

Kanroji Chikanaga and *Sagoromo-monogatari*

by
Bin Yang

The account of *Chikanagakyōki* tells us that Kanroji Chikanaga finished copying *Sagoromo-monogatari* on June 25th of the seventh year of Meio (1498). This manuscript (Renkūbon) of *Sagoromo-monogatari* by Kanroji Chikanaga is currently kept at Tenri Central Library. Previous studies on Renkūbon *Sagoromo-monogatari* have not sufficiently considered the meaning of the text in relation to the particular character of Kanroji Chikanaga. The present article looks into the character of Kanroji Chikanaga through his diary *Chikanagakyōki*. In particular, this article verifies the following two points.

First, Kanroji Chikanaga's copying activities are verified through *Chikanagakyōki*. Kanroji Chikanaga sometimes copied texts according to the shogun's orders, in addition to the emperor's. It is shown that he had the trust of shoguns Ashikaga Yoshimasa and Ashikaga Yoshihisa.

Second, 'Dongein', who was deeply connected to Renkūbon *Sagoromo-monogatari*, is investigated. Traditionally, 'Dongein', to whom Kanroji Chikanaga took his *Sagoromo-monogatari* manuscript, is said to have been 'Daijyūissei-gessoutou-mitsuzenji' (「第十一世月宗禪密師」). However, it is revealed that this figure was actually 'Daikyūsei-syūkei-seijyūni' (「第九世祝溪聖壽尼」).

A Study of Roster of Bugyonin under the Muromachi Shogunate (2):
And a Research Bugyonin Clans (Yasutomi Clan)

by
Makoto Tanaka

The present article is a continuation of the previous article (“A Study of Roster of Bugyonin under the Muromachi Shogunate (1)”), and focuses on the services of Bugyonin under the Muromachi shogunate in the period from the first year of Jowa (1345) to the first year of Bunna (1352). This was the period of the Kanno disturbance, following the coup d’état in the fifth year of Jowa (1349), and was also a turbulent era for Bugyonin. Some Bugyonin left the employment of the shogunate, but the present investigation retraces as far as possible their footsteps and incorporates findings in the investigation table.

During and after the Oei period, eleven clans came to inherit the position of Bugyonin. On the other hand, a total of 40 clans can be identified in the Nanboku-cho era, which indicates that the number of clans decreased by three quarters in this era. However, the reasons behind this decrease are unclear. Therefore, the present article focuses on a particular Bugyonin clan and retraces its development, rather than provides an investigation table.

This article focuses on the Yasutomi clan. The clan produced powerful hokonin who were known as “private secretaries of Takauji”. The investigation reveals that, before the Kanno disturbance, the clan engaged in political affairs under Takauji and Tadayoshi; however, during the Kanno disturbance, the clan was divided into members supporting Takauji and those supporting Tadayoshi, which led to conflict within the clan. As a result, one after another, clan members left the capital and established themselves in Suo, where their estates lay, and became hikan (low-level bureaucrats) under the Ouchi clan, who held the position of shugo (governor). In previous research, it was considered that Bugyonin clan members who served under shugo clans were recruited according to their literary talent and legal knowledge. In the case of the Yasutomi clan, however, failure in the political struggle in the capital led to their retreat to Suo, where they had already developed their estates, and eventually, to their joining the service of the Ouchi clan. Thus, they were not recruited according to their specialized skills.

This article points to the need to consider not only specialized skills but also the economic aspects of estate management and the household as well as independent initiatives of Bugyonin when tracing the development of Bugyonin clans.

New Fruits of Study on Liao History and Khitai Language and Script (Part 1)

by
Chieko Yoshimoto

This paper shows new recognitions by analysis of new materials from new viewpoints based on fruits of the author's study on Liao History and Khitai Language and Script of twelve years from 2004 to 2015. It contains the following five sections.

- 1 Cultural Origin of Khitai Language and Korean Language Seen from Relative Addresses
- 2 Copper Mirror with Khitai Inscription of the Khorchin Museum
- 3 The Epitaph of Yalut Diorin, Late *Libinshi* of the Mos Hulji Kitair Gur
- 4 The Epitaph of Baisbun *Siang Gong*
- 5 The Epitaph of Urjen *Siangun*

All of the photographs and figures used in this paper are taken or made by the author herself. Preface, section 1, 2, and 3 are published in this issue, section 4, 5 and conclusion will be published in the next issue.

The Ohara Family of Kurashiki in the Postwar Era (Part One)

by
Yoritaka Ikuta

The present article considers Kurashiki-born entrepreneur Soichiro Ohara's thoughts and ideals with reference to Tonnies's sociological theory, as well as Fabian socialism that was the base of his thoughts. Furthermore, given the fact that Soichiro Ohara played an important role in postwar Japan's political-economic history, the article considers the occupation policy of the GHQ, with regards to the activities of labor unions etc. Initially, the GHQ backed the democratization of the Japanese economy through the organization of labor unions, for example, and took to suppress aggressive actions made by managers in companies. In this situation, laborers' participation in management and self-organization increased, but the Cold War brought about a change in the occupation policy and led to an intensification of aggressive actions by managers. The article also considers labor-management relationships, such as laborers' participation in management, in West Germany, a nation which is considered to have had a corporate management structure similar to that of postwar Japan, and the self-transformation of the West German Social Democratic Party that supported such labor-management relationships. The discussions presented herein are intended to serve as a basis for the discussions in "Part Two" of the article, which will address political-economic matters in the period when the economy grew rapidly and when Soichiro Ohara's company Kuraray flourished, those matters being, labor-management relationships in postwar Japan, relations between the Liberal Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Japan, among others.

Toward the Elucidation of the Entirely New Stage of the Movement of Fictitious Capital:
Theoretical Preparations (1)

by

Masaki Sakiyama, & Yasushi Inoue

In our latest book *Marx and the Waarensprache* (2017), we have presented that capitalism has developed to an entirely new stage under the dominance of the movement of Fictitious Capital. To elucidate the present-day capitalism, it is inevitably necessary to take steps to pose and articulate such movement and the evolving fictitiousness.

It is also, however, necessary to criticize thoroughly and radically theories whose authors subjectively are convinced to have made fundamental critiques of contemporary capitalism, such as follows: 1. Theory of “Cognitive Capitalism”; 2. Theories of the “régulation” school; 3. Theories of European New Left groups such as *Krisis* Gruppe in Germany or Trotskyist Fraction of Anti-Capitalist Party in France; 4. Theories of Liberal-ITC techs who give support to “Alternative Currencies”, e.g. Bitcoin, Local Currencies, Cryptocurrencies, virtual coinage, etc.

In this paper we will specify and identify the errors of the theory of “Cognitive Capitalism” and defeat it, based upon Marxian contexts. We will indicate clearly that such tendency arbitrarily and wrongly uses Marx’s concepts and ideas to put them in the mold of the theory of “Cognitive Capitalism”. At the same time, our work will criticize some liberal-neoliberal policies in Western Europe.

This paper is the beginning of a series of theoretical efforts to clarify why, how, and through what nowadays capitalism works.

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