

高等研究所 第 65 回 月例研究会 (WIAS 65th Monthly Workshop)

【日 時】 6 月 13 (金) 11 : 00~12 : 30

【会 場】 7 号館 1 階 Faculty Meeting Lounge

【発表者】 Prof. CHAPMAN, David (訪問研究者)

野田 仁 准教授

1. Prof. CHAPMAN, David :

Senior Lecturer, University of South Australia (Australia)

WIAS visiting fellow : 11 : 00~11 : 40

Title: Interrogating the Nation's Periphery: The Koseki, Nationality and Identity on the Ogasawara Islands



(Summary)

The small archipelago of the Ogasawara Islands has been an extraordinary site of settlement, colonization and occupation. The islands were first settled by Americans, Europeans and Pacific Islanders in 1830 and then colonized by Japan in 1875. The original settlers, mostly coerced into entering the koseki, were among the first foreigners to 'naturalise' as Japanese subjects in the Meiji Period between 1877 and 1882. They have been the only group of foreign nationals to be registered en masse on the modern koseki. The subsequent descendants of these original settlers despite their Western features and background were Japanese nationals and, although on a remote island, lived within the nation state of Japan.

Bombing attacks by the US during the Second World War made the islands a very dangerous place and the all residents were forced to evacuate to the mainland in 1944. After the War ended the islands fell

under US Navy occupation until 1952 and then US Navy administration from 1952 until 1968. During this period of 23 years the islands were administratively detached from Japan and only the so-called 'Ōbeikei' were permitted to return. The koseki records were destroyed during the War and whilst the islands were under US control Japanese bureaucrats had little access to the islands. Removed from the reach of the Japanese state, the status of the islanders became ambiguous and ambivalent and Japanese records were incomplete. Once the islands were returned to Japan (henkan) in 1968 the islanders were given the choice of staying on the islands as Japanese or immigrating to the US. Those that stayed were re-entered into the koseki as Japanese nationals.

In this presentation I examine the little known history of the Ogasawara Islands to provide insight into the relationship between nationality, identity and the koseki in Japan.

2. 野田 仁 准教授 (Jin NODA) : 11 : 50~12 : 30

帝国のあいだ



中央ユーラシアにおいてはもっぱら帝国の名を冠して呼ばれる大国により支配・統治を受けることが良く見られた。それは、当該地域の歴史を考察する際に、帝国の側で記された史料に依拠する、あるいは帝国の支配論理の影響を受けるといった結果をもたらしてきたと考えられる。本報告では、18-19世紀の中央ユーラシアの事例を取り上げ、カザフ遊牧民・彼らを取り囲んでいた

ロシア帝国・清朝の間の三者間関係に注目し、大国のはざまに置かれていた少数派集団の歴史について考察するためのモデルを検討したい。

The People between the Empires

People in Central Eurasian had often been under the control of the larger powers, called “empires,” and their history was written mainly from the imperial perspectives. Existing research, therefore, could not describe enough the history of native peoples in Central Eurasia facing the empires, especially, those who were between the imperial powers. The purpose of this presentation is to examine the relationships between two powers—Russian and Qing China—, and the ethnic group, Kazakh nomads, located directly between the Empires during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Referring to the case of Kazakhs, I will try to show the triangle model for considering the autonomy of minor ethnic groups between the larger powers with focus on their “foreign” relations.