

**A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff
Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities
and Their Forerunner Institutions (6)**

—Biographies of the Staff Members of Tsukuba University and its Forerunner
Institutions in or before 1980(2)—

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 (6)
—1980年以前の筑波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(2)—

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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 (6)

—Biographies of the Staff Members of Tsukuba University and its Forerunner Institutions in or before 1980 (2)—

SUZUKI, Atsushi*

Abstract

In this paper, I continued to collect the biographical data of the staff members in educational studies in the Department of Educational Studies of Tsukuba 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. I concentrated on the course of their academic life and based our analysis on published materials concerning the case of Tsukuba.

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

I Biography of the staff members (cont.)¹⁾

Un'ichi NONOMURA (野々村運市, male, born February 1878 in Shimane Prefecture and death year unknown) studied at Shimane Normal School from 1896 to March 1899 before he worked as a teacher at a higher elementary school (1899-) and as a headmaster at an elementary school (1901-). He was a junior teacher of Shimane Normal School (18 January-4 July 1902) and an elementary school teacher of its attachment school (18 January 1902-15 April 1903). Nonomura then studied at Higher Normal School from 1903 to March 1907 and worked as a teacher at a middle school in Kagoshima Prefecture (1907-) and Toshima Normal School in Tokyo Prefecture from 1910. After studying at the two-year course for the graduates of Tokyo Higher Normal School (THNS) until March 1921,

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he taught as a lecturer (April 1921–April 1929) and then a professor (April 1929–) at THUS. At the same time, he was also a lecturer of Tokyo University of Literature and Science (TUoLS) (31 March 1934–31 March 1939 and 1941*²–). He published works on the didactics and school subjects such as *Didactics* (1936).

Shuuhei ISHIYAMA(石山脩平, male, born 18 November 1899 in Shizuoka Prefecture and died 18 June 1960) studied at Hamamatsu Normal School in Shizuoka Prefecture until 1920 before working there as an elementary school teacher (1 March 1920–). He, however, left soon Shizuoka to study at THNS until March 1924 and then started his career at THNS as an associate professor and elementary school teacher (18 April 1925–March 1927). In 1927, he resumed study at Kyoto Imperial University, where he graduated in 1930, and also taught in this period as a lecturer at Shiga Normal School (10 June 1929–31 March 1930). After graduation, he came back to Tokyo as an assistant of TUoLS (31 March 1930–6 April 1932) and also taught at THNS as a lecturer (in 1931*), professor (1932*–1941*) and again lecturer (in 1942*), whereas he lectured at TUoLS as an associate professor (31 March 1942–29 July 1945) and a professor (30 July 1945–31 March 1953) and at the Faculty of Education (FoE) of Tokyo University of Education (TUoE) as a professor (28 August 1949–18 June 1960, until his death). On a parallel with that, Ishiyama worked also at the Ministry of Education as the chief of the second section of publication (27 October 1945–6 March 1946), the chief of the first section of publication (6 March 1946–15 February 1947) and the chief of the section of teaching material research (15 February 1947–3 September 1947). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by Hiroshima University of Literature and Science for his thesis “Development of the Education in Polis and its Character” on 2 May 1952. He published works on educational theories, history of western education, literature education and, after World War II, on the studies to theorise educational reforms in post-war period such as *Theory of Democratic Education* (1948) and *Spirit of Core Curriculum* (1949).

Suenosuke FUKUSHI (福士末之助, male, born and death year unknown) was a headmaster of Hamamatsu Normal School in Shizuoka Prefecture (8 March 1915–22 March 1916) and that of Nagasaki Normal School (9 October 1924–24 December 1925) and lectured as a professor at THNS (in 1927*). He wrote books on moral education.

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 Faculty of Literature (FoL) of Kyoto Imperial University in 1917 and then at its Graduate School (GS) in 1920. He served in the army (December 1920–March 1922) and then graduated from the GS in 1930. Katou lectured at THNS 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 TUoLS 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 Hiroshima University of Literature and Sciences (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).

Shun'ichi ISEDA (伊勢田春市, male, born and death year unknown) was an associate professor of THNS (1930*–1932*).

Sanjirou ISHI (石三次郎, male, born 10 April 1900 in Ibaraki Prefecture and died 30 July 1968) studied at Ibaraki Normal School from 1 April 1917 to 20 March 1921 before teaching as an elementary school teacher in Ibaraki Prefecture (31 March 1921–). He then studied at THNS from 16 April 1924 to 15 March 1928 and, after working as a teacher and elementary school teacher at Asahikawa Normal School in Hokkaido Prefecture (31 March 1928–31 March 1929), studied at TUoLS from 1 April 1929 to 15 March 1932. He had no sooner graduated TUoLS than he started his career at THNS as an associate professor (31 March 1932–1942) to be a professor (31 March 1942–1950*). He lectured also at TUoLS as an assistant (5 July 1933–31 March 1941) and a lecturer (30 April 1946–31 March 1953) and at the FoE of TUoE as a professor (27 August 1949–March 1964). After retirement from TUoE, he continued teaching at the Faculty of Home Economics of Tokyo Kasei University (*Toukyou Kasei Daigaku*) as a professor (1 April 1966–1968, until his death). He published papers mainly on German educational theories in his early years and later on the national-socialistic educational theories such as *National Education* (1939), however, also on teachers and the subjects ‘Social Studies’ and ‘Moral Education’.

Yoshiaki TATSUYAMA (龍山義亮, male, born 5 December 1882 in Toyama Prefecture and died 20 June 1977) studied at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University until July 1908 and then worked at the Ministry of Education (September 1908–). He was a lecturer of Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Toukyou-Joshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) (in 1912*), president of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Nara Joshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) (May 1913–September 1916), that of Kyoto Normal School for Female Teachers (September 1916–July 1917), that of Chiba Normal School for Female Teachers (July 1917–April 1923), that of Tokyo Normal School for Female Teachers and Second High School for Female Students (April 1923–September 1927) and a school inspector of the Ministry of Education (September 1927–1937). On a parallel with that, Tatsuyama taught at THNS as a lecturer (in 1932*). He published several textbooks of pedagogy and books on female education.

Sakae YAMADA (山田栄, male, born 13 April 1902 in Fukushima Prefecture and died 8 June 1988) graduated from THNS in March 1926 and from its GS in March 1928. After working at TUoLS as an assistant (15 April 1929–4 July 1933), he taught at THNS as a professor (July 1933–1950*). At the same time, he was also a lecturer of TUoLS (18

February 1943–31 March 1953). After World War II, he lectured as a professor at the FoE of TUoE (August 1949–March 1966), at the FoE of Waseda University (*Waseda Daigaku*) (April 1966–March 1973), at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of Meisei University (*Meisei Daigaku*) (1973* – 1983*) and at Heian Jogakuin College (*Heian-Jogakuin Tanki-Daigaku*) (in 1978*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoE for his thesis “Study on the Curriculum from the view of the World: On the case of Integrated Curriculum” on 30 June 1961. He published books on school curriculum and moral education.

Shin'e YAMAGIWA (山極真衛, male, born 22 August 1896 in Nagano Prefecture and died 4 December 1959) studied at THNS until March 1921 and then at the Faculty of Law and Literature of Tohoku Imperial University until March 1927 before working as an assistant at the latter institution. After working again as an assistant at TUoLS (31 March 1932–31 March 1936), he became a lecturer (1936*–1940*) and a professor (1941*–1950*) at THNS, whereas he was also a lecturer of TUoLS (31 March 1941–31 March 1953) and a professor of the FoE of TUoE (August 1949–March 1957). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by Tohoku University for his thesis “Development of Didactic Theories in Herbart's Followers” on 8 August 1952. He published works on educational thought such as *Pedagogy of F.D.E. Schleiermacher* (1928) and “Educational Thought of E. Spranger” (1934) and on didactics.

Shirou BABA (馬場四郎, male, born 19 September 1913 in Shiga Prefecture and died 15 June 1972) studied at TUoLS until 1942 and then taught there as an associate professor (in 1942*). After World War II, he started his career as a member of the section of textbook publishing of the Ministry of Education (1946–), then worked as a researcher at the National Institute for Educational Research (*Kokuritsu Kyouiku Kenkyuusho*) (1 June 1949–30 June 1952). On a parallel with that, he lectured at TUoLS as a lecturer (30 June 1950–15 May 1952) and an associate professor (16 May 1952–31 March 1953), whereas he then took a post at the FoE of TUoE in May 1952 to be an associate professor (period unknown) and a professor (1966*–June 1972, until his death). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoLS for his thesis “Study on the Development of Textbook of the Subject “Japanese History” after the Meiji Era: Analysis of Their Types and Contents” on 27 March 1962. He published studies to theorise educational reforms in post-war period such as *Management of Core Curriculum* (1949) and several textbooks of the subject ‘Social Studies’. He dedicated himself also to the matter of community and education.

Takao ANDOU (安藤堯雄, male, born 11 February 1904 in Gifu Prefecture and died 8 December 1965) studied at THNS until January 1931 and then at TUoLS until March 1934 before starting his career at TUoLS. He was an assistant (31 March 1936–30 September 1934) and a lecturer (30 April 1946–31 March 1953) at TUoLS and an associate professor (August 1949–1952) and a professor (June 1952–8 December 1965, until his death) at the FoE of TUoE. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoE for his thesis “Logical Mechanism of Educability” on 1 November 1961. He published works mainly on

school management, however in early period also on German educational theories and philosophy of education and later also on the theories of educational reforms after the war.

Tomitarou KARASAWA (唐沢富太郎, male, born 7 April 1911 in Niigata Prefecture and died 11 August 2004) studied at Toshima Normal School in Tokyo Prefecture from 1 April 1926 to 19 March 1931 and then at THNS from 1 April 1931 to 15 March 1934, so that he continued to study at TUoLS from 1 April 1934 and then at its Graduate Course (GC) from 21 April 1937 to 14 February 1942. At the same time, he took a post of a lecturer at Toshima Normal School (March 1938–10 September 1942) and then a junior assistant of TUoLS (14 February 1942–11 September 1942); however, he moved to Nara to be a professor of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (11 September 1942–30 June 1949). In 1949, Karasawa returned to Tokyo to take a post of a professor at THNS (30 June 1949–August 1949) to be an associate professor (31 August 1949–1960) and a professor (1 July 1960–1 April 1975) of the FoE of TUoE. After retirement from TUoE, he lectured as a professor at the FoL of Japan Women's University (*Nihon-Joshi Daigaku*) (1 April 1975–March 1980) and at the FoE of Soka University (*Souka Daigaku*) (1982*–1986*). He published books on the history of Japanese education such as *History of Teachers* (1955), *History of Students* (1955) and *History of Textbooks* (1956), on the history of Japanese religions, on moral education and on German educational thought such as *Social Pedagogy of P.G. Natorp* (1949).

Takeshi OOURA (大浦猛, male, born 9 August 1919 in Toyama Prefecture and died 15 December 2001) studied at THNS from April 1937 to March 1940 and then at TUoLS from April 1940 to 21 September 1942. After serving in the army from 1 October 1942 to 27 August 1945, he worked at Aomori Normal School as a lecturer (12 December 1945–), an associate professor (June 1946–) and a professor (October 1947–). He also worked at TUoLS as an assistant (20 April 1948–31 March 1952) and at THNS as a professor (October 1949–) before he taught at the FoE of TUoE as an associate professor (April 1952–) and as a professor (April 1966–March 1975). After retirement from TUoE, he lectured as a professor at the FoE of Saitama University (April 1974–31 March 1985) and at the FoE of Soka University (1985*–1987*) and was president of Prefectural Women's Junior College of Yamanashi (1988*–1993*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoE for his thesis "Development of The Educational Thought of J. Dewey in His Early Period" on 27 March 1962. He published works on the sociological studies of education, on school curriculum, on the history of American education and on the thought of J. Dewey. Oura wrote also papers on the history of reception of German philosophical educational theories in Japan.

Takesaburou TOMITA (富田竹三郎, male, born 28 September 1901 in Yamagata Prefecture and died 4 May 1988) studied at THNS until March 1927 after working as an elementary school teacher in Yamagata prefecture (April 1922–March 1923). After graduation, he taught at First Normal School of Aichi Prefecture (March 1927–1933) and then studied at TUoLS from April 1933 to March 1936. In 1938, he started his career at

THNS as an assistant and became a professor (1949–), whereas he worked also at TUoLS as an assistant (30 November 1941–19 May 1947). He taught at the FoE of TUoE from June 1950 (some sources give also April 1951 as the date of his assumption) as a lecturer (–1952), an associate professor (June 1952–1959) and a professor (June 1959–March 1965). After retirement from TUoE, he continued his research as a professor at Shikoku Gakuin University (*Shikoku-Gakuin Daigaku*) (April 1965–1967) and at Kokugakuin Tochigi Junior College (*Kokugakuin-Tochigi Tanki-Daigaku*) (March 1967–March 1976). He published papers on the western educational thought before World War II and on the problem of youth after the war; however, he devoted himself particularly to the research on the didactical theory of F.X. Eggersdorfer.

Jintarou KUMAI (熊井甚太郎, male, born and death year unknown, born in Wakayama Prefecture??) studied until March 1925 at THNS and then worked there as a professor (period unknown). He taught also at the FoE of TUoE as a lecturer (April 1951–) and a professor (–March 1963) and then at the Faculty of Music Studies of Kunitachi College of Music (*Kunitachi-Ongaku Daigaku*) (1963–). He wrote works on the subject ‘Ethics and Moral Education’.

Katsuya KATOU (加藤勝也, male, born 1907 in Oita Prefecture??) studied at TUoLS until March 1935 and then at its GC (period unknown) before working at TUoLS as a junior assistant (7 January 1943–20 May 1947) and at THNS as a professor (–1950). At the FoE of TUoE, he was a lecturer (May 1950–1952), an associate professor (June 1952–1966) and a professor (April 1966–March 1971) before teaching at Seiwa Women’s Junior College (*Seiwa-Joshi Tanki-Daigaku*) as a professor (–1980*). He wrote papers in his early period on the history of Japanese educational thought and later on early childhood education.

2. Tokyo University of Literature and Science

Jintarou OOSE, already given in Suzuki (2019)³, was chair from 1 April 1929 to 5 January 1934.

Iwazou OTOTAKE, already given in Suzuki (2019), was chair from 1 April 1929 to 27 December 1940.

Sukeichi SHINOHARA, already given in Suzuki (2019), was chair from 30 April 1930 to 31 March 1941.

Nihei KATOU, already given in Suzuki (2019), was chair from 30 April 1930 to 26 July 1947.

Chouichi HIGUCHI, already given in Suzuki (2019), was chair from 30 April 1930 to 15 October 1936.

Juichi SHIMOMURA (下村寿一, male, born 31 July 1884 in Kyoto Prefecture and died 9 January 1965) studied at the Faculty of Law of Kyoto Imperial University until 1910 before he worked at the Ministry of Education as the chief of the section of secretary (4 September 1919–22 July 1921), the chief of the section of documentary (8 July 1922–12 January 1924), the chief of the bureau of religion (12 January 1924–30 June 1929), the

chief of the bureau of social education (1 July 1929–9 October 1929), again the chief of the bureau of religion (5 April 1932–7 June 1934) and chief of the bureau of general education (7 June 1934–1 April 1935). On a parallel with that, Simomura also taught at TUoLS as a lecturer (30 April 1930–15 October 1935) and then was president of Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (2 April 1935–24 January 1945) and president of Gakushuin Girls' School (*Joshi Gakushuuin*) (1945–). He wrote papers on educational administration and on the enlightenment of the people.

Koutarou MOUE, already given in Suzuki (2019), was chair from 30 September 1931 to 1939*.

Hideichi SASAKI, already given in Suzuki (2019), was chair from 30 September 1931 to 1941.

Tsunezou MORIOKA, already given in Suzuki (2019), was chair from 15 April 1932 to 4 September 1940.

Un'ichi NONOMURA, already given above, was chair from 31 March 1934 to 31 March 1939 and from 1941.

Shin'e YAMAGIWA, already given above, was chair from 31 March 1941 to 31 March 1953.

Youji SHINOHARA (篠原陽二, male, born 7 August 1908 and died 8 June 1994) studied at the FoL of Kyoto Imperial University (period unknown) and worked as a temporary teacher at Shiga Normal School (30 September 1933–31 March 1934) before he took a post of a lecturer at TUoLS (1 April 1941–31 March 1945). After teaching as a professor at the FoE of Kanazawa University (30 June 1949–1 March 1953), he came back to Kyoto as a professor of the FoE of Kyoto University (1 March 1953–31 March 1972). He published *Political Education in Germany* (1940) and translations of the works of A. Baeumler and J.H. Pestalozzi.

Shuuhei ISHIYAMA, already given above, was chair from 31 March 1942 to 31 March 1953.

Sumie KOBAYASHI (小林澄兄, male, born 18 June 1886 in Nagano Prefecture and died 14 July 1971) studied at the university department of Keio Gijuku (*Keiou-Gijuku Daigakubu*) until 1910 and worked there as a teacher (1911–). He was a professor of this institute (at the university department of Keio Gijuku before 1920 and the FoL of Keio University) (1917–1952) and at the same time a lecturer of TUoLS (1 April 1942–31 March 1947). From 1914 to 1917, he studied in Germany, France and Switzerland as a scholarship holder of Keio Gijuku. He published books on the western educational thought such as *History of the Thought of Arbeitspädagogik* (1934) and on the Japanese educational thought such as *Yukichi Fukuzawa and New Education* (1947).

Sakae YAMADA, already given above, was chair from 18 February 1943 to 31 March 1953.

Toshiji KONDOU (近藤寿治, male, born 1885 and died 1970) studied at THNS (period unknown) before he worked at the Ministry of Education as chief of the bureau of books (22

December 1938–12 April 1940) and chief of the bureau of education (1 November 1942–13 June 1945). At the same time, he taught at TUoLS as a lecturer (17 February 1944–31 March 1945). He wrote books such as *Contemporary Philosophy as the Base of Education* (1927), *Anthropology and Education of the People* (1933) and *Japanese Pedagogy* (1935).

Sanjirou ISHI, already given above, was chair from 30 April 1946 to 31 March 1953.

Takao ANDOU, already given above, was chair from 30 April 1946 to 31 March 1953.

Mantarou KIDO (城戸幡太郎, male, born 1 July 1893 in Matsuyama City and died 18 November 1985) studied at Matsuyama Middle School (period unknown) and then at an elective course of the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University from 1913 to 1916. After working as a junior assistant of the latter institution (1919–) and a lecturer for German language at Tokyo University of Agriculture (*Toukyou-Nougyou Daigaku*) (1920–), he studied at Leipzig University from October 1922 to March 1924. Though he shortly taught as a professor at Hosei University (*Hosei Daigaku*) (September 1924–1944), he was arrested from 1944 to 1945 under suspicion of violating the Peace Preservation Law (*Chian Iji Hou*). After World War II, he worked as a researcher (November 1945–) and head (March 1946–December 1947) of the Education and Training Centre of the Ministry of Education (*Monbushou Kyouiku-Kenshuusho*) and at the same time as a professor of TUoLS (15 September 1947–3 December 1947). He then moved to Hokkaido to take a post of a professor at the FoE of Hokkaido University (1 June 1951–31 March 1957); however, he came back to Tokyo to be a professor of the FoL of Chuo University (*Chuuou Daigaku*) (June 1957–1963) and then went again to Hokkaido as president of Hokkaido University of Liberal Arts (*Hokkaidou Gakugei-Daigaku*; from 1966, Hokkaido University of Education) (27 August 1963–26 August 1967). After that, he continued teaching as a professor of the FoL of Hokusei Gakuen University (*Hokusei-Gakuen Daigaku*) (1968–1973) and that of Asahikawa University (*Asahikawa Daigaku*) (1973–1977*). On a parallel with that, he was headmaster of Seisoku High School (*Seisoku Koutou-Gakkou*) (1973–March 1982). Kido published works on psychology such as “Awareness of Shape and Estimate of Relation in the Perception” (1927) and “Philosophy of Marxism and Fascism as viewed from Brentano’s ‘Kultur-Psychologie’” (1932) before World War II, on Japanese language and literature in wartime and on several educational matters in the post-war period.

Seiya MUNAKATA (宗像誠也, male, born 9 April 1908 in Tokyo and died 22 June 1970) attended the Attachment Middle School of THNS (February 1921–March 1925) and Urawa High School (*Urawa Koutou-Gakkou*) (April 1925–March 1928) before studying at the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University (April 1928–31 March 1931) and at its GS from 1 April 1931. After working as an assistant at the FoL of that institution (1 August 1932–), he taught at Hosei University as a professor (April 1940–). Whereas he became a temporary employee of the Education and Training Centre of the Ministry of Education, later renamed into the National Institute for Educational Research (*Kokuritsu Kyouiku Kenkyuusho*), in January 1946, he returned to the FoL of Tokyo Imperial University on 31 March 1946 as a lecturer. In addition, he continued working at the Institute for

Educational Research and took a post of director of the institute on 22 November 1946. He then became a professor of TUoLS (30 January 1948–31 March 1953). On a parallel with that, he taught also at the FoE of TU as a professor (31 August 1949–31 March 1969). After World War II, he devoted himself also to textbook editing for the subject ‘Social Studies’ and published works such as *Introduction to Educational Administration* (1954) and *Education and Educational Policy* (1961).

Satoru UMENE (梅根悟, male, born 12 September 1903 in Fukuoka Prefecture and died 13 March 1980) studied at THNS until March 1927 and worked as a teacher at Okayama Normal School (1927–). After studying at TUoLS until March 1933, he became headmaster of the attachment elementary school of Ibaraki Normal School (1933?–), that of the attachment elementary school of Saitama Normal School (1936–), that of two middle schools in Saitama Prefecture (from 1938 and 1941). After World War II, he became a vice-mayor of Kawaguchi City in Saitama Prefecture (1946–); however, he then took a post of an associate professor (12 February 1948–30 August 1949) and a professor (31 August 1949–30 August 1953) at TUoLS. He continued his research also at TUoE as a professor (August 1949–March 1966) and then at Wako University (*Wakou Daigaku*) as president (1966–1979*) and also a professor of the Faculty of Humanities (1969*–1979*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoE for his thesis “Development of Public Education System of German Cities in the Middle Ages” on 2 April 1954. In 1969, he was officially commended by Czech government for his cultural contribution based on his study on J.A. Comenius. He published many books on the western educational thought such as *New Theory on Arbeitspädagogik* (1933), *J.A. Comenius* (1956) and *Introduction to J.J. Rousseau’s Emile* (1971), on didactics of school subjects, on educational reform after World War II such as *Core Curriculum* (1949) and on the history of German education system such as *Modern State and Its Education of the People: A Case of Preussen* (1967). Umene edited (with S. Katsuta) a *Selection of World’s Pedagogy* in 100 Volume (1960–1983) and a *Compendium of World’s Educational History* in 40 Volume (1974–1978).

Tokiomi KAIGO (海後宗臣, male, born 10 September 1901 in Mito City and died 22 November 1987) studied at Mito Middle School (*Mito Chuu-Gakkou*) (April 1915–March 1920) and Fifth High School (*Daigo Koutou-Gakkou*) (July 1920–March 1923) and entered the FoL of TIU in April 1923, and also continued his educational research at its GS (April 1926–March 1928). He then became a junior assistant on 15 April 1926 and an assistant on 30 September 1926 of the FoL of TIU, and worked at the Institute of National Spiritual Culture as a researcher (22 August 1932–1934) and a chief (6 February 1934–March 1936). He then returned to the FoL of TIU where he taught at first as an associate professor (31 March 1936–12 September 1947) and then a professor (13 September 1947–30 March 1950). After the War, he took an important role in the process of reforming the faculty and later became a professor of the FoE of TU (31 March 1950–31 March 1962). He was at the same time a lecturer at TUoLS (31 March 1948–31 March 1951). Kaigo submitted a bachelor’s thesis titled “Thoughts of W. Dilthey and Their Development in the History of Educational

Theories” to the TIU in December 1925. He visited Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, San Francisco, etc. from 1 April 1955 to 30 June 1955 in the context of personnel exchanges between Japan and the United States and stayed in California (probably at the Institute of East Asiatic Studies) from 1 July 1955 to 28 February 1956. He published works on German philosophy of education such as *Philosophy and Culture-Pedagogy of W. Dilthey* (1926) and *Philosophy of Education of E. Krieck* (1931), on the history of the Japanese system of education such as *History of Japanese Modern School* (1936) and *History of Japanese Education* (1938), and on the history of Japanese educational thoughts such as *Motoda Nagazane* (1942). He also devoted himself also to textbook editing for the new subject ‘Social Studies (*Shakaika*)’ after World War II.

Ken ISHIKAWA (石川謙, male, born 29 April 1891 in Aichi Prefecture and died 12 July 1969) started his career as a substitute teacher of an higher elementary school (April 1907–) and then worked at several schools in Aichi Prefecture as a junior elementary school teacher (February 1908–), an elementary school teacher (February–November 1911), then in Tokyo Prefecture as a substitute elementary school teacher (May 1912–) and an elementary school teacher (December 1912–May 1913 and December 1913–April 1916). After that, he studied at the GC of THNS from April 1916 to March 1917 and at its two-year course for the graduates from April 1918 to March 1920. He then left Japan and worked shortly as a teacher at a Japanese language school in the U.S. (October 1920–); however, he commenced studying research method of historical study of education at E.P. Cubberley of Stanford University from September 1921 and moved to Germany in April 1922 to study at Leipzig University from July 1922. After his return to Japan in September 1923, Ishikawa worked as a lecturer at the FoL of Hosei University (April 1924–October 1947) and at the same time as a lecturer (September 1937–) and a professor (January 1938–) at Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers. After World War II, he taught as a professor at TUoLS (1 April 1948–31 March 1953), at the Faculty of Letters and Education of Ochanomizu Women’s University (*Ochanomizu Joshi Daigaku*) (April 1950–March 1957) and at the FoL of Nihon University (*Nihon Daigaku*) (April 1957–March 1961) and was president of Okazaki Women’s Junior College (*Okazaki-Joshi Tanki-Daigaku*) (April 1965–1969, until his death). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by Tokyo Imperial University for his thesis “History of Sekimon-Shingaku” on 21 January 1941. He wrote works on education of the people in the Edo period such as *History of Education of the People in Japan* (1929), on the history of Japanese children, on the history of Shingaku in the Edo period *Baigan Ishida* (1943) and, after World War II, also on the development of Japanese school system such as *Terakoya* (1960).

Yukio ISAKA (井坂行男, male, born 12 October 1913 in Ibaraki Prefecture?? and died 10 August 1994) studied at TUoLS from 1935 to March 1938 and, after World War II, worked at the Ministry of Education (period unknown). He taught at TUoLS as a lecturer (1 April 1950–31 March 1953) and at the FoE of TUoE as an associate professor (April 1953??–) and a professor (1969??–March 1977). He continued his research as a professor

at the Department of Educational Studies (DoES) of Tsukuba University (TsU) (April 1974–1976*) and at Junior College of Musashino Women’s University (*Musashino-Joshi Daigaku Tanki-Daigakubu*) (1977*–1983*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoE for his thesis “Study on Kriminalpädagogik” on 31 March 1962. His interest covered wide range of educational matters; however, he published particularly on the guidance of youth.

Shirou BABA, already given above, was chair from 30 June 1950 to 31 March 1953.

3. The Faculty of Education of Tokyo University of Education

1) Chairs in the philosophical studies of education

Shuuhei ISHIYAMA, already given above, was chair in the philosophical studies of education from 28 August 1949 to 18 June 1960.

Takeshi OOURA, already given above, was chair in the philosophical studies of education from April 1952 to March 1975.

Saburo SATOU (佐藤三郎, male, born 25 July 1933) studied at the FoE of TUoE until 1956 and the Graduate School of Education (GSoE) until 1958. He taught at Odawara Women’s Junior College (*Odawara-Joshi Tanki-Daigaku*) as an associate professor (–1967*) and at Kanto Gakuin Women’s Junior College (*Kantou-Gakuin-Joshi Tanki-Daigaku*) as an associate professor (1968*–1971*) and a professor (1972*–1974*??). Though he took a post of an associate professor at TUoE (April 1975–March 1978), he soon started teaching at the DoES of TsU as a professor (April 1976–1996*) and lectured also at the Faculty of Humanities of Seitoku University (*Seitoku Daigaku*) (1997–). He devoted himself to the research of the thought of J. Dewey, Plato and Aristotle.

Seikichi TAKAKU (高久清吉, male, born 21 February 1925 in Ibaraki Prefecture) studied at Ibaraki Normal School until September 1945 and worked as a teacher at an elementary school (September 1945–). Though he taught as an elementary school teacher at Ibaraki Normal School (March 1946–), as the result of the organisational reform of this institution, his post was reformed into a teacher of the attachment school of the FoE of TUoE (March 1951–March 1954). In April 1954, he entered the FoE of TUoE and graduated March 1956 and then continued studying at its GSoE from April 1956 to March 1958. He worked at the FoE of Ibaraki University as a lecturer (April 1958–), an associate professor (October 1963–) and a professor (December 1971–1975*). In 1975, he took a post of a professor at the FoE of TUoE (October 1975–March 1978); however, he also taught at the DoES of TsU as a professor (April 1976*–1987*). After retirement from TsU, Takaku came back to Ibaraki University as a professor of its FoE (April 1988–1989*) and as a professor of the Faculty of Human Sciences of Tokiwa University (*Tokiwa Daigaku*) (1990*–2000*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by TUoE for his thesis “J.F. Herbart’s fundamental thought in ‘die ästhetische Darstellung’ and its development” on 3 February 1965. He published works on didactics such as *Didactics: The Structure of Subject Pedagogy* (1968), on Herbart’s thought such as “On Herbart’s Theory of

Educational Aim” (1960) and on German pedagogical thought such as “Pedagogical Connection” (1975).

2) Chairs in the historical studies of education

Tomitarou KARASAWA, already given above, was chair in the historical studies of education from 31 August 1949 to 1 April 1975.

Hiroo SUZUKI (鈴木博雄, male, born 18 November 1929) studied at the FoE of TUoE until March 1953 and at its GSoE until 1955. He started his academic career (as an assistant?) at the FoE of Yokohama National University (*Yokohama Kokuritsu Daigaku*) in May 1958 where he taught also as a lecturer (1962*-) and an associate professor (1964*-1967). In 1967, he moved to the FoE of TUoE to be a lecturer (October 1967-), an associate professor (1973*-) and a professor (1976-March 1978). He lectured as a professor also at the DoES of TsU (April 1976-1992*) and at the College of Applied International Studies of Tokiwa University (in 1996* and 1997*). He dedicated himself to the research of modern history of Japanese education such as “Educational Laws in the Clan Schools” (1971) and also to the study of student movement.

Tarou SAITOU (斉藤太郎, male, born 29 April 1934) studied at the FoE of Tokyo University until March 1961 and worked there as an assistant (February 1966-February 1968) before teaching at Tokyo University of Agriculture as an associate professor (1973*-1975*). After lecturing as an associate professor at the FoE of TUoE (April 1976-March 1978), he gave lecture at the DoES of TsU as an associate professor (April 1978-) and a professor (1989*-1997*). After retirement from TsU, he taught at the Faculty of Humanities of Ohkagakuen University (*Oukagakuen Daigaku*) (1998*-). He published study on Sakae Nose and on the students’ conflict in the Meiji period.

Satoru UMENE, already given above, was chair in the historical studies of education from August 1949 to March 1966.

Tomiji NAGAO (長尾十三二, male, born 8 February 1924) studied at TUoLS until March 1949 and then worked at the FoE of Nagoya University as an assistant (April 1952-1953) and a lecturer (April 1953-March 1955). In 1955, he started his career at the FoE of TUoE where he was a lecturer (June 1955-), an associate professor (-1973*) and a professor (1974*-April 1975). He then taught at the FoL of Rikkyo University (*Rikkyou Daigaku*) as a professor (1983*-1993*). 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 Tuebingen University in Germany from 1969 to 1970 (for 9 Months in total). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by TUoE for his thesis “Study on the Education Policies in the Declining Prussian Absolute Monarchy” on 23 February 1965. He published books on the modern history of German education and educational thought such as *Education and Politics in Modern Europa* (1971) and *Introduction to the Pestalozzi’s Gertrud* (1972) and edited *Library of World’s New Education Movement* in 33 Volumes (1983-1990).

Kouichi SHIRAISHI (白石晃一, male, born 28 July 1934) studied at the FoE of TUoE until 1957 and then at its GSoE until 1965, so that he worked at Kyoto University of Liberal Arts (*Kyouto Gakugei-Daigaku*; from 1966, Kyoto University of Education) as an assistant (1 April 1965–31 October 1968). In 1968, he commenced his career at the FoE of TUoE to be an assistant (November 1968–March 1974) and a lecturer (April 1975–March 1978). Shiraishi also lectured at the DoES of TsU as an associate professor (April 1978–1984*) and a professor (1985*–1997*) and then continued to work at the Faculty of Humanities of Ohkagakuen University (Oukagakuen Daigaku) as a professor (1998*–). He wrote works on modern history of British education such as “Mathew Arnold’s Thought on National Education, represented in his inspector’s Reports” (1977).

Hitoshi MATSUSHIMA (松島鈞, male, born 10 March 1925 in Hamamatsu City and died 17 December 2011) studied at TUoLS from April 1949 to March 1952. After working as an assistant of the FoE of TUoE (May 1952–March 1955), he worked at the FoE of Chiba University as a lecturer (April 1955–) and an associate professor (April 1960–1966). He then was an associate professor (October 1966–1972) and a professor (April 1972–October 1976) of the FoE of Tokyo Gakugei University (*Toukyou Gakugei Daigaku*). Matsushima taught as a professor at the FoE of TUoE (April 1976–March 1978) and at the same time at the DoES of TsU (April 1977–March 1988) before working as a professor at the FoL of Taisho University (*Taishou Daigaku*) as a professor (April 1988–1994*). From 1995*, he was a vice-president of Seitoku University and professor of its Faculty of Child Studies. He stayed at University of Paris in France from February 1974 to January 1975. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Education by TUoE for his thesis “Study on the Development of Public Education System and the Thought as its Backbone in the French Revolution” on 16 February 1966. He published works on the thought of J.J. Rousseau on public education.

3) Chairs in the sociological studies of education

Shirou BABA, already given above, was chair in the sociological studies of education from May 1952 to June 1972.

Tetsuo ISHIDOYA (石戸谷哲夫, male, born 14 January 1916 in Aomori Prefecture) studied at THNS from 1937 to March 1941 and then at TUoLS until 1946. After graduation, he worked at the latter institution as a junior assistant (10 June 1947–31 March 1949) and an assistant (1 June 1949–31 March 1953). He then became a lecturer (April 1957–), an associate professor (period unknown) and a professor (1970*–March 1978). Although he shortly taught also at the DoES of TsU as a professor (April 1978–March 1979??), he soon started teaching at the FoE (in 1979*) and at the Faculty of Information and Communication (1980*–1988*) of Bunkyo University (*Bunkyou Daigaku*) as a professor. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoE for his thesis “Study on the History of Japanese Teachers” on 27 March 1962. He published works on the history of teachers in Japanese society such as “Teachers’ Movement in Japan” (1958) and “The Roles of Teachers and Their Difficulties” (1973).

Atsushi KADOWAKI (門脇厚司, male, born 30 September 1940 in Yamagata Prefecture) studied at the FoE of TUoE until 1965 and at its GSoE until 1970. He soon took a post at this Institution to be a lecturer (July 1974–1976*) and an associate professor (1977*–March 1978); however, he lectured also at the DoES of TsU as a lecturer (April 1976–), an associate professor (1977*–) and a professor (1992*–2003*). After retirement from TsU, he was assigned to president of Tsukuba Women’s University of Tokyo Kasei Gakuin (*Toukyou-Kaseigakuin-Tsukuba-Joshi Daigaku*; from 2005, Tsukuba Gakuin University) (2004*–). He dedicated himself to the research on youth such as “The Analysis of Value-Consciousness of Modern Youth” (1967), on school achievement such as “Process of Changes in the Conception “Risshin-Shusse” in Meiji Japan” (1969) and on the research method of the sociological studies of education such as “The Possibility of Life-course Studies in Sociology of Education” (1990).

4) Chairs in the study of educational methods

Shin’e YAMAGIWA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from August 1949 to March 1957.

Sakae YAMADA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from August 1949 to March 1966.

Takesaburou TOMITA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from June 1950 (1951?) to March 1965.

Magoichi KANEKO (金子孫市, male, born 2 May 1914 in Aizuwakamatsu City and died 5 July 1996) studied at THNS from April 1932 to March 1936, at TUoLS from April 1936 to March 1939 and at its GS from July 1939 to December 1942. Though he worked at the TUoLS as a junior assistant (January–September 1943), he resumed studying at the GS until his graduation in September 1945. After working as an assistant at TUoLS (15 June 1947–31 March 1951), he started his career at the FoE of TUoE to be an associate professor (April 1951–1972) and a professor (July 1972–31 March 1978). On a parallel with that, Kaneko shortly taught at the DoES of TsU as a professor (April 1976–31 March 1978); however, he then lectured at the Faculty of Human Sciences of Bunkyo University as a professor (1978*–1985*). He published works on the natural science education such as “Philosophical Fundament of Science Education” (1945), on the collaboration of school and family such as *Study on PTA* (1948) and on the didactics such as *Organisation of School Curriculum* (1962).

Jintarou KUMAI, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from April 1951 to March 1963.

Yukio ISAKA, already given above, was chair in the study of educational methods from April 1953?? to March 1977.

Sakae HASEGAWA (長谷川栄, male, born 22 February 1933 in Sayama City) studied at the FoE of TUoE until 1955 and worked as a teacher at a junior high-school (1955–1959); however, he then studied at the GS of TUoE from April 1959 to 1965. After working as an

assistant at the FoE of TUoE (April 1965–October 1966), he took a post at the FoE of Niigata University to be an assistant (October 1966–), a lecturer (November 1967–1969) and an associate professor (December 1969–1974). In 1974, he came back to the FoE of TUoE where he lectured as an associate professor (April 1974–1977). On a parallel with that, he taught at the DoES of TsU as an associate professor (April 1977–) and a professor (1978–1995*). He was also a professor of the FoE of Soka University (1996*–2005*). From September 1978 to 1979, he stayed in Germany as a researcher of the FPMEJSRSA and devoted himself to the research under the assistance of W. Klafki in particular. He published works especially on the pedagogical thought of O. Willmann.

Keitarou ONO (小野慶太郎, male, born 2 May 1928 and died 25 September 1993) studied at the FoE of TUoE until March 1953 and at its GSoE until 1955. After graduation, he worked at Toita Women's College (*Toita-Joshi Tanki-Daigaku*) as an associate professor (period unknown) and a professor (–1973*). In 1974, he came back to the FoE of TUoE as an associate professor (April 1974–March 1978); however, he lectured also at the DoES of TsU as an associate professor (April 1975–) and a professor (1978*–) before working as a professor at Junior College of Seitoku University (in 1992*). He published works on Zen and on didactics.

References

- 1) In this study, the materials that were collected in accordance with the Suzuki (2018) were analysed: 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. The first part of this study (the history of institutions and the biography of 25 staff members) was already given in Suzuki (2019) “A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities and Their Forerunner Institutions (5): Biographies of the Staff Members of Tsukuba University and its Forerunner Institutions in or before 1980 (1)”, *The Research Bulletin of the Faculty of Education (Oita University)*, 40 (2), pp.241-256.
- 2) 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.
- 3) ref. above: 1).

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 (6)

—1980年以前の筑波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 (2)—

鈴木 篤

【要 旨】 本論文では引き続き「プロソポグラフィ」の手法を用いて、筑波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継続した。筑波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 筑波大学 歴史