

**A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff
Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities
and Their Forerunner Institutions (4)**

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

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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 (4)
—1980 年以前の東北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 (4)

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

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Abstract

In this paper, using the method called ‘Prosopography’, we collected biographical data of the staff members in educational studies in the Faculty of Education of Tohoku University and its forerunner Institutions 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 Tohoku.

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

I History of the institutions

1. The Faculty of Law and Literature of Tohoku Imperial University and the Faculty of Literature of Tohoku University

The Faculty of Law and Literature (FoLaL) of Tohoku Imperial University (ThIU: *Touhoku Teikoku Daigaku*) was an institution established on 29 August 1922 as the first Faculty of Law and Literature and the third faculty for literature sciences in the imperial universities in which a chair of educational studies was founded on 16 May 1923. After World War II, as the result of the reform of the Law of Imperial University (*Teikoku Daigaku Rei*) to the Law of National Universities (*Kokuritsu Sougou Daigaku Rei*) of 30 September 1947, the name of the university was changed to Tohoku University (ThU: *Touhoku Daigaku*) and a new three faculties (Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and

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Faculty of Literature) were established on 1 April 1949. In the transition period to the new Faculty of Education (FoE), the chair of educational studies existed in the Faculty of Literature (FoL) until 31 March 1951 and a new chair for psychological studies was established in this faculty in 1950.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with the Suzuki (2018)¹⁾, 2 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the FoLaL of ThIU and the FoL of ThU as shown in Figure 2 (and Figure 3).



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

Japanese Financial Year	S. Shinohara	T. Hosoya
1923		
1924		
1925		
1926		
1927		
1928		
1929		
1930		
1931		
1932		
1933		
1934		
1935		
1936		
1937		
1938		
1939		
1940		
1941		
1942		
1943		
1944		
1945		
1946		
1947		
1948		
1949		

Figure 2 Staff Members in Educational Studies in the FoLaL of ThIU

Japanese Financial Year	T. Hosoya
1949	

Figure 3 Staff Members in Educational Studies in the FoL of ThU

2. The Faculty of Education of Tohoku University

The FoE of ThU is an institution which was based on the former chair of educational studies of the FoL of ThU when the Law of National Universities was repealed and the Law of Establishment of National Schools (*Kokuritsu Gakkou Secchi Hou*) was enforced on 31 May 1949. The FoE of ThU was unique in the respect that students studied in the FoE

only in last two years of the four-year curriculum at the ThU. In first two years, they belonged to the Branch Faculty of Education and Liberal Arts (BFoEaLA: *Bunkou-Kyouiku-Kyoyoubu*) as the successor institution of Miyagi Normal School. When the first students started studying in the third year in 1951, the FoE was finally embodied. In this period, dean of the FoE was T. Hosoya who had been chair of educational studies at the FoLaL and the FoL and belonged to the BFoEaLA from 1949 to 1951. The Graduate School of Education (GSoE) with Master's and Doctor's course was founded on 1 April 1953.

The FoE of ThU was sometimes misunderstood as a successor institution of Miyagi Normal School and as the forerunner institution of Miyagi University of Education (*Miyagi Kyouiku Daigaku*). However, the FoE of ThU as the successor of the chair of educational studies of both the FoLaL of ThIU and the FoL of ThU and the Miyagi University of Education as the successor institution of Miyagi Normal School, the BFoEaLA (founded on 12 July 1949), the North Branch Faculty (NBF: *Kita-Bunkou*) (founded on 1 April 1957), the East Kawauchi Branch Faculty (EKBF: *Kawauchi-Higashi-Bunkou*) (founded on 1

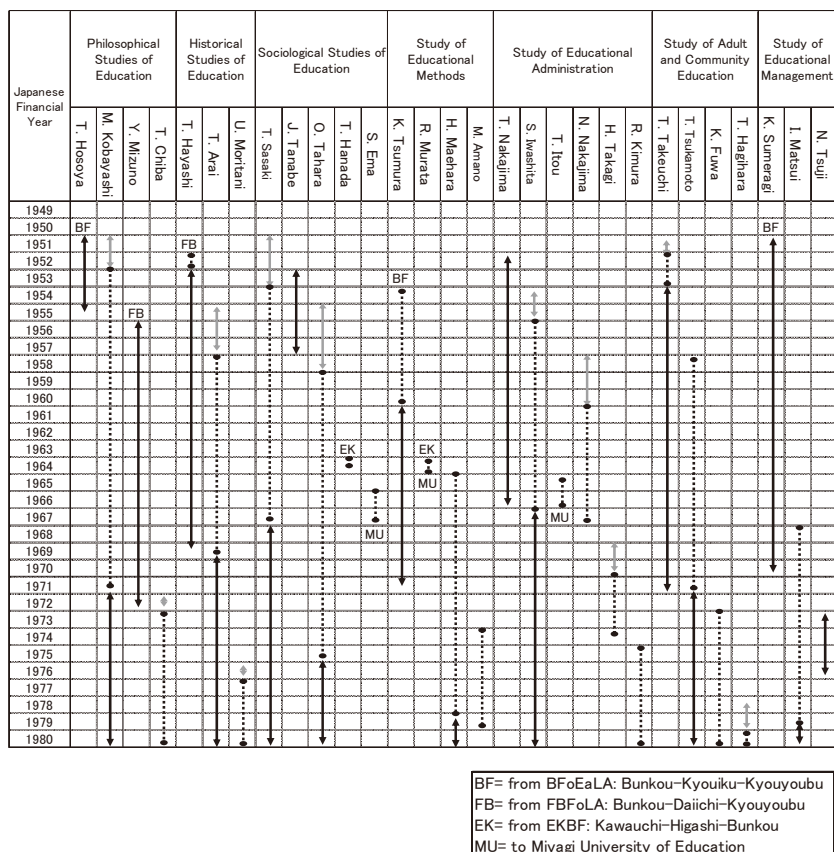


Figure 4 Staff Members in Educational Studies in the FoE of ThU

October 1958) and the Branch Faculty of Faculty of Education (BFoFoE: *Kyouikugakubu-Bunkou*) (founded on 1 April 1964 and abolished in March 1968) were developed organisationally separated. Though the BFoFoE was in charge of the programs for teacher education from 1964, it existed just shortly and closed the programs in 1967 and 1968. The last student of BFoFoE graduated in March 1971. In April 1973, the Centre for University Extension (*Daigaku Kaihou Centre*) was established in which also Master's and Doctor's course of GSoE was founded.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with the Suzuki (2018)²⁾, 29 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the FoE of ThU as shown in Figure 4.

II Biography of the staff members

1. The Faculty of Law and Literature (the Faculty of Literature) of Tohoku Imperial University

Sukeichi SHINOHARA (篠原助市, male, born 6 June 1876 in Ehime Prefecture and died 2 August 1957) studied at Ehime Normal School from October 1893 to March 1898. He worked as a teacher at an elementary school in Ehime Prefecture (6 April 1898-) and as a headmaster and teacher at another elementary school (15 June 1900-). He studied at Tokyo Higher Normal School (*Toukyou Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) from 1902 to 31 March 1905 after studying at its preparatory course from 1901. He then continued studying at its graduate course from April 1905 to 31 March 1906 and entered an elective course of Faculty of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University in September 1905. However, he worked again as a teacher at Fukui Normal School (April 1906-) and then studied at FoL of Kyoto Imperial University from September 1913 to 13 July 1916 and at its GS from 1916 to 1919^{*3)}. In this period, he worked also as a junior assistant (*Fukushu*) of the FoL (11 November 1916-), a temporary teacher of Kyoto Normal School (18 September 1917-21 September 1918) and a lecturer of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Nara Jyoshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) (April 1918-March 1919). In 1919, he moved to Tokyo in order to take a position of a lecturer (April-May 1919) at Tokyo Higher Normal School and then a professor until October 1923. He studied in Germany, France and the U.S. as a ministerial student (5 April 1922-September 1923). Since a chair of educational studies was established at the FoLaL of ThIU, Shinohara took a position of the first professor of educational studies there (11 October 1923-29 April 1930). In 1930, he came back to Tokyo to become a professor at the Tokyo University of Literature and Science (*Toukyou Bunrika-Daigaku*) (30 April 1930-31 March 1941) and at Tokyo Higher Normal School (1930*-1933*). In this period, he worked also in the Ministry of Education as a chief of educational research (16 January 1934-19 June 1937). After World War II, he lectured at Tamagawa University (*Tamagawa Daigaku*) as a professor (April 1952-1955). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by Kyoto Imperial University for his thesis "Essence

of Dogma and Pedagogy” on 8 September 1930. He published books on philosophical theories of education and educational history and lexicons of education.

Tsuneo HOSOYA (細谷恒夫, male, born 6 July 1904 in Yamagata Prefecture and died 17 August 1970) studied at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University (period unknown) and taught at Hiroshima High School as a professor (31 March 1934–25 April 1935). In 1935, he took position at the FoLaL of ThIU and worked as an associate professor (25 April 1935–18 June 1943) and a professor (19 June 1943–31 March 1949). As the result of the reform of the university, he was shortly a professor of the FoL of ThU (1 April–30 May 1949) and then taught as a professor at the newly established BFoEaLA of ThU (30 May 1949–31 March 1951) and at its FoE (1 April 1951–30 September 1955). Hosoya, however, came back to the FoL as a professor (1 October 1955–31 March 1967) and then worked as president of Yamagata University (1 April 1967–17 August 1970, until his death). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by ThU for his thesis “Philosophical Study on Human Building” on 31 March 1962. He wrote books such as *W. Dilthey and P. Natorp* (1936), *Cognitive Phenomenology* (1936) and *Philosophy of Education* (1962).

2. The Faculty of Education of Tohoku University

1) Chairs in the philosophical studies of education

Tsuneo HOSOYA, already given above, was chair in the philosophical studies of education from 1 April 1951 to 30 September 1955.

Masakichi KOBAYASHI (小林政吉, male, born 1 May 1923) studied at the FoLaL of ThIU until 1945 and taught at the FoE of ThU as a lecturer (1 April 1951–31 March 1953), an associate professor (1 April 1953–31 March 1972) and a professor (1 April 1972–31 March 1987). After retirement from ThU, he continued his research at the Department of Human Sciences of Toyo Eiwa University (*Touyou Eiwa Jyogakuin Daigaku*) as a professor (1989*–1996*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by ThU for his thesis “Culture and Existence” on 31 March 1962. He wrote papers on liberal arts and books on educational theories based on religions such as *Meaning of the Reformation in the History of Education* (1960) and *Study on the Thought of M. Buber* (1978).

Yahiko MIZUNO (水野彌彦, male, born 1 April 1909 in Nagoya City and died 22 February 1990) studied at the FoLaL of ThIU until March 1933 and then worked there as an assistant (period unknown) and at Tohoku College of Pharmacy (*Touhoku Yakugaku Senmon-Gakkou*) as a professor (period unknown). He taught at Second High School as a professor (from 31 May or earlier to 30 July 1949) and at the First Branch Faculty of Liberal Arts (FBFoLA: *Bunkou-Daiichi-Kyouyoubu*) as an associate professor (31 July 1949–30 September 1952) and a professor (1 October 1952–31 March 1956) before he took a post of professor at the FoE of ThU (1 April 1956–1 April 1972). From 1974* to 1982*, he lectured as a professor at the Faculty of Social Welfare of Tohoku Fukushi University (*Touhoku Fukushi Daigaku*). He published papers such as “Nihilism in the case of F. Nietzsche” and the translation such as *Critic of Historical Reason* of W. Dilthey.

Taiji CHIBA (千葉泰爾, male, born 10 September 1937 and died 11 February 1992) studied at the FoE of ThU (period unknown) and then worked at the FoE of ThU as an assistant (April 1968–28 February 1971), a lecturer (1 March 1971–1973), an associate professor (1 April 1973–31 March 1987) and a professor (1 April 1987–11 February 1992, until his death). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by ThU for his thesis “Human Existence and Truth: Realism of S.A. Kierkegaard” on 11 November 1970. He wrote papers on human existence and realism.

2) Chairs in the historical studies of education

Takeji HAYASHI (林竹二, male, born 21 December 1906 in Tochigi Prefecture and died 1 April 1985) studied at Yamagata Middle School from April 1919 and at the college course of Tohoku Gakuin (*Touhoku Gakuin*) (April 1925–March 1930) before working at the latter institution as a temporary lecturer (1930–1931). In 1931, he started his study at the FoLaL of ThIU (April 1931–March 1934) and then worked there as a junior assistant (1934–), an assistant (April 1935–) and a temporary office staff (March 1938–). He resumed his academic career as a lecturer at Miyagi Prefectural Women’s College (*Miyagiken Jyoshi Senmon-Gakkou*) (April 1941–January 1942) and became a lecturer at the Faculty of Engineering of ThIU (period unknown) before lecturing at the FBFoLA as an associate professor (31 July 1949–31 April 1952). He was an associate professor (1 May 1952–31 March 1953) and a professor (1 April 1953–March 1970) at the FoE of ThU before taking a post of president of Miyagi University of Education (16 June 1969–15 June 1975). From March 1963 to September 1963, Hayashi stayed in the U.S., the U.K., Greece, Italy and Egypt to visit several institutions such as Columbia University in the City of New York and the British Library. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by ThU for his thesis “Human Building in Socrates and Plato” on 31 March 1962. He published translations such as *Socrates* (1946) and papers on Shouzou TANAKA and Arinori MORI.

Takeshi ARAI (荒井武, male, born 6 February 1921 in Sendai City and died 11 July 2011) studied at the FoLaL of ThIU until 1944 and then worked there as an assistant (1944–1946). He studied also at the FoL of ThU until 1950. After working as a lecturer at the Faculty of Literature and Science of Yamagata University from April 1953, he came back to ThU to be a lecturer (16 April 1955–31 March 1958), an associate professor (1 April 1958–30 November 1969) and a professor (1 December 1969–1 April 1984). After retirement from ThU, he continued his research at the Faculty of Music of Ueno Gakuen University (*Ueno Gakuen Daigaku*) as a professor (1985*–1988*). He wrote papers on the thought of W. Dilthey and F. Schleiermacher.

Uichi MORITANI (森谷宇一, male, born 29 September 1940) studied at the FoL of TU until 1965 and then at the GS of Humanities until 1971. After lecturing as an assistant at the FoL of Okayama University (1972*–1975*), he started his career at ThU. At the FoE of ThU, he was a lecturer (1 April 1976–15 April 1977) and an associate professor (16 April 1977–1 April 1981) before he moved to Osaka to be an associate professor (1981*–1988*)

and a professor (1989*–) of the FoL of Osaka University. He wrote papers on the aesthetics of M.T. Cicero, Homer and F.W. Nietzsche.

3) Chairs in the sociological studies of education

Tetsurou SASAKI (佐々木徹郎, male, born 21 February 1921) studied at Otaru Commercial High School (*Otaru Koutou-Shougyou-Gakkou*) and then at the FoLaL of ThIU (until September 1946). He worked at first as a junior assistant there before taking a post of an associate professor at Miyagi Normal School (31 March 1950–31 March 1951). He then became a lecturer (31 March 1951–31 March 1954), an associate professor (1 April 1954–31 March 1968) and a professor (1 April 1968–30 May 1986) of the FoE of ThU. After retirement from ThU, Sasaki was placed as president of Yamagata Prefectural Yonezawa Women's Junior College (*Yamagata-Kenritsu Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) (1987*–1996*). From 1950, he studied at Ohio University in the U.S. as a student of the Government Appropriation for Relief in Occupied Area (GARIOA). He published works on the American theories of sociology, on the sociological analysis on teachers, on the relation between educational careers and achieved social status and on the social situation in other countries such as *Study on Community Development in the case of Canada and Philippines* (1982).

Jyuri TANABE (田辺寿利, male, born 15 March 1894 in Hokkaido Prefecture and died 25 January 1962) studied at the college course (politics) of Nihon University (*Nihon Daigaku*) until July 1918 and at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University from September 1918 to January 1921. He worked at the Tokyo Sociological Institute (*Toukyou Syakaigaku Kenkyuusho*) as a managing director and dean of the Faculty of Sociology (January 1927–1930) and then at Nihon University as a lecturer (April 1930–March 1931). After working at Mengjiang Institute (*Moukyou Gakuin*) as a chief member of committee (November 1938–1939) and then as vice-president (1939–December 1940), he came back to Japan to become a professor at the FoL of Toyo University (*Touyou Daigaku*) (April 1951–) and then at the FoE of ThU (16 April 1953–31 March 1957). After retirement from ThU, he continued lecturing at the FoLaL of Kanazawa University (September 1957–1959) and again at the FoL of Toyo University from April 1959. He received the Order of Academic Palms (L'ordre des Palmes Académiques) from French government in March 1960. He published translations of E. Durkheim and A.M.F.X. Comte and books such as *Study on the History of French Sociology* (1931) and *Language Sociology* (1933).

Otoyori TAHARA (田原音和, male, born 24 January 1927 and died 17 April 1992) studied at Fukushima College of Economy (*Fukushima Keizai Senmon-Gakkou*) (period unknown) and at the FoLaL of ThIU until March 1950 and then worked at the FoL of ThU as a junior assistant. After starting his teaching career at the FoE of ThU as a lecturer on 1 April 1955, he taught as an associate professor (1 May 1959–15 February 1976) and a professor (16 February 1976–31 March 1990). In 1990* and 1991*, he was a professor of the Faculty of Sociology of Toyo University. He wrote books on Sociology such as *Sociology*

in the History: E. Durkheim and Durkheimian (1983) and papers on the education in rural area and on the adult education.

Takashi HANADA (花田隆, male, born 1922) studied at the Tokyo University (period unknown) and worked at Miyagi Normal School as an associate professor (from 31 May 1949 or earlier to 31 March 1950). In 1950, he moved to ThU and worked at BFoEaLA as a lecturer (period unknown) and an associate professor (1 December 1956–31 March 1957), at the NBF as an associate professor (1 April 1957–30 September 1958) and at the EKBF as an associate professor (1 October 1958–31 March 1964) before taking a post of professor at the FoE of ThU (1 April–30 June 1964). After leaving ThU, he continued his research at the FoE of Hirosaki University as a professor until 1986*. He wrote papers on research methods of the educational sciences and on educational technology.

Seiya EMA (江馬成也, male, born 1922) studied at the FoL?? of ThU (period unknown). After starting his career at its FoE as an assistant (June 1955–October 1964), he taught there as a lecturer (1 April 1965–), an associate professor (1 April 1966–31 March 1968) and a professor (1 April 1968–31 March 1992). He published works on the life pattern of children in rural area and small communities such as *Ethno Sociology of Children* (1994).

4) Chairs in the study of educational methods

Keisuke TSUMURA (対村恵祐, male, born 1911 in Yamaguchi Prefecture??) studied at the FoLaL of ThIU from 1940 and worked at Miyagi Normal School as an associate professor (from 31 May 1949 or earlier to 31 March 1950). After moving to ThU, he was an associate professor of the BFoEaLA (1 April 1950–31 August 1954) and then an associate professor (1 September 1954–31 March 1961) and a professor (1 April 1961–5 November 1971) of the FoE. After retirement from ThU, he was a professor at Yamaguchi Women's Junior College (*Yamaguchi-Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) until 1976*. He wrote papers on school curriculum and books such as *The Effect of TV-Learning* (1967).

Ryouichi MURATA (村田良一, male, born 1912) studied at the Tokyo University of Literature and Science (period unknown) and then worked at Miyagi Normal School as an associate professor (from 31 May 1949 or earlier to 31 March 1950). In 1950, he moved to ThU and lectured as an associate professor at the BFoEaLA (1 April 1950–31 March 1957), at the NBF (1 April 1957–30 September 1958) and at the EKBF (1 October 1958–31 March 1964) before teaching at the FoE of ThU as an associate professor (1 April 1964–31 March 1965). He then lectured at the FoE of Miyagi University of Education as a professor (1 April 1965–31 March 1973). He wrote papers on the educational thought of J. Dewey.

Hisashi MAEHARA (前原寿, male, born 29 April 1927 in Hiroshima Prefecture and died 24 January 1992) studied at the FoE of Hiroshima University until 1953 and its GSoE until 1958 and then worked at Kabe Women's Junior College (*Kabe Jyoshi Tanki-Daigaku*) as a lecturer in 1963*. Two years later, he started his career at the FoE of ThU as an associate professor (1 April 1965–30 June 1979) and then became a professor (1 July 1979–31 March 1991). He wrote papers in his early period on the thought of G.W.F. Hegel and

later mainly on the thought of J.H. Pestalozzi.

Masateru AMANO (天野正輝, male, born 27 May 1938) studied at the FoE of Kyoto University (period unknown) and then was engaged in educational research at Shiga University (*Shiga Daigaku*) as a lecturer in 1972* and an associate professor in 1973*. In 1974, he took a post of associate professor at the FoE of ThU (1 April 1974–9 April 1980); however, he came back to Kyoto to become an associate professor (1 April 1980–31 July 1991) and a professor (1 August 1991–31 March 2002) at the FoE of Kyoto University. He lectured also at the FoL of Ryukoku University (*Ryuukoku Daigaku*) from 2002*. He wrote papers on the thought of J. Dewey and on the education and evaluation method in Meiji and Taisho Era and books on school curriculum and method of evaluation such as *Fundamental Study on Curriculum Construction* (1989).

5) Chairs in the study of educational administration

Tarou NAKAJIMA (中島太郎, male, born 15 February 1904 in Saitama Prefecture and died 2 May 1970) studied at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University until March 1928 and then worked at Manchuria National Xinjiang Hosei University (*Manshuu Kokuritsu Shinkyou Husei Daigaku*) (period unknown). After teaching as a professor at the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Yokohama National University (*Yokohama Kokuritsu Daigaku*) and its Kanagawa Normal School (period unknown), he lectured at the FoE of ThU as a professor (1 October 1952–1 April 1967). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by ThU for his thesis “Study on the Development of Former High School System Concentrated on the Education System Reforms after World War II” on 22 February 1967. He published works on the education systems in modern Japan such as *History of the Modern Japanese Education Systems* (1966) and on Japanese former high school system.

Shintarou IWASHITA (岩下新太郎, male, born 7 June 1920 in Tochigi Prefecture and died 4 September 1994) studied at First High School and from 1942 at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University (suspended from November 1943 to June 1946 because of military service) before working as a teacher at the Middle and High School of Meiji Gakuin (period unknown). He worked at University of the Sacred Heart (*Seishin Jyoshi Daigaku*) as an assistant from April 1949 and then at the FoE of ThU as a lecturer (October 1954–15 March 1956), an associate professor (16 April 1956–31 May 1967) and a professor (1 June 1967–1 April 1984). After retirement from ThU, Iwashita continued research at the FoL of Seisen University (*Seisen Jyoshi Daigaku*) as a professor (1984*–1990*). He wrote papers in early period especially on religious education; however, later on teachers, on American school administration and on the life of children in Tohoku area.

Terutake ITOU (伊藤光威, male, born 1926 in Miyagi Prefecture??) studied at Hiroshima Higher Normal School until 1950 and then at ThU (period unknown). He taught at the FoE of ThU as an assistant (until 1965), a lecturer (16 April 1965–1966) and an associate professor (1 April 1966–31 March 1967) before moving to the FoE of Miyagi University of Education. He was there an associate professor (1 April 1967–31 March

1972), a professor (1 April 1972–15 June 1990) and president of the University (16 June 1990–15 June 1993). He wrote papers on the education system in the Soviet Union.

Naotada NAKAJIMA (中島直忠, male, born 23 March 1926) studied at the Faculty of Law of Tokyo University (period unknown) and then worked at the Division of Elementary and Middle Education of the Ministry of Education as a staff member until 31 March 1958. In this year, he started his academic career at the FoE of ThU and was a lecturer (1 April 1958–31 May 1961) and an associate professor (1 June 1961–31 March 1968). From 1968, he taught at the FoE of Kyushu University as an associate professor (1 April 1968–31 October 1972) and a professor (1 November 1972–31 March 1980). Nakajima was a professor at the National Centre for University Entrance Examinations (*Daigaku Nyuushi Centre*) (1980–1990*) and at the Faculty of International Studies of J.F. Oberlin University (*Oubirin Daigaku*) (1991*–1992*). He published many papers with other researchers.

Hideaki TAKAGI (高木英明, male, born 8 May 1933) studied at the FoE of Kyoto University until 1957 and then at its GS until 1962. He worked at first at the latter institution as an assistant (1962–1965) and then at the FoE of Yamaguchi University as a lecturer (1965–1969). In 1969, he started teaching at the FoE of ThU as a lecturer (1 May 1969–10 December 1970) and an associate professor (11 December 1970–1 October 1974). In 1974, he came back to Kyoto to become an associate professor (1 October 1974–31 October 1984) and a professor (1 November 1984–31 March 1997) at the FoE of Kyoto University. After retirement from Kyoto University, he worked as a professor at Koka Women's University (*Kouka Jyoshi Daigaku*: from 2001, Kyoto Koka University) (April 1997–1999) and as its president (1 April 1999–2002*) and was professor of General Institute of Hyogo University (*Hyougo Daigaku*) (2003*–2005*). He wrote papers on the academic freedom, on the administration policy of higher education and on educational administration such as *Study on Legal Position and Self-governing System of Universities: Cases in Germany, the U.S. and Japan* (1998).

Rikio KIMURA (木村力雄, male, born 28 January 1935 in and died 2 November 2015) studied at the FoE of ThU (period unknown) and also at the University of Hawaii (period unknown). After working at Polytechnic University (*Shokugyou-Kunren Daigakkou*) until 1975, he started teaching at the FoE of ThU. He was an associate professor (1 April 1975–31 March 1984) and a professor (1 April 1984–31 March 1998) before taking a post of professor at the FoL of the Ohu University (*Ouu Daigaku*) (1998*–2003*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by ThU for his thesis “*Gakusei as the First Education Law in Meiji Era and Thomas Jefferson*” on 26 March 1968. He published works on American educational system and on Arinori Mori such as *Arinori MORI as a Cross-cultural Wanderer* (1986).

6) Chairs in the study of adult and community education

Toshimi TAKEUCHI (竹内利美, male, born 1909) studied at the Nagano Prefectural Temporary Centre for Teacher Training (*Naganoken Rinji Kyouuin Koushuusho*) until April

1929 and then taught at several elementary schools in Nagano Prefecture as a teacher approximately for 10 years. In April 1940, he resumed studying at the Preparatory Course of Kokugakuin University (*Kokugakuin Daigaku*) and then started his academic career as a lecturer of the FoE of ThU (1 June 1951–15 July 1952). He lectured there also as an associate professor (16 July 1952–15 April 1954) and a professor (16 April 1954–31 March 1972). After retirement from ThU, he continued teaching at the Faculty of Social Welfare of Tohoku Fukushi University (*Tohoku Fukushi Daigaku*) (1972*–1980*). He published works on the ethnological study in Japanese rural area such as *Recreation and Village Life* (1949) and on the Japanese family system such as *Family Tradition and Family System* (1969).

Tetsundo TSUKAMOTO (塚本哲人, male, born 2 September 1925 in Tokyo-City and died 9 April 2009) studied at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University (period unknown) and then lectured at Toyo University as an associate professor from 1950. After teaching at the FoL of Hokkaido University (1955–30 September 1958), he started his career at the FoE of ThU. He was there an associate professor (1 October 1958–31 March 1972) and a professor (1 April 1972–31 March 1989). After retirement from ThU, Tsukamoto taught as a professor at the Faculty of Economics of Meikai University (*Meikai Daigaku*) (1989*–1992*) and at the GS of Human Sciences of Tokiwa University (*Tokiwa Daigaku*) (1993*–1996*) before he became president of Iwate Prefectural University Morioka Junior College (*Iwate-Kenritsu Daigaku Morioka Tanki-Daigaku*) (1997*–2003*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by Tokyo University for his thesis “Sociological Study on Japanese Families in Rural Area” on 24 November 1965. He wrote papers on family system in Japanese rural area.

Kazuhiko FUWA (不破和彦, male, born 14 December 1940) studied at the FoE of ThU (period unknown) and then started his academic career there. He worked at the FoE of ThU as an assistant (October 1968–15 April 1973), an associate professor (16 April 1973–31 March 1989) and a professor (1 April 1989–31 March 2004). He published papers on the lifestyle in rural area and on the life pattern of dockers.

Toshirou HAGIHARA (萩原敏朗, male, born 1943 and died 7 June 2016) studied at ThU (period unknown). From 1973, he worked continuously at the FoE of ThU, at first as an assistant (May 1973–November 1978), a lecturer (November 1978–October 1980), an associate professor (November 1980–March 1990) and then a professor (April 1990–). He belonged to the Centre for University Extension of the FoE. He wrote papers on the research method of sociological studies, on the American higher education and on the internet in education.

7) Chairs in the study of educational management⁴⁾

Kirayuki SUMERAGI (皇晃之, male, born 5 February 1908 in Shiga Prefecture and died 12 August 2004) studied at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University from 1928 to 1931 and then worked at Aichi Normal School as a professor. He taught as a professor also at

Miyagi Normal School (31 March–30 July 1947) before he became a professor of the BFoEaLA of ThU (31 July 1947–31 March 1951) and then a professor of its FoE (1 April 1951–31 March 1971). After retirement from ThU, he was a professor at the FoL of Tamagawa University (*Tamagawa Daigaku*) from 1971 to 1979*. He wrote papers on the education in secondary level.

Ichimaro MATSUI (松井一磨, male, born 2 September 1934) studied at the FoE of Tokyo University until 1957 and then at its GSoE until 1962. He worked as a lecturer (16 April 1963–1967) and an associate professor (1967–1 April 1968) at the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Aichi University of Liberal Arts (*Aichi Gakugei-Daigaku*; from 1966, Aichi University of Education). In 1968, he moved to the FoE of ThU to lecture as an associate professor (1 April 1968–31 December 1979) and a professor (1 January 1980–31 March 1998). He then continued teaching at Shizuoka Eiwa Junior College (*Shizuoka Eiwa Tanki-Daigaku*) (1998–2000) as a professor before he was placed as head of a municipal education board in Miyagi Prefecture (2000–2004). In 2004* and 2005*, Matsui was a professor of the GS of Lifelong Learning of Hokkaido Asai-Gakuen University (*Hokkaidou Asai-Gakuen Daigaku*) (renamed to Asai-Gakuen University in 2005 and to Hokusho University in 2007). He published works in his early period especially on sociological study; however, later on the British educational administration such as *Structure of Governmental Intervention in the Education of British Citizens* (2008).

Nubuyoshi TSUJI (辻信吉, male, born 18 March 1914) studied at Hiroshima University of Literature and Science (*Hiroshima Bunrika-Daigaku*) (period unknown) and then worked at Hokkaido Asahikawa Normal School as a teacher (1 April–30 September 1942), at Hokkaido Third Normal School as a professor (19 June 1947–1950) and at the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Hokkaido University of Liberal Arts (*Hokkaidou Gakugei-Daigaku*) as an associate professor (1 April 1950–16 November 1953). He then worked as a researcher at National Institute for Educational Research (*Kokuritsu Kyouiku Kenkyuusho*) (16 October 1953–31 March 1970) and as a professor at the teacher education programme of Meijo University (*Meijyou Daigaku*) in 1971* and 1972* before he took a post of professor at the FoE of ThU (1 April 1973–31 March 1977). After retirement from ThU, he continued teaching at the Seitoku Gakuen Junior College (*Seitoku-Gakuen Tanki-Daigaku*) as a professor (1979*–1983*). He published works on American educational administration and on the history of Japanese educators and educational institutions such as *A Biographical Sketch of Toshio KUMURA* (1978).

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”, *The Research Bulletin of the Faculty of Education (Oita University)*, 39

- (2), pp.191-210.
- 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.
- 4) 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 (4)

—1980年以前の東北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、東北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。東北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 東北大学 歴史