The Materials Connected with Toa Dobun Shoin and Aichi University

Toa Dobun Shoin from 1901 to 1945
Toa Dobun Shoin was founded in 1901 in Shanghai by Konoe Atsumaro, the first president of Toa Dobun Society. In order to educate the persons who could promote Japanese-Chinese friendship, it played a great role as the oldest higher educational institute in China before war. About five thousand young people graduated from this college and worked as citizens of the world. In 1945, it was closed by Japan’s surrender at the end of the war and was succeeded in 1946 by Aichi University.

Arao Sei, the chief of the Japan-China Trade Institute, originally of Toa Dobun Shoin 1890~1894
Konoe Atsumaro, the first president of the Toa Dobun Society
Nezu Hajime, the president of the Toa Dobun Shoin
Homma Kiichi, the honorary president of Aichi University

The calligraphies written by Sun Yatsen
These two calligraphies were a present to Yamada Junzaburo from Sun Yatsen. The date they were presented was not clear.

Coded telegrams
These are the coded telegrams sent between Yamada Junzaburo and the leaders of the Canton government.

Re-burial of Sun Yatsen
Sun Yatsen died while staying in Beijing in 1925 and was buried in the temple of Biyun in Beijing. He was reburied at Zhongshanling in Nanjing on June 2 in 1929.

A. Reburial of Sun Yatsen.
B. The photograph was presented to Yamada Junzaburo by Sun Yatsen, in memory of his being inaugurated as the Great President on April 7th, 1921.
C. Sun Yatsen and his wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981). Sun Yatsen’s wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981) is one of the famous “Soong three sisters”. Her older sister Soong Ailing was the wife of Kong Xiang Xi, a leading member of the Republic of China and her younger sister Soong Meiling was the wife of Chiang Kai shek.

The calligraphy written by Sun Yatsen
These two calligraphies were a present to Yamada Junzaburo from Sun Yatsen. The date they were presented was not clear.

Coded telegrams
These are the coded telegrams sent between Yamada Junzaburo and the leaders of the Canton government.

Re-burial of Sun Yatsen
Sun Yatsen died while staying in Beijing in 1925 and was buried in the temple of Biyun in Beijing. He was reburied at Zhongshanling in Nanjing on June 2 in 1929.

A. Reburial of Sun Yatsen.
B. The photograph was presented to Yamada Junzaburo by Sun Yatsen, in memory of his being inaugurated as the Great President on April 7th, 1921.
C. Sun Yatsen and his wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981). Sun Yatsen’s wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981) is one of the famous “Soong three sisters”. Her older sister Soong Ailing was the wife of Kong Xiang Xi, a leading member of the Republic of China and her younger sister Soong Meiling was the wife of Chiang Kai shek.

The calligraphy written by Sun Yatsen
These two calligraphies were a present to Yamada Junzaburo from Sun Yatsen. The date they were presented was not clear.

Coded telegrams
These are the coded telegrams sent between Yamada Junzaburo and the leaders of the Canton government.

Re-burial of Sun Yatsen
Sun Yatsen died while staying in Beijing in 1925 and was buried in the temple of Biyun in Beijing. He was reburied at Zhongshanling in Nanjing on June 2 in 1929.

A. Reburial of Sun Yatsen.
B. The photograph was presented to Yamada Junzaburo by Sun Yatsen, in memory of his being inaugurated as the Great President on April 7th, 1921.
C. Sun Yatsen and his wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981). Sun Yatsen’s wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981) is one of the famous “Soong three sisters”. Her older sister Soong Ailing was the wife of Kong Xiang Xi, a leading member of the Republic of China and her younger sister Soong Meiling was the wife of Chiang Kai shek.

The calligraphy written by Sun Yatsen
These two calligraphies were a present to Yamada Junzaburo from Sun Yatsen. The date they were presented was not clear.

Coded telegrams
These are the coded telegrams sent between Yamada Junzaburo and the leaders of the Canton government.

Re-burial of Sun Yatsen
Sun Yatsen died while staying in Beijing in 1925 and was buried in the temple of Biyun in Beijing. He was reburied at Zhongshanling in Nanjing on June 2 in 1929.

A. Reburial of Sun Yatsen.
B. The photograph was presented to Yamada Junzaburo by Sun Yatsen, in memory of his being inaugurated as the Great President on April 7th, 1921.
C. Sun Yatsen and his wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981). Sun Yatsen’s wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981) is one of the famous “Soong three sisters”. Her older sister Soong Ailing was the wife of Kong Xiang Xi, a leading member of the Republic of China and her younger sister Soong Meiling was the wife of Chiang Kai shek.

The calligraphy written by Sun Yatsen
These two calligraphies were a present to Yamada Junzaburo from Sun Yatsen. The date they were presented was not clear.

Coded telegrams
These are the coded telegrams sent between Yamada Junzaburo and the leaders of the Canton government.

Re-burial of Sun Yatsen
Sun Yatsen died while staying in Beijing in 1925 and was buried in the temple of Biyun in Beijing. He was reburied at Zhongshanling in Nanjing on June 2 in 1929.

A. Reburial of Sun Yatsen.
B. The photograph was presented to Yamada Junzaburo by Sun Yatsen, in memory of his being inaugurated as the Great President on April 7th, 1921.
C. Sun Yatsen and his wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981). Sun Yatsen’s wife Soong Chingling (1893~1981) is one of the famous “Soong three sisters”. Her older sister Soong Ailing was the wife of Kong Xiang Xi, a leading member of the Republic of China and her younger sister Soong Meiling was the wife of Chiang Kai shek.