

Dr. Enoki Kazuo. An Obituary Notice

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Dr. Enoki Kazuo 榎 一雄, the former Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Toyo Bunko 東洋文庫 and professor emeritus of Tokyo University passed away only six days before his 77th birthday. Professor Enoki passed away due to cardiac failure in the afternoon of November 5, 1989 at his residence study. Although we were concerned with Dr. Enoki's chronic heart troubles it was certainly surprising since the previous day, Dr. Enoki was actively researching at Toyo Bunko and had conversed in high spirits with one of the researchers. Therefore, his death was abrupt and faced us with the greatest sorrow.

Dr. Enoki was born on November 11, 1913 in Tarumi, the present day Kobe city, Tarumi district, but due to his father's work, they moved to Kobe city and later in 1922 to Yokohama where he spent his childhood days. In the "Self-Compiled Academic Career" 「自訂略年譜」 which is the preface of "Studies in Asian History Dedicated to Professor Enoki" 『榎博士頌壽記念東洋史論叢』 (Kyuko Shoin 汲古書院 1988), is a passage concerning his father that states, "not only was he knowledgeable in English, Chinese and Russian, but he also possessed superb composition skills in these foreign languages." The writer thinks the same phrase is applicable for Dr. Enoki. Dr. Enoki graduated from Kanagawa prefectural Yokohama No. 3 Middle school of the old educational system in March 1931, and according to his academic career, Dr. Enoki had already shown interest in the history of East Asia and Asian Studies, and it has been said that he began researching during middle school.

Upon graduation, Dr. Enoki enrolled in the No. 1 Senior high school (old system of education), Department of Liberal Arts, the French curriculum. There are numerous rumors that during senior high school, Dr. Enoki had already read through the "Tzū-chih t'ung-chien" 『資治通鑑』 or "Shih-chi" 『史記』 (The Historical Records), "Han-shu" 『漢書』, "San kuo-shih" 『三國志』, or furthermore, he had read through the entire "The Twenty Four Dynastic Histories" 『二十四史』. Not only for scholars but for talented individuals, many legends are created. I was never able to confirm this myth, and even if I did ask Dr. Enoki, he would have on most occasions laughed it off. But the fact that Dr. Enoki excelled in Oriental studies by his senior high school days is probably correct. Dr. Enoki's senior high school fellow classmate, former Minister of Finance Murayama Tatsuo 元大藏大臣, 村山達雄, had once informed me that, "especially with Chinese classics no one could match Mr. Enoki's level."

In April 1934, Dr. Enoki matriculated at Tokyo Imperial University, Department of Literature, Oriental Studies curriculum and came under the

tutelage of professors Ikeuchi Hiroshi 池内 宏, Wada Sei 和田 清 and Kato Shigeshi 加藤 繁. But Dr. Enoki lost his father in December of that same year. According to a passage in his "academic career", "the aftermath of family hardships was overcome by warm encouragements from esteemed tutors, elders and friends, and I barely graduated." Also, he says that his "mother's encouragement and support gave strength to my brother, sisters and myself." These are some of his recollections of the period which expressed his gratitude for the support his mother provided during those troubled years.

Dr. Enoki graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in March 1937 and by 1940, Dr. Enoki had a chapter of his B.A. dissertation, titled "Wang Shao's subjugation of Hsi-ho" 「王韶の熙河経略に就いて」 published in the "Moko Gakuho" 『蒙古學報』. In April 1937, Dr. Enoki became a research trainee at the Toyo Bunko Foundation and was later promoted to research assistant by November of the same year. At the time he assisted Dr. Shiratori Kurakichi 白鳥庫吉, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Toyo Bunko and concurrent Head of the Research department, mainly assisted Professor Shiratori's endeavours in Central Asian history. At the same time Dr. Enoki continued his own research concerning East Asian Studies with particular emphasis on history of Central Asia.

Also Dr. Enoki became an instructor for an introductory course in "Oriental history" at his alma mater, the No. 1 Senior high school from April 1937, and in March 1942, he became a professor at this high school. As a result Dr. Enoki concurrently taught "Introduction to Oriental history" and "Chinese Classics." Furthermore, Dr. Enoki became a full-time instructor at the Tokyo Imperial University, Department of Literature from September 1943.

During the U.S. air raids of Japanese cities between May and August 1945, the collected volumes of Toyo Bunko were evacuated to Miyagi prefecture and Dr. Enoki, along with co-workers Hisano Shoichi 久野昇一, Shiratori Yoshiro 白鳥芳郎, and Minowa Tomokichi 箕輪友吉 dealt with the arduous chores of packing and transporting the materials. By the time the war ended, all the materials except for Tibetan documents were safely evacuated.

In April 1947, Dr. Enoki became a Toyo Bunko research member and by March of the following year, he once again became an instructor at the No. 1 Senior high school. In May 1948 he became an assistant professor of Tokyo University Department of Literature and by March 1950, resigned from his teaching post at the No. 1 Senior high school.

Preceding this era, Toyo Bunko was mainly funded by the stocks of the South Manchuria Railway Company but with the end of war, these stocks became worthless and the Foundation faced severe financial difficulties. Therefore, in August 1948, the National Diet Library 國立國會圖書館 took over the management of the Toyo Bunko collection. Thus, Toyo Bunko was instituted as a branch library of the National Diet Library. The Toyo Bunko Library Department Head at the time, Dr. Iwai Hirosato 岩井大慧 and other members of the library department were left intact and Dr. Iwai became the Director of the Toyo Bunko,

Branch National Diet Library. I understand this was a method implemented by the National Diet Library to reduce personal expenses for the foundation. By May 1949, the task of returning evacuated materials was completed, but for the foundation to improve its collection, by purchasing foreign publications was virtually impossible. To overcome this situation, Dr. Enoki placed major efforts in exchanging not only Toyo Bunko publications but also other Japanese publications for foreign publications.

Between August 1952 and July 1954, Dr. Enoki visited England, Germany, France and Italy. During Dr. Enoki's stay as a visiting scholar in England, at the University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, not only did he instruct and advise the Ph.D. candidates, but at the same time with permission from the British Museum, photocopied Stein's Chinese Tun-huang documents compiled at the British Museum. He later succeeded in reproducing microfilms of those valuable documents for Toyo Bunko. Later I heard from Dr. Enoki that obtaining permission for photocopying those documents from the British Museum was very strenuous. Therefore, it is not an overstatement to say that for our research of Tun-huang documents which developed and improved drastically is due to Dr. Enoki's efforts. During this period, Dr. Enoki lectured at the The Japan Society of London, Cambridge University, Universität Hamburg, Universität München and Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente. I believe his mutual friendship with Dr. A. von Gabain of Universität Hamburg began during this visit. Later Dr. A. von Gabain spent one year at Toyo Bunko as a honorary researcher by invitation of Dr. Enoki. Dr. A. von Gabain always thought Dr. Enoki's goodwill as his graceful virtue.

Toyo Bunko deliberately strengthened its research of modern Chinese history which in the past had been a neglected area of Oriental Studies of this country. From 1953, preparation works for a group called Modern China Research Committee had been formed around Ichiko Chuzo 市古宙三. The inception of this group was launched with a grant of the Rockefeller Foundation in November 1954, the same year Dr. Enoki returned to Japan. This committee later received grants from the Ford Foundation and the Asia Foundation which became the major source of funds for the advancement of research of modern Chinese history in this country to the present day.

The most noteworthy feature of this committee was that they collected various materials concerning modern China. As a result, Toyo Bunko became one of the main centers of Modern Chinese studies in Japan and has the capability of providing valuable materials to many researchers. The collection was a result of tremendous efforts by Ichiko Chuzo who had made the development possible, but the assistance and cooperation of Dr. Enoki should also be mentioned for his collecting and compiling efforts.

In January 1955, Dr. Enoki became a professor of Tokyo University, Department of Literature. By this time, Dr. Enoki's work in Oriental Studies and Central Asian research had been recognized among scholars internationally. Prior

to being promoted to full professorship in August 1954, with the request of Prof. Karl Jahn of Utrecht University (Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht), Dr. Enoki became a member of the editorial board of the "Central Asiatic Journal" and continued to hold this post until 1977. During this duration, Dr. Enoki urged Japanese researchers to write for this journal. Also, between August 1955 and February 1957, Dr. Enoki taught at the Indian School of International Studies in New Delhi, India as a visiting professor and cooperated in establishing an Asian Studies department there. Dr. Enoki also lectured to Ph.D. candidates from all over India. According to his "academic career", Dr. Enoki states that "organized research for Oriental (Asian) studies in Indian began at this time."

From June 1957, Dr. Enoki succeeded the position of Toyo Bunko Research Department Head from Dr. Wada Sei and in July was appointed as a member of the "International symposium on History of Eastern and Western Cultural Contact", preparatory committee sponsored by the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO. In order for this meeting to be a success, Dr. Enoki's involvement was necessary.

For the 1958 fiscal year, Ministry of Education scientific budget was established for "General Research of Asian Regions" as a three year project. This project was to research the overall political, social and economic aspects of various regions of Asia, and the task was to gather related materials necessary for this project. Toyo Bunko was responsible for collecting materials concerning "social structures of Islamic regions", and requested the cooperation of researchers and scholars specializing in Islamic regions. At this time, Dr. Enoki instructed the entire procedure of Toyo Bunko to collect voluminous materials in Arabic, Persian and Turkish. During this process, I was studying in Turkey and had received Dr. Enoki's request to collect Turkish materials; therefore I gathered necessary material to the best of my abilities at the time. Furthermore, Arabic material was collected by Mr. Shimada Johei 嶋田襄平, and Persian material by Honda Minobu 本田實信. As a result, today the collection of Islamic materials at Toyo Bunko has no rivals in terms of both quality and quantity. This major achievement was the outcome of an organized process of gathering research materials during this project. In reference to the Islamic materials, needless to say, Dr. Enoki's effort to improve the collection was unlimited as well as the other materials concerning other regions.

Financial assistance for research was received from international organizations such as the Harvard-Yenching Institute along with other domestic organizations to support the humanities and social science research of Asia in Japan (the region includes Japan and extends as far west as India). Once the Japan Council for East Asian Studies 東方學研究日本委員會 was established in 1959, with the intention to assist the research mentioned above, Dr. Enoki was in charge of general affairs and contributed by publishing research results along with reproduced documents between 1960 and 1972. Moreover, in December 1960 he was elected as the Toyo Bunko Foundation managing trustee, while

concurrently holding the position of Research Department Head and ultimately devoted himself to solving the financial difficulties of the foundation.

Dr. Enoki's achievements in academic cooperation between Japan and Italy was recognized by the Italian government and in June 1961, he received the *Commendatore al Merito* award. At the same time, Dr. Enoki became an honorary member of the Italian Middle East-Asia Research Center. In July 1961, the Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies was affiliated to the Toyo Bunko foundation, and Dr. Enoki became the vice-director of the centre, assisting director Tsuji Naoshiro 辻直四郎. For the centre to be affiliated with the foundation was also a result of Dr. Enoki's endeavors.

For two years after 1961, Dr. Enoki spent most of his time overseas for academic activities, teaching, giving lectures and collecting research materials. Between January and August 1962, Dr. Enoki visited the *El Celegio de México*, *Departamento de Estudios Internacionales* in Mexico City, where he was the first (Japanese) person to lecture and teach "Chinese and Japanese Culture." During this period, Dr. Enoki often visited the National Archives to gather and photocopy sixty thousand manuscripts concerning 17-18th centuries trade relations between Mexico and the Philippines. He also brought back to Toyo Bunko approximately 300 newly published materials concerning this topic. Between October and November 1962, Dr. Enoki visited South Vietnam, the Malay Peninsula, Thailand, Burma, India, Hong Kong, and Singapore to explore methods enhancing cultural understanding and exchange of each region. During this occasion, under the guidance of Mr. Ishii Yoneo 石井米雄, a Japanese Embassy employee in Bangkok, Dr. Enoki visited and consulted the Department of Justice, Management Bureau's Charas Bikul collection. This collection was later donated to the Toyo Bunko due to Mr. Ishii's mediation. As a result, Toyo Bunko's Thai collection gradually improved. Approximately 1000 publications currently are stored in this collection. If this occasion was the foundation for the collection of Thai materials, Dr. Enoki's efforts cannot be ignored. Moreover, on March 31, 1962 Dr. Enoki received his doctorate from Tokyo University, Department of Literature for his dissertation "Central Asia at the Time of the Hephthalites" 「エフタル勃興前後の中央アジア」.

The following year, between March and April 1963, Dr. Enoki visited Italy and attended an international conference held at the *Accademia dei Lincei* in Rome concerning "The History of Christian Societies in Asian Civilization." Dr. Enoki gave a presentation which dealt with the recently found sites and artifacts of the Christian Nestorian sect in China, Mongolia and Central Asia during the Middle Ages. Furthermore, between December 1963 and January 1964, Dr. Enoki visited India and attended the XXVI International Congress of Orientalists in New Delhi as the Chairman of the East Asian section. According to his "academic career" he says, "since this conference was the first International conference on Oriental (Asian) Studies ever to be held on Asian soil, the host nation India wanted a Japanese scholar as chairman of the East Asian section."

But in reality the reason behind his selection as chairman, was simply the fact that Indian academia recognized Dr. Enoki's esteemed status as a scholar of Oriental Studies.

From June 1964, Dr. Enoki became a permanent councilor of the Institute of Eastern Culture 財団法人東方學會, and from July 1967 he became the director of this foundation. Furthermore between July 1975 and July 1985, Dr. Enoki served as Executive Director and Representative of the Tokyo Branch and worked without reservation for the improvement of this foundation.

From April to November 1966, Dr. Enoki was a member of the preparatory committee of the 100th Anniversary of Meiji Period 明治百年記念準備會委員. The committee's first objective was to compile and publish a new edition of biographical dictionary of well-known Japanese. The second objective was to create a National Research Institution of Modern Asian History with its core being the aforementioned Modern China Research Committee within Toyo Bunko. These two proposals were never realized. Failure of the latter objective had been Dr. Enoki's biggest regret ever since.

As an event for the 50th year anniversary of Toyo Bunko's original Asian collection, the so-called George Ernest Morrison collection, in March 1968 a new library was constructed and the following year in November 1969, a new research hall was added. Once again, Dr. Enoki led the drive for contributions for this construction project to succeed.

Dr. Enoki received a tutorial invitation and visited Sydney University between March and August 1970, and taught at the Department of Oriental Studies. Meanwhile he utilized his spare time to examine the Morrison documents compiled at the Mitchell Library in Sydney. The major objectives were to photocopy correspondence addressed to G. E. Morrison, and to put on microfilm the entire remaining series of Morrison's diaries. Dr. Enoki later brought these documents to Toyo Bunko. Also in the same year, from December 1970 to January 1971, Dr. Enoki visited Australia again and continued his research of the Morrison documents and attended the XXVIII International Congress of Orientalists held in Canberra as a library science specialist from Japan.

In November 1971, Dr. Enoki was selected by the Maison Franco-Japonaise 日仏會館 to be a member of the first academic mission "Mission académique" and travelled to the L'Institut des Haute Etudes Chinoises in Paris to present lectures. In August 1972, Dr. Enoki became a member of the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO and carried out intricate and troublesome tasks for this organization until April, 1974.

In July, 1973 the Harvard-Yenching Institute established an office in Tokyo, and Dr. Enoki was selected as the chairman, a position he occupied until this institute was closed in June, 1975.

In October 1973, the Turkish government awarded Dr. Enoki a certificate of merit for his continuous contributions in researching and introducing the culture, arts and education of Turkey. This meritorious honor was presented at the 50th

Anniversary of Turkey's Proclamation of the Republican Government. In the same year, Dr. Enoki also became a member of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the United Nations University 國際聯合大學.

In April 1974, Dr. Enoki retired from Tokyo University, while remaining as a member of the Board of Trustees and Head of the Research Department of Toyo Bunko. He succeeded Tsuji Naoshiro as the Director of the Toyo Bunko, Branch National Diet Library, and concurrently held the position of Toyo Bunko Library Department Head. Furthermore, Dr. Enoki assumed the position as the director of the Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies and in May 1974, he became professor emeritus of Tokyo University.

Dr. Enoki visited the United Arab Emirates in May, 1976 with an invitation from the Japanese Ambassador Odaka Masanao 小高正直 and spoke to the government officials concerning "the emergence of modern Japan." On his homeward journey, Dr. Enoki stopped over in Zürich, Madrid, Lisbon, London and other areas to collect and research the documents concerning post-16th century East Asia. Dr. Enoki returned to Japan in June 1976 and immediately dispatched members of Toyo Bunko to Lisbon to amass and put on to microfilm the documents concerning the "Jesuit Associations in Asia" stored at the Biblioteca de Ajuda (Ajuda Library). We are certainly indebted to Dr. Enoki's diligent efforts and enthusiasm for the accumulation of research materials.

Dr. Enoki was selected as a honorary member of the Société Asiatique de Paris in May 1977 and on November 3rd, received the Purple Ribbon Medal 紫綬褒章 from the Japanese government.

In February, 1978 Dr. Enoki became an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and in November, attended the international symposium sponsored by the Oriental Research Institute of Venice where he had presented a thesis titled "Confucian Women in Theory and in Reality."

After the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Toyo Bunko, Dr. Tsuji Naoshiro passed away, Dr. Enoki became the acting Charman of the Board of Trustees in November, 1979 and immediately confronted the issue of financial stringency when all efforts to alleviate the situation ended in despair. The situation Toyo Bunko Foundation faced had become severe over the years and resolving this crisis was placed on the acting chairman Dr. Enoki's shoulders. In March 1982, half of Toyo Bunko's property was sold to Mitsubishi Estate Company Ltd. In March 1984, on five different occasions, the majority of the "Hirohashi Family" 広橋家 historical documents of the "Iwasaki Collection" 岩崎文庫 was sold to the National Museum of Japanese History 國立歷史民俗博物館. Also, the national treasures of the Iwasaki Library collection "Nihon Shoki" 『日本書紀』, "Fuso Ryakki" 『扶桑略記』, "Myoe Shonin Kashu" 『明恵上人歌集』, important cultural relics "Ritsu" 『律』, and "Ryo no Gige" 『令義解』 were sold to the Agency of Cultural Affairs 文化庁. This resolution which was Dr. Enoki's final decision, relieved Toyo Bunko's financial difficulties, but Dr. Enoki at the time, repeatedly

expressed that "it is an intolerable shame that Toyo Bunko preserved by professors Shiratori Kurakichi and Wada Sei among other scholars, has fallen to an unredeemable situation." Everytime we heard this comment, we can assess his anguish for an unresolvable dilemma during the time.

Dr. Enoki became an honorary alumnus of the London University Oriental and African Institute in March 1983, and in the following March he was selected Chairman of the newly revised Société Franco-Japonaise des Etudes Orientales. Reaching the government employee retirement age, Dr. Enoki resigned from the position of Director of the Toyo Bunko, Branch National Diet Library in September 1984 and in December, became an overseas researcher for the Italian Middle East-Asian Research Institute.

In January 1985, Dr. Enoki lectured to an Imperial family audience concerning the "Characteristics of International Silkroad Trade between East and West" and on April 29, he received the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure 勲二等瑞宝章. In June, Dr. Enoki was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Toyo Bunko and in March 1986 he resigned the position of head of the research department, and in March 1987 resigned as head of the library department.

In March 1988, Dr. Enoki lost Ryūko 龍子 his lifelong companion. It's been stated as the following in the "academic career", "she was a companion of 47 years, and without her support and affection I would not have been able to accomplish what I have to this day (rest omitted)." Furthermore, Dr. Enoki says "I forced myself to work harder since I could not betray her trust." This is an expression by Dr. Enoki to further his research. In for gratitude and affection for his late wife. Later, Dr. Enoki battled loneliness but diligently collected materials for the improvement of Toyo Bunko, and was heavily involved in his research. Seeing Dr. Enoki's endeavours certainly made me reconsider my own qualities. Even after this, Dr. Enoki and others continued to gather research materials for Toyo Bunko.

In February 1989, with Shiratori Yoshiro acting as mediator, the E. Velarde Library collection was stored at Toyo Bunko, which distinctively replenished the collection of the Philippine Islands. Furthermore, A. Morrison, the son of the original collector of the "Asia Collection" which was the foundation of Toyo Bunko, informed Dr. Enoki his readiness to part with his own private collection of materials. Dr. Enoki, with the cooperation of Dr. Yamamoto Tatsuro 山本達郎 and Dr. Kono Rokuro 河野六郎 immediately began negotiations to purchase these materials and a contract was finalized. The materials arrived at Toyo Bunko on October 26, 1989 which was just 10 days before Dr. Enoki passed away. This Morrison collection contributed to a major improvement of the Southeast Asian materials, which had been Toyo Bunko's weakness. This purchase of the so-called second Morrison collection became Dr. Enoki's final task of gathering materials for Toyo Bunko.

The reason why the present day Toyo Bunko is acknowledged as the center

for Oriental studies for Japanese researchers as well as foreign researchers, was due to Dr. Enoki's efforts and capabilities. Dr. Enoki wrote at the end of his "academic career" that "most of my life was devoted to the operation and maintenance of Toyo Bunko, and the productivity of my studies had been minimal." As stated here, without a doubt Toyo Bunko was Dr. Enoki's life.

Dr. von Gabain once mentioned to me, "to ascertain the magnitude of a professor's achievements, one looks not only at his academic contributions but also at the number of excellent researchers he has produced." Considering the number of protégés produced by Dr. Enoki from teaching at Tokyo University, at Nihon Daigaku 日本大學 and Nihon Joshi Daigaku 日本女子大學 and also the number of researchers he had nurtured overseas are all a fact never to be forgotten when reminiscing about Dr. Enoki and his contributions. Moreover, his academic achievements do not remain solely within Toyo Bunko. Dr. Enoki's activities were acknowledged world-wide and made a vast contribution to the promotion of international cooperation which can be seen from his previous achievements stated above.

There was an intention to publish over 10 volumes of Dr. Enoki's research presentations, a collection of his stellar dissertations but this never materialized before he passed away. Currently there is a plan to publish these materials and a committee has been established to handle the task, which is headed by Doctors Kono Rokuro, Tanaka Masatoshi 田中正俊, Matsumura Jun 松村 潤 and Takeda Yukio 武田幸男. The compiled materials will be soon published by Kyuko Shoin. Once this material is published, it will be a major achievement not only for the Japanese but also for all scholars of Oriental studies around the world. According to Dr. Ikeda On 池田 温, "Dr. Enoki's academic achievements will be remembered as a 20th century marvel."

Dr. Enoki's research study, quite similar to a library stack room was engulfed with innumerable books. The Enoki family fulfilled his wish to donate the entire 28,000 volumes of materials to Toyo Bunko.

Dr. Enoki's research essentially focused on Central Asia. Included is his doctorate dissertation for Tokyo University, was the previously mentioned "Before and After the Rise of Hephthalites in Central Asia" for which he was conferred a Doctorate of Arts. Including this dissertation, there was a plan to publish Dr. Enoki's work as a single issue in "Toyo Bunko Ronso Series" 東洋文庫論叢. Unfortunately this plan never materialized. According to the table of contents introduced by Matsumura Jun who undertook the task of planning the publication of Dr. Enoki's works will allow us to investigate the content of Dr. Enoki's major works and achievements concerning Central Asia.

Part I: Before and After the Rise of Hephthalites in Central Asia.

- (1) The Statement of the Wei-shu on Su-t'e and the Hsiung-nu and Huns Identity.
- (2) Sogdiana and the Hsiung-nu.
- (3) On the Date of the Kidarites.

- (4) The Hephthalites and Kushan in the Early Armenian Literature.
- (5) The Origin and Nationality of the Hephthalites.
Part II: Issues concerning the Western Region: Historical Perspective
- (6) The Yüehchih-Scythians Identity: A Hypothesis.
- (7) On the so-called Sino-Kharoṣṭhī Coins.
- (8) The Location of Lou-lan and the Dates of Niya Documents
- (9) Die Stammtafel der Sasaniden nach Chiu-t'ang-shu und Hsin-t'ang shu.
- (10) Ein Problem über das Reich Purum im Zeitalter T'ang
- (11) Bamboo-Shoot-like Menhir in Cheng-tu and Nestorian Church.
- (12) Mdo, Tibetan Name for Ch'eng-tu.
- (13) Über Tatschin-Reich im Sung-Zeitalter.
- (14) An Arabian Inscription on Hai-ch'ing-p'ai
- (15) Scientific researches of Chinese Turkestan during the Ch'ien-lung Period, especially on the Hsi-yu-t'ung-wen-chih

Part III: Critique and Introduction (omitted).

As stated by Professor Matsumura Jun, "the mastery of these studies concerning history of western regions was imparted by the former tutor Dr. Shiratori Kurakichi and Dr. Enoki further developed this expertise."

Dr. Enoki states "the innermost region [Central Asia], meets with the northern Asian steppes north of the Tianshan mountain range and south of Kunlun mountains is the border with Tibetan Highlands. West of Afghanistan-Turkistan is the Iranian plateau and further west is the region of Iraq and the Mediterranean Sea. East of Central Asia is in the Ghandara region, and further east is the Indus Valley region which meets the Indian subcontinent. Southeast of Turkistan is the birth place of Chinese culture, in other words the plains of North China. As stated, Central Asia from the olden days was the meeting point of ancient cultures and the main reason why this area is well-known can be understood with a glance of its geographical features. Therefore it is understandable that this area flourished as a hub of East-West transportation until the Europeans developed the southern sea route to Asia at the end of the 15th century ("The Nature of Central Asian Oasis City-States" [中央アジア・オアシス都市国家の性格]). Dr. Enoki's research area was exactly as this phrase states, had placed Central Asia as the core proliferation in all four directions. Needless to say, historical East-West relations meant China to the east, and further east will be Japan. To the west is west-Asia with Tibet at the center, and to the north is north-Asia. India and the Indian Ocean to the south extending as far south as Southeast Asia. Moreover in general, Central Asia is dealt in the fields of Oriental studies, Asian history and Asian culture. For all these categories Dr. Enoki showed amazing achievements and his writings including book critiques and introductions have been superb.

Moreover, aside from Toyo Bunko, libraries in Japan and overseas, national archives and history of these concerned organizations along with memories of visits are stated. Attached to the end of "Selected Bibliography of Academic

Works of Dr. Enoki Kazuo” 「榎 一雄博士主要論著目録」 is an incomplete list of his works. For a detailed listing, consult the beginning of the aforementioned “Studies in Asian History Dedicated to Professor Enoki” 『榎博士頌壽記念東洋史論叢』, “Self-Compiled Listing of Major Works” 「自訂著作略目」 (updated to August 1988). After 1974 Dr. Enoki was in charge of *Tohogaku* 『東方學』. A primary journal for the Institute of Eastern Culture has a column “Notes on Eastern Studies Abroad” where new tendencies of the academia, new research materials and numerous other information is introduced. Furthermore, there are more than 80 biographies, recollections, and obituary notices which should receive special mention. These works are usually considered obvious or completely ignored as main achievements, and such works happen to be one of Dr. Enoki’s forte. As an obituary notice for Dr. Enoki, these works cannot be ignored.

Dr. Oka Masao 岡 正雄 once said “not king size but emperor size” to describe a scholar’s academic tradition. Emperor size certainly is the best description for Dr. Enoki. Not only for the greatness of his caliber, but Dr. Enoki never lacked references as he diligently analyzed the available research materials concerning his interest, and possessed keen historical perspectives and logic. Furthermore, Dr. Enoki was a perfectionist and his dissertations were written with originality and creativity. Dr. Enoki’s academic professionalism did not allow him to compromise, and as a result numerous dissertations were never published. This was the main reason why the dissertation, “Before and After the Rise of Hephthalites in Central Asia” was never published even after three proof readings. Certainly, Dr. Enoki was a scholar who utilized his gifted talent and consistently made an effort to excel.

If my memory is correct, it was mid-1948 when Maeda Naonori 前田直典 proposed the idea to hire Ogawa Ryosaku 小川亮作 from the ministry of Foreign Affairs and Shibata Takeshi 柴田 武 an assistant at the linguistics research department, were invited as lecturers to teach Persian and Turkish respectively for a short term session at the History of Oriental studies Research department. The majority of the attendants were undergraduate and graduate level students recently demobilized by the army. Dr. Enoki at the time was an assistant professor but joined the Turkish lessons with other students who were slightly younger than him. I still remember the occasions during the sessions which Dr. Enoki diligently took notes and at times asked keen questions. Later Dr. Enoki without any difficulties, read and comprehended dissertations and publications written by Turkish scholars. Also, Dr. Enoki was able to agree or in some cases criticize their works. The reason he was able to fully master Turkish was a result of these efforts.

Dr. Enoki enrolled at the No. 1 Higher School and selected French as his first foreign language in the Department of Arts. As a result, French became Dr. Enoki’s speciality, but he also excelled in English, German, Russian, Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, Persian and Turkish. Therefore Dr. Enoki comprehended basically all the major languages necessary for Oriental studies and made them his virtues. His language capabilities are easily noticed by reading through

any of his works. Dr. Enoki conversed with ease and had friendly chats with the visiting foreign scholars at Toyo Bunko in English, French and Italian. I vividly remember a comment by Dr. Enoki's close acquaintance, Itakura Katsumasa 板倉勝正, "on every occasion Dr. Enoki went overseas, he would master the language of that country in a very short time. His efforts were tremendous."

The term "born linguist" fits Dr. Enoki's capabilities but more than that, his hard work was the reason why his capabilities reached such a superior stage. As a result, Dr. Enoki was an unusual "polyglot." Not only for his knowledge of foreign languages but it also covered the entire academic field.

The recollection of Fukui Fumimasa 福井文雅 who became the director of the Société Franco-Japonaise de Etudes Orientales, which was established with the assistance of Dr. Enoki mentions the following. I think this is an excellent episode to depict Dr. Enoki's fine personality; therefore I would like to quote a passage from Mr. Fukui. "Actually Dr. Enoki himself had worries concerning the re-establishment of the Société Franco-Japonaise des Etudes Orientales (omitted). With an explanation that, "a direct liaison now between Japan and France is necessary. Dr. Enoki stated, "in that case we'll just form an organization" and he accepted the position as director." At the beginning, Dr. Enoki was reluctant about accepting the position but once he accepted the position, he dealt with the tasks with responsibility. Even during exhaustive days when Mrs. Enoki was hospitalized, he attended research seminars (omitted). During the first session of the colloquium held two years ago, we dealt with the issue of preparation of collecting contributions from various sectors. During this period, Dr. Enoki immediately sent us a donation from his personal funds for the very same purpose. Furthermore, this figure was a large sum, beyond anyone's imagination. Dr. Enoki also approached his acquaintances such as directors of foundations and presidents of firms for donations and gave us introductions. The biggest admiration we have for Dr. Enoki is that he never mentioned a word about requesting a reward, nor demanded anything from us (omitted). I have never met anyone so noble. (*Tsushin* 『通信』日仏東洋學會 Circulaire de les Société Franco-Japonaise des Etudes Orientales 1990.)

In 1983, the XXXI International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa was held in Japan; which Dr. Enoki initially was against being held in Japan. But once the decision was finalized for the conference to be held in Japan, Dr. Enoki participated constructively and became a prominent organizer for the colloquium titled "Exchange of information, materials, and publications with domestic and international research institutions." Dr. Enoki gave a presentation titled "New Asian Studies and the Reorganization of Library" and assumed the position of chairman. Furthermore Dr. Enoki also contributed a large personal sum for this colloquium. I heard directly from Dr. Enoki that he didn't want the secretariat to know about his personal donation. In this manner, if Dr. Enoki did not agree, he would not be involved in any activity, but once he agrees, he will pursue the matter with all efforts and financial assistance.

Dr. Enoki had a lot of dignity in terms of physique and appearance. He was very strict with academics for both himself and others, but he was also very warm and caring. I remember an incident from late May 1948, when I had a high fever for several days and the doctor had diagnosed my condition as amyloid which made me feel very depressed. When Dr. Enoki found out about my condition, he sent me a copy of "Yo wa ikanishite Kirisuto Shinto to narishika" 『余は如何にして基督信徒となりし乎』 (How I Became a Christian), written by Uchimura Kanzo 内村鑑三 and tried to cheer me up. When I was mentally and physically down, the book gave me the most needed motives to recover. Also, Dr. Enoki assisted young researchers who were unable to accumulate necessary research materials, by employing them at Toyo Bunko and supporting their research. Dr. Enoki possessed these qualities. Not only for the development of Asian Studies in Japan but also around the world, and further improvement of Toyo Bunko was our expectation for Dr. Enoki to achieve. Unfortunately, Dr. Enoki passed away and now nothing can soothe our deep sorrows. We can only wish from our hearts that Dr. Enoki will rest in peace.

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