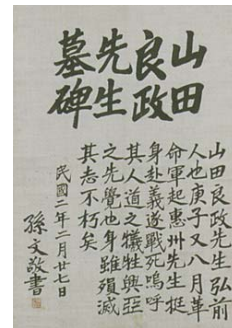




The photograph of Yamada Yoshimasa
Yamada Yoshimasa took part in Sun Yatsen's battle in 1900 and was killed there. He was the first foreigner who took part in the Chinese Revolution.



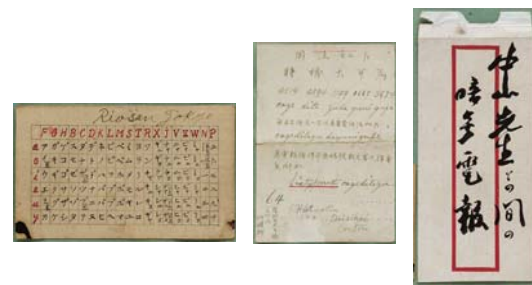
Professor Yamada Yoshimasa's gravestone
The words on Yamada Yoshimasa's gravestone were written by Sun Yatsen, when he visited Japan officially. The stone is in the hermitage of Zenshoan in Yanaka, Tokyo.



Sun Yatsen and Yamada Junzaburo
On the right side is Sun Yatsen and on the left side is Yamada Junzaburo. Yamada Junzaburo is a younger brother of Yamada Yoshimasa. He carried out his brother Yoshimasa's dying wish and supported Sun Yatsen as his secretary. He was the only Japanese who was present at the deathbed of Sun Yatsen in 1925.



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.



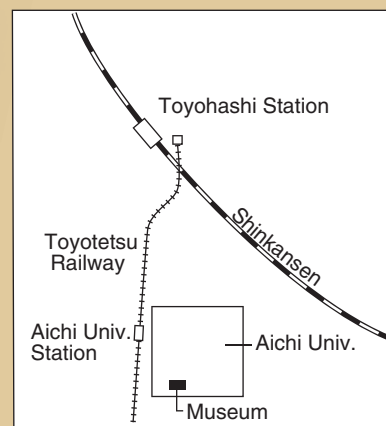
Sun Yatsen and Soong Chingling
The photograph was presented to Yamada Junzaburo by Sun Yatsen, in memory of his being inaugurated as the Great President on April 7th, 1921. Sun Yatsen's wife Soong Chingling(1893~1981) is one of the famous "Soong three sisters". Her elder sister Soong Ailing was the wife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



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



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The Materials Connected with Toa Dobun Shoin (東亜同文書院) and Aichi University (愛知大学)

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.



Aro 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



Toa Dobun Shoin Memorial center, Aichi University from 1946 to today.

The Association for Asian Studies
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