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研究課題名(和文) The Limits of Decolonization: Taiwan and Japan in the Wake of Empire

研究課題名(英文) The Limits of Decolonization: Taiwan and Japan in the Wake of Empire

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研究成果の概要(和文)：本研究は戦後日本および台湾における米国・中華民国の占領政策、とりわけ植民地支配の解体過程およびその実態について探究することが目的であった。台湾省行政長官公署の公文書などを調査し、1945年以降に発行された各種身分証明書に関するものを収集した。その史資料の分析を基に、ポスト植民地時代における身分登録制度の政治学について報告発表を行った。また、台湾人の請願書などを含む同史資料の分析を継続した結果、戦時期の皇民化運動により改姓名した台湾人の姓名回復に研究の焦点を当てることにした。この姓名回復運動は、台湾における脱植民地化およびポストコロニアリズムを理解する窓口になる旨、講演で研究成果を発表した。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

The significance of this research project is three-fold: 1) to rediscover the forgotten history of decolonization in East Asia; 2) to examine the reasons why decolonization was compromised during the Cold War; and 3) to insert East Asia into the global history of decolonization.

研究成果の概要(英文)：The purpose of this research project was to examine American and Chinese occupation policies in postwar Japan and Taiwan, focusing on the process and outcome of dismantling Japanese colonialism. During the first two years, I conducted archival research on Nationalist Chinese policies towards Taiwan after 1945, collecting official sources on new forms of personal identity documents. Based on these historical documents, I presented my research findings on the politics of postcolonial identification at an international symposium. As I continued to translate and analyze these Chinese sources, including individual petitions, I decided to focus on the recovery of Chinese names for Taiwanese who had adopted Japanese names before 1945. I gave an online presentation on this name-recovery campaign, which serves as a window to understanding decolonization and postcolonialism in Taiwan.

研究分野：Modern Japanese and East Asian history

キーワード：Decolonization East Asian history Taiwan

1. 研究開始当初の背景

(1) This research project was inspired in part by my Ph.D. dissertation, which has been rewritten and recently published as *From Japanese Empire to American Hegemony: Koreans and Okinawans in the Resettlement of Northeast Asia* (2023). While I emphasized the American role in the dismantling of the Japanese Empire after World War II in this book, other Allied powers were also engaged in simultaneous processes of overcoming the defeated empire. The reintegration of Taiwan to the Republic of China offers another clue to understanding decolonization in the region.

(2) In 2016 I began preliminary research on the history of decolonization in Taiwan, spending time as a visiting scholar affiliated with the Institute of Modern History at Academia Sinica in Taipei. The realization that the dissolution of Japanese colonialism has largely been excluded from comparative and global histories of decolonization raised some questions in my mind: To what extent is this epistemic exclusion related to the fact that the process of decolonization began belatedly, more than two months after the Japanese surrender abruptly ended colonial rule in Taiwan? What were the repercussions for the Guomindang (GMD) administration's phased takeover of Taiwan that became increasingly authoritarian? The quest to answer these questions inspired me to begin this research project.

2. 研究の目的

In his study on colonial Taiwan and its aftermath, Leo Ching writes that the lack of a thorough process of decolonization in the breakup of the Japanese Empire “has prevented both Japan and Taiwan from addressing and confronting their particular colonial relationship.” As insightful as this observation is, neither national nor binational approaches alone do justice to the larger, regional dynamics that affected the postcolonial relationship between Japan and Taiwan. In other words, Japanese and Taiwanese were never engaged in direct negotiations over how to reach a postcolonial settlement, unlike the breakup of European colonies after World War II. Instead, the problem of how to dissolve Japanese colonial rule in Taiwan was indirectly addressed by external mediators; namely, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan and the GMD administration in Taiwan. The purpose of this proposed research project, therefore, was to examine American and Chinese policies towards vestiges of Japanese colonialism, including their diplomatic interactions, in order to understand what decolonization actually meant.

3. 研究の方法

(1) In order to provide concrete substance to the study of decolonization, my initial plan was to conduct research on three specific issues that directly affected both the Japanese as former colonizers and Taiwanese as the colonized: namely repatriation, restitution, and nationality. a) SCAP, GMD, and Japanese authorities actively supported repatriation as the most straightforward demographic solution to decolonization. This research project therefore aimed to examine the politics of ethnic dissimilation by comparing the repatriation of Japanese from Taiwan and

Taiwanese from Japan. b) The restitution of personal property and financial assets belonging to these repatriates was another important issue for decolonization. My research, therefore, aimed to examine the three-way diplomatic negotiations between SCAP, GMD, and Japanese authorities over how to handle individual claims for restitution and compensation versus national claims for reparations before Japan and the ROC normalized relations in April 1952. c) In a closely related issue, newly established exclusionary nationality laws in Japan and Taiwan denied repatriates the right to claim compensation for their lost property and assets, a key aspect of decolonization that was examined during my research.

(2) A transnational study of decolonization in Taiwan and Japan requires the use of diverse, multi-archival and multi-lingual sources in Chinese, Japanese and English. These primary sources include, but are not limited to, ministerial and departmental records of the Chinese and Japanese governments, parliamentary debates in the Chinese Legislative Yuan and the Japanese National Diet, official records of the Allied Occupation of Japan, diplomatic papers, and popular press accounts. My research project therefore proposed to make extensive use of these primary sources, which were to be collected over a three-year period.

4. 研究成果

(1) During the first year of this research project, I conducted archival research on Nationalist Chinese policies towards the decolonization of Taiwan after 1945, making two research trips to Taipei. During the second year, I conducted further research in Taipei, Tokyo, and Kobe, collecting archival sources on new forms of personal identity documents issued by Chinese authorities. I devoted much time to read through, categorize, and translate these Chinese language sources into English. Based on my analysis of these historical documents, I presented the following preliminary research findings at an international symposium: a) The politics of postcolonial identification was primarily a struggle over national sovereignty, which did not equate nationality with citizenship. Regardless of the Nationalist government's official rhetoric, the recovery of Chinese nationality did not guarantee corresponding citizenship rights that the Taiwanese had eagerly sought. Allied authorities in Japan were even less interested in the rights of Taiwanese than in ensuring Japanese authorities continued to retain jurisdiction over them. b) National identification served as the basis for mass repatriation and deportations, but not for restitution and compensation claims. Taiwanese in their home islands and in Japan demanded redress for losses they suffered under Japanese colonial rule, demands that were largely unmet. This was a striking reflection of the fact that the postcolonial effort to match people to territory through identification and repatriation was deemed more important than addressing unresolved vestiges of colonialism. It also demonstrates the limited extent of decolonization in East Asia after World War II.

(2) I had originally planned to make an extensive research trip to the United States, but was unable to travel after February 2020, due to the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, I had to restrict the scope of my research to Taiwan. Meanwhile, as I continued to translate and analyze the Chinese sources I collected, including government documents and individual petitions, I decided to reframe my research project to focus on the recovery of Chinese names for Taiwanese who had adopted Japanese names before 1945. Since I was unable to attend any conferences in

person, I gave an online presentation on this name-recovery campaign, concluding with my following research findings:

a) Chinese authorities distinguished “victims” of Japanese colonialism from “opportunists” who took advantage, but the main goal was the total de-assimilation of Taiwanese beyond those who were affected by the Japanese Government-General’s “name-changing” (*kaiseimei*) campaign. The GMD administration’s initial name restoration edict specifically pointed to *kaiseimei* as an oppressive colonial policy, but it also attempted to identify Taiwanese who had adopted Japanese names to study at Japanese institutions or to join the colonial state apparatus. When this proved impractical, the Executive Yuan dropped this attempt to categorize Taiwanese who applied to restore their Chinese names. However, the identification and investigation of traitors (*hanjian*) and other collaborators continued, using other sources of information.

b) Decolonization was largely completed between the aftermath of the so-called “228 Incident” in 1947 and the commencement of the “White Terror” in 1949, and Taiwanese were not allowed to play any serious role in dissolving Japanese colonial rule over Taiwan. Available historical records verify that any attempts to take matters into their own hands, such as recovering their names or taking over Japanese property between liberation and retrocession, was deemed invalid by newly deployed Chinese authorities. While such autonomous efforts were replaced by state-directed decolonization, the simultaneous nationalization of Taiwan and its inhabitants continued. This included the nationalization of identification, which began with the restorations of names and nationality and extended to the institutionalization of various forms of identity documents between 1947 and 1950.

Based on these findings, I am currently writing up an article for publication in one of the leading academic journals in the field of East Asian history.

5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計0件

〔学会発表〕 計3件（うち招待講演 2件 / うち国際学会 2件）

1. 発表者名 Matthew R. Augustine
2. 発表標題 "The Politics of Postcolonial Identification in Taiwan and Korea"
3. 学会等名 The 12th Kyujanggak International Symposium on Korean Studies (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2019年

1. 発表者名 Matthew R. Augustine
2. 発表標題 "Denationalizing and Renationalizing Taiwanese in the Wake of the Japanese Empire"
3. 学会等名 AAS-in-Asia 2020 Conference (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2020年

1. 発表者名 Matthew R. Augustine
2. 発表標題 "The 'Recovery of Names': Decolonization and Postcolonialism in Taiwan"
3. 学会等名 Master's Program in Global Communication and Innovation Technology, National Chengchi University (招待講演)
4. 発表年 2022年

〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8 . 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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