

# Movements and Events in Japan towards the Academic Exchange with Mainland China in the early 1960s

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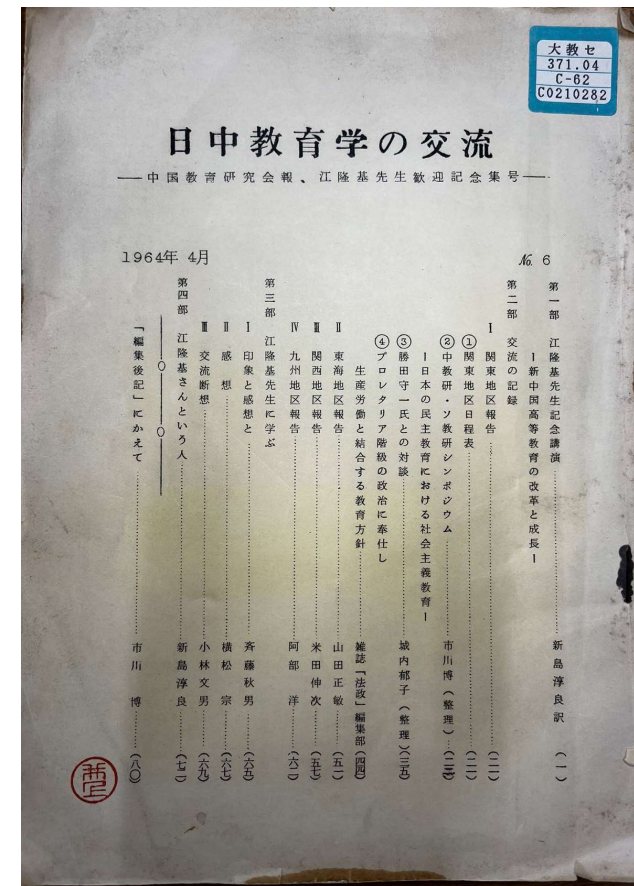
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# Our affiliation = RIHE Research Institute for Higher Education

RIHE was established in 1972 as the first specialized Research Institute for Higher Education in Japan. For 50 years RIHE has had the goal of establishing an extensive library for research in higher education.

Its collections include journals, monographs, research reports and reference materials, and university and government publications covering all areas of higher education in Japan; other Asian countries and many holdings from American and European sources. Its library is now recognized as one of the leading libraries of higher education in the world.

Rare collection  
A report of the early academic interaction between Japan and China, in 1963.  
Our departure point=  
HOW/WHY DID EVENT TAKE PLACE? ~ policy process



# Background of 1963

## **The world political situation**

= Political Separation between Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc,

### **Cold War**

Diplomatic relations had not been normalized between Japan and Mainland China (=People's Republic of China, PRC)

## **China's relationship with Soviet Union**

= Debates about the interpretation of orthodox Marxism

### **Sino-Soviet Split**

For Chinese Communist Party (CCP), both USA and USSR were perceived as enemies.

\*China's stance on foreign affairs  
=anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism

## **The political atmosphere of Japan**

Kishi cabinet and its anti-communism ended up and improvement of Sino-Japan relations were highly hoped.

→ The quantitative expansion of Sino-Japan trade

## **trait of academia in Japan post war**

\*Redemption to the guilty of war

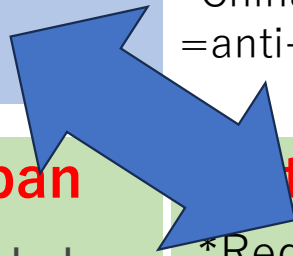
\*Postmodern thought

\*1960 Anpo (US-Japan Security Treaty) protests

**Leftist/ Pro-communism**

**Pro-chinese**

**Anti-Americanism**



# Asia Foundation (A) and Ford Foundation (F)

In 1961, the Asia Foundation (A) and the Ford Foundation (F) announced their support for "Chinese Studies" by providing funding of \$154,000 and \$173,000 respectively to the Tōyō Bunko (Oriental Library) in Japan.

## Why Chinese Studies?

To contribute for U.S. policy on China Affairs.

Sponsored and directed by **CIA** prevent the spread of communism in the Asia, and the Mainland China was marked as priority.

Calling for collaboration with the Social Science Research Council in the United States and the Academia Sinica in Taiwan.  
= A regime for Chinese Studies by institutes within US and Taiwan.



**From declassified CIA documents**, it has been confirmed that **for sensitive foreign affairs**, CIA did **utilize "philanthropic facade"** including the Asia Foundation (A) and the Ford Foundation (F).

# Reactions of Japanese Researchers

Researchers were caught up in the complex issue of the pros and cons of A/F funding.

**Not only for the research integrity issues caused by receiving such research funding, but the regime for Chinese Studies being established by those foundations.**

## **Criticisms**

- \*Symbol of Pandering to American Imperialism
- \*Researchers accepting the A/F funding were called as "Kennedy-Reischauer Line"

## **Fascinating (especially for young academia)**

- \*Resource (=China related materials/documents) from US/ Taiwan/ Hongkong
- \*Methodological superiority of Chinese Studies in US (= the tradition of positivism approach)
- \*Chance for publications and academic achievements

# Reaction of Mainland China

The official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party= *People's Daily* and other newspapers reacted rapidly and repeatedly. They **criticized A/F fundings as agencies serving imperialist agendas.**

美国两个基金会的真面目  
袁傳琨

『光明日报』 1961/03/19

美国垄断资本的“基金会”——侵略扩张的先鋒  
張 韜

『大公报』 1962/05/04

## 美国阴谋利用日本搜集中国情报

新华社6日讯 东京消息：据《赤旗报》15日报道，美国正阴谋在东京建立所谓“现代中国研究中心”，利用日本的中国问题专家来搜集关于中国的情报。

这个计划正在由美国的洛克菲勒基金会、福特基金会和亚洲基金会来实行。它们打算为此提供六千万日元的资金。

《赤旗报》说，这种活动是今年1月举行的日美教育和文化会议发表的最后公报所说

的“日美共同研究”的一种具体形式。根据计划，这个中心将向“研究中国问题”的学生提供奖学金、派遣这个机构的成员到美国留学、发表“研究成果”等。这个“中心”的理事会将由美国在一些日本大学里选出的人组成。

日本经济目前正陷于严

『人民日报』 1962/04/17

# Anti-A/F Funding Movements in Japan and the establishment of Symposium of Chinese Studies

Key Person = **Shinji Ono** (1962) Statement for "Security System in Contemporary Chinese Studies" at the annual conference of the Association of Democratic Scientists (Kyoto Branch). **Critiques:**

- Political nature of funding which could interrupt the relationship with China.
- Loss of independence as a scholar.
- Misuse of outcomes by US government.
- June 1962: Symposium of Chinese Studies held (Ono's paper republished as the symposium's preface). → Formation of Research Council for Chinese Studies.
- Advocated for **independence from the influence of the American imperialism and proposed the establishment of an independent and democratic research system.**
- Ono's proposal : not use the resource from US, contact China directly.  
= **movement to invite academic representatives from Mainland China.**
- Research Council for Chinese Studies resolution to intensify the invitation campaign.

# Movement to invite academia from China

- Initiated by Ono and other young researchers in Kyoto University back to 1961. However, at that time, it was dismissed as a daydream by other researchers.
- October 1962  
Establishment of "Preparatory Committee for Inviting Chinese Academia"
- January 1963  
Establishment of the secretariat by the Japan-China Friendship Association and scholars experienced in visiting China.

Ishii (1963) =When researchers and students join forces for the invitation campaign, it would be a step towards establishing a democratic research framework.

## Financing =

- Support from famous scholars such as Yoshitaka Tsukamoto, Shigeki Kaizuka, Kojiro Yoshikawa, Takeo Kuwabara, etc.
- Financial support from some local business communities in Kyoto and Osaka. (L/T Trade related)
- Each graduate student of Chinese Studies in Kyoto University donated a minimum of three thousand yen for the movement.
- After nationwide invitation campaigns, Preparatory Committee collected 10 million yen in total.



# Treatment of A/F Funding-Related researchers

- Ono (1962) in **“a member of Invitation Campaign should be a protester of A/F Funding issue at the same time.”**
- *Official Guideline for the Invitation Movement* by Japan-China Friendship Association Headquarters (1963)

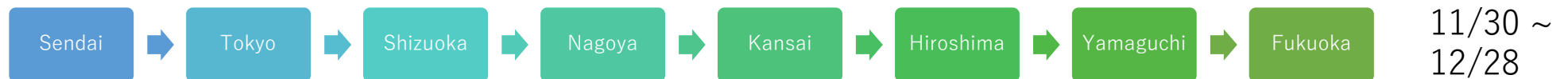
“Among a wide range of academics, interest in China is growing, and there is a growing desire to deepen friendship with Chinese academics and promote academic exchanges.” (no matter having received A/F funding or not)
- “It's crucial to maintain unified action among all researchers in Chinese Studies while setting aside political and ideological differences” by Ono (1963)
- Criticism by Jundo Uehara (1963) in Tokyo University arose regarding the non-exclusion of individuals = Ono's supervisor Shigeki Kaizuka (Professor in Kyoto University) was accused having received funding from Asia Foundation.

= The committee toned down discussions on the A/F funding issue to encourage solidarity among all researchers. However, internally, the issue was also observed to be utilized as a weapon in the power struggle between Tokyo University and Kyoto University within the committee.

# Chinese Academic Delegation



	Name	Research Field
Leader	Youyu ZHANG	Law
	Longji JIANG	Education
	Wailu HOU	Ancient History
	Guoen YOU	Literature
	Nai XIA	Archaeology
	Danian LIU	Modern History
	Shouwu WANG	Physics
	Zhenchao GU	Meteorology
	Gefei LI	Linguistics
Secretary	Hegao XU	
Interpolator	Bin ZHOU	



# Conclusion: Policy Process of the movement

- Originating from a proposal by young researchers in Chinese studies, ultimately leading to the actual visit of the Chinese Academic Delegation.
- \* Leadership of Kyoto University; Ono and others had conceptualized the invitation since 1961.
- \* Through Anti-A/F funding Movements, the necessity of direct exchange with mainland China is widely recognized.
- Committees and councils formed in the Anti-A/F funding Movements played big roles, establishing a functional organizational structure for inviting movements.
- Anti-A/F funding was the main slogan at first, however gradually faded in importance.

Why do Chinese Government accept the invitation? What's the main purpose for them?

The stance of the Chinese Government: (members had been told before they came to Japan)

- Prioritizing academic activities to gain understanding and alignment from Japan's intellectual moderates.
- Not use too much statements related to political struggles, focusing more on anti-US sentiments and peace issues rather than criticizing revisionism.
- Expressing the hope of normalizing Sino-Japanese relations and global peace.
- Emphasis Sino-Japanese friendship which would eventually embody anti-US and anti-revisionist characteristics.