

Today the foreign missionary personnel amounts to 998 priests, 143 brothers and 748 sisters, representing 49 men's and 110 women's religious groups (1981).

In southwestern Japan missionaries had to adjust their activities to the sensibilities of the descendants of the formerly persecuted "hidden Christians," who had a fairly conservative mentality. The other parts of the country allowed for more creativity. A remarkable pastoral worker was Sauveur Candau, MEP (1897–1955), who insisted on taking into consideration the intuitive and aesthetic Japanese character and rejected purely Western logical methods in approaching the Japanese.

Educational institutions and schools were founded by sisters, brothers, and priests from the early part of the Meiji period (1868–1912) on. The Sisters of St. Maur were the first, arriving in 1872. They were followed by the Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres in 1878, the Sisters of Chauffailles in 1889, and the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in 1908. The last now operates Sacred Heart University in Tōkyō (Seishin Joshi Daigaku). Sister Hermanna Mayer (1877–1955) was outstanding in the educational activities of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Marianist Brothers started schools for boys as early as 1888. At the request of Pope Pius X, the Jesuits Joseph Dahlmann (1861–1930), Hermann Hoffner (1864–1937), and Hermann Heuvers (1890–1977) laid the foundations of Sophia University (Jōchi Daigaku) in 1913. It received its university charter in 1928. Its president in 1982 was Yanase Mutsuo, SJ (b 1922). An outstanding Jesuit is Pedro Arrupe, a former missionary in Japan and the present superior general of the Society of Jesus. The Fathers of the Divine Word Society (SVD) opened a middle school in Nagoya in 1932 that developed into the Catholic University of Nagoya (Nanzan Daigaku) in 1949. Its president in 1982 was Johannes Hirschmeier, SVD (b 1921).

A number of missionaries have distinguished themselves through their scholarship. Famous linguists were Emile Raguet, MEP (1854–1929), who compiled a French-Japanese dictionary, and Eusebius Breitung, OFM, who compiled a German-Japanese dictionary. Willem Grootaers, CICM (b 1911), is a specialist in Japanese dialectology who collaborated in the writing of the *Nihon gengo chizu* (Linguistic Atlas of Japan). Beatus Theunissen, OFM, and Angelus Aschoff, OFM (b 1910), were active in the Franciscan Institute of Language Studies in Tōkyō.

Professors who taught at Japanese universities included Pierre Aurientis, MEP, who was professor of French language and French literature at Kyōto University, and Marianist Brothers who taught French at Tōkyō University. Joseph Dahlmann, SJ, taught German literature, and Pierre Humbertclaude, SM (b 1899), taught French literature at the same university. Canadian Dominicans, who arrived in Sendai in 1928, took charge of the French courses at Tōhoku University. Vincent Pouliot, OP (b 1903), brought the university milieu of Kyōto into contact with Thomistic philosophy from 1945. Philip Deslauriers, OP, taught medieval philosophy at Kyūshū University in Fukuoka and was succeeded by Louis Deliveau, OP.

Historical studies on Japan's so-called Christian century (1549–1650) have been carried out by Joseph Laures, SJ (1891–1959), Hubert Cieslik, SJ (b 1914), and Joseph Jennes, CICM (b 1902). The Jesuits started in 1938 the scholarly journal *Monumenta Nipponica*. Its editor in 1982 was Michael Cooper, SJ (b 1930).

Active in the field of East Asian religions and philosophies were Aimé Villion, MEP (1843–1932), a specialist in Buddhism, and Jean Marie Martin, MEP, a specialist in Shintō. A specialist in the NEW RELIGIONS is Henry van Straelen, SVD; Joseph Spaë, CICM (b 1913) is the author of works on Japanese religion. Edward Papinot, MEP (1860–1942) published in 1909 a *Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan*. Heinrich Dumoulin, SJ (b 1905), and H. M. Enomiya Lasalle, SJ (b 1898), are known for their comparative studies of Buddhism and Christianity. Maurus Heinrichs, OFM (b 1904), is the author of a dogmatic theology written from the Chinese and Japanese background. Wilhelm Creemers, OFM, is an authority on SHINTŌ, and Matthias Eder, SVD (b 1902), is a specialist in Japanese folklore.

Translations of the New Testament have been made by Emile Raguet, MEP, and of the Old Testament by Eusebius Breitung, OFM, both in classical Japanese. The Old and New Testaments were translated into the colloquial language by Frederic Barbaro, SDB (b 1913). Bernardin Schneider, OFM (b 1917), is a member of an ecumenical group working on a modern new Bible translation. Hildebrand Yaiser, OSB (b 1901), is noted for his efforts to adapt the Catholic liturgy to Japan.



Castle towns — Hikone

Plan showing the layout of the castle town Hikone during the 17th century. Traces of the hierarchical arrangement of quarters remain today.

Herman Heuvers, SJ, was active in the field of arts and authored several Nō and kabuki plays; Thomas Immoos, SMB (b 1918), is a specialist in the history of Japanese theater and Shintō. Well-known painters are Albert Carpentier, OP (b 1918), and Gaston Petit, OP (b 1930).

A Catholic encyclopedia in five volumes (*Katorikku daijiten*) was published through the efforts of Johann Baptist Kraus, SJ, and Titus Ziegler, OFM, from 1940–60.

Charitable and social welfare institutions were also an important part of missionary work. Germain Testevuide, MEP (1849–91), established the first leper asylum in 1887, 20 years before the government took similar initiatives. A second one was founded in 1898 by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. Joseph Flaujac, MEP (1886–1959), organized from 1927 a vast network of institutions for tuberculosis patients.

Maximilian Kolbe, the founder of the Franciscan Conventual Mission, was a propagator of Marian devotion. A martyr in a German concentration camp, he was canonized as a saint in 1982.

Jean Murgue, MEP (b 1908), began social action for young workers in 1949. Leopold Tibesar, MM, was the leader of the Catholic Rehabilitation Committee for repatriates after World War II. Robert Vallade, MEP (b 1914), is known for his activity among the ragpickers of Ōsaka and Kōbe, and Brother Zeno, OFM Conv., is known throughout Japan for his work among the destitute.

With regard to the contemplative life, the first Trappist (Cistercians) monastery was started in 1887; a second monastery was founded in 1927. The Trappist Sisters founded a convent in 1898, and three more followed in 1933 and 1954. Other contemplative orders in Japan are the Carmelite Sisters, the contemplative Dominicans,