

The Living Past

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Global Focus on Knowledge Lecture Series:

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Difficulties of National History and How to Overcome Them
Can “History” as an Academic Science Help Overcome these
Difficulties?

LECTURE 3

GOING BEYOND NATIONAL HISTORY

- Response to the Mini-report

(1) Dealing with the memories of people in neighboring nations requires the creation of a mental peace of mind. Step back and take a distance from the past.

(2) Make up your mind that this issue will take time and that there is no short term solution.

(3) Observe well the present day conditions that surround such issues faced by these nations.

Calm down. If the makeup of the issues is comprehended, corresponding measures can be taken.

1. Problems of “National History”

- Offender ▪ Victim relationship may not exist but even then...

Issues of Kokuryo and Balhae occur between Korea ▪ China

← This is a projection of present day “nation-state” framework on the past.

1) anachronism(mix-up of era)

Study of History: The structure of past society is different from that of the present. That is why there is value in doing research.

“Historical stories” novels ▪ TV programs: All choose past as the stage screen projection of present society ▪ replay

2) Instability of International Relations ▪ Do away with Advantages of One’s Nation

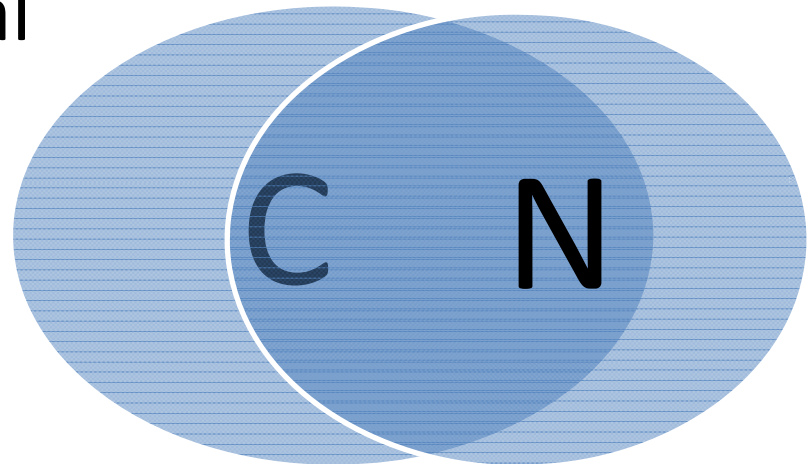
- Identity as a National and as a Citizen

- Ensure Commonality

Sense of belonging ▪ responsibility are required for formulation of order. (Do not depend on enforcement, in fact “self-evoked activity”)

tax payment voting consultation citizen
judge

- Ramification of a national and a citizen



2. “Saka no Ue no Kumo”(Cloud Above the Slope) by

Ryotaro Shibata(1923-1996)

Serial publication on Sankei Newspaper: 1968-1972

Books of 6 volumes published: 1969-1972

Television drama: 2009-2011

- Yoshifuru Akiyama(cavalry soldier) ▪ Saneyuki Akiyama(navy officer) ▪ Shiki Masaoka

- Volume 1 is before Sino- Japanese War

Mainly about how they rise to success=Development
of a Nation

Literature of Shiki assumes an integral part in this

- approx. 5/6 is Russo-Japanese War

“Truly lengthy is this story about some optimists that can be described as unheard of in Japanese history. Eventually they come to put at stake their lives, without much thought in a preposterous Russo-Japanese War....Optimists....they move forward by looking forward at what is before them. In moving up, if there is a single white cloud glaring in the middle of the blue sky above the slope, they will undoubtedly go on climbing with their eyes solely glued to the cloud.”
(Volume One Epilogue)

(1) Is it Colonialism , Is it Imperialism.

“The cause of Russo-Japanese War was in Manchuria and Korea. Russia after having occupied Manchuria will in due course take Korea. This was extremely evident. If Japan lost in the Russo-Japanese War, there is no question that Korea would have been under the ownership of Russia.” (Pocket Editionbook3-68)

“From the 19th century to this day,
territories and nations of the world are
either colony of other nations or not.
Disliking being a colony, they must obtain
military power by developing their industry
and join the company of Imperialistic
Nations. There are only these two roads
permissible.” (Paperbook3-173)

Chronology

- 1900 Boxer Rebellion Troop Dispatch by Great Powers
Russia does not withdraw from Manchuria
- 1901 Failure of negotiations to exchange Manchuria with Korea
(Man Kan Koukan)
- 1902 The Anglo-Japanese Alliance signed.
- 1903 Bezobrazofu established the Yalu River Lumber Company
Anti-Russia League, Resolution requesting withdrawal
from Manchuria
- 1904 Feb. War starts
- 1905 1 Surrender of Lushun 3 Battle of Mukden 5 Naval
Battle of Tsushima 9 Conclusion of Portsmouth Peace
Treaty 10 Hibiya Incendiary Incident

- What if Japan was defeated?

- Most probably, Russia would have occupied all territory of Manchuria and the Korean Peninsula.

But, what if there was no Russo-Japanese War?

- Exchange of Manchuria and Korea

- Russia would have occupied all the territory of Manchuria.

- Japan would have occupied Korea.

Russian Emperor Nicolas II did wish this.

Post war was dealt with by Russo-Japan entente and similar solutions

- Is a Fixed Bisection Method Feasible?

1880s Japanese government adopted the policy of neutrality in Korean Peninsula

Ever since the Gapsin Coup(1884) Yuan Shikai was stationed in Seoul

1890 Prime Minister Aritomo Yamagata “Theory of Foreign Policy”

Neutralization of the Korean Peninsula by deeming Russia as key enemy, collaboration with China, inviting the involvement of England and Germany

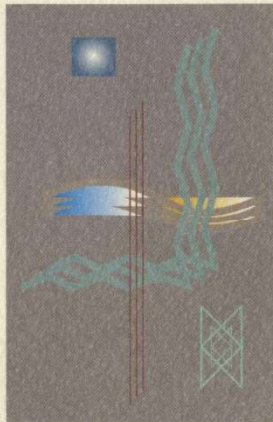
Four years later the Sino-Japanese War began.

- Importance of Policy Selection and Dependence on a Single Path

Joseph Nye “Understanding International Conflicts” Yuhikaku

国際紛争

理論と歴史



ジョセフ・S・ナイ 著

田中明彦／村田晃嗣 訳

Understanding International Conflicts
An Introduction to Theory and History

有斐閣

国際紛争

JOSEPH S. NAI

ジョセフ・S・ナイ

有斐閣

- Perception of Ryotaro Shiba on War and Imperial Japan

- “Nation Named Showa” (1986→1999)

- “Nation Named Meiji ” (1989→1989)

- No criticism of war per say

- Road to inevitable defeat ▪ Finding fault in Kamikaze

- Critical of irrational war strategy ▪ Critical of having lightly treated the role of weapons

- Critical of military personnel ▪ bureaucrats ▪ media that let war all happen.

In his novels, such views are expressed at every occasion.

Wonder if it is possible in his movies?

(2) Did the Russo-Japanese War only concern the combating forces?

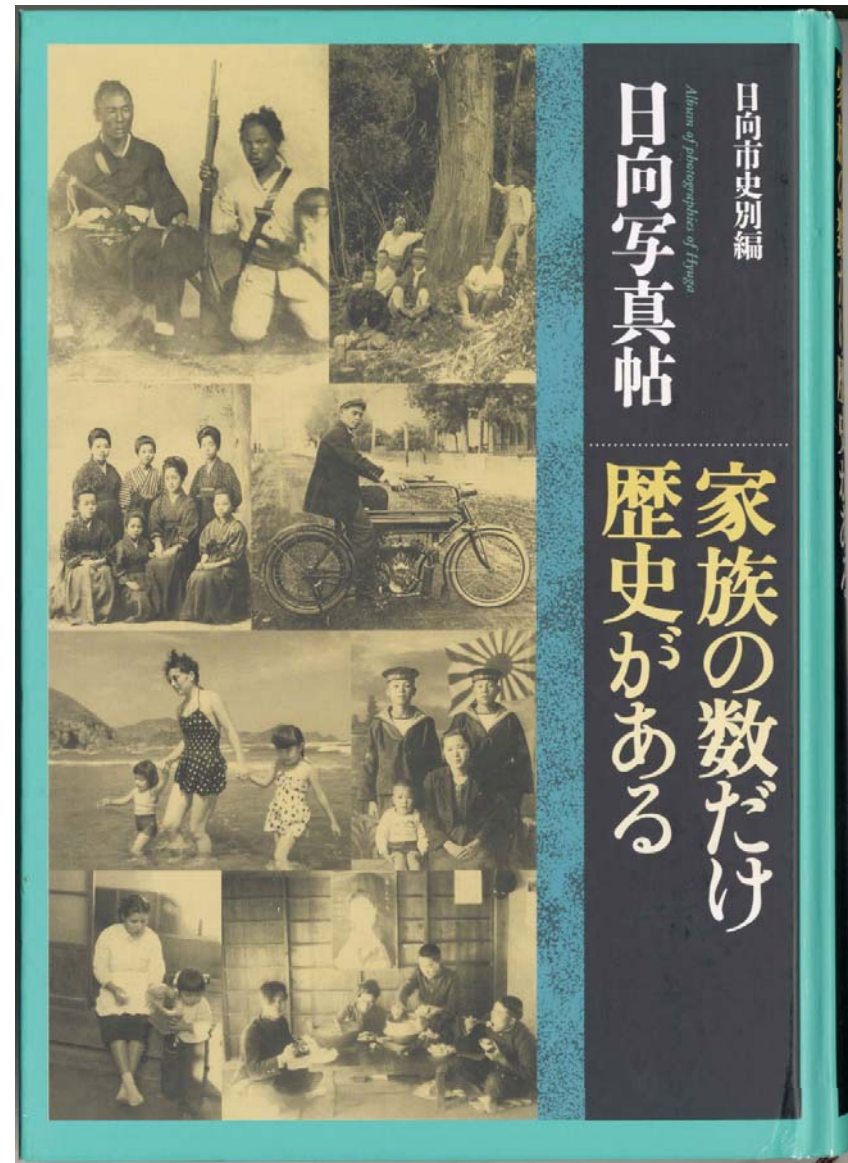
- on Japanese side
- on Russian side
- Fund raising ▪ Espionage activities ▪
Peace negotiations

But, where?

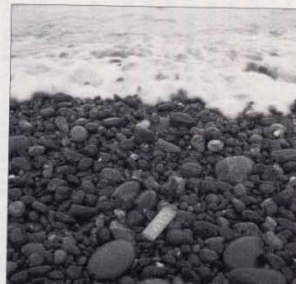
- people who starved to death
- people whose dwelling were turned to battle fields
- And others People who were stirred up by Japan's war victory

3. Alternative 1 Family History

Manabu Arima + Fumio Hino
Hyuga City Hall



家族の数だけ歴史がある……………●目次



古くは孝徳紀白雉五（六五四）年、吐火羅国人らが日向に漂着したことが記され、近くは十七世紀初頭、蘭船リッフェ号が豊後沖を漂流、十九世紀中頃豊後浦江に江南の漁船が漂着している。
日向市のフクト浦に漂着した台湾のライターを見せて頂いた。先頃、宮崎の青島周辺の浜を歩いたら、中国、韓国、台湾からの夥しい漂着には驚いたが、黒潮の海上の道は世界と通じていることを感じた。
石井忠（漂着物学会会長）

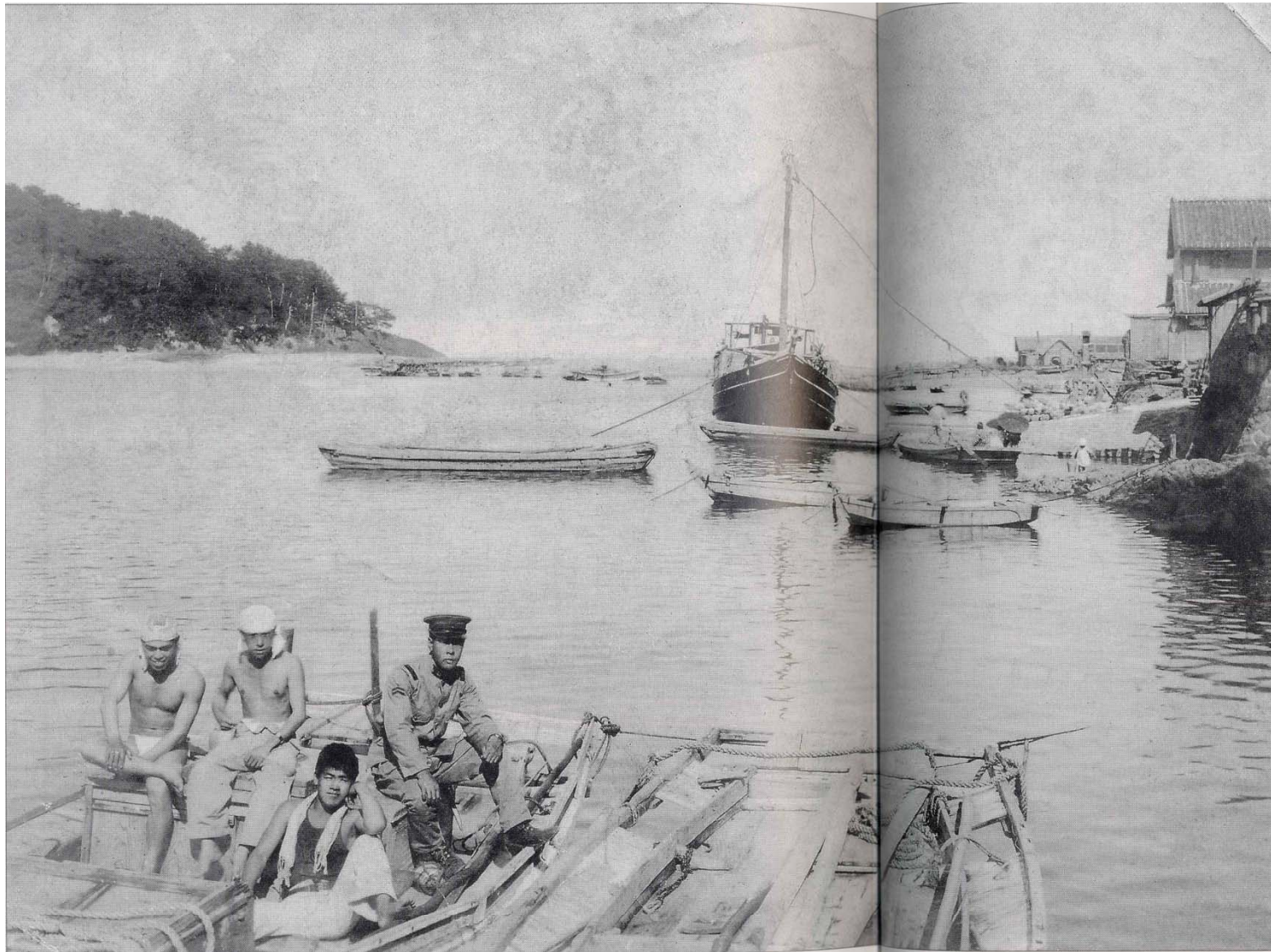




撮影 黒木 豊



† Hyuga city



† Hyuga city

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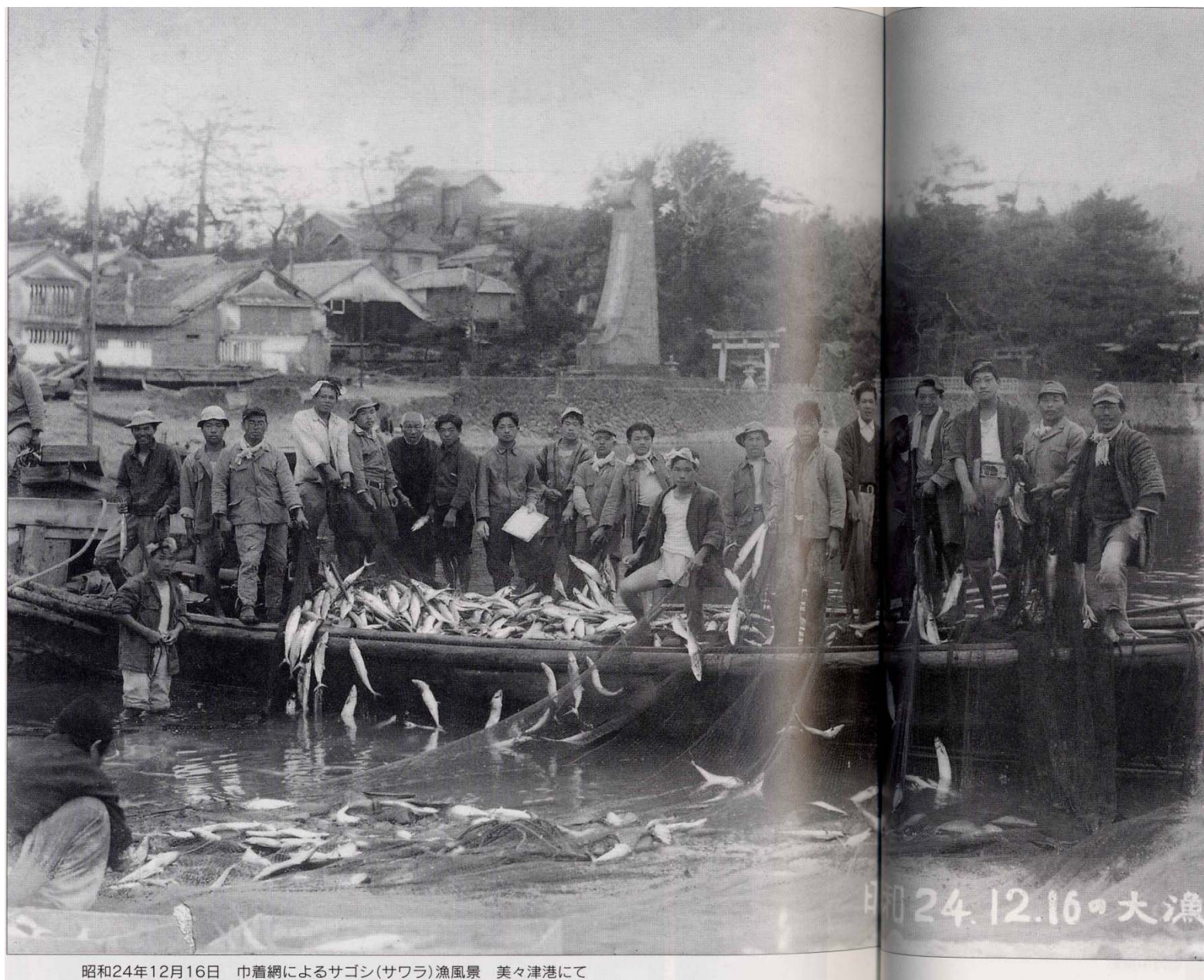
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地図作成 広野 司



† Hyuga city



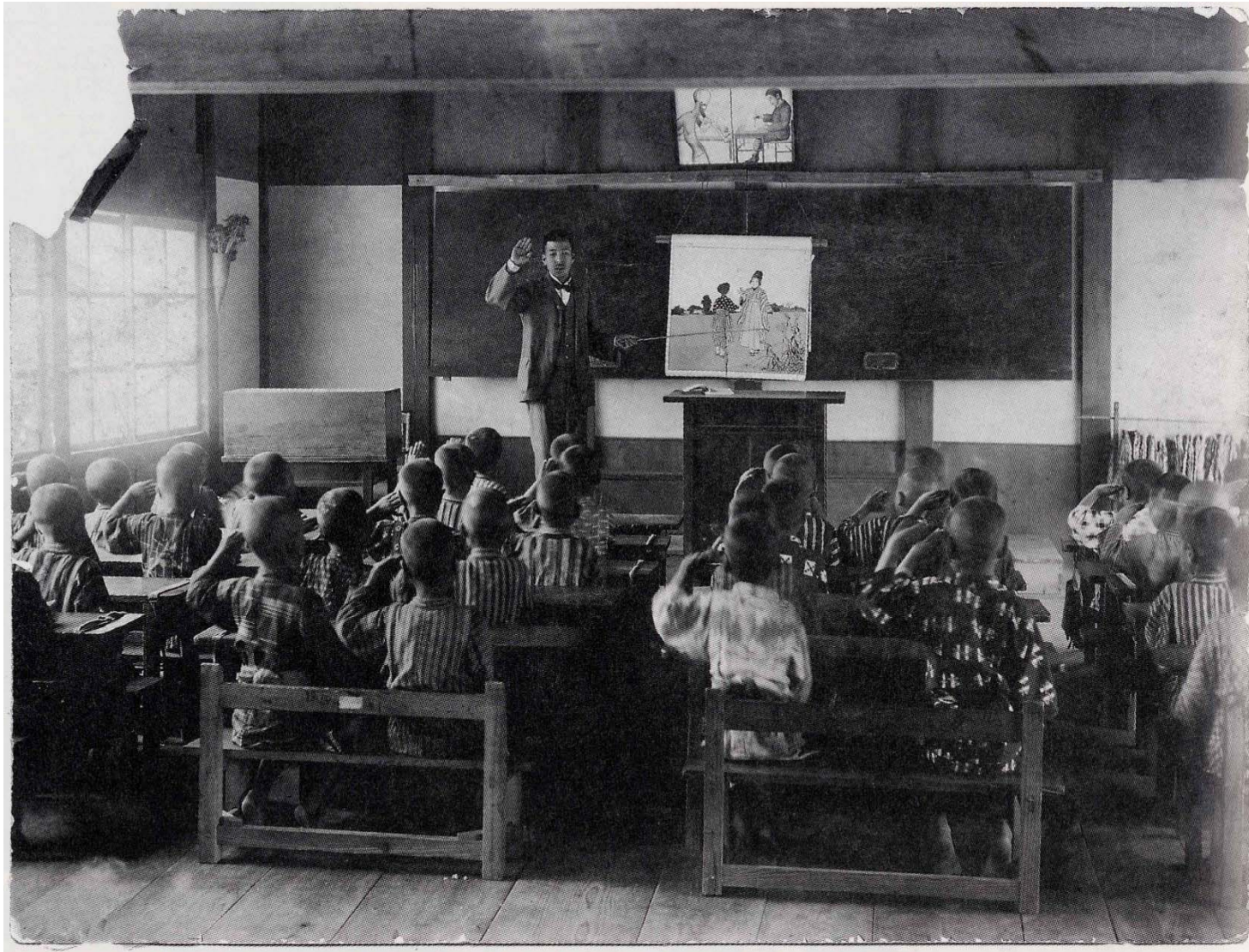
昭和24年12月16日 巾着網によるサゴシ(サワラ)漁風景 美々津港にて



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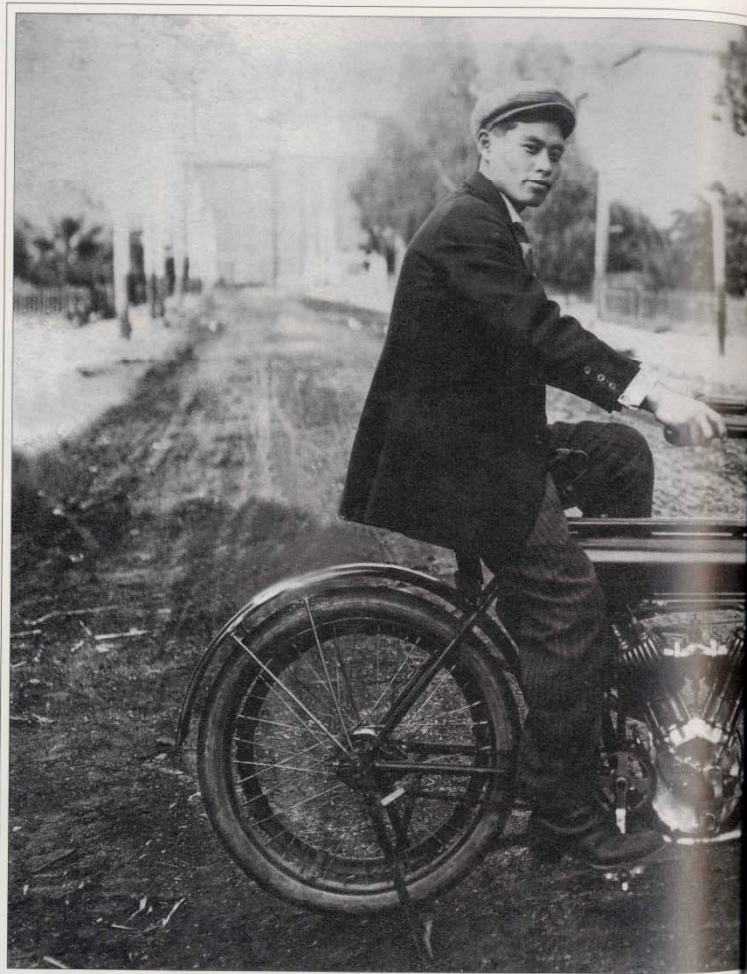


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田中 新 ロサンゼルスにて 1910年代（明治末から大正初）



田中新は昭和の初めに帰国。昭和4年に郷里で結婚し、2男2女を得た。
同34年5月、日向市曾根で72年の生涯を閉じた。
田中新の米国時代のアルバムを所蔵する次女のノ瀬和子は、父の死後、アルバムに父とその兄弟の姿を認めては、父の人生をなぞるかのように「父」「兄」と次々にしるしをつけていった。

- “Family Album”

Family: Sustainable group that reconstruct the past

Share ▪ Hand down memory from generation to generation

How did ordinary people meet with “Modern Age”

→ Recover history in its totality

- How to read the situation

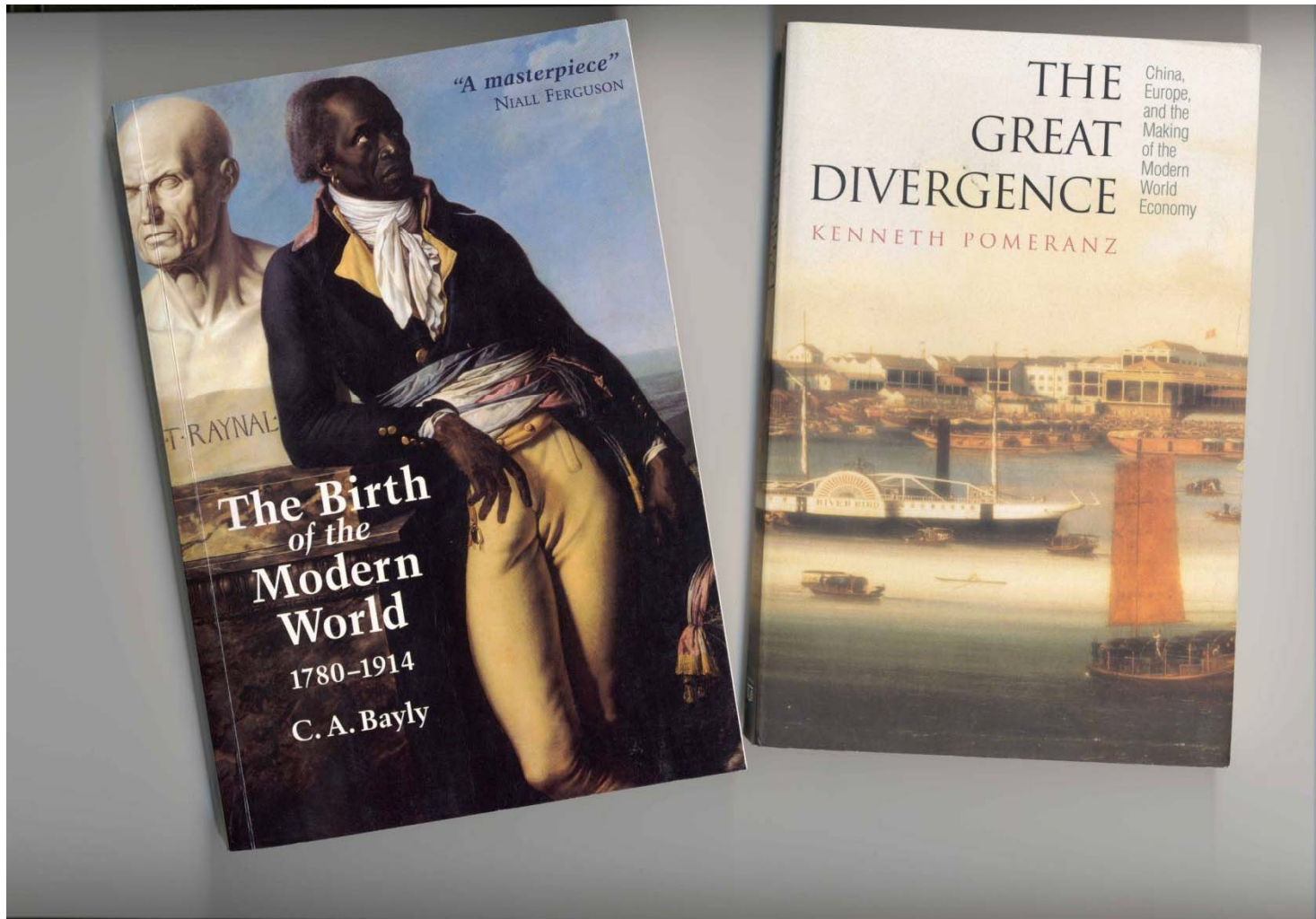
Stereotype as well as Diversity of living style

Network and transition of regional society

- Limitations of Family History

Passive to actions taken by the state and passive to changes of economy

4. Alternative2 Global History

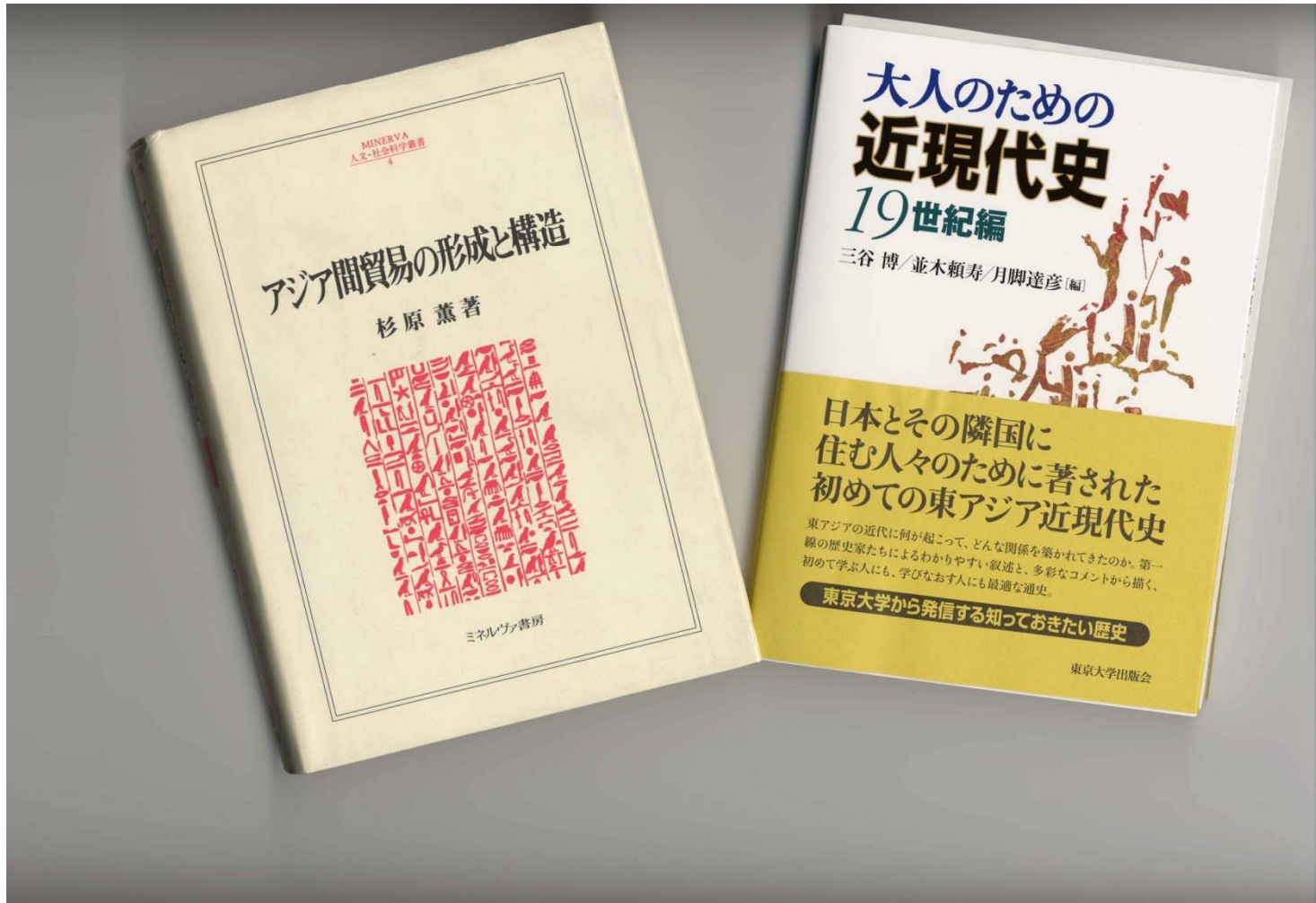


left: John Wiley & Sons, Inc

† right: Detail of "Guangzhou Factories", 1855-1856, SUNQUA, Oil on canvas Hong Kong Museum of Art Collection

- To Understand "Modern Age"
 - Economic Integration of the World Market
 - Formulation of a International Standard
 - clothing ▪ hairstyle
 - scientific technology ▪ other notational systems
 - sovereignty nation-state...
 - Homogenization and disparity (issue of identity)
- To Understand Lasting Issues
 - epidemics
 - resource and environmental issues
- Drawbacks
 - Volume of historical material and the distance
 - Regional bias

5. Alternative3 Regional History



† left minervashobo
right: University of Tokyo Press

- Can Visualize Things that can't be seen with Eyes on Domestic Matters Alone

Views ▪ systems and traditions ▪ culture of other nations

Economic ▪ cultural bondage

- Tend to directly depend on historical material
- Problems: What we have are patchy collections of national histories?

1) Description of how major relations and international standards are formulated

2) Multi-voiced description method

“Radical Oral History” Minoru Hokari

Conclusion

1. Short Term Issues

“Evil Memory that still is Alive”

Japanese side: Importance of “Modern and Current History”

Neighboring Nations side: Self-liberalization

Both sides: Mutual understanding through dialogue

2. Long Term Issues

Issue over resources and environment...collaboration with the natural scientists

The more trying the issue is, it serves to be a pabulum for intellectual creation