

The Establishment of the SRC and the Role of the Rockefeller Foundation from Japanese Sources

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In Fall 2016, while working as Assistant Professor at the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center (SRC), I had the honor of serving on the committee to organize the Winter Symposium, examining and celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Center. Following a lunch with and the wise counsels of Professor Hara Teruyuki, who had written the section on the SRC for the 125th anniversary volume of Hokkaido University, David Wolff and I proceeded to research the origins of the SRC by the tried and true method: find new documents. Below I present highlights from the Japanese side of the material that shed new light on the rebuilding of Slavic studies in Japan using a new post-war model, centered in the universities. At the core of the field would be one national center with a good specialized library to support interuniversity studies throughout Japan. This model continues until the present. The materials below, primary sources from local archives and newspapers, as well as memoirs, illuminate the roles of Hokkaido University, the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) and many scholars from the founding generation of post-war Slavic-Eurasian Studies. Some documents are published here for the first time.

The predecessor of today's Slavic-Eurasian Research Center (SRC), the Slavic Research Section (*shitsu*), was established as an on-campus institution on June 21, 1953. After two years, the Slavic Research Facility (*shisetsu*) was officially regulated by the government by National School Establishment Law on July 1, 1955, although it was called the

“Slavic Research Institute (*jo*)” until February 1, 1956.¹ As shown in the previous chapter by David Wolff, the RF archives clearly describe the intention and the actual engagement of the RF in establishing SRC as a sole regional studies research institute in Japan about the Slavic world. Unfortunately, Hokkaido University Archives and Hokkaido University Headquarter retain almost no material until the very establishment of SRC. However, several Japanese scholars (some of them are American studies specialists!) left memoirs and oral histories, which give us some important keys to grasp how the SRC was established and its connection with the “hero” of the formation of the SRC, Dr. Charles Burton Fahs, the Assistant Director (the Director since 1950) of the Humanities Division of the RF, quite well-versed in Japan and the Japanese academic scene thanks to his study experience at the University of Tokyo and at Kyoto University before World War II. In addition, the SRC itself stores a large amount of archival material about the activities of the SRC during the early days, though only “after” its establishment.

Actually, the establishment of SRC was closely related to the development of American Studies in the University of Tokyo, which firstly organized the American Studies Seminar in 1950 with strong support from Stanford University and the Rockefeller Foundation. Shigeru Nambara, the university’s President at that time, backed it up, and Yasaka Takagi, the pioneer of the American Studies in Japan, took a role as an organizer of the seminar. During this seminar, it was decided that the “National Leadership Program” of the United States Department of State would invite several Japanese scholars to the United States to study the “area studies” method. Norio Ogata, a young political scientist and a student of Nambara’s, from Hokkaido University was among them. Ogata and two young American specialists, Ken’ichi Nakaya and Makoto Saito, always traveled together around the United States. **Material 1** and

¹ The Institute was renamed back to the Section in February 1956, which was further renamed to the Facility in April 1962, matched with the officially registered name to the Government. 原暉之「スラブ研究センター」北海道大学百二十五年史編集室編『北大百二十五年史 通説編』北海道大学、2003年、1127頁。

2 are a piece of the oral history by Nakaya and Saito about the collective trip around the United States. A document from the Rockefeller Archives shows that Ogata and Saito met Fahs for a consultation about Saito's application for the Rockefeller fellowship on December 12, 1950, while Nakaya provided concrete names of Slavic specialists in Japan (Shigeto Toriyama and Shoichi Kimura in Hokkaido University and Toru Iwama in Tokyo Women's University) to Fahs on December 29, during a conversation where they discussed the development of American Studies in Japan for the most part. This seems to have been Fahs' first acquaintance with Russian (or Slavic) specialists in Japan. On the long boat trip back to Japan, Ogata talked with his fellow travelers about establishing the "area studies" according to a division of labor among Hokkaido University (Slavic studies), the University of Tokyo (American studies) and Kyoto University (Asian studies). **Material 3** relates this fascinating story that would soon come to pass.

In January 1951, John D. Rockefeller (Rockefeller III) visited Japan as a member of the peace treaty mission headed by John Foster Dulles. Yoshichika Shima, the rector of Hokkaido University, made a courtesy visit to Rockefeller III, about which the Hokkaido University Gazette posted a brief report. They exchanged opinions about future cooperation and the possibility of RF support in the sphere of "Northern" studies to make Hokkaido University a center of "Northern Culture" in Japan.² At that time, "northern" meant "Hokkaido" and there is no evidence that they discussed Slavic area studies. However, what Fahs was willing to do was different. Fahs arrived in Japan in February 1951, touching down at Haneda only hours before Rockefeller III's departure from Tokyo. They had lunch at the Imperial Hotel where both were staying. A few days later, Fahs met Iwama in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel. He was searching for talented and promising specialists of Russian Studies in Japan, who could be collaborators to establish an academic center. **Material 4** is Iwama's recollection of this meeting, which indicates that Fahs held a number of meetings with Russian studies specialists in Japan to select the most promising. Kimura and Toriyama were surely among them. In the

² 「北大を北方文化センターに:ロ三世援助約す」『北海道大学新聞』1951年3月6日。

summer of 1951, Kimura visited Iwama who was staying in a summer house in Nagano Prefecture to ask Iwama's support in establishing the "Slavic Research Institute" at Hokkaido University. **Material 5** continues Iwama's memoir about this meeting and the all-night drinking afterwards. Iwama readily embraced Kimura's request.

Kimura and Ogata had lived in the same building, the Staff Meeting Hall inside the Hokkaido University campus, which was temporarily used as the residence for newly-appointed staff due to the postwar accommodation shortage in Sapporo. One night in the late summer of 1951, they cooperated all night in one of the Hall's public spaces to write up the application for a grant-in-aid from the RF, submitted over the signature of Hokkaido University's President Shima in September 1951.³ This application is not preserved on the Japanese side, but is published for the first time in the previous section of this publication.

In May 1952, Rockefeller III came to Sapporo and visited Hokkaido University. He met with President Shima, but there is no mention of Russian studies in the only surviving record of the conversation, Rockefeller III's diary. Local newspaper *Hokkai Times* reported Rockefeller III's visit in Sapporo, which shows that he would visit Hokkaido University on May 6.⁴ Following Rockefeller III's visit, Fahs visited Hokkaido University in July 1952. At this moment, Kimura and Ogata had already started the organization of the Slavic Research Section in the university. Initially, Kimura aimed to create the Section in the Faculty of Letters, where Kimura was working. Therefore, Kimura introduced Fahs to members of this faculty. As **Material 6** shows, Iwama was also invited to the meeting with Fahs.

However, as Iwama wrote, the Slavic Research Section was not subordinated to the Faculty of Letters, but placed under the Faculty of Law. The Faculty of Letters had a number of scholars who specialized in the above-mentioned "northern" studies, which also had requested RF support to establish an independent research institute at Hokkaido University, obviously competing against the idea of the Slavic Research

³ 原「スラブ研究センター」、1125頁。

⁴ 「ロックフェラー三世来札」『北海タイムズ』1952年5月6日朝刊。

Section. Actually, Hokkaido University made budgetary appropriation requests to the government about the establishment of the Institute of Northern Studies for 1950, 1951 and 1952 FY, but without success.⁵ In addition, as described below, Kimura and especially Ogata aspired to create an American-style interdisciplinary coordinating body of Slavic area studies from the beginning, which did not appeal to most of the staffs in the Faculty of Letters. Actually, several scholars in the Faculty of Law also were against this “interdisciplinary” plan, but Ogata, already an influential member of the Faculty of Law, pushed it through under the auspices of Shima. Ogata was venerated by his colleagues and called with reverence “Emperor Ogata.”⁶ The Slavic Research Section was established on June 24, 1953. All the section members were concurrently affiliated elsewhere and were invited not only from within Hokkaido University, but also from other institutions in Japan. **Material 7** contains the bylaws for the Slavic Research Section, adopted by the Executive Council of the university.

The RF contributed to the Slavic Research Section in two ways during the period of the Slavic Research Section. First, the Rockefeller Foundation provided Kimura and Iwama with fellowships to study “Russian area studies” in the United States. Kimura traveled to the U.S. for one year in 1953–1954. He departed from Japan in July 1953 as soon as Hokkaido University approved the establishment of the Slavic Research Section. The President appointed Kimura as the head of the Section after his departure on August 1, 1953. He visited a number of Russian area studies centers in the U.S. Iwama made a voyage to America at the end of 1954. He stayed at the Harriman Institute at Columbia University. Second, the RF financially supported the Slavic Research Section to obtain nearly 500 fundamental publications and microfilms for Slavic studies in English, German and French, published before and during World War II. The RF did not directly send money to Hokkaido University, but made a remittance to the U.S. Library of Congress, which purchased books

⁵ 『昭和二十五年度概算書』、『昭和二十六年概算書』、『昭和27年度概算書』(北海道大学事務局財務部所蔵資料); 「<追悼記>木村彰一教授と北大のスラブ研究」『スラブ研究』33号、1986年、112頁。

⁶ 外川「<追悼記>木村彰一教授と北大のスラブ研究」、112頁。

on the list, compiled by Kimura and Toriyama. Sergius Yakobson (the younger brother of Roman Yakobson, the distinguished linguist of the twentieth century), the chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, was responsible for purchasing books in the Library of Congress.⁷ This was quite similar to the arrangement for the promotion of American studies in Japan by the RF. The RF continuously provided the University of Tokyo with library materials about American studies and helped it establish the Center for American Studies (today's Center for Pacific and American Studies).⁸

Due to the system of concurrent appointments, the Slavic Research Section had an “interuniversity” character from the very beginning. From Hokkaido University, Kimura, Toriyama, Nobuyuki Kitagaki (literature) and Koichiro Utsumi (economy) joined. At the same time, Iwama, Yukio Kaneko (Hitotsubashi University, history), Masamichi Inoki (Kyoto University, politics) and Bokuro Eguchi (The University of Tokyo, international relations) were invited as members. Ogata also became a member in October 1954. This experiment in collaboration across the social as well as the human sciences was really pioneering for the higher education institutions in Japan, largely thanks to the initiative by Ogata, who genuinely learned the current trend of area studies in the U.S. However, Hokkaido University did not provide any budget for the fledgling Slavic Research Section. Except for the RF financial support, the Grant-in-Aid provided by the Ministry of Education was the sole budgetary source for promoting collective studies by the Section. The title of the first Grant-in-Aid project was “The Role of the Middle Class in Russian and Soviet Society (Collection and Study of Materials related to *Narodniki*, First Phase).”⁹

⁷ 秋月孝子「スラブ研究センター図書室の歩み」『スラブ研究センターの40年』北海道大学スラブ研究センター、1995年、127頁；原「スラブ研究センター」、1125頁。

⁸ 遠藤泰生、阿部小涼編『東京大学アメリカ研究資料センター30年のあゆみ』東京大学教養学部附属アメリカ研究資料センター、1997年、8頁。For more on the establishment of the SRC library, see the chapter by Akizuki Kyoko in this volume.

⁹ 外川「<追悼記>木村彰一教授と北大のスラブ研究」、112頁。

At the same time, Kimura and Ogata had a more ambitious plan to establish an independent research institute in Slavic area studies at Hokkaido University, making a budgetary appropriation request to the Ministry of Education for 1954 FY. **Table 1** is the planned list of research divisions and full-time/concurrent academic staffs. According to the table, the Institute would have employed seven tenure-track scholars, five concurrent members from other faculties and universities, and five assistants. Today's SRC would have been completely different in character, if this plan had been actually approved and implemented. All the candidates in the list became leading scholars of Slavic studies or other spheres in Japan afterwards, except for the unknown Yoshio Sakamoto. In addition, their academic and career backgrounds were diverse. Two of these had come from Manchuria. Kazuo Nonomura was a former researcher of the South Manchurian Railway Research Department, which actively engaged in intelligence gathering about the Soviet Union. Seiji Fukuoka had learned Russian at the Harbin Gakuin. Inoki had been a businessperson in Mitsubishi Trust during World War II. Kimura and Eguchi already had academic posts even during the war. Interestingly, neither pro-Soviet nor pro-Communist scholars were included in the list, since it was the time of Red Purge. Hokkaido University applied for this ambitious project only one time to the Government and thereafter focused on developing the existing Section. It is also conceivable that a successful application might have helped retain Kimura and Ogata at Hokkaido University.

The Slavic Research Section was governmentally regulated and reorganized to become the Slavic Research Institute (or Facility) on July 1, 1955. The Institute continued its affiliation with the Faculty of Law, which set conditions for the Facility not to put any extra administrative and budgetary strain on the Faculty of Law.¹⁰ Fahs visited Hokkaido University just before the establishment of the Institute. **Material 8** is the minutes of the last meeting of the Slavic Research Section on June 6, 1955. Kimura became the director on August 1, 1955, while concurrently

¹⁰ 「スラブ研究室を法学部に附置するの件(法学部長小林巳智次発島善鄰宛書簡、海大法第543号)」(1954年7月23日)(北海道大学スラブ・ユーラシア研究センター保管文書)。

teaching in the Faculty of Letters, since only two full-time academic posts were approved for the Institute. Toriyama moved to the Faculty of Law as an associate professor, but lectured in the Faculty of Letters concurrently. Satoshi Yamamoto, an economist specialized in the economic development of the Far East and Siberia, was appointed as a full-time lecturer. **Table 2** is the list of divisions and staff at the very beginning after the governmental regulation of the Facility. As shown in the table, Ogata was a concurrent member of SRC from the beginning, although he would leave Hokkaido University in 1957 due to his illness.¹¹ Besides, Bokuro Eguchi would become one of the most prominent historians of the Western world in Japan, taking basic Marxist positions with a flexible interpretation. Masamichi Inoki would be the opinion leader of “democratic socialism” with the colors of anti-Communism and patriotism, becoming the President of the National Defense Academy of Japan afterwards (1970–1978). From the beginning, the SRC welcomed a unique field of intellectual and interdisciplinary arguments from a wide range of political and ideological positions.

When Kimura and Ogata explored the possibility to establish the independent Slavic Research Institute not attached to any faculty in Hokkaido University, they planned to request a huge amount of financial support from the RF, totaling more than twenty million JPY for five years, but this did not come to pass.¹² **Material 9** is an extract from the minutes of the Researcher meeting on November 4, 1957, which shows that the RF provided the SRC with only limited support, but the members strove to do the most possible with limited means. One example was the publication of the annual journal “Slavic Studies” beginning in 1957. Notwithstanding, the SRC kept contact with the Rockefeller Foundation. Kimura was still the contact person with Fahs, although he moved to the University of Tokyo, continuing his affiliation at a distance. Toriyama

¹¹ Afterwards, he moved to Tokyo and exerted himself to establish the Faculty of Law at Rikkyo University. He eventually became President of Rikkyo University (1975–1982).

¹² 『昭和29年度概算書(附置研究所)北海道大学』(北海道大学事務局財務部所蔵資料)。

was officially appointed as the second director of the Facility on April 1, 1957.

Fahs once again visited Sapporo in April 1959, when he made a proposal to the SRC about the financial support of five thousand USD to purchase microfilmed past issues of periodicals related to Slavic area studies. He also proposed to accept one more research fellow from Japan in the U.S. This was the final large-scale assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation to the SRC. **Figure 1** is a copy of one letter between Toriyama and Fahs. Toriyama suggested Tsuguo Togawa, a young historian and a master's course student of Toriyama's, as a candidate. Togawa met Fahs in Sapporo. The Rockefeller Foundation decided to accept Togawa as a fellow, sending him to the University of California at Berkeley from January 1960 until May 1961. From there, he cooperated with Fahs and Yakobson in filming Slavic periodicals and dispatching them to Sapporo.¹³

Today we can find only one visual proof on the Hokkaido University campus showing the support from the Rockefeller Foundation to Hokkaido University on the plate of donors for the construction of the students' hall (Clark Memorial Student Center), opened in 1960 (**Figure 2**). The RF itself had supported several faculties of Hokkaido University as well as the establishment of SRC before and after World War II. However, we should not underestimate the enthusiasm of Charles Fahs and the contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation to establish and develop "area studies" in Japan, including Hokkaido University-based Slavic studies. These new research facilities were in keeping with Japan's national and international needs following World War II and at the beginning of the Cold War. Japanese scholars took the initiative at every step, as both Iwama and Togawa emphasize in their memoirs (see Material 10 and 11), but the actual course of development can only be understood by examining a decade of interaction with the RF.

¹³ 外川継男『サビタの花：ロシア史における私の歩み』成文社、2007年、59-60頁。

Material 1. Extracts from the oral history by Professor Ken'ichi Nakaya¹⁴

[Motoo] Kaji: Regarding what we discussed earlier, the time when the perspective of the regional research was made, I guess it was already around when the liberal arts faculty was founded.

[Ken'ichi] Nakaya: Yes. I was in the United States when the liberal arts faculty was founded. The purpose of the visit was to study area studies, not American studies but to learn what area studies means. Eight people went to the U.S. to learn about area studies in the “national leaders” program of the Department of State. Among them, only Shinzo Kaji and I actually investigated area studies and did our job. Apart from us, Mr. Genpachiro Konno, philosopher Mr. [Seiji] Ueda in Waseda, Mr. Norio Ogata (the present chancellor of Rikkyo University), Mr. Makoto Saito, and Mr. [Shigeru?] Kurobane joined the tour, too. [.....]

[.....]

Nakaya: [.....] I took a different route with Mr. Ogata and Saito and went around America for a bit.

[Makoto] Saito: Everybody went their own ways in the middle of the stay and started doing the things they wanted.

Nakaya: It was so much fun.

Saito: I think we all went along together until Washington.

Nakaya: No, we took the route north and the others took the route south. [.....]

Kaji: Was it autumn in 1951?

Saito: From the end of October 1950 to early 1951.

Kaji: When did you come back, Mr. Nakaya?

Nakaya: In March 1951.

¹⁴ 『中屋健一先生に聞く(American Studies in Japan. Oral History Series Vol. 4)』東京大学アメリカ研究資料センター、1978年、19-21頁。

Material 2. Extracts from the oral history by Professor Makoto Saito¹⁵

[Makoto Saito]: I remember that the American study group consisted of about 10 persons, including the leader Mr. [Ken'ichi] Nakaya, who was still a journalist writing for newspapers at that time, Mr. [Genpachiro] Konno of the economics faculty, Mr. [Norio] Ogata of Hokkaido University, Mr. [Seiji] Ueda, a philosopher in Waseda University who published a translation of Dewey, and Mr. [Hideo?] Aoki of Aoyama Gakuin. In October 1950, we left Japan onboard a U.S. Navy charter plane. The plane was a propeller driven aircraft, so we had to stop at Wake Island for refueling. I had mixed feelings looking at the remains of anti-aircraft artillery.

Even before leaving Japan, studying abroad was my first priority after finishing the assistant paper. My instructor already understood my thinking when I consulted him, and he advised me to go with this group anyway. The instructor also offered to contact a person called Fahs of the Rockefeller Foundation while we traveled to many destinations, starting from Stanford University south of San Francisco to a dozen of universities. Nakaya, Ogata, and Saito, were impatient to start, and finally went their separate ways to the places they each wanted to go to. I was so impressed when I visited Charles Merriam with Mr. Ogata in the University of Chicago.

[.....]

Saito: In New York, we made a formal application [for the fellowship to study in the U.S.] to Fahs in Rockefeller Foundation. He gave me an application form with a number of blanks to fill in about our research plan and so forth. During our travels, I often shared a room with Mr. Ogata and I asked him for some advice on how and what to write in these blanks. He said, "Whatever. Write anything impressive. Bluffing will do." As he suggested, I bluffed and handed in the application form. [.....]

¹⁵ 『斎藤眞先生に聞く(American Studies in Japan: Oral History Series Vol. 28)』東京大学アメリカ研究資料センター、1992年、33-34頁。

Material 3. Extracts from Tsuguo Togawa's memoir (I)¹⁶

A couple of years before Prof. Kimura went to study in the U.S., Prof. Ogata, who had visited the U.S. with two professors of the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University to inspect the actual situation of “area studies” in the U.S., stated that they talked about their ambition, with each other on the ship for home that they could share area studies among their universities in the future, like American studies in the University of Tokyo, China and Asian studies in Kyoto University, and Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe studies in Hokkaido University.

Material 4. Extracts from Toru Iwama's memoir (I)¹⁷

I think I first met Dr. Charles B. Fahs in 1951. I remember the place well; it was the lobby of the Imperial Hotel. Dr. Fahs had been assigned to an important position in the Rockefeller Foundation. Amazingly, it was him, not me, who had proposed the meeting. I had no idea why on Earth he would want to meet a man like me.

Dr. Fahs was quite a gentleman. His eyes, which were like two deep blue lakes, were particularly striking. He told me that he had studied in Japan during his youth and had attended Mr. Masamichi Royama's classes at the University of Tokyo. I could see that Dr. Fahs' profound understanding of Japan made him a valuable advisor to the U.S. He told me that he had asked to meet me to discuss whether Japan might need to organize an academic think tank to study Russia and the Soviet Union. I remember feeling secretly embarrassed because the idea had never even occurred to me until then.

[.....]

Dr. Fahs listed the names of a few Japanese scholars who were already studying Russia and the Soviet Union. Some were familiar to me, while others I knew by name but had never met. It seemed that Dr. Fahs was planning to check each of them out in turn while he was in Japan, and that I was one of the names on his list. As I mentioned earlier, Dr. Fahs' proposal took me completely by surprise. I felt like I'd been plodding along in the dark and a flashlight had been suddenly shone into my eyes. It was very difficult to give Dr. Fahs an intelligent response [.....]

¹⁶ 外川「<追悼記>木村彰一教授と北大のスラブ研究」、111頁。

¹⁷ 岩間徹「ファーズ博士のこと」『スラブ研究』20号、1975年、215頁。

Material 5. Extracts from Toru Iwama's memoir (II)¹⁸

In the summer of 1951, I rented a villa while I was working in the Fujimi highland, Shinshu, where I was visited one day by Mr. Shoichi Kimura, a professor at Hokkaido University. I had never met him before. What brought him to far away Shinshu was none other than the topic of organizing research on Russia and the Soviet Union. More specifically, he approached me to talk about setting up a “Slavic research institute” at Hokkaido University. The university had staff in several disciplines who were working in a variety of fields ranging from Russian language, literature, and history to Soviet law, politics, and economics. There was clearly a strong basis for founding a “Slavic research institute” at the university. What’s more, there was a general feeling in Japan at that time that cultural [establishments] were over-centralized, especially in Tokyo. This public mood that culture should be more decentralized also supported the idea of building a research institute at Hokkaido University. I was therefore extremely keen on Shoichi Kimura’s proposal, and felt that Dr. Fahs’ idea was taking a step towards realization. I promised that I would support him as much as I could.

My encounter with Mr. Kimura remains as one of my most pleasant memories. When I was away from my Fujimi villa, an old couple looked after it for me, and they cooked for me during my stay. Ever since they had heard me talk about how much I liked tofu, I had been tormented by an endless succession of tofu dishes almost every day. Anyway, after I had asked the old couple to cook for two, Mr. Kimura and I went down the hill overlooking the Yatsugatake mountain range to buy alcohol and canned food at a place near Fujimi station.

Needless to say, we had tofu for dinner that night, and I have to admit that it was quite good. We also started on all of the canned food and beer that we had bought. As we began to get drunk, our discussion began to get heated until it had all gone, so the two drunks went out to get more alcohol to continue our drinking session. In the small hours we ended up arguing over who was the greatest: Ogai or Soseki. Mr. Kimura recommended Ogai [Mori], I was for Soseki [Natsume], and neither of us gave an inch.

¹⁸ 同上、215–216頁。

Material 6. Extracts from Toru Iwama's memoir (III)¹⁹

I think it was a year later when Mr. Kimura invited me to come to Sapporo to coincide with Dr. Fahs' visit to Hokkaido University. Mr. Kimura seemed to have been scrambling to start his "Slavic research institute" ever since our drinking session. I had the honor of being invited to the meeting where Mr. Kimura first introduced Dr. Fahs to the Faculty of Literature, which consisted of professors who were interested in the subject. We met in a conference room on the second floor of a wooden building which the Faculty of Literature used for its meetings. When I arrived in Hokkaido, I walked down a hallway of the university covered with duckboards, went up a flight of squeaky stairs, and there I found a rough, bleak room. I remember that while the establishment of a "Slavic research institute" did not directly come up in the conversation during the meeting, there was no doubt that Mr. Kimura had assembled the literature professors in expectation of a consensus of support for his idea. However, it was never realized in the way we expected in the end. On reflection, it seems obvious now that a better location for the "Slavic research institute" was the Faculty of Law, not Literature.

Material 7. Rules for Slavic Research Section²⁰

Rules for Slavic Research Section

Article 1

The Slavic Research Section shall be established in Hokkaido University.

Article 2

The Research Section shall work in collaboration with internal and external researchers in studying general Slavic culture.

Article 3

The Research Section shall have five sections as follows to share study subjects:

- (1) History
- (2) Politics

¹⁹ 同上、216頁。

²⁰ 「スラヴ研究室規程」『スラヴ研究室記録』（北海道大学スラブ・ユーラシア研究センター所蔵資料）、1-2頁。

- (3) Economics
- (4) International relationships
- (5) Literature

Article 4

The Research Section shall staff several researchers.

2. Researchers shall be assigned by the president out of professors, assistant professors, and instructors inside and outside the University.

Article 5

The Research Section shall hold researchers meetings.

2. The researchers' meeting shall discuss [the Section's] administration, organization, budgets, personnel affairs, and other important matters.

Article 6

The Research Section shall assign a director for administrative operations.

Article 7

Subsidiary rules for the enforcement of these articles shall be defined separately.

Supplementary rules

The rules will be implemented on June 24, 1953.

Material 8. The Minutes of the Researchers Meeting on June 6, 1955²¹

June 6, 1955

Morning: Gathering

Noon: Luncheon hosted by the president [Harusada Suginome], at the botanical gardens

The president, the dean of the law faculty [Michiji Kobayashi], and ex-president Shima joined the luncheon party in addition to researchers

²¹ 『スラヴ研究室記録』(北海道大学スラブ・ユーラシア研究センター所蔵資料)、6頁。

Gathering process and posterior report by Kimura

In response to this, Mr. Fahs offered support for the facility, equipment ([microfilm] reader etc.), publishing costs (literature list), studying abroad (two persons), and so forth.

Material 9. Extracts from the Minutes of the Researchers Meeting on November 4, 1957²²

Researchers meeting

From 13:30 to 15:10 on November 4 (Mon), 1957

Attended by Toriyama, Yamamoto, Kitagaki (joined in the middle of the meeting), Matsui, and Toyota. Both Sarashina and Haga attended during the discussion of the first subject.²³

Subjects

No. 1: Purchasing books and related matters

* * *

Researcher Yamamoto suggested asking Mr. Fahs for support, and the director [Toriyama] deferred to Researcher Kimura. But [Kimura replied that] that no regular support would be provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

²² 『昭和三十二年 度 研究員会議議事録綴 スラブ研究室』(北海道大学スラブ・ユーラシア研究センター所蔵資料)。

²³ Shigeru Matsui was an assistant, who graduate from the Russian Literature Department, Faculty of Letters, Hokkaido University. Kumahiko Toyota was the only full-time administrative staff member of the SRC at that time. Michiko Sarashina and Ryuji Haga were part-time administrative staff. Haga mainly engaged in library matters.

Material 10. Extracts from Toru Iwama's memoir (IV)²⁴

As far as I know, the concept of the “Slavic research institute” itself was due to Dr. Fahs, but the staff in Hokkaido University subsequently had complete autonomy in its management and organization. If you say that this is natural then I have no more to add.

The initial preparation for Slavic Research Laboratory started in 1951, the Dulles-Yoshida talks towards a separate peace started in January, followed in March by the publication of a draft peace treaty and the final draft in August. Then came the departure of the Japanese plenipotentiary team and the conclusion of the Peace Treaty and U.S. - Japan Security Treaty on September 8 of the same year, 1951. While the treaty put an end to the six-year occupation of Japan and restored independence, Japan began to fulfill the role of the American vanguard base. The setting up of the Slavic Research Laboratory was carried forward in this kind of [international] situation. Given this conjunction, some have falsely rushed to the conclusion that the “Slavic research institute” was part of the U.S. - Japan security alliance system and that the U.S. had some strings attached. I am not in agreement with this group. My personal sense and experience [*nama no jikkan*] of what happened denies such views.

Material 11. Extracts from Tsuguo Togawa's memoir (II)²⁵

Professor Kimura, who was originally a philologist, had been consistent in criticizing the American way of conducting policy-scientific studies on Soviet and Eastern Europe. However, in the biannual regular staff meetings of the newly developed “Slavic Research Facility,” they always discussed studies, budgets, and personnel affairs on an academic basis independent of ideology. In Japanese academic society of that era, the rightist Prof. Inoki and the leftist Prof. Eguchi lived in the same residential hall, shared common meals, had heated disputes, and enjoyed bathing together (undressed communication, literally) in a hot spring! Nowhere except in the “Slavic Research Facility” in Hokkaido University, would this be possible. This academic, liberal style of studies unaffected by ideology is due to the tradition of the SRC developed by Profs. Kimura and Toriyama.

²⁴ 岩間「フアーズ博士のこと」、218頁。

²⁵ 木村「木村彰一教授と北大のスラブ研究」、113頁。

Table 1. The requested staff list for the establishment of “Slavic Candidates of Academic Staffs

Division	Research Theme	Full-time/ Concurrent	Position
First (History)	History of Slavic states mainly in the modern era	Full-time	Professor
		Concurrent	Associate Professor
Second (Economy)	Comprehensive study about institutions and management of the planned economy	Full-time	Professor
		Concurrent	Associate Professor
Third (Politics)	History and present situation of state organizations and politics	Full-time	Professor
		Concurrent	Associate Professor
Fourth (International Relations)	Diplomatic and international relations and international economy between Slavic and other states	Full-time	Professor
		Concurrent	Associate Professor
Fifth (Literature)	Slavic literature mainly of the modern era	Full-time	Professor
		Concurrent	Associate Professor
Common Staffs		Full-time	Lecturer (Translator)
		Full-time	Lecturer

Besides, five assistants (one per division), three full-time administrative offi-staff) and six technical staffers were requested.

²⁶ 『昭和29年度概算書(附置研究所)北海道大学』(北海道大学事務

Research Institute” for 1954 FY²⁶

Candidates	Personal CV Summary	
Toru IWAMA	A graduate of Faculty of Letters, the University of Tokyo in 1936	Tokyo Women's University Professor
Yukihiko ANEKO	A graduate of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in 1934	Hitotsubashi University Associate Professor
Koichiro UTSUMI	A graduate of Faculty of Economics, Kyoto University in 1933	Hokkaido University Professor
Kazuo NONOMURA	A graduate of Tokyo University of Commerce in 1938	Hitotsubashi University Associate Professor
Masamichi INOKI	A graduate of Faculty of Economics, the University of Tokyo in 1937	Kyoto University Professor
Kichitaro KATSUTA	A graduate of Faculty of Law, Kyoto University in 1950	Kyoto University Lecturer
Bokuro EGUCHI	A graduate of Faculty of Letters (Occidental History), the University of Tokyo in 1933	The University of Tokyo Professor
Shigeto TORIYAMA	A graduate of Faculty of Letters (Occidental History), the University of Tokyo in 1943	Hokkaido University Associate Professor
Shoichi KIMURA	A graduate of Faculty of Letters (Language), the University of Tokyo in 1937	Hokkaido University Professor
Nobuyuki KITAGAKI	A graduate of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in 1942	Hokkaido University Associate Professor
Seiji FUKUOKA	A graduate of Faculty of Letters (Russian Literature), Hokkaido University in 1950	Hokkaido University Assistant
Yoshio SAKAMOTO	A graduate of Faculty of Law, the University of Tokyo in 1951	The University of Tokyo Assistant

cers, eleven adjunct administrative staffs (one per division plus six as shared

局財務部所蔵資料)。

Table 2. The staff list of the Slavic Research Facility in 1950²⁷

Division	Full-time/ Concurrent	Candidates	Current Affiliation & Position
First (History)	Concurrent	Toru IWAMA	Tokyo Women's University Professor
	Concurrent	Shigeto TORIYAMA*	Hokkaido University Associate Professor
	Concurrent	Susumu SANEFUJI	Hokkaido University Assistant
Second (Economy)	Concurrent	Koichiro UTSUMI	Hokkaido University Professor
	Concurrent	Satoshi YAMAMOTO*	Hokkaido University Assistant
Third (Politics)	Concurrent	Masamichi INOKI	Kyoto University Professor
	Concurrent	Norio OGATA	Hokkaido University Professor
Fourth (International Relations)	Concurrent	Bokuro EGUCHI	The University of Tokyo Professor
Fifth (Literature)	Concurrent	Shoichi KIMURA	Hokkaido University Professor
	Concurrent	Nobuyuki KITAGAKI	Hokkaido University Associate Professor
	Concurrent	Yukihiko KANEKO	Hitotsubashi University Associate Professor
	Concurrent	Seiji FUKUOKA	Hokkaido University Assistant

* Toriyama and Yamamoto were factually full-time staff of the Slavic Research Facility.

²⁷ 『昭和31年度概算書(国立学校)北海道大学』(北海道大学事務局財務部所蔵資料)。

Figure 1. A copy of letter from Shigeto Toriyama to Charles Fahs (July 6, 1959)

THE SLAVIC INSTITUTE OF HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY
North 8th St., West 5th Av.,
SAPPORO, Japan

July 6th, 1959

Dr. Charles B. FAHS
The Director of Humanities
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street,
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your letter dated June 22, and for the fellowship application and medical examination forms addressed to Mr. T. Togawa, enclosed in it. On hearing from you, I consulted with Dr. H. Sugimoto, the President, as well as Prof. Sh. Kimura, who was then fortunately with us in Sapporo. Informed of that matter, Dr. Sugimoto and Prof. Kimura also agreed with me for proposal to recommend Mr. Togawa as the applicant student. Here I must express their gratitude, which was to me entrusted to do, as well as of my own.

I showed your letter and handed over the blanks to Mr. Togawa. Naturally he was very glad; and needless to say, how thankful he was for your kindness. I am sure he will write to you, sending the said forms and his "intellectual biography" in a fortnight.

As the director of the Institute, I am always engaged in further development of it, and trying to get fellows as best in quality, as largest in number as possible. You know, Dr. Sugimoto is very interested in our project, and is good enough to support or even encourage the project, taking its realization as his own duty. So, some day, we may expect to receive much more students of ability into our Institute.

Now, Mr. Togawa is very eager for his study in the United States, and if permitted, thanks to your kindness, and if his study there will be fruitful, — so expected to be —, I believe he will be one of the leading members of our Institute, in future. Even now, his talents are highly appreciated among us, and so I dare say that he well deserves the honour of the applicant student.

By the way, I am waiting with zeal for the arrival of the three bibliographies which, in your letter, you have kindly written of. Speaking of the files of Russian Periodicals of the New York Public Library, I am going to inquire of Dr. John L. Misk about their contents, asking if he will be kind enough to transfer them to us or not.

With all my best wishes,
I remain,
Yours very truly.

Figure 2. A photo of the plate of donors for the construction of Clark Memorial Student Center, Hokkaido University (Photo courtesy of David Wolff)

