

NOTES TO THE INTRODUCTION

¹ Nakae used the style Chōmin almost exclusively after about 1887. Since it is the name by which he is most commonly known I have, for the sake of consistency, used it throughout this study. Nakae's jitsumyō was Tokusuke and his yōmyō was Takema. Besides Chōmin, his styles were Seiriku, Shūsui, Nankai Sengyo, Kigyōsei and Hi no Ban'ō.

² Inada Masatsugu, Meiji kempō seiritsushi, 1 (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1966), pp. 635-36.

³ See Robert Scalapino, Democracy and the Party Movement in Pre-war Japan (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967), p. 45.

⁴ Itagaki Taisuke, Jiyūtōshi, 11 (Tokyo: Iwanami Bunko, 1965), pp. 37-38.

⁵ Sandra T. W. Davis, "Ono Azusa and the political change of 1881," Monumenta Nipponica, XXV, 1-2 (1970), pp. 144-46.

⁶ Saiga Hiroyoshi, Sugita Junsanō (Tokyo: Junsankai, 1929), pp. 565-66.

⁷ Nakae Chōmin, Sansuijin keirin mondō, translation, p. 84.

⁸ Albert Craig, "The philosophical foundations of Meiji nationalism," Political Development in Modern Japan, ed. Robert Ward. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1968), pp. 121-29.

⁹ John D. Pierson, "The journalist Tokutomi Sohō: problems of Westernization and modernization in Meiji Japan," Diss. Princeton University, 1972, p. 169.

¹⁰ Translation, pp. 84-93.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 36.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Kōtoku Shūsui, Chōmin sensei (Tokyo: Hakubunkan, 1901), p. 16.

¹⁴ Translation, p. 84.

¹⁵Ibid., pp. 87-88.

¹⁶Kōtoku, p. 22.

¹⁷Nakae Chōmin, "Hanbatsu seifu no hei wa kokkai motte kore o yamu," Tōyō jiyū shimbun, 30 (April 26, 1881) reprinted in Chōmin senshū, ed. Kaji Ryūichi (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1936), pp. 74-75.

¹⁸Translation, p. 89.

¹⁹Kuga Katsunan (tr. Barbara Teters), "Kinji seironkō, Thoughts on Recent Political Discourse," Monumenta Nipponica, XXVI, 3-4 (1971), p. 358.

²⁰Translation, p. 95.

²¹Japanese government leaders did not comment on Sansuijin. As a rule they did not respond to writings by members of the political opposition unless the writers openly called for insurrection or in some way embarrassed the government. In such cases the writers were arrested and imprisoned.

²²Oka Yoshitake, "Meiji shoki no jiyū minken ronsha no me in eijitaru tōji no kokusai jōsei," Meiji-shi kenkyū sōsho, IV (Tokyo: Meiji shiryō kenkyū renraku-kai, 1957), pp. 33-83.

²³Saiga, p. 566.

²⁴Suzuki Yasuzō, "Ueki Emori no jinmin shuken ron--jiyū minken undō no rironteki shidōsha," Meiji-shi kenkyū sōsho, IV, pp. 84-113.

²⁵Translation, p. 66.

²⁶Ibid., p. 76.

²⁷Saiga, p. 565.

²⁸Nakae, "Kunmin kyōchi no setsu," Tōyō jiyū shimbun, 3 (March 24, 1881), reprinted in Chōmin senshū, p. 18.

²⁹Nakae, "Bonha no gōketsu hibonha no gōketsu," Jiyū byōdō keirin (April 15, 1891), p. 5.

³⁰Translation, p. 92.

³¹Nakae, "Bonha no gōketsu," p. 4.

³²Kōtoku, p. 18.

³³Translation, p. 96.

³⁴In the Iwanami edition Kuwabara Takeo and Shimada Kenji provide a translation of the original text into modern Japanese as well as the original version of the text in classical Japanese. They also include extensive textual annotations explaining references and allusions in Sansuijin and correcting misprints in the original.

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