

**A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff  
Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities  
and Their Forerunner Institutions (3)**

—Biographies of the Staff Members of Hiroshima University and its Forerunner  
Institutions in or before 1980—

SUZUKI, Atsushi

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 (3)  
—1980年以前の広島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—

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# A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities and Their Forerunner Institutions (3)

—Biographies of the Staff Members of Hiroshima University and its Forerunner Institutions in or before 1980—

SUZUKI, Atsushi\*

## 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 Hiroshima University and its forerunner Institution in order to compare them to each other and 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 concerning the case of Hiroshima.

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

## I History of the institutions

### 1. Hiroshima Higher Normal School

Hiroshima Higher Normal School (HHNS: *Hiroshima Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) was an institution established on 1 April 1902 for the education and training of teacher candidates of normal school (*Shihan-Gakkou*), middle school (*Chuu-Gakkou*) and women’s high school (*Koutou-Jyogakkou*). They studied here in three-year course after one year in preparatory course (Students could study additionally in its graduate course (GC)). At first, HHNS consisted of five departments: (1) Japanese and Chinese Language, (2) English Language, (3) Geography and History, (4) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and (5) Biology and Earth Sciences. After a reform in 1915, the preparatory course was abolished and the term of course was lengthened from three to four years, the departments were

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reorganised into two departments (Cultural Sciences and Natural Sciences) and a special department for graduates (*Kyouikuka*) was founded. In 1918, additional two-year course for graduates (*Tokuiku-Senkouka*) was established. On 1 April 1929, as the result of the establishment of Hiroshima University of Literature and Science (HUoLS: *Hiroshima Bunrika-Daigaku*), HHNS became an attachment institution of HUoLS. After World War

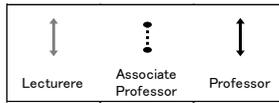


Figure 1 Explanatory Notes (for Fig.2, 3 and 4)

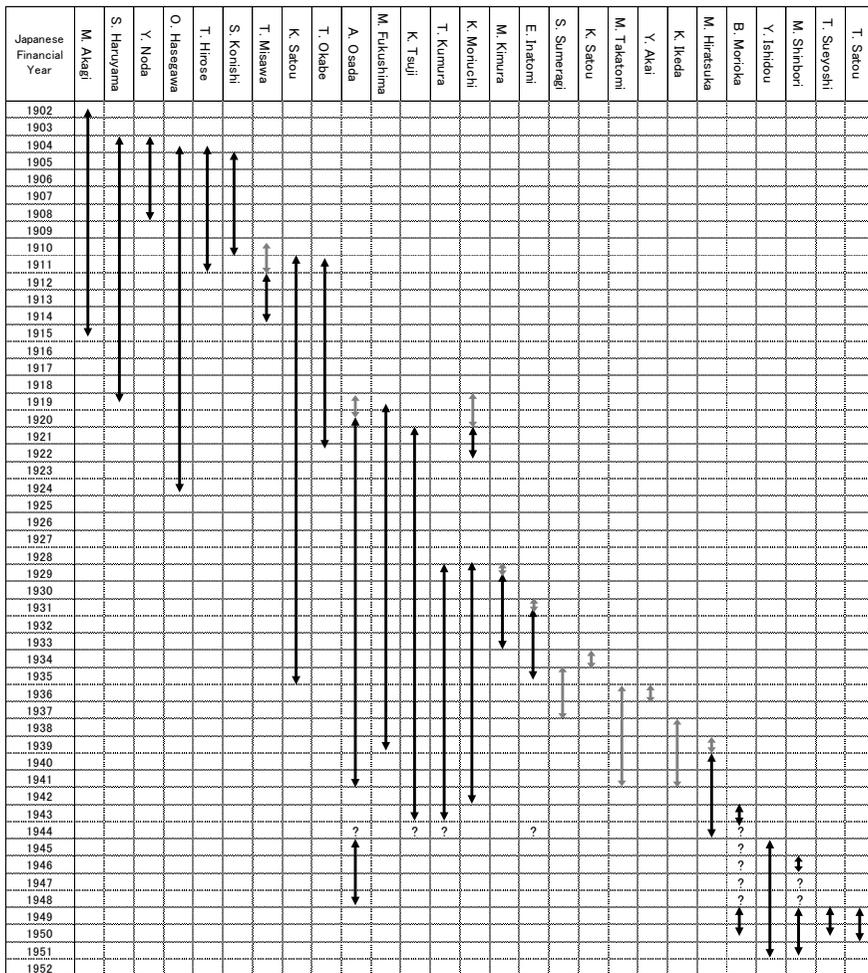


Figure 2 Staff Members in Educational Studies in HHNS

II, the name of the university was changed to Hiroshima University (HU: *Hiroshima*

*Daigaku*) and a new Faculty of Education (FoE) was established in 1949. The last student graduated from HHNS in March 1952.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with Suzuki (2018)<sup>1</sup>, 27 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the HHNS as shown in Figure 2.

### 2. Hiroshima University of Literature and Science

HUoLS has its origin in the former two-year course for graduates of HHNS and was founded on 1 April 1929. HUoLS provided with three-year course and GS. This institution also accepted female students. HUoLS consisted of seven (from 1943, eight) departments: (1) Educational Studies, (2) Philosophy, (3) History, (4) Mathematics, (5) Physics, (6) Chemistry, (7) Biology (and (8) Earth Sciences). After a reform in 1932, students who had studied at HHNS at least for three years could also be accepted at HUoLS. After World War II, the institution was renamed to the HUoLS of HU in 1949. The last student graduated from HUoLS in March 1951, whereas HUoLS existed until 31 March 1962 as an institution for awarding Ph.D. Degree.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with Suzuki (2018)<sup>2</sup>, 11 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the HUoLS as shown in Figure 3.

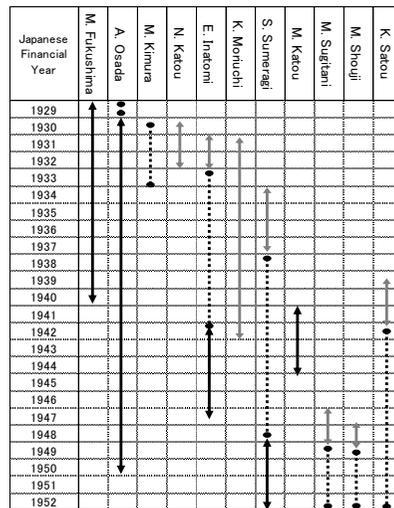


Figure 3 Staff Members in Educational Studies in HUoLS

### 3. The Faculty of Education (the Faculty of School Education) of Hiroshima University

After World War II, the FoE of HU restarted on 31 March 1949 as one of the successor institutions of HHNS, HUoLS, Hiroshima Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Hiroshima Jyoshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*), Hiroshima Normal School and Hiroshima



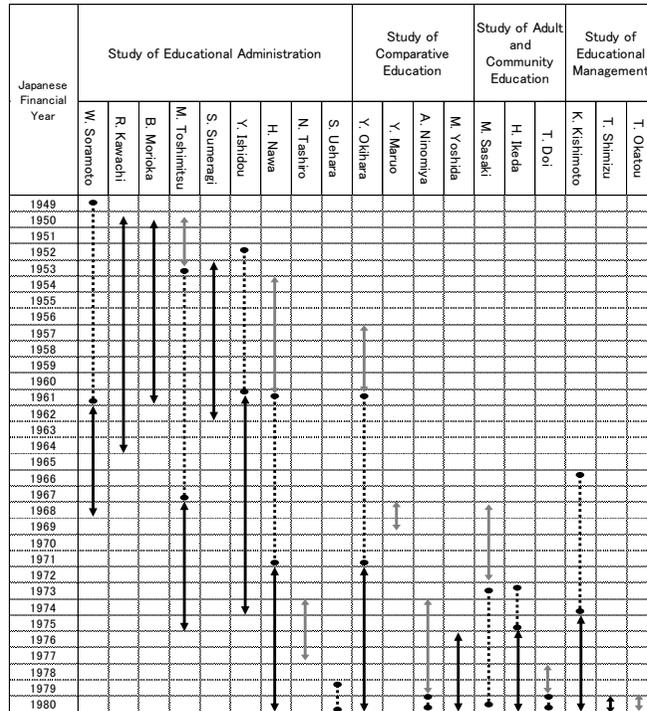


Figure 4 Staff Members in Educational Studies in the FoE of HU

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 Faculty of Literature (FoL) of Tokyo Imperial University (TIU) from 1897 and entered its Graduate School 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 a ministerial student<sup>4)</sup> (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).

Yoshio NODA (野田義夫, male, born 7 July 1874 and died 1 November 1950) studied at the FoL of TIU from 1896 and entered its GS in 1899. He was a Professor at HHNS (April 1904–April 1909) before becoming a professor of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers in April 1909 (until 1926 or later). He was an inspector of schools at Ministry of Education from 1917, director of Osaka High School from 1921 and then director of Shinwa Women’s High School (period unknown). From 20 November 1908 to 20 November 1911, he studied in Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. as a ministerial student (In Germany, his registration was found at the University of Berlin and Leipzig). He was awarded a Ph.D.

degree in Literature for his thesis “Training of National Identity of European Countries: An Introduction to Pedagogy” on 7 January 1924. He published works such as *Social Ethics of F. Paulsen* (1902), *Study on Japanese National Identity* (1914) and “On the Cultural Pedagogy of Th. Litt” (1929).

Otohiko HASEGAWA (長谷川乙彦, born 1870 and died 27 May 1939) studied at Aichi Normal School until 1891 and then studied at THNS until March 1895. He worked as a teacher at Oita Normal School (12 April 1895–September 1897) and at Fukui Normal School (1 October 1897–). He was a lecturer at THNS (May 1899–April 1900, April 1901–February 1904), whereas he studied at the GC of THNS from 8 April 1899 to March 1903. After working as a teacher at Aichi First Normal School (19 September 1903–22 February 1905), Hasegawa became a professor of HHNS (23 February 1905–April 1925). He then took a post as a professor at THNS (6 April 1925–1936\*)<sup>4</sup>; however, at the same time also at Tokyo Aoyama Normal School (7 April 1925–1937\*). From 31 May 1914 to May 1916, he studied in Germany, the U.S. and the U.K. as a ministerial student (He stayed mainly in London). He wrote books such as *Thought and Method of Education after the War* (1920) and *Introduction to the Latest Didactics* (1938).

Tameshirou HIROSE (廣瀬爲四郎, male, born 1865 in Hyogo and death year unknown) studied at Kyoto Normal School until 1883 and THNS until 1889 before he worked as a teacher at Kyoto Normal School (June 1889–June 1893) and then at Miyagi Normal School (period unknown). As director, he worked at Fukushima Normal School (February 1898–October 1900), at Hiroshima Normal School (27 October 1900–22 September 1902) and at Kochi Normal School until 22 February 1905. Hirose then was a professor of HHNS (23 February 1905–May 1911) before becoming director of Yamaguchi Normal School (May 1911–April 1915).

Shigenao KONISHI (小西重直, male, born 15 January 1875 in Yamagata Prefecture and died 21 July 1948) studied at Second High School from 1894 and FoL of TIU from 1898. He continued his research at its GS from 1901 before studying in the U.K., Germany and the U.S. as a ministerial student from 18 April 1902 to 18 April 1905 (In Germany, his registration was found at the University of Leipzig, supposedly at Professor Johannes Volkelt). He then became a professor at HHNS (June 1905–July 1910), an inspector of schools of Ministry of Education (July 1910–) and director of Seventh High School (September 1912–). From 4 August 1913 to 21 March 1933, he was a professor of the FoL of Kyoto Imperial University and even placed as president of the university (21 March–June 1933). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature on the recommendation of president of Kyoto Imperial University on 26 December 1913. In 1920, he visited Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. again with Masatarou SAWAYANAGI and Arata OSADA for research (August 1920–June 1921). He published books such as *Labour Education (Arbeitspaedagogik)* (1930) and translations such as *Pestalozzi: his life and work* (1930, with A. Osada).

Tadasu MISAWA (三澤糾, male, born 12 October 1878 and died 25 May 1942) studied

at the FoL of TIU from 1900 and its GS from 1903. He also studied at Clark University in the U.S. until 1906 before teaching at the Fisheries' Training Centre (*Suisan-Koushuusho*) (period unknown) and at HHNS as a lecturer (August 1910-) and a professor (1912-28 March 1915). He then worked as director in several schools such as Kaisou Middle School in Wakayama Prefecture (from 1915), Eleventh Middle School in Osaka Prefecture (from 1918) and Taipei High School (in Taiwan as a colony of Japan) (from 1925) and took a post of head of education (*Gakuseika-chou*) at KIU (from 1929) and as director of Seijyou School (from 1931). Misawa was also director of Harbin Institute (*Harubin-Gakuin*) (in Manchuria) from 1935 to 1938. He wrote books such as *Awakening and Training of Teachers* (1911).

Kumajirou SATOU (佐藤熊次郎, male, born 1873 and died 1948) studied at the THNS from 1897 to 1901 after graduation from Miyazaki Normal School in March 1893. He was director of Hokkaido First Normal School until 1904 before studying again at the GC of THNS (1904-March 1906). He worked at Nagano Normal School as a teacher and director of its attachment school from 1906 and took a post as a professor of HHNS (May 1911-March 1936). From 24 January 1923 to 24 January 1925, he studied in Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. as a ministerial student (In Germany, his registration was found at the University of Berlin). He published *New Didactics of Subjects* (1913, edited.) with Masayuki OGAWA and Sukeichi SHINOHARA.

Tamekichi OKABE (岡部爲吉, male, born 10 January 1874 and died 4 June 1922) studied at the FoL of TIU from 1901 and at its GS from 1904 before studying in Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. He was a ministerial student from 1 June 1910 to 31 May 1911 (In Germany, his registration was found at the University of Leipzig). He worked as a professor of HHNS from September 1911 to June 1922. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by passing a doctoral exam at the GS of Kyoto Imperial University on 3 June 1922. He wrote books such as *Education and Reflection* (1923).

Arata OSADA (長田新, male, born 1 February 1887 and died 18 April 1961) studied at HHNS (1907-March 1910) after studying at its preparatory course from 1906. He taught as a teacher at Oita Normal School (April 1910-October 1913); however, he resumed studying at the FoL of Kyoto Imperial University (1912-July 1915). After graduation, Osada worked with Masatarou SAWAYANAGI in his founding Seijyou Elementary School in Tokyo (1915-) and then started his career at HHNS to teach as a lecturer (from November 1919) and a professor (from June 1920). With the establishment of HUoLS, he became an associate professor in April 1929 and then a professor (1930-31 March 1951) of this institution. After World War II, Osada was placed as president of HHNS and HUoLS (December 1945-). He taught shortly also at the FoE of HU as a professor (1 April 1951-31 March 1953). He studied in Germany and the U.K. as a ministerial student (26 April 1928-30 March 1929) and was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by KIU for his thesis "Study on J.H. Pestalozzi" on 28 February 1933. He received the Pestalozzi Prize from Swiss government in 1941 and was also awarded an honorary doctorate by the Swiss

government in 1960. He published books such as *Rebirth of J.H. Pestalozzi in P. Natorp* (1925), *Fundamental Problems of Modern Philosophy of Education* (1926), *Pedagogical Idea of Pestalozzi* (1927) and *Children of the A-bomb* (1951) and translations such as *Autobiography of F.W.A. Froebel* (1949).

Masao FUKUSHIMA (福島政雄, male, birth 15 February 1889 and died 23 February 1976) studied at the FoL of TIU from 1909 and then taught at Second High School as a lecturer (1917\*) and a professor (1918\* and 1919\*) before he took a post of professor at HHNS in January 1920. From April 1929, he worked also at HUoLS as a professor at the same time; however, he left Hiroshima in 1941 in order to take a post at Kenkoku University (*Kenkoku Daigaku*) in Manchuria as a professor. He returned to Japan in 1943 and became a professor of Shibaura Institute of Technology (*Shibaura-Kougyou Daigaku*) (–1958\*). He also taught at the Faculty of Veterinary and Stockbreeding of Nippon Veterinary and Stockbreeding University (*Nihon-Jyuui-Chikusan Daigaku*) until 1963\*, at the School of Health Sciences of Kitasato University (*Kitasato Daigaku*) from 1964 and at its Centre for Teacher Education (1972\*–1974\*). From 11 June 1925 to 11 June 1927, he studied in Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. as a ministerial student (In Germany, his registration was found at the University of Berlin) and was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TIU for his thesis “Study on the Fundamental Thought of Pestalozzi” on 8 December 1933. Fukushima wrote books such as *On the Origin of Japanese Education: Enlightenment and Pedagogical Thought of Prince Shotoku* (1936) and *Short Biography of Pestalozzi* (1936).

Saizaburou TSUJI (辻幸三郎, male, born 22 July 1888 and died 27 June 1965) studied at HHNS (1908–1911) after studying at its preparatory course from 1907. He then worked as a teacher at Fukuoka Prefectural Meizen Middle School (1911–1914) and at Tottori Prefectural Kurayoshi Middle School (1914–1917); however, he started studying at the FoL of KIU in 1917 and continued his research at its GS from 1920. He took a post of professor at HHNS (from April 1921) and became director of Hiroshima Normal School (5 June 1946–30 July 1949) before working shortly as a professor of HU (31 May 1949–31 March 1954). He then taught also at the Faculty of Home Economics of Showa Women’s University (*Shouwa-Jyoshi Daigaku*) (1954?? \*–1962?? \*) and at its Junior College (1963??\*–1965\*). He published books such as *Comprehensive History of Japanese Education* (1933) and translations of works of J.A. Comenius, E. Spranger and M.E.d. Montaigne (1928).

Toshio KUMURA (玖村敏雄, male, born 8 December 1896 in Yamaguchi Prefecture and died 21 February 1968) studied at HHNS from 1920 and graduated from its Course of Education in 1922 and its two-year course for graduates in 1926. After working as a teacher at HHNS (March 1926–March 1929), he became a professor there in April 1929. After World War II, he worked at Ministry of Education as head of the Section of Teacher Education (23 April 1946–1 April 1953) before taking a post of professor at the FoE of Yamaguchi University (*Yamaguchi Daigaku*) (1953–1960) and that of president at Fukuoka University of Liberal Arts (*Fukuoka Gakugei-Daigaku*) from 1962. He published books

such as *The Life of Pestalozzi* (1927), *Yoshida Shouin* (1936) and *Tradition and Innovation in Education* (1968).

Kiichirou MORIUCHI (守内喜一郎, born 1882 in Toyama Prefecture and died 1950) studied at HHNS (1905–March 1908) after studying at its preparatory course from 1904. He then taught as a teacher at Oita Normal School (April 1908–October 1910) and at Kyoto Normal School (1910–1912). In April 1912, he came back to HHNS as a teacher to be an associate professor in 1919\* and a professor in 1921\*. Although he moved to Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers as its director (March 1923–May 1927), he came back again to HHNS as a professor in March 1929 (at the same time, Moriuchi was also a lecturer of HUoLS from December 1931). From April 1943 to November 1945, Moriuchi was director of Chiba Normal School. He wrote *Study on Collaborative Social Education* (1934) and *Study on the Unity of Modern Pedagogical Thoughts* (1938).

Eijirou INATOMI (稲富栄次郎, born 7 September 1897 in Fukuoka Prefecture and died 30 December 1897) graduated from Fukuoka Normal School and studied at HHNS from 1920 to 1924 before he taught as a teacher at Yamaguchi Normal School for Female Teachers (31 March 1924–27 April 1925). He then studied at the FoL of Tohoku Imperial University until 26 March 1929. He was a lecturer at both HHNS and HUoLS (31 March 1929–1931) and then a professor of HHNS (28 September 1931–December 1935), whereas he also lectured as an associate professor (31 March 1933–1941) and a professor (1941–25 October 1947) at HUoLS at the same time. Because of accusation of his responsibility for supporting the war, Inatomi had to leave university and then worked as an advisor of a publishing company in Hiroshima (25 October 1947–31 March 1951). After 1951, he could work again as a professor at the FoL of Sophia University (*Jyouchi Daigaku*) (23 October 1951–31 March 1971) and then lectured as a professor also at Kokushikan University (*Kokushikan Daigaku*) (1 April 1971–30 December 1975, until his death). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for his thesis “Study on the Educational Thought in Early Meiji Era” on 8 December 1933. He published books such as *Pedagogy of Plato* (1930), *On the Theories of Nature and Education of J.J. Rousseau* (1934), *Human Being and Language* (1940).

Motomori KIMURA (木村素衛, born 11 March 1895 in Ishikawa Prefecture and died 12 February 1946) studied shortly at Third High School (11 September 1915–28 September 1916); however, he had to leave the school before graduation because of his worsened illness. He later studied at an elective course of the FoL of KIU (8 September 1920–31 March 1923) and then worked as a lecturer at Kyoto Higher Industrial School (*Kyouto Koutou-Kougei-Gakkou*) (31 March 1923–19 April 1924) and at Third High School (1 April 1927–20 March 1929). In 1929, he became a lecturer of HHNS (from April 1929) and then a professor (20 August 1930–March 1933). He worked at the same time as a lecturer of HUoLS (1 April 1929–August 1930) and then a professor (20 August 1930–May 1933). After coming back to Kyoto, he taught as an associate professor (11 May 1933–29 March 1940) and a professor (30 March 1940–12 February 1946, until his death) at the FoL of KIU.

He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by KIU for his thesis “Fundamental Structure of Practical Existence: A Study on the Philosophy of J.G. Fichte aiming Philosophy of Education” on 12 March 1940. He also wrote books such as *Study on German Idealism* (1940) and *Meaning of Culture and Education for the State* (1946).

Kiyota SATOU (佐藤清太, born 25 June 1909 in Manchuria and died 6 April 1981) studied at HHNS until March 1931 and at HUoLS until March 1934. He started his career as a lecturer of HHNS (April 1934–March 1935) and then became an assistant (March 1935–October 1937) and a junior assistant (*Fukushu*) (October 1937–1939) of HUoLS (He was also a junior teacher of the attachment school of HHNS from October 1936 to March 1937). At HUoLS, Satou taught as a lecturer (October 1939–1942) and an associate professor (September 1942–31 March 1953) and then, after establishment of HU, he became there an associate professor (September 1951–31 March 1954) and then a professor (1 April 1954–31 March 1972). From April 1972 to April 1975, he was a professor of the FoE of Okayama University. From February 1937 to 1939, he studied in China (mainly in Beijing) as a ministerial student and was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for his thesis “Study on the Meaning of Shuyuan Academies in the History of Chinese Educational System” on 26 December 1949. He published books such as *History of Japanese Educational Thought* (1956).

Shidou SUMERAGI (皇至道, male, born 19 June 1899 in Shiga Prefecture and died 27 September 1988) studied at Shiga Normal School (April 1914–March 1920) and then worked at Higashi-Koura Higher Elementary School as a teacher (31 March 1920–1921) before studying at HHNS (April 1921–7 March 1925). He then taught as a teacher at Hyogo-Himeji Normal School (31 March 1925–May 1929); however, with the foundation of HUoLS, he started studying there (22 April 1929–7 March 1932). After graduation, Sumeragi directly began his career at HUoLS as an assistant (31 March 1932–March 1934) and worked as a lecturer (31 March 1934–February 1938), an associate professor (9 February 1938–February 1948) and a professor (20 February 1948–1953) (At the same time, he was a lecturer of HHNS from 31 March 1935 to 8 April 1938). After establishment of HU, he lectured as a professor (31 January 1951–April 1963) and worked as president of the university (1 April 1963–1 June 1966). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for his thesis “Study on the System of Higher Education” (and for his sub-thesis “Theory of Educational Administration of L.v. Stein”) on 4 August 1948. He wrote books such as *History of German Educational System* (1943), *L.v. Stein* (1957), *Characteristics of Japanese Educational System* (1970), *Teachers for the Human and Teachers for the Nations* (1976) and *How Can We Teach Virtue? Foundation for Moral Education* (1976).

Masaru TAKATOMI (高富勝, male, the year of birth and death unknown) graduated from HHNS in 1931 and worked from April 1936 to 1941\* as a lecturer at HHNS. He then became a professor of Hiroshima Normal School.

Yonekichi AKAI (赤井米吉, male born 1 June 1887 and died 26 February 1974) studied at HHNS until 1912 and taught shortly at HHNS as a lecturer (April 1936–March 1937).

He published translation of a work of H. Parkhurst on the Dalton Plan (1923).

Keizou IKEDA (池田計三, male, born 1907 and died 11 April 1966) graduated from HHNS in 1928 and then worked as an associate teacher at the attachment middle school of HHNS (April 1931–March 1935) before studying at HUoLS until 1938. In March of this year, he became a teacher of the attachment school and at the same time a lecturer of HHNS (until 1941\*). After World War II, he lectured at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (31 August 1949–30 March 1951) and a professor (31 March 1951–11 April 1966, until his death). He wrote papers such as “On the National Pedagogy of W. Dilthey” (1941) and “An Tentative of Social Interpretation of the History of Greek Education” (1950).

Masunori HIRATSUKA (平塚益徳, male, born 19 June 1907 in the metropolis of Tokyo and died 10 March 1981) graduated from the FoL of TIU in March 1931 and then studied at its GS until 1935. He took a post of lecturer (March 1939–1940) and that of professor (May 1940–1944) at HHNS before lecturing at the Faculty of Law and Literature of Kyushu Imperial University as a professor (7 August 1944–31 March 1949). After working shortly at the newly established Faculty of Literature (1 April 1949–30 March 1951), Hiratsuka started to lecture at the FoE of Kyushu University (31 March 1951–15 July 1963). He then became director of National Institute for Educational Research (*Kokuritsu Kyouiku Kenkyuusho*) (16 July 1963–15 July 1978) and director of General Institute of Montessori Education Japan (*Nihon Montessori Kyouiku Sougou Kenkyuusho*) in April 1979 (probably until his death). He published books such as *History of Education and Culture in Modern China* (1942) and *Japanese Future and Moral Education* (1959).

Bunsaku MORIOKA (森岡文策, male, year of birth unknown, died 1961) studied at HHNS from 1921 to 1923 and later also at the FoL of Kyushu Imperial University (period unknown). After working as an inspector of schools in Hokkaido, he became director of Iwate Normal School for Female Teachers (August 1938–March 1943) and then a professor of HHNS and at the same time a lecturer of HUoLS (April 1943–). After World War II, he taught still as a professor at HHNS (31 May 1949–29 November 1950) before he became a professor of the FoE of HU (30 November 1950–2 April 1961, until his death). He published works such as “Function of Textbooks from View of Educational Progressivism” (1951) and “Study on the Organisations of Federal Offices of Education in the U.S.” (1957).

Yutaka ISHIDOU (石堂豊, male, born 9 February 1912 in Shiga Prefecture and died 18 February 1966) graduated from HHNS in 1935 and then worked at Okayama Normal School and Gunma Normal School before he taught as a teacher at Hyogo Normal School (1942–1945). In 1945, he took a post of associate professor at HHNS and then became a professor there (31 May 1949–30 March 1952). At the same time, he studied at HUoLS and graduated in 1947. He was an associate professor (31 March 1952–30 June 1961) and a professor (1 July 1961–1 April 1975) of HU. He served as a priest of a Buddhist temple (Shouhuku-Ji in Shiga Prefecture) and lectured also as a professor at Bukkyo University (*Bukkyou Daigaku*) (1975\*–1987\*). He published works such as *Fatigue and Morale of Teachers* (1973), “Regional Types of Institutions of Adult Education and their Promotion”

(1956) and “American Universities and their “Open-Door” Movement” (1964).

Michiya SHINBORI (新堀通也, male, born 26 June 1921 in Kobe-City in Hyogo Prefecture and died 24 March 2014) studied at HHNS (1940–1942) and then at HUoLS (1 October 1942–29 September 1945). After teaching at Hiroshima Higher Normal School for Female Teachers for one year, he became an associate professor of HHNS (period unknown). Probably he continued to work as a professor until 30 March 1952 and then became an associate professor (31 March 1952–30 April 1968) of HU. He moved to Tokyo in 1968 in order to work shortly as a Supervisor of Adult and Community Education (*Shakai Kyouiku Kan*) at the Ministry of Education; however, he soon came back to Hiroshima and worked again as an associate professor (1 April 1971–31 March 1972) and a professor (1 April 1972 – 31 March 1985). Shinbori then lectured at Mukogawa Women’s University (*Mukogawa-Jyoshi Daigaku*) as a professor (1985\*–2004\*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Sociology and Pedagogy of É. Durkheim” on 26 December 1961. He published works such as *Educational Love as a Fundamental Problem of Philosophy of Education* (1954), *J.J. Rousseau* (1957), *Japanese Market of University Professors* (1954), *Study on É. Durkheim* (1966), *Logic of Student Movement* (1969) and *System and Development of Clinical Pedagogy* (2002).

Teiji SUEYOSHI (末吉悌次, male, born 28 January 1909 in Nagasaki City and died 23 January 2003) studied at HHNS until 1932 and then worked at Hiroshima City Commercial School before studying at HUoLS from 1938 to 1941. In 1941, he became director of an attachment school of Shimane Normal School and then became a professor of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers in 1942. After World War II, Sueyoshi worked as a professor at HHNS (31 May 1949–29 November 1950), an associate professor (30 November 1950–31 August 1952) and a professor (1 September 1952–31 March 1972) at the FoE of HU. From April 1973 to March 1974, he lectured as a professor at the Faculty of Humanities of Hiroshima Shudo University (*Hiroshima-Shuudou Daigaku*) and one year later he became president of Fukuyama Women’s City Junior College (*Fukuyama-Shiritsu-Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) (1974–1979\*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for his thesis “Characteristics of Social Pedagogy” on 6 May 1953. He wrote papers such as “Concept of Moral Education in E. Kant” (1948) and books such as *Practical Educational Theories of E. Kant* (1950) and *On Curriculum: Criticism of Core-Curriculum and Idea of New Curriculum* (1950)

Tadao SATOU (佐藤正夫, male, born 13 February 1911 and died 6 June 1997) studied at HHNS until 1934 and then at HUoLS until 1937. He worked at Okinawa Normal School from 1937 and then at Nagano Normal School. In 1951, he came back to HHNS as a professor (31 May 1949–31 May 1951) before he started to teach as an associate professor (1 April 1951–31 March 1958) and then a professor (1 April 1958–1 April 1974). Satou was a professor of Kurashiki City Junior College (*Kurashiki-Shiritsu Tanki-Daigaku*) (1974\*–1979\*) and then a professor of the Faculty of Economics in 1977\* and at the College of Liberal Arts of Fukuyama University (*Fukuyama Daigaku*) (1978\*–1980\*). He was

awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HUoLS for his thesis “Development of Modern Curriculum” on 1 November 1961. He published books such as *On Modern Curriculum* (1952) and translations such as *Philosophy of Education* of E. Krieck (1943, with E. Inatomi) and *Outline of General Didactics* of L. Klingberg (1978).

## 2. Hiroshima University of Literature and Science

Masao FUKUSHIMA, already given above, was chair from April 1929 to 1941.

Arata OSADA, already given above, was chair from April 1929 to 31 March 1951.

Motomori KIMURA, already given above, was chair from 1 April 1929 to May 1933.

Nihei KATOU (加藤仁平, male, born 7 November 1894 in Aichi Prefecture and died 12 April 1993) studied at THNS until 1917 before starting to study at the FoL of KIU in 1917 and then at its GS in 1920. He served in the army (December 1920–March 1922) and then graduated from the GS in 1930. Katou lectured at Tokyo Higher Normal School at first as a professor (30 April 1930–1934\*), then a lecturer (1935\*–1942\*) and again a professor from 1943\* and at the same time also at Tokyo University of Literature and Science as an associate professor (30 April 1930–13 October 1943) and then a professor (14 October 1943–26 July 1947). He shortly was also a lecturer of HUoLS (October 1930–March 1933). Because of accusation of his responsibility for supporting the war, he was compelled to leave university in 1947; however after the suspension of the Purge, he resumed to teach as a professor at the FoE of Shizuoka University (1952–1958) and then worked at the Faculty of Economics of Kanto Gakuin University (*Kantou-Gakuin Daigaku*) (1958–March 1978). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by Kyoto University for his thesis “The Meaning of Science and Education for Jinsai Itou” on 16 April 1944. He published books such as *History of Japanese National Spirit* (1928), *Educational Thought of Sokou Yamaga* (1934), *History of Educational Thought in Modern Japan* (1964) and *Jigorou Kanou* (1964).

Eijirou INATOMI, already given above, was chair from 31 March 1933 to 25 October 1947.

Kiichirou MORIUCHI, already given above, was a lecturer from December 1931 to 1942\*.

Shidou SUMERAGI, already given above, was chair from 31 March 1934 to 1953.

Morikazu KATOU (加藤盛一, male, the year of birth unknown and died 6 August 1945) studied at HHNS from 1908 to 1911 and then worked at Ikeda Normal School from 1911. In 1913, he started studying at the FoL of KIU and then resumed teaching as a teacher at Zeze Middle School of Shiga Prefecture in 1916. He worked as a teacher also at a Higher General School (*Koutou-Futsuu-Gakkou*) in Keijo (in Korea as a colony of Japan) from 1919 and then as director of Imazu Middle School of Shiga Prefecture from 1920. He took a post of professor at HUoLS in 1941; however, he soon died because of the atomic bomb. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for his thesis “Study on Touju Nakae” on 3 September 1944. He published books such as *Touju Nakae* (1937).

Masafumi SUGITANI (杉谷雅文, male, born 25 September 1910 in Hyogo Prefecture

and died 7 May 1991) studied at Himeji Normal School (period unknown) and then at HHNS until 1934 before studying at HUoLS from 1934 to 1937. He worked at first at Fukui Normal School from 1937, at Kagoshima Normal School and then at Tottori Normal School. In 1947, he came back to HUoLS as a lecturer (November 1947–1949) and worked as an associate professor (31 May 1949–31 March 1953) before starting to lecture at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (1 April 1953–15 May 1953) and a professor (16 May 1953–1 April 1974). He taught as a professor also at the FoL of Kobe Shinwa Women's University (*Kobe-Shinwa-Jyoshi Daigaku*) (1974–1985). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for his thesis “*Lebensphilosophie* (Life Philosophy) and Pedagogy” on 5 September 1952 and published works such as *Th. Litt* (1956) and “The Contribution of Th. Litt to Modern Pedagogy” (1963).

Masako SHOUJI (荏司雅子, female, born 6 October 1909 in Taiwan as a colony of Japan and died 22 February 1988) studied at Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers from 1928 to 1932 and at HUoLS from 1935 to 1938, then at its GS until 1943. She started her academic career as a lecturer of Hiroshima Jogakuin College (*Hiroshima-Jyogakuin Senmon-Gakkou*) in 1941; however, she soon became a junior assistant of HUoLS in 1943 and then worked there as an assistant (1944–1947\*), a lecturer (1948\*–29 November 1949) and an associate professor (30 November 1949–31 March 1953). From 1953, she worked at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (1 April 1953–31 March 1954) and a professor (1 April 1954–1 April 1973). Shouji lectured as a professor also at Seiwa College (*Seiwa Daigaku*) (1973\*–1990\*). From December 1969 to March 1970, she stayed at University of Rhode Island (the U.S.) as a visiting professor. She was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for her thesis “Study on F.W.A. Froebel” on 16 January 1953. She wrote books on F.W.A. Froebel, but also books such as *Educational Thought of Humanism* (1968) and papers such as “Creativity of J. Dewey” (1968).

Kiyota SATOU, already given above, was chair from October 1939 to 31 March 1953.

### 3. The Faculty of Education (the Faculty of School Education) of Hiroshima University

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

Masami KORETSUNE (是常正美, male, born 6 February 1913 in Hyogo Prefecture and died 6 April 1989) studied at HHNS until 1936 and at HUoLS from 1937 to 1940. After teaching at Hiroshima Normal School as an associate professor (from 31 May 1949 or earlier), he started his career at the FoE of HU (31 August 1949–31 March 1974 as an associate professor and 1 April 1974–1976\* as a professor). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by HUoLS for his thesis “Study on J.F. Herbart” on 26 July 1957. He published not only books on J.F. Herbart and translations of his works, but also papers such as “Pestalozzi's Thought on Physical Education” (1957) and “Concerning Hermann Nohl's “Der Lebendige Herbart”” (1968).

Masayuki TORATAKE (虎竹正之, male, born 1 January 1914 and died 1975) studied at HHNS until 1937 before studying at HUoLS from 1939 to 1942. After working as a

professor at Hiroshima Normal School (from 31 May 1949 or earlier), he taught at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (30 June 1950–31 October 1961) and a professor (1 November 1961–7 June 1975, until his death). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on J.H. Pestalozzi” on 9 December 1964. He published books and papers on J.H. Pestalozzi and, in addition, papers such as “The Thought of J. Dewey on Habit” (1962).

Arata OSADA, already given above, was chair in the philosophical studies of education from 1 April 1951 to 31 March 1953.

Tsuruzou MATSUURA (松浦鶴造, male, born 20 October 1912 in Hiroshima Prefecture and died 4 December 2005) studied at HHNS until 1934 before studying at HUoLS from 1936 to March 1939. He worked at first at a Normal School for Female Teachers in Gongju of Chungcheongnam-do (in Korea as a colony of Japan) from 1939 before working as a professor at Hiroshima Normal School (from 31 May 1949 or earlier). He then started to teach at the FoE of HU as a lecturer (31 March 1951–31 March 1954), an associate professor (1 April 1954–31 March 1972) and a professor (1 April 1972–31 March 1975). Matsuura lectured as a professor also at the FoE of Okayama University (1 April 1975–31 March 1978) and at Yasuda Women’s Junior College (1978\*–1987\*). He wrote books on educational and ethical thought of J. Dewey and also publications such as *Study on the Pedagogy of M. Montessori* (1986) and *Study on the General Pedagogy of P. Natorp* (1987).

Masafumi SUGITANI, already given above, was chair in the philosophical studies of education from 1 April 1953 to 1 April 1974.

Hisao SHIBATANI (柴谷久雄, male, born 11 February 1910 and died 29 July 1996) studied at HHNS until 1933 before studying at HUoLS until 1936. He taught at first as a teacher at Fukushima Normal School (March 1936–April 1939) and then at Shizuoka Normal School (period unknown). After working at the Board of Education in Wakayama Prefecture and that of Osaka-City, he took a post of professor at the FoE (the RIoECE) of HU (1 April 1966–1 April 1973). He then was a professor of PL Gakuen Women’s Junior College (*PL-Gakuen-Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) (1974\* – 1975\*) and Shitennoji Women’s University (*Shitennouji-Jyoshi Daigaku*) (1977\*–1981\*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on the Educational Thought of B.A.W. Russell” on 31 October 1962. He published books and papers on B.A.W. Russell and, in addition, papers on early childhood education.

Yoshiaki MATSUDA (松田義哲, male, born 31 May 1913 in Kagawa Prefecture) studied at HHNS until 1935 and then taught at Second Middle School in Dalniy City as a colony of Japan (period unknown) before studying at HUoLS (1939–1941). He worked shortly as an assistant of HUoLS from 1942\* and then as a teacher of Nagano Normal School; however, he soon started to lecture at the FoE of Hokkaido University of Education (*Hokkaidou Kyouiku-Daigaku*) (until 1968\* as an associate professor and from 1969\* as a professor). He then was a professor at the FoE of HU (1 April 1976–1 April 1977) before

he taught at Yamaguchi Women's University (*Yamaguchi-Jyoshi Daigaku*) (1977\*-1978\*) and at Hiroshima Denki Institute of Technology (*Hiroshima-Denki Daigaku*) (1980\*-1981\*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis "Educational Method of J.H. Pestalozzi" on 24 March 1971. He published books and papers on J.H. Pestalozzi, but also papers such as "Criticism of Th. Brameld on E. Cassirer" (1963).

Michio OGASAWARA (小笠原道雄, male, born 12 February 1936 in Hokkaido Prefecture) studied at the FoE of HU until 1959 and at the GSoE until 1964. After working at Hiroshima Bunka Women's Junior College (*Hiroshima-Bunka-Gakuen-Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) as a lecturer (1 April 1964-31 March 1965), he taught at the FoE of Hokkaido University of Liberal Arts (*Hokkaidou Gakugei-Daigaku*; from 1966, Hokkaido University of Education) as an assistant (1 April 1965-30 September 1968), a lecturer (1 October 1968-31 March 1970) and an associate professor (1 April 1970-31 March 1971) before he took a post of an associate professor at the FoL of Sophia University (*Jyouchi Daigaku*) (1 April 1971-31 March 1977). He started his career at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (1 April 1977-1 April 1983), then professor (1 April 1983-31 March 1999). From October 1988 to March 1989, he stayed at the Institute of Science of Education of the University of Bonn (Germany) as a visiting professor. After retirement from HU in 1999, he continued teaching at Hiroshima Bunka Women's Junior College as a professor. Ogasawara then worked as head of the Hiroshima Study Centres of the Open University of Japan (2000\*-2005\*); however, in 2006, he resumed teaching at the Faculty of Social Information of Hiroshima Bunka University (*Hiroshima-Bunka-Gakuen Daigaku*; before 2009, Kure University) as a successor institution of Hiroshima Bunka Women's Junior College. From August 1974, he stayed at the University of Bonn as a scholarship holder of Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (at Professor W. Ritzel), in addition, he was supported by this Foundation to stay for research in Germany several times (1 September 1980-28 February 1981, 1 October 1988-31 March 1989, 1 August 1997-30 September 1997). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis "Study on the Pedagogy of W. Flitner" on 18 March 1974. He published many books on the German *Geisteswissenschaftliche Paedagogik* (Spiritual Scientific Pedagogy) and translations of the works of F.W.A. Froebel and those of Th. Litt.

Tokuo AKATSUKA (赤塚徳郎, male, born 24 September 1919 in Mie Prefecture and died 6 January 1992) studied at HHNS from 1938 to 1941 and then at HUoLS until 1944. After teaching at Tsu Middle School (*Tsu Chuu-Gakkou*) in Mie Prefecture and at the Prefectural Junior College of Shiga, he became an associate professor (until 1968\*) and a professor (1969\*-1976\*) of Gifu University. On 1 April 1977, he started his career at the FoE (the RIoECE) of HU as a professor and worked until 1 April 1983. He was also a professor at the FoL of Tokai Women's University (*Toukai-Jyoshi Daigaku*). Akatsuka was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis "Study on the Pedagogy of H. Spencer" on 21 February 1973 and published books and papers on H. Spencer.

Mitsunaga OOTANI (大谷光長, male, born 28 January 1927) studied at HUoLS until

1951 before he took a post at the Prefectural Junior College of Okayama (until 1965\* as an associate professor and 1966\*–1976\* as a professor). From 1 May 1977 to 31 March 1990, he lectured as a professor at the FoE (from 17 June 1978, at the Faculty of School Education) of HU. He then was a professor of the Faculty of Commerce (1990\*, 1995\*–1997\*) and that of the Faculty of Economics (1991\*–1994\*) of Okayama Shoka University (*Okayama-Shouka Daigaku*). Ootani was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on the Educational Thought of G. Kerschensteiner” on 6 February 1974 and published books and papers mainly on G. Kerschensteiner.

## 2) Chairs in the historical studies of education

Saizaburou TSUJI, already given above, was chair in the historical studies of education from 31 May 1949 to 31 March 1954.

Kiyota SATOU, already given above, was chair in the historical studies of education from September 1951 to 31 March 1972.

Hisao INOUE (井上久雄, male, born 22 April 1917 in Hokkaido Prefecture and died 2 August 1997) studied at HHNS from 1936 to 1940 and then at HUoLS until 1947 before taking a post at the FoE of HU: He was a lecturer (16 April 1953–31 March 1955), an associate professor (1 April 1955–31 March 1972) and a professor (1 April 1972–1 April 1981). From April 1981 to 1988\*, he taught at Hiroshima Shudo University as a professor. Inoue was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Establishment of Gakusei [=the Educational Law of 4 September 1972] and its Meaning” on 1 February 1962. He wrote books on Educational Laws in Modern Japan and also papers on Y. Fukuzawa.

Nobuhiro MIYOSHI (三好信浩, male, born 18 August 1932 in Oita Prefecture) studied at the FoE of HU until 1958 and then at its GSoE until 1961 before teaching at FoE of Ibaraki University as a lecturer (1964\*–1967\*) and an associate professor (in 1968\*). He worked at the FoL of Osaka City University (*Oosaka-Shiritsu Daigaku*) as an associate professor (1 April 1969–31 March 1974) and then at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (1 April 1974–31 March 1981) and a professor (1 April 1981–31 March 1996). He was also a professor of the FoL (1996\*–2000\*) and of the Faculty of Human Science (in 2001\*) of Konan Women's University (*Kounan Jyoshi Daigaku*); however, in 2002, he became president of Hijiya University (*Hijiya Daigaku*) (2002\*–2004\*) and taught in his term also as a professor of the Faculty of Contemporary Culture. Miyoshi was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on the Process of Establishing Educational System in the U.K.” on 2 February 1966. He published books on the one hand on the history of education in the U.K. and the U.S., but on the other hand on the history of industrial and agricultural education in Modern Japan.

Keizou IKEDA, already given above, was chair in the historical studies of education from 31 August 1949 to 11 April 1966.

Masako SHOUJI, already given above, was chair in the historical studies of education from 1 April 1953 to 1 April 1973.

Takehide YOKOO (横尾壮英, male, born 12 September 1922 in Nagasaki Prefecture and died 23 December 2001) studied at HHNS from 1940 to 1943 and at HUoLS until 1947 and then directly started his career at the FoE of HU in 1947. After working as a junior assistant and an assistant, he lectured as a lecturer (10 October 1955–31 March 1958), an associate professor (1 April 1958–31 March 1973) and a professor (1 April 1973–1 April 1981). On 1 April 1980, he started working also at the National Institute for Educational Research and became vice-president of this institute (1 April 1980–31 March 1987). Yokoo published books and papers on the one hand on ancient Greek and Roman philosophers such as Xenophon and Quintilian, but on the other hand on the history of European universities.

Toshihiko FUJII (藤井敏彦, male, born 25 July 1933 in Okayama Prefecture and died 24 January 2008) studied at the FoE of HU until 1956 and at its GSoE until 1961. He worked at first as an assistant at both HU (until 1963) and the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Fukuoka University of Liberal Arts (1964\*–1965\*) before he became a lecturer of the latter institution (in 1966). He, however, resumed working at the FoE of HU as an assistant (1967\*–1970\*) and taught there (from 17 June 1978, at the Faculty of School Education) as an associate professor (1 April 1971–31 December 1979) and a professor (1 January 1980–31 March 1997). He taught also at the Faculty of Commerce of Okayama Shoka University as a professor (1997\*–1999\*). Fujii was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on the Pedagogy of A. Makarenko” on 10 March 1976 and wrote publications on Makarenko and F.W.A. Froebel.

Jirou IKEHATA (池端次郎, male, born 18 June 1937 and died 2013) studied at the FoE of HU until 1960 and at its GSoE until 1967. In this year, he started his career at the Faculty of Humanities of Hiroshima College of Commerce (*Hiroshima-Shouka Daigaku*) (from 1973, Hiroshima Shudo University) as an associate professor (April 1967–March 1974). He then came back to the FoE of HU and worked as an associate professor (1 April 1974–31 March 1989) and a professor (1 April 1989–2001\*). Ikehata then lectured at the Faculty of Technology of Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University (*Hiroshima-Kokusai-Gakuin Daigaku*) as a professor shortly (in 2002\*). He wrote papers and books on the history of higher education in modern France.

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

Teiji SUEYOSHI, already given above, was chair in the sociological studies of education from 30 November 1950 to 31 March 1972.

Michiya SHINBORI, already given above, was chair in the sociological studies of education from 31 March 1952 to 30 April 1968 and from 1 April 1971 to 31 March 1985.

Tokuo KATAOKA (片岡徳雄, male, born 6 February 1931 in Kouchi Prefecture) studied at Kochi Normal School until 1949 and then at the FoE of HU until 1953 before studying at its GSoE until 1958. He was engaged in educational research at the Prefectural Institute for Educational Research in Osaka (April 1959–1962) and at the

National Institute for Educational Research (1 February 1964–31 March 1967) before he lectured at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (1 April 1967–31 March 1981) and a professor (1 April 1981–31 March 1994). He then became a professor of the Faculty of Economics of Hiroshima University of Economics (*Hiroshima-Keizai Daigaku*) (1995\*–1996\*) and president/professor of Tosa Women's Junior College (*Tosa-Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) (1997\*–2003\*). Kataoka was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on Human Relations in the Process of Education” on 14 February 1962. He published books and papers on the process of teaching and learning based on pupil group, on the educational differences in regions and on the curriculum sociology.

Shigeru MORI (森根, male, born 16 June 1932) studied at the FoE of HU until 1955 and then at its GSoE until 1960. After working at the Prefectural College of Nurtures in Hiroshima, he became an associate professor of the College of Social Sciences of Ritsumeikan University (1965\*–1970\*). He came back to the FoE (the RIoECE) of HU and lectured as an associate professor (1 April 1971–31 March 1983) and a professor (1 April 1983–31 March 1996). He then worked as a professor at the Faculty of Humanities of Hiroshima Shudo University (1997\*–2003\*). He published books and papers on the construction of lessons and on early childhood education.

Kazuo NISHINE (西根和雄, male, born 20 March 1945) studied at the FoE of HU until 1968 and then at its GSoE (period unknown). He taught at the FoE of Tokushima University as a lecturer (1975\*–1978\*) before coming back to the FoE of HU. He lectured in Hiroshima as an associate professor (1 April 1978–31 March 1994) and a professor (1 April 1994–31 March 2005). He then worked also at the Faculty of Welfare and Health Science of Fukuyama Heisei University (*Fukuyama-Heisei Daigaku*) as a professor. He wrote papers on M. Weber.

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

Tadao SATOU, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from 1 April 1951 to 1 April 1974.

Yoshio NAGANO (永野芳夫, male, born 29 August 1894 and died 22 December 1967) studied at the Tokyo Higher Normal School until March 1919 and then at elective course of the FoL of TIU from 1920 and at its GS from 1923. After working as a professor at the University of Religions (*Shuukyō Daigaku*; from 1926, Taisho University), he lectured at the FoE of HU as a professor (1 April 1953–31 March 1958) and then at Tamagawa University (period unknown). Nagano was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by Tokyo University for his thesis “Fundamental Principles in the Pedagogy of J. Dewey” on 20 January 1950 and published books on J. Dewey.

Hitoshi YOSHIMOTO (吉本均, male, born 15 January 1924 and died 29 March 1996) studied at Hiroshima Normal School until 1944 and then at HUoLS until 1952. He started his academic career as a lecturer of Suzugamine Women's College (*Suzugamine-Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) (1954–1956\*?). He then took a post at the FoE of HU

and was engaged in educational research as an assistant (1956–31 March 1958), a lecturer (1 April 1958–30 June 1961), an associate professor (1 July 1961–31 March 1974) and a professor (1 April 1974–31 March 1987). After retirement from HU, Yoshimoto continued lecturing also at the FoL of Kobe Women's University (*Koube-Jyoshi Daigaku*) as a professor (1987–1995\*). 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 at the University of Tuebingen (Germany) from October 1970 to September 1971. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Establishment of the Theories of Modern School Didactics: On the ‘Method’ of J.H. Pestalozzi and the Establishment of ‘School Didactics’ by F. Diesterweg” on 27 February 1974. He published works not only on modern educational thought of western countries, but also on systematized theories on teaching and learning.

Kousuke TSUNEYOSHI (恒吉宏典, male, born 16 September in Kagoshima Prefecture and died 24 June 2001) studied at the FoE of HU until 1956 and then at its GSoE until 1963. He worked at the FoE of Osaka University of Liberal Arts (*Oosaka Gakugei-Daigaku*; from 1966, Osaka University of Education) as a lecturer (1966\*–1968\*) and an associate professor (1969\*–1972\*) before teaching at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (1 April 1973–31 March 1985) and a professor (1 April 1985–31 March 1997). He then became a professor of the FoL of Ryukoku University (*Ryuukoku Daigaku*) (1997\*–2001\*). Tsuneyoshi wrote papers on the theories of didactics, in particular those of Soviet Union and East Germany.

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

Wasuke SORAMOTO (空本和助, male, born 8 June 1905 and died 5 August 1990) studied at HHNS until 1929 and then at HUoLS until 1932. After teaching at Fukushima Normal School (May 1932–March 1938), Toyama Normal School (period unknown) and Hiroshima Normal School (31 March 1949 or earlier–30 August 1949), he started his career at the FoE of HU (31 August 1949–31 March 1962 as an associate professor and 1 April 1962–31 March 1969 as a professor). He then became a professor of the FoE of Hiroshima Bunkyo Women's University (*Hiroshima-Bunkyou-Jyoshi Daigaku*) (1969\*–1980\*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on the British System of Education: Tradition and Modernisation of British Education” on 19 February 1954. He published books on the life of F.W.A. Froebel and on the British system of education.

Risaku KAWACHI (川地理策, male, born 9 July 1901 and died 7 January 1989) studied at the HHNS until 1927 and then at the GS of the University of Southern California until 1935. After coming back to Japan, he worked at first at the Ministry of Education as a temporary employee (1937\*–1940\*); however, he became a professor of Nagaoka Higher Technical School (*Nagaoka Koutou-Kougyou-Gakkou*) in 1940. He then worked as a professor of Hiroshima Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (26

November 1949–30 July 1950) and then of the FoE of HU (31 July 1950–31 March 1965). He taught also at the College of Liberal Arts of Okayama University of Science (*Okayama-Rika Daigaku*) in 1966\* and at the Faculty of Engineering of Hiroshima Institute of Technology (*Hiroshima-Kougyou Daigaku*) (1966\*–1984\*) as a professor. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Viviparity of Educational Administration as A Science” on 10 February 1965 and published works on educational administration.

Bunsaku MORIOKA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational administration from 30 November 1950 to 2 April 1961.

Michio TOSHIMITSU (利光道生, male, born 19 August 1912 and died 23 November 1992) studied at Hiroshima Normal School until 1934 and then at HHNS from 1937 to 1941 before he continued studying at HUoLS from 1941. After lecturing as a professor at Hiroshima Normal School until 29 June 1950 (from 31 May 1949 or earlier), he started his career at the FoE of HU: He was a lecturer (20 June 1950–15 October 1953), an associate professor (16 October 1953–28 February 1968) and a professor (1 March 1968–1 April 1976). After retirement from HU, Toshimitsu worked as a professor at the Faculty of Economics of Fukuyama University (1976\*–1977\*) and its College of Liberal Arts (1978\*–1979\*) and at the FoL of Hiroshima Bunkyo Women's University (1980\*–1984\*). He published papers on the educational thought of A. Smith and on studies of comparative education.

Shidou SUMERAGI, already given above, was chair in the study of educational administration from 31 January 1951 to 1 June 1966.

Yutaka ISHIDOU, already given above, was chair in the study of educational administration from 31 March 1952 to 1 April 1975.

Hirohiko NAWA (名和弘彦, male, born 23 March 1926) studied at HHNS from 1943 to 1947 and then at HUoLS until 1948 before he worked at HUoLS until 1952\* as a teacher or an assistant. After starting his career at HU as an assistant in 1953, he taught there as a lecturer (1 April 1954–30 June 1961), an associate professor (1 June 1961–31 March 1972) and a professor (1 April 1972–31 March 1989). He then lectured at Miyazaki Sangyo-keiei University (*Miyazaki-Sangyou-Keiei Daigaku*) as a professor from 1989 to 1993\*. He wrote works on school finance.

Naoto TASHIRO (田代直人, male, born 18 August 1942) studied at the FoE of HU until 1966 and at its GSoE until 1971. After working as an assistant at the FoE of HU in 1971\*, he became a lecturer (1 April 1974–31 March 1978); however, he moved soon to Yamaguchi University and lectured at its FoE as an associate professor (1978\*–1989\*) and a professor (1990\*–2005\*). Tashiro then taught at Yamaguchi Junior College of Arts (*Yamaguchi-Geijyutsu Tanki-Daigaku*) as a professor from 2006\*.

Sadao UEHARA (上原貞雄, male, born 11 November 1930 in Kagawa Prefecture and died 1999) studied at the FoE of HU until 25 March 1953 and then worked at the Municipal Board of Education in Hitachi City (Ibaraki Prefecture) (10 April 1953–31 March 1954). However, he again started studying at the GSoE of HU until 31 March 1960. After he

taught as an assistant at FoE of HU from 1 April 1960 and then as a teacher at the Attachment Junior High School from 1 April 1963, he resumed working as an assistant at FoE of HU on 1 April 1964. Uehara was shortly an associate professor of Hiroshima Bunka Women's Junior College (1 April 1965–31 March 1969); however, he came back to Ibaraki to be an associate professor (1 April 1969–31 November 1975) and a professor (1 December 1975–31 March 1979) at the FoE of Ibaraki University. He then moved again to Hiroshima and took a post at the FoE of HU as an associate professor (1 April 1979–31 March 1981) and a professor (1 April 1981–31 March 1994). He then continued to teach at Shotoku Gakuen Gifu University of Education (*Shotoku-Gakuen-Gifu-Kyouiku Daigaku*; from 1998, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University) as a professor (1994–1999\*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on American Educational Administration” on 11 December 1968. He wrote works not only on American educational administration, but also papers on the educational administrative theories of L.v. Stein and on his Japanese followers.

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

Yutaka OKIHARA (沖原豊, male, born 1924 in Hawaii (the U.S.) and died 16 August 2004) studied at Yamaguchi Normal School from 10 April 1939 to 22 September 1944 and then at a preliminary military academy to foster junior army officers in Kumamoto (*Kumamoto Rikugun-Yobishikan-Gakkou*) from 10 October 1944 to 5 June 1945. After studying at HUoLS from 17 April 1948 to 7 March 1951 and then at its GS from 1 April 1951 to 31 August 1952, he worked at the FoE of HU as a temporary staff member from 1 September 1952 and an assistant from 16 April 1953. He continued his academic career at the FoE of HU (1 April 1957–30 June 1961 as a lecturer, 1 July 1961–31 March 1972 as an associate professor and 1 April 1972–May 1985 as a professor) and worked finally as president of the university (21 May 1985–20 May 1989). After retirement from HU, he worked again as president of Shujitsu Women's University (*Shuujitsu-Jyoshi Daigaku*) from 1995 to 1999. He stayed at Columbia University (the U.S.) in 1959 and was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on Educational Provision of the Japanese Constitution” on 10 July 1968. He published books on international comparative studies and also paper on the theory of E. Spranger and M. Weber (1958).

Yuzuru MARUO (丸尾譲, male, born 4 September 1932) studied at the FoE of HU until 1957 and at its GSoE until 1964. He worked at first as an assistant at the RIoECE of FoE of HU from 1966 and then as a lecturer at the FoE (1 April 1968–31 March 1970); however, he moved to the Faculty of Home Economics of Hiroshima Women's University (*Hiroshima-Jyoshi Daigaku*) and taught as an associate professor (1971\*–1976\*) and a professor (1977\*–1988\*). In 1988, Maruo returned to HU (the Faculty of School Education) and took a post of professor (1 October 1988–31 March 1996). After that, he taught at the Faculty of Education of Seiwa College (1996\*–2000\*) and at the Faculty of Commerce of Economics of Okayama Shoka University (2001\*–2004\*) as a professor. He

wrote papers on American early childhood education.

Akira NINOMIYA (二宮皓, male, born 5 October 1945 in Tottori Prefecture) studied at the FoE of HU until 1968 and then at its GSoE until October 1971. After working at the Ministry of Education from November 1971, he took a post at the FoE of HU as a lecturer (1 April 1974–31 March 1980), an associate professor (1 April 1980–31 March 1994) and a professor (1 April 1994–31 March 2009). After retirement from HU, Ninomiya worked as head of the Hiroshima Study Centres of the Open University of Japan (2009\*–2011) and a vice-president (2011\*–2012\*) of that institution. In April 2013, he became president of Hijiya University. He stayed at the GS of the University of Connecticut (the U.S.) as a researcher of the Fulbright Program (1969–1970) and at the University of Illinois (the U.S.), financed by a U.S.-Japan Relationship Association, from October 1988. He published works on American educational administration and on international students in Japan and the impacts of internationalisation of universities.

Masaharu YOSHIDA (吉田正晴, male, born 9 November 1930 in Hiroshima Prefecture and died 6 February 2003) studied at the FoE of HU until 1953 and at its GSoE until 1959. He started his academic career as a staff member of National Diet Library; however, he moved to the FoE of Fukui University to take a post of associate professor (1972\*–1975\*). He lectured as a professor of the FoE of HU (1 April 1976–31 March 1995) before he became a professor at the Faculty of Contemporary Culture of Hijiya University (1995\*–2000\*). Yoshida was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on the Educational Politics in the Time of French Revolution and N.D. Condorcet” on 20 December 1967 and wrote papers on French educational administration.

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

Masaharu SASAKI (佐々木正治, male, born 4 January 1936) studied at the FoE of HU until 1958 and then at its GSoE until 1966. Two years later, he started teaching at the FoE of HU and worked as a lecturer (1 April 1968–31 March 1973), an associate professor (1 April 1973–31 March 1987) and a professor (1 April 1987–31 March 1998). After retirement from HU, he taught as a professor at the Faculty of Contemporary Culture of Hijiya University from 2000\*. He published papers on the Danish adult and community education.

Hideo IKEDA (池田秀男, male, born 25 January 1930) studied at the FoE of HU until 1957 and then at its GSoE until 1962. After working shortly at the Faculty of Engineering of Hiroshima Institute of Technology as a lecturer (1963\*–1964\*), he taught at the FoE of Tokushima University as a lecturer (in 1965\*) and an associate professor (1966\*–1972\*). He then came back to HU and lectured as an associate professor (1 April 1973–31 March 1976) and a professor (1 April 1976–31 March 1993) before he continued teaching at the FoL of Yasuda Women’s University (*Yasuda-Jyoshi Daigaku*) (1993\*–2002\*). Ikeda was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by HU for his thesis “Study on the Educational Sociology and Pedagogy of K. Mannheim” on 17 December 1969 and published papers on

the consciousness of high school student and their parent and on the lifelong learning society.

Toshiki DOI (土井利樹, male, born 22 February 1948 in Hiroshima Prefecture and died 23 April 2004) studied at the FoE of HU until 1971 and then at its GSoE until 1977. After graduation, he soon started working at the FoE of HU as an assistant. One year later, he took a post at the Faculty of School Education (from 1 April 2000, the FoE) of HU as a lecturer (1 January 1978–31 March 1980) and an associate professor (1 April 1980–23 April 2004, until his death). He published works on the German adult and community education.

8) Chairs in the study of educational management<sup>5)</sup>

Koujiro KISHIMOTO (岸本幸次郎, male, born 17 February 1926) studied at HHNS until 1950 and then at HUoLS until 1952. In 1964, he started his academic career at HU as an assistant (1964\*–1965\*) and became an associate professor (1 April 1966–31 March 1975) and a professor (1 April 1975–31 March 1988). He lectured as a professor also at the College of Liberal Arts of Fukuyama University (1988\*–1989\*) and at the Faculty of Humanities of Hiroshima Shudo University (1992\*–1996\*). He wrote papers on the history of American school library and on the French adult and community education.

Toshihiko SHIMIZU (清水俊彦, male, born 13 May 1933 in Ehime Prefecture) studied at the FoE of Kyoto University from April 1951 to March 1955 and then at its GSoE from April 1955. He worked as an assistant at the FoE of Kyoto University from 1 June 1959; however, according to a ceremonial book for the 50<sup>th</sup> year of Wakayama University, he started working at the FoE of Wakayama University as an assistant already in 1959. He lectured there as a lecturer (1964\*–1965), an associate professor (October 1965–1973) and a professor (April 1973–1979\*). In 1979, he moved to Hiroshima and became a professor of Faculty of School Education of HU (1 April 1980–31 March 1983) before he taught at the Faculty of School Education of Hyogo University of Education (*Hyougo Kyouiku-Daigaku*) as a professor (April 1983–March 1998). After retirement from Hyogo, he continued teaching as a professor at Seibo Jogakuin Junior College (*Seibo-Jyogakuin Tanki-Daigaku*) (April 1998–March 2000) and at the Centre for Health and Teacher Education of Himeji Dokkyo University (*Himeji-Dokkyo Daigaku*) (April 2000 –), at its Faculty of Econoinformatics (in 2001\*) and at its Faculty of Foreign Language (in 2002\*). He stayed at a national institute for educational research (Germany) from April 1975 to 1976. He wrote papers on German and American educational administration.

Toshitaka OKATOU (岡東寿隆, male, born 10 September 1945) studied at the FoE of HU until 1969 and then at its GSoE before he worked as an assistant there in 1974\*. He started teaching as a lecturer at Hiroshima Prefectural Agricultural Junior College (*Hiroshima-Kenritsu-Nougyou Tanki-Daigaku*) from 1976\* to 1979\*; however, he took a post of lecturer (1 April 1980–31 March 1982) at the FoE of HU and then taught as an associate professor (1 April 1982–31 March 1994) and a professor (1 April 1994–31 March

2009). He published books and papers on the required competency for school managers, on the competency of skilled teacher and also on the Japanese adult and community education.

## 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) ditto.
- 4) 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.
- 5) The study of educational management is an independent research field which owns one scientific society representing one particular sub-discipline nationwide in Japan: however, strangely, the name of the society (The Japanese Association for the Study of Educational Administration) is quite similar to that of one of other sub-disciplines (The Japan Educational Administration Society). Thus in this study, the name of former sub-discipline was translated in other way than the name of the society in order to correspond to its Japanese name.

## 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 (3)

—1980年以前の広島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、広島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するための準備作業を行った。広島大学ならびにその前身高等教育機関という事例において、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ている。

【キーワード】 プロソポグラフィ 教育学研究 広島大学 歴史