught at the FoE of TU as a lecturer (1951–1952), as an associate professor (1 April 1952–15 November 1968) and as a professor (16 November 1968–1 April 1977). He then was a professor at the College of Liberal Arts of Chukyo University (*Cyuukyoku Daigaku*) from

1984 to 1985\* and at its Faculty of Social Studies from 1986\* to 1991. After he wrote papers, in 1950s, on the American system of educational finance, he was engaged in translation of works of Soviet thinkers such as C. Zetkin, N. Krupskaya and V. Lenin and published books and theses, on one hand, on the democratic education such as *On Democratic Education: Education and Labor* (1959) and *State and Education* (1973), and, on the other hand, on the Russian and Soviet educational theory such as *Educational Thoughts of Marxism* (1977).

Eiichi MOCHIDA (持田栄一, male, born 5 January 1925 and died 27 July 1978) studied at the FoL of TIU (period unknown) and worked as a researcher at the National Institute for Educational Research (1 June 1949–15 October 1952). After that, he started his career at the FoE of TU, where he worked as an assistant (October 1952–July 1953), a lecturer (August 1953–31 May 1958), as an associate professor (1 June 1958–30 November 1969) and finally as a professor (1 December 1969–July 1978, until his death). As a researcher of the FPMEJRSRA, he stayed in the West Germany from 30 March 1965 to 29 March 1966. He wrote books on the educational administration such as *Educational Management* (1961) and *Basic Problems of Educational Management* (1965), before being engaged in the research on the education of the West Germany, e.g. *Educational Image in Welfare State: Education of West Germany Today* (1967). In 1970s, he published works on the early-child education, the lifelong learning and the parents' education right such as *Reform of Early-Child Education: Its Problems and Perspectives* (1972).

Katsuya NARITA (成田克矢, male, born 11 October 1925 and died 14 July 1980) studied at the FoE of TU (FoL of TIU??) (period unknown) and moved to Nagoya, in order to work as a lecturer (May 1954–1959\*) and as an associate professor (1960\*–June 1968) at the FoE of Nagoya University. After doing his research at the National Institute for Educational Research (1 July 1968–31 March 1979), he came back to the FoE of TU as a professor (April 1979–July 1980, until his death). He was engaged in the research of instruction (e.g. “Social Problem and Consciousness of Student: How Being Educated is, from the View of Writing Lesson” (1952)) and in the research of the British Secondary and Higher Education (e.g. *Study on the History of British Educational Policy* (1966)).

#### 7) Chairs in the study of adult and community education

Seiichi MIYAHARA, already given above, was chair in the study of adult and community education from 31 August 1949 to 31 March 1970.

Masahisa USUI (碓井正久, male, born 30. May 1922 in Kanagawa Prf. and died 10 October 2004) studied at the FoL of TIU (until 1949) and its GS (until 1951). He then worked at Kawasaki High School (*Kawasaki Koutou-Gakkou*) until 30 November 1950 and at the FoE of TU as an assistant director (*Shujiho*) from 1950 to 1951 and as an assistant from April 1951 to March 1954. He was also a lecturer of the FoE of Chiba University (*Chiba Daigaku*) from April 1954 to 1956. After that, he came back to the FoE of TU and taught at first as a lecturer from August 1956 to 31 March 1959, as an associate professor

from 1 April 1959 to 15 October 1969 and finally as a professor from 16 October 1969 to April 1983. He then worked as a professor at the College of Humanities and Sciences of Nihon University from 1983 to 1990\*. As a researcher of the FPMEJSRSA, he visited several countries such as the West Germany, the U.K., France, Austria, Denmark and Sweden from 30 March 1971 to 29 March 1972 (He was a visiting professor at the University of Liverpool in the U.K.). He published works on the education in rural area and education of the youth such as “On the Reorganization of the Rural Youth Education in Japan” (1962).

Kousaku MIYASAKA (宮坂廣作, male, born 20 July 1931 in Nagano Prf. and died 19 October 2010) graduated from the FoAS in March 1954 and the GSoE of TU in March 1959. He worked at first as a lecturer at the FoL of Komazawa University (*Komazawa Daigaku*) from April 1959 and on a parallel as an associate professor at Toyo Eiwa Junior College (*Touyou-Eiwa-Jyogakuin Tanki-Daigaku*) from April 1961. He then taught as a lecturer (April 1962–1966) and as an associate professor (April 1966–March 1971) at the Faculty of Letters and Education of Ochanomizu Women’s University. After returning to TU in 1970, he was an associate professor (16 October 1970–April 1979) and a professor (April 1979–March 1992). He later continued teaching as a professor at the Faculty of Law of Yamanashi Gakuin University (*Yamanashi-Gakuin Daigaku*) and its Center for Lifelong Learning (*Shougai Gakushuu Center*) from April 1992 to March 1999, before becoming a professor at Matsumoto Junior College (*Matsumoto Tanki-Daigaku*) (April 1999–2001\*). As a researcher of the FPMEJSRSA, he stayed in the U.K. and France from 3 September 1980 to 2 July 1981. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by the TU for his thesis “Study on History of the Japanese Adult and Community Education in the Modern Era” on 19 February 1970. He wrote books and papers on the adult and community education from the Meiji- to Early-Showa-Era such as *History of Adult and Community Education Policy in Modern Japan* (1966) and *Study on the History of the Adult and Community Education in Modern Japan* (1968), on the relation between parents and school such as *On Reform of the Parent-Teacher-Association* (1974) and on consumer education such as *Creation of Consumer Education* (1987).

#### 8) Chairs in the study of library and information science

Takeo URATA (裏田武夫, male, born 1942 and died 24 November 1986) studied at the FoL of TIU (period unknown) and studied in the U.S. as a student of the GARIOA (the summer of 1951–September 1952). After returning to Japan, he worked at first at the Library of TU and then took a post as a lecturer at the FoE from April 1953. He was an associate professor from 15 December 1956 to 30 April 1971 and a professor from 1 May 1971 to March 1985. Urata worked also at the FoE of Fukushima University (*Fukushima Daigaku*) as a professor in 1985\* and 1986\* (until his death). He stayed in the U.S. from 4 October 1957 to 10 January 1958 in order to visit American libraries of medicine. He wrote papers on the function of school libraries.

Masao NAGASAWA (長澤雅男, male, born 6 January 1933) graduated from FoL of Keio University (*Keiou Daigaku*) in March 1958 and the GS of George Peabody College for Teachers in the U.S in August 1961. Before graduation, he started working at the FoL of Keio University and was an assistant from April 1960 to March 1965, a lecturer from April 1965 to April 1969 and an associate professor from April 1969 to March 1973. In this year, he started teaching at the FoE of TU as an associate professor (1 April 1973–1982\*) and later as a professor (1983\*–March 1993). After his retirement, he continued teaching at the FoL of Aichi Schukutoku University (*Aichi-Schukutoku Daigaku*) as a professor from April 1993 to 2003\*. He published books on the method of library services (including the reference service) such as *Method of Reference Service: Reference Work and Information Service* (1969) and *Reference Books as a Source of Information* (1989).

### References

- 1) ref. Suzuki (2018) “A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities and Their Forerunner Institutions (1): Method and Process of This Study and Limits of Previous Related Studies” in this volume.
- 2) ditto.
- 3) In this series of studies, the identified year with unidentified dates taken from university calendars or lists of personnel is mentioned with an asterisk (\*). Therefore, the year with an asterisk corresponds to the Japanese financial year that begins in April and ends in March.

## 日本の研究大学ならびにその前身高等教育機関における 教育学研究スタッフに着目した教育学研究の歴史的発展 過程の一側面に関するプロソポグラフィ的研究 (2)

—1980年以前の東京大学とその前身高等教育機関スタッフのバイオグラフィー—

鈴木 篤

**【要 旨】** 本論文では「プロソポグラフィ」の手法を用いて、東京大学ならびにその前身高等教育機関に勤務した教育学研究スタッフの伝記的データを収集し、それら相互の比較を通して、集団間・時期間の共通性と差異を確認した。彼らのアカデミックなライフコースに着目し、活字化された資料を用いることで、東京大学の事例における日本の教育学研究の制度面・スタッフ面での発展過程を描き出した。

**【キーワード】** プロソポグラフィ 教育学研究 東京大学 歴史