



FY2015 Cabinet Secretariat Commissioned Research Project

Commissioned Research Report on Takeshima-related Documents

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1 Foreword

In FY2015, Streamgraph Inc. undertook a project for “Research on Takeshima-related Documents” under commission from the Cabinet Secretariat’s Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty. The aim of the project was to research and organize Takeshima-related archive materials existing mainly in Shimane Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, and Tokyo, and then to create a catalog of archive materials and digital image data that could be used for research and other purposes. A Research Team of specialists was created with advice from an expert “Research Committee”, and the project was conducted from July 2015 to March 2016. This report summarizes the outcome of the research.

It should be noted that this research is not necessarily exhaustive. Also, the content published in this Report and the collection and selection of material in this project has been produced and undertaken based on the judgment of the Research Team, in line with advice from the Research Committee. They should not be construed as representing the views of the Japanese Government.

2 Scope of Material

To assist research on Takeshima, Takeshima-related archive materials mainly existing in Shimane Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture and Tokyo were researched and catalogued, focusing on the period between the 17th century and the 1950s. The research mainly targeted materials that clarify factual relationships. As well as identifying the locations of these materials as far as possible, relevant image data were also collected and organized.

3 Project Processes

So far, Takeshima-related archive materials have been located and identified by the “Takeshima Issue Research Group” of the Shimane Prefectural Government, and by individual experts affiliated with the Group. Last fiscal year (in FY2014), archive materials were systematically organized in the project for “Research on Takeshima-related Documents”, conducted by Shimane Prefecture based on a commission from the Cabinet Secretariat’s Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty. Some of that research has already been published online on the “Takeshima Archives Portal”.

The aim of the project this fiscal year was to further enhance and systemize archive research material related to Takeshima, by taking the date of creation of archive materials further back to the Edo period and expanding the geographical scope from Shimane Prefecture to Tottori Prefecture and Tokyo. In Shimane Prefecture, continuing from last fiscal year, the focus was on field research in Oki County and the cities of Matsue and Hamada, where materials from the Edo period and fishery-related materials were collected.

In Tottori Prefecture, Edo-period materials (including documents from the Tottori domain administration) and press materials were collected, while in Tokyo, the main focus was on the Diplomatic Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the National Archives of Japan, and the National Diet Library. There, various official documents, picture maps, maps, sea charts and others housed by each institution were researched and collected. Besides these, fishery-related materials were also researched at the Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Library (Shinagawa) and elsewhere.

The collected materials were categorized into official documents, press reports and other materials, then systematically organized with the addition of titles, authors/editors, excerpts, content summaries, how to access and other details, and finally compiled as a catalog of archive material and digital image data. The main aim is to publish the collected materials on Takeshima Archives Portal.

Meanwhile, a Research Committee consisting of eminent experts was created to provide advice on the collected materials and on the research undertaken by the Research Team in this project.

4 Research Team Member

The Research Team researched, organized, verified and digitalized Takeshima-related archive material. The members of the Team were as follows.

Members	
Research Supervisor	Kenji FUJII Advisor, Takeshima Issue Research, Shimane Prefecture (also a Member of this project’s Research Committee)
Senior Researcher	Yoshiko YAMASAKI Member, Takeshima Issue Research Group of Shimane Prefectural Government (Terms II and III)
Researcher	Teruko UCHIDA Temporary Member, Shimane Prefectural Takeshima Reference Room
Project Manager	Hiroyuki OSAKI Director, Streamgraph Inc.

5 Summary of the Research Outcome

(1) Outcome Overview

– Locations of some 450 Takeshima-related materials in Shimane, Tottori and Tokyo identified, materials catalogued and digitalized –

The locations of approximately 450 Takeshima-related archive materials existing in Shimane, Tottori Prefectures and Tokyo were identified (approx. 120 official documents, 330 press articles and other materials), and the materials were catalogued and digitalized as images.

The main contents of the materials were as follows.

- (a) Documents on Tottori domain administration and other Edo-period materials preserved / handed down in Shimane and Tottori Prefectures, and official documents, picture maps, maps, sea charts and others created since the 17th century.
(No. 1 in the Examples of Compiled Materials in this Report)
- (b) Materials on the incorporation of Takeshima into Shimane Prefecture in 1905 and the subsequent utilization of Takeshima.
(No. 2 in the Examples of Compiled Materials in this report)
- (c) Materials illustrating the situation after the postwar “Presidential Proclamation of Sovereignty over Adjacent Seas” (the so-called “Proclamation of Syngman Rhee Line”) by the Republic of Korea.
(No. 3 in the Examples of Compiled Materials in this report)

(2) Research Chronology

Period	Action taken	Areas researched, institutions, content of research, etc.
2015 July 14	Material research in Tokyo	Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology
July 15	1st Meeting of the Research Committee	Confirmation of research policy and schedule
July 23	Material research in Shimane Prefecture	Shimane Prefecture (Public Records Center, Takeshima Reference Room)
July 24-27	1st Oki research	Visited individual households in Nishinoshima Town, Nishinoshima Furusato Museum, and individual households in Okinoshima Town Interviews and material research concerning Takeshima (and Ulleungdo)
August 3-4	Material research in Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolitan Archives, National Institute for Defense Studies Library
August 5-7	Material research in Tottori Prefecture	Visited Akasaki District local historians' residences and individual households in Kurayoshi District, conducted interviews and material research concerning Takeshima (and Ulleungdo) Research on collections at Tottori Prefectural Museum, Tottori Prefecture Public Records Center, and Tottori Prefectural Library
August 11-12	2nd Oki research	Visited Nishinoshima Furusato Museum and individual households in Ama Town Interviews and material research concerning Takeshima (and Ulleungdo)
August 14-29	Material research in Tokyo	Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, National Diet Library, University of Tokyo (General Library, Historiographical Institute, Meiji Newspapers and Magazine Library, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia), National Research Institute of Fisheries Science Library and Fisheries Museum, National Archives of Japan, and National Institute of Japanese Literature
August 25-27	Material research in Tottori Prefecture	Tottori Prefectural Fisheries Experiment Station, Sakaiminato City Public Library
September 3-13	Material research in Shimane Prefecture	Shimane Prefectural Fishery Technology, Hamada City Local History Museum, Iwami Adachi Museum of Art
September 8	Material research in Tokyo	Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo National Diet Library
September 9	Material research in Tottori Prefecture	Yonago City Library, Municipal Yonago Historical-Museum
September 13-16	3rd Oki research	Visited individual households in Nishinoshima Town and Okinoshima Town Interviews and material research concerning Takeshima (and Ulleungdo)
September 17-	Material research in Shimane Prefecture	Shimane University (also visited Kyoto University, Osaka University and Kobe Municipal Library for inquiries concerning materials and other work) *Each institution was visited continuously from this time on.
October 2-	Collected materials (photography)	Visited institutions engaged in research, photographed materials (digitalization)
November 5	2nd Meeting of the Research Committee	Confirmed outcome of collected materials; discussed creation of catalog
November 6-	Continuation of related research	Confirmed matters raised by the Research Committee, etc., continued research on materials related to the utilization and development of Takeshima. Visited Tokai University School of Marine Science and Technology, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard, Nishinoshima Furusato Museum, etc.
2016 February 23	3rd Meeting of the Research Committee	Confirmed final outcome; discussed matters to be included in catalog

(3) Material Sources and Collected Materials

Material Sources	Collected Materials
Shimane Prefecture Public Records Center	Official documents since the Meiji period, including government directives, prefectural inquiries, etc.
Shimane Prefecture Takeshima Reference Room	Materials on Takeshima patrols by the Japan Coast Guard after the war, books connected with Kinzo Nakai, etc.
linan Town, Shimane Prefecture	A collection of prefectural regulations, including a notice prohibiting travel to Ulleungdo
Shimane Prefectural Library	Shoyo Shimpō, Iwami Times and other local Shimane Prefecture newspapers, Edo period materials
Shimane Prefectural Fishery Technology	Materials related to fishery experiments by Shimane Prefectural Fisheries Experiment Station
Shimane University Library	Historical materials including <i>Yonago Murakawa Oya Ryo-ke Saku Takeshima Tokai Kakiage Utsushi</i> (Descriptions of Journeys to Takeshima by Murakawa and Oya Families of Yonago, Part 1 / Copy) and <i>Oki Kokishu</i> (Old Chronicles of Oki)
Hamada City Local History Museum	Public notice proclaiming the ban on travel to Ulleungdo, and other materials related to the Tenpo Takeshima Incident
Hamada City Library	<i>Chosen Takeshima Toko Shimatsu Ki</i> (material on the Tenpo Takeshima Incident), local journals from the Edo period, etc.
Iwami Adachi Museum of Art	Documents concerning receipt of the proclamation of the ban on sea travel following the Tenpo Takeshima Incident
Nishinoshima Furusato Museum	Edo and Meiji period materials on individuals who traveled to Ulleungdo / Takeshima
Tottori Prefectural Archives	Photo album with pictures of Takeshima, formerly held by the Tottori Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station (reproduction)
Tottori Prefectural Library	Inpaku Jiho, Nihonkai Shimbun and other local newspapers from Tottori Prefecture, materials related to Kinzo Nakai
Tottori Prefectural Museum	Tottori domain administration materials (<i>Hikaecho</i> , <i>Goyonin Nikki</i> , etc.), materials on the Okajima family (<i>Takeshima Tokai Yuraiki Nukigaki</i> , etc.)
Tottori Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station	Materials on fishery resource surveys in the Sea of Japan, 3 photo albums from former collections
Yonago City Library	Nihonkai Shimbun and other local newspapers from Tottori Prefecture <i>Murakawa-ke Bunsho</i> (“Murakawa Family Documents”) and other historical archive materials
Municipal Yonago Historical-Museum	Materials donated by the Oya family (copies of official records, old documents, “Ship’s emblem” and “Court garment” bestowed by the Tokugawa shogunate) etc.
Kurayoshi Museum	Digital reproduction of “Takeshima” oil painting by Kinzo Nakai, who had experience of traveling to Takeshima

Material Sources	Collected Materials
Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan	Diplomatic documents concerning Ulleungdo / Takeshima, official documents on the incorporation of Takeshima into Shimane Prefecture, etc.
National Diet Library	Documents on the Tenpo Takeshima Incident, reports by the Fisheries Experimental Station of the Government-General of Korea, official documents on Ulleungdo / Takeshima, records, old picture maps, maps, sea charts and waterway journals, material from postwar surveys by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, documents indicating other countries’ perceptions of Takeshima, etc.
National Archives of Japan	Official documents related to Ulleungdo / Takeshima, records, old picture maps, maps, sea charts, waterway journals, documents indicating other countries’ perceptions of Takeshima, etc.
National Institute for Defense Studies	Records concerning Ulleungdo / Takeshima, sea charts, waterway journals
Japan Coast Guard	Topographical map of Takeshima as surveyed in August 1908, documents giving positional information on Ulleungdo and Takeshima between 1908 and 1913, sea charts, etc.
National Institute of Japanese Literature	Edo period provincial land maps, documents indicating plans for practical training on Takeshima by Oki High School of Fisheries, request to develop Ulleungdo, etc.
Tokyo Metropolitan Archives	Collection of laws and ordinances including the 1883 Home Ministry order prohibiting travel to Matsushima (now Ulleungdo), etc.
University of Tokyo General Library	Edo-period picture maps, materials on the Tenpo Takeshima Incident, materials related to the ROK
Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo	Materials related to the Oya and Murakawa families, picture maps of Ulleungdo / Takeshima (including copies) drawn in the Edo period, Chinese historical atlas
Meiji Newspapers and Magazine Library, University of Tokyo Graduate School	Newspaper in which the Governor of Tokyo promulgated the 1883 Home Ministry order prohibiting travel to Matsushima (now Ulleungdo), etc.
National Research Institute of Fisheries Science Library and Fisheries Museum	Materials on fisheries in the Sea of Japan
Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Library (Shinagawa)	Reports on fishery experiments by Shimane and Tottori Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Stations

6 Holdings of the Research Committee



The Research Committee had held three times during the project period. The members and content of each meeting were as follows.

Members (Committee members) *In no particular order

Takashi TSUKAMOTO	Professor, School of Law, Tokai University
Susumu TAKAI	Special Research Fellow, Center for Island Studies, The Ocean Policy Research Institute, Sasakawa Peace Foundation
Tetsuya NAKANO	Professor, Faculty of Law, Kansai University
Yuki ASABA	Professor, Graduate School of International Studies and Regional Development, University of Niigata Prefecture
Takashi SUGIHARA	Special Advisor, Shimane Prefectural Takeshima Reference Room
Kenji FUJII	Advisor, Takeshima Issue Research, Shimane Prefecture

Meetings

1st Meeting of the Research Committee (July 15, 2015)

2nd Meeting of the Research Committee (November 5, 2015)

3rd Meeting of the Research Committee (February 23, 2016)

Content

Confirmed the purpose of the project and its implementation aims, and exchanged opinions in order to advise on materials, research plans and implementation schedule for research targets.

Confirmed the progress of research and content of collected materials, and exchanged opinions in order to give advice about summarizing and how to provide materials.

Confirmed the final results, organized future issues, and summarized this project.

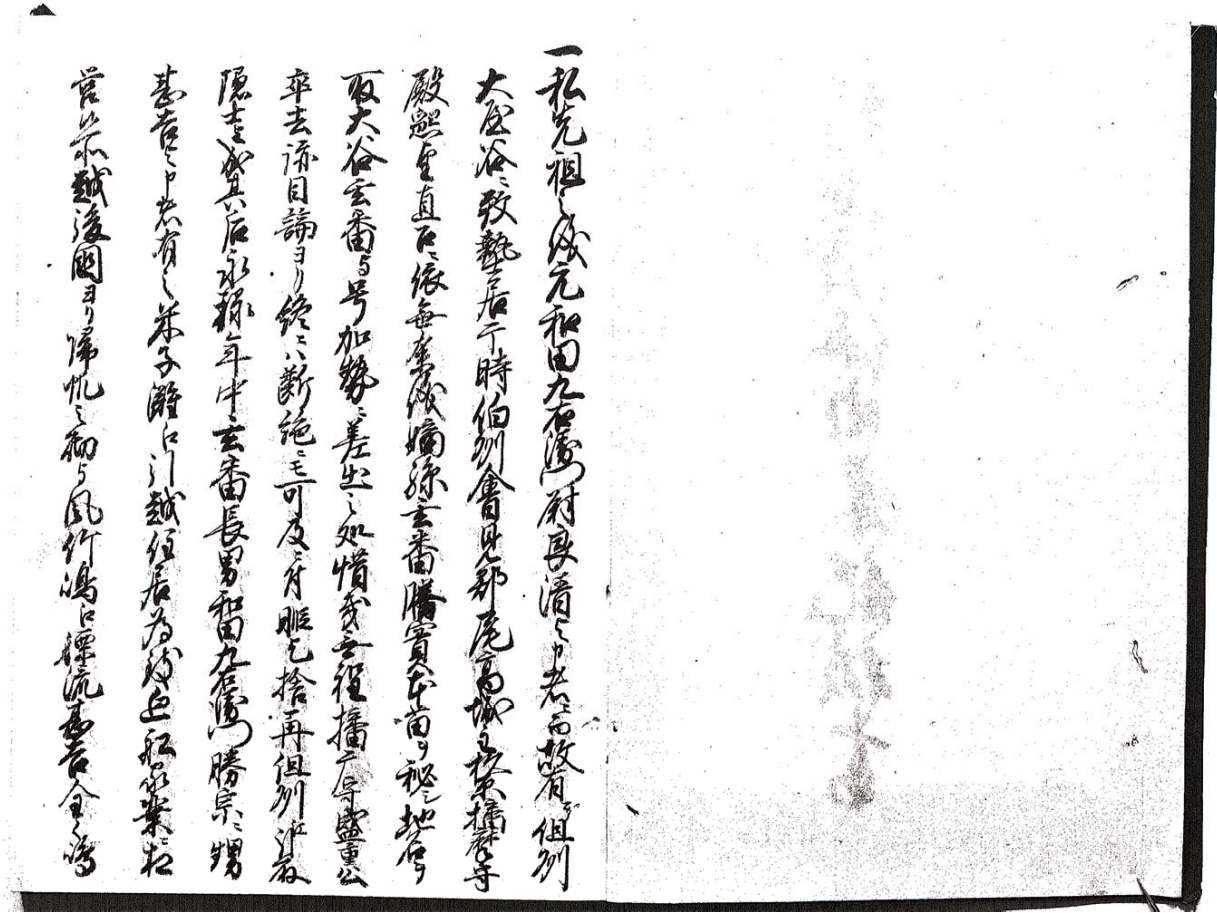
7 Examples of Compiled Materials (1)

1 Excerpts from the Origins of Trips to Takeshima

A record of the Oya family lineage and the origin of journeys to Takeshima (now Ulleungdo). In the early 17th century in the Edo Period, the Oya and Murakawa families of Yonago received permission from the shogunate and departed to fish at Takeshima (now Ulleungdo), and also fished at Matsushima (now Takeshima) along the way. Thought to have been hand-copied by Okajima Seishu, the 8th generation of the Okajima family lineage, 1868.

Date Created	: February 1868
Author(s) & Editor(s)	: Oya Kyuemon Katsuhiro
Publisher	:
Name of Publication	:
Language	: Japanese
Medium	: Paper
Copies	: 47 pages
Public access	: Available to public
Repository	: Tottori Prefectural Museum
How to access	: Follow the licensing procedure at Tottori Prefectural Museum

Quote:
My ancestor, whose name was originally Wada Kyuemonnojo Yoshikiyo, had previously resided in Oyatani, Tajima Province (now Hyogo prefecture), then was summoned to serve Sugihara Lord of Harima, Master of Odaka Castle in Aimi County, Hoki Province (now Tottori prefecture). His grandchild’s descendant ,Genba Katsuzane, was forced to hide his real family name, and so took the new name of Oya Genba in reference to the place name.

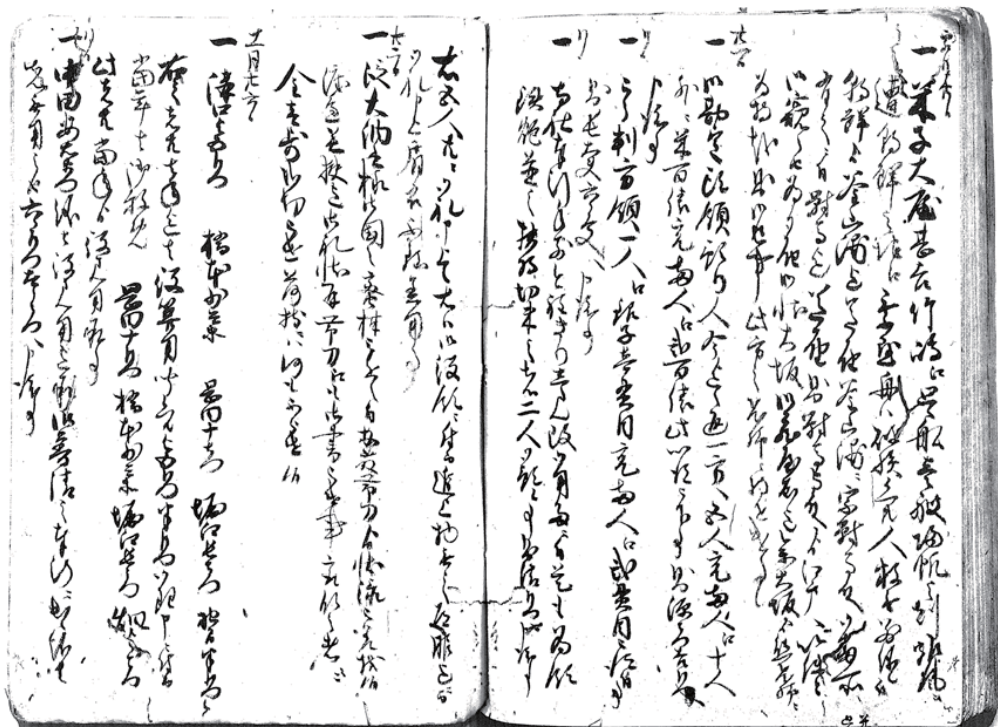


2 Reference to Takeshima and Matsushima found in the “Hikaecho” of Tottori domain Administration

A Tottori domain record concerning the shipwreck on the way home of the Oya family ship that made the trip that year, as the Oya and Murakawa families continued their alternating trips to Takeshima (now Ulleungdo). In the early 17th century in the Edo Period, the Oya and and Murakawa families of Yonago received permission from the shogunate and departed to fish at Takeshima (now Ulleungdo), and also fished at Matsushima (now Takeshima) along the way.

Date Created	: November 20, 1666
Author(s) & Editor(s):	
Publisher	:
Name of Publication	: 1666 Hikaechō 13
Language	: Japanese
Medium	: Paper
Copies	: 1 page
Public access	: Available to public
Repository	: Tottori Prefectural Museum
How to access	: Apply for use under the following number and document name at Tottori Prefectural Museum. “Tottori Hansei Shiryo Mokuroku” Document No. 2517, Document Name “Karo Nikki (Hikaecho)” Kanbun 6-Nen

Quote:
Oya Jinkichi of Yonago traveled to Takeshima, but on his way home one of his boats was caught in a storm, ran aground on Korean land and was wrecked, but all sailors were safe. The sailors were sent to Pusan in which the office of So Lord of Tsushima domain is located. Then the sailors sent back to the Tsushima islands from there, and a letter of notification about this was sent to Edo shogunate government from the Lord of Tsushima domain, when the messenger arrived in Osaka Kurayashiki with the letter, and he informed Tottori domain of this shipwreck.



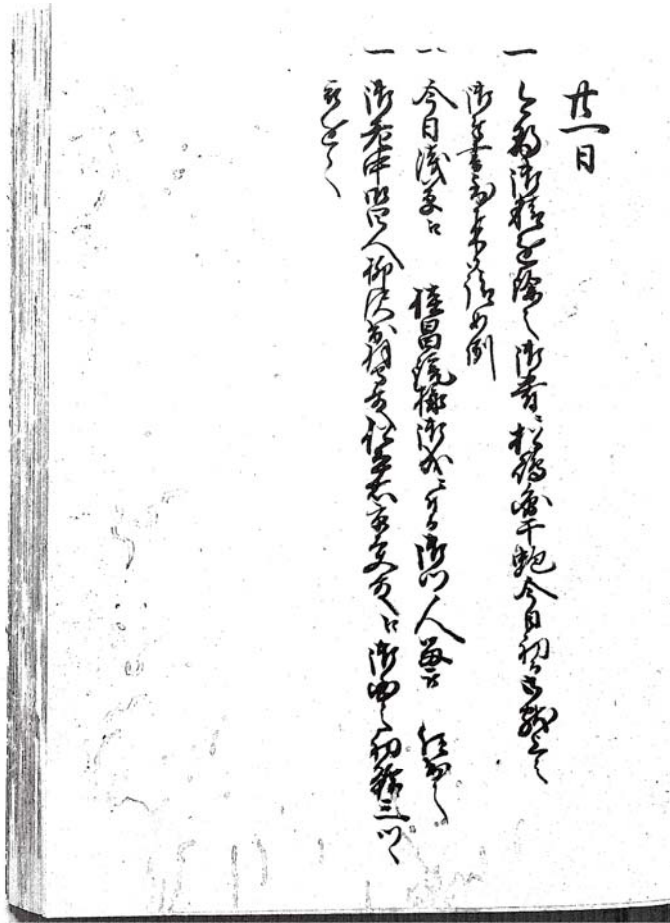
3 Reference to Takeshima and Matsushima found in the Tottori Domain Administration Document “Goyonin Nikki”

Includes mention that “Matsushima Dried Whole Abalone which was caught in now Takeshima and made it to be dried whole,” was presented to the shogun.

Date Created	: September 21, 1695
Author(s) & Editor(s)	: Tottori Domain
Publisher	:
Name of Publication	: 1695 Diary of Residence in Edo From July 1st to December 29th
Language	: Japanese
Medium	: Paper
Copies	: 1 page
Public access	: Available to public
Repository	: Tottori Prefectural Museum
How to access	: Apply for use under the following number and document name at Tottori Prefectural Museum. “Tottori Hansei Shiryo Mokuroku” Document No. 3725, Document Name “Goyonin Nikki Genroku 8-Nen 7-Gatsu – 12-Gatsu”

Quote:

1: Heard news that Matsushima dried whole abalone was presented to the shogun for the first time today as a non-vegetarian dish, as a first dish after the period of mourning, this morning. Replied as always.



4 Map of Matsushima

A copy of Map of Matsushima kept by the Murakawa family of Yonago-cho. A picture map drawn solely of Matsushima (now Takeshima).

Date Created	: 1895
Author(s) & Editor(s)	:
Publisher	:
Name of Publication	:
Language	: Japanese
Medium	: Paper
Copies	: 1
Public access	: Available to public
Repository	: Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo
How to access	: Follow the licensing procedure at the Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo

Quote:

Picture map of Matsushima, total circumference within 1 ri (about 4 km)

Distance from Oki to Matsushima just over 100 ri across the sea

Distance from Matsushima to Takeshima just over 30 ri



5 Hollyhock symbol ensign used on vessels sailing to Takeshima

A ship’s ensign banner presented by the shogunate to the Oyas, who were making sea journeys to Takeshima (now Ulleungdo) and Matsushima (now Takeshima) in the Edo period. Thought to have been hoisted whenever they made the journey, it has now been converted into a screen. A Cultural Property designated by Yonago City.

Date Created	: 17th century
Author(s) & Editor(s)	:
Publisher	:
Name of Publication	:
Language	:
Medium	: Actual material
Copies	: 1
Public access	:
Repository	: Municipal Yonago Historical-Museum
How to access	: Follow the licensing procedure at Municipal Yonago Historical-Museum



6 Seasonal court garment presented by the 2nd Tokugawa shogun Hidetada

A seasonal garment presented to the Oyas, who were making sea journeys to Takeshima (now Ulleungdo) and Matsushima (now Takeshima), when granted an audience with the shogun for meritorious deeds of seafaring. A Cultural Property designated by Yonago City.

Date Created	: 17th century
Author(s) & Editor(s)	:
Publisher	:
Name of Publication	:
Language	:
Medium	: Actual material
Copies	: 1
Public access	:
Repository	: Municipal Yonago Historical-Museum
How to access	: Follow the licensing procedure at Municipal Yonago Historical-Museum



7 Daitoyochizu (Daedongyeojido) “The Great Map of the East Land”

A map of the Korean peninsula made by a cartographer in the Joseon era. *Orihon* (accordion book), brush-colored. Unlike the woodblock book of 1861, the island of Usando (which the Republic of Korea claims to be Takeshima) is depicted on the map of Ulleungdo in the book shown here. However, judging from its position (the original “Seikyu-zu(Cheonggudo)” map by Kim Jeong-ho was a grid map) and shape, this Usando is not present-day Takeshima.

Date Created	: 1861-	Quote:
Author(s) & Editor(s)	: Kim Jeong-ho	Usan
Publisher	:	
Name of Publication	:	
Language	: Korean	
Medium	: Paper	
Copies	: 1	
Public access	: Available to public	
Repository	: National Diet Library	
How to access	: Viewed on the website of National Diet Library Digital Collections [14][9]	



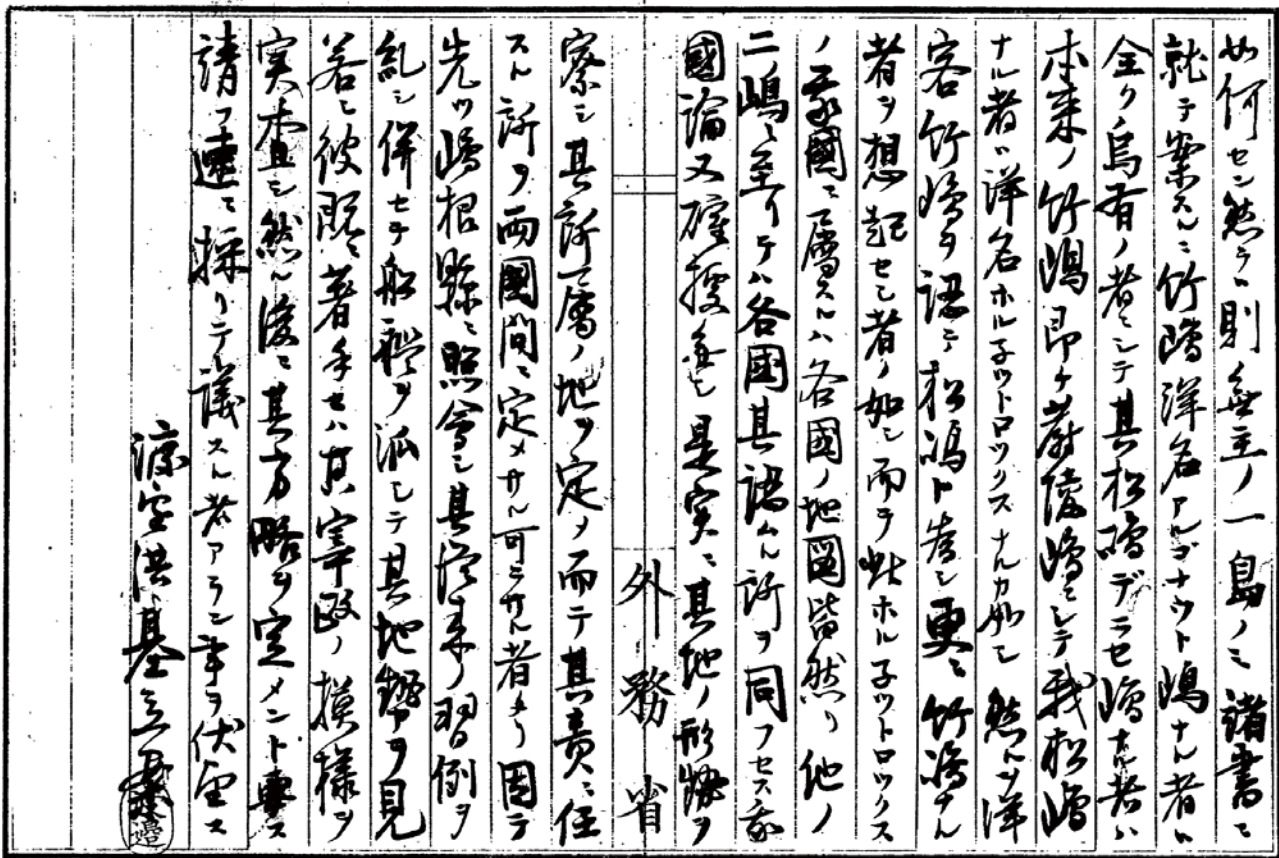
Source: National Diet Library Digital Collections

8

Opinion on Matsushima by Koki Watanabe, Draft copy

A survey report concerning Matsushima written by Koki Watanabe (Director General of the Bureau of Documents in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in 1876. The original text as recorded in A Study of Historical Evidence of Takeshima. Consists of draft copies and a fair copy. In the statement “All foreign maps show these Hornet Rocks to be Japanese territory,” it reveals recognition that Takeshima (then called Hornet Rocks) is Japanese territory.

Date Created	: 1876	Quote:	
Author(s) & Editor(s)	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	It seems that what we know as Matsushima (now	
Publisher	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Takeshima) is called Hornet Rocks by Westerners.	
Name of Publication	: “Miscellaneous Matters Related to	Thus, all foreign maps show these Hornet Rocks to	
	Logging on Ulleungdo”	be Japanese territory, although some suggest that	
Language	: Japanese	westerners recognize Takeshima (now Ulleungdo)	
Medium	: Paper	as Matsushima and so on.	
Copies	: 26 pages		
Public access	: Available to public		
Repository	: Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
How to access	: Viewed on the website of the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, National Archives of Japan		



7

Examples of Compiled Materials (2)

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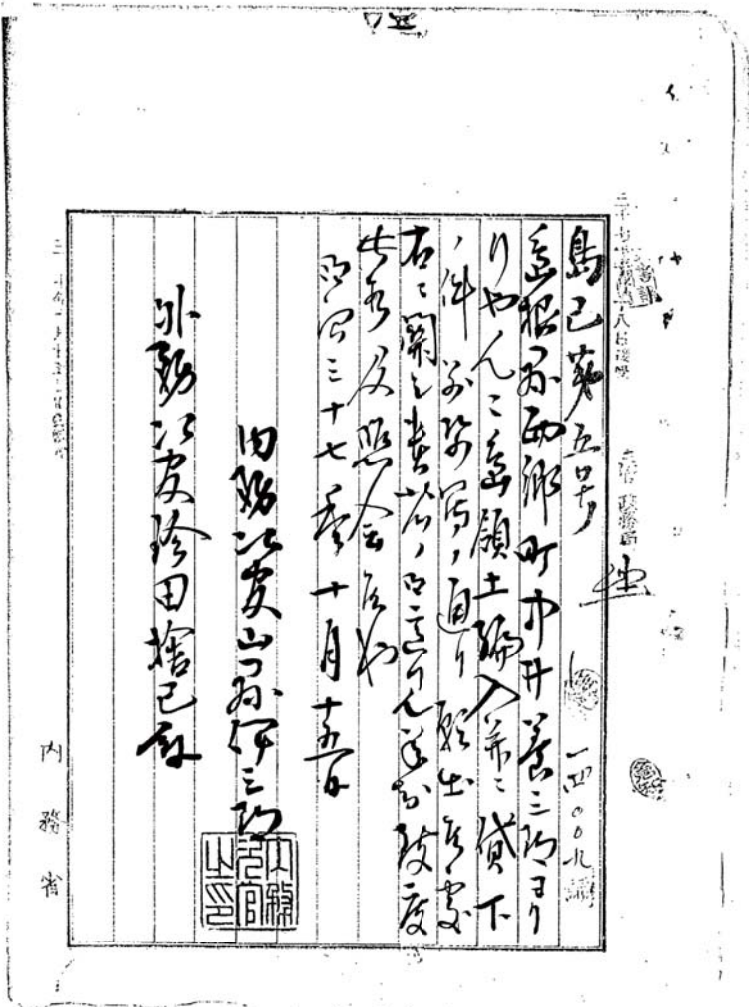
Shimaki No. 5

A request for territorial incorporation and lease of Takeshima submitted by Yozaburo Nakai of Oki.

Date Created	: 1904	Quote:	
Author(s) & Editor(s)	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	A petition for territorial incorporation and	
Publisher	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	lease of Ryanko Islands* has been made by	
Name of Publication	: "Miscellaneous Matters Related to Imperial Territory"	Yozaburo Nakai of Saigo Town, Shimane	
Language	: Japanese	Prefecture, as shown on the attached copy.	
Medium	: Paper		
Copies	: 9 pages		
Public access	: Available to public		
Repository	: Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
How to access	: Viewed on the website of the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, National Archives of Japan		

Quote :
A petition for territorial incorporation and lease of Ryanko Islands* has been made by Yozaburo Nakai of Saigo Town, Shimane Prefecture, as shown on the attached copy.

* Common name of “Liancourt Rocks” in Oki



10 Uninhabited islands lying 85 nautical miles northwest of Oki Island to be named Takeshima and brought under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the Oki Islands belonging to Shimane Prefecture

A document recording a Cabinet decision that, following a proposal tabled by Viscount Akimasa Yoshikawa (Minister of Home Affairs), the uninhabited islands would be called Takeshima and would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the Oki Islands in Shimane Prefecture.

Date Created

: 1905

Author(s) & Editor(s)

: Cabinet

Publisher

:

Name of Publication

: Public Documents Edition No. 29, 1905,
Vol. 1, Policies / Imperial Diet / Administrative
Districts / Local Autonomy / Miscellaneous

Language

: Japanese

Medium

: Paper

Copies

: 2 pages

Public access

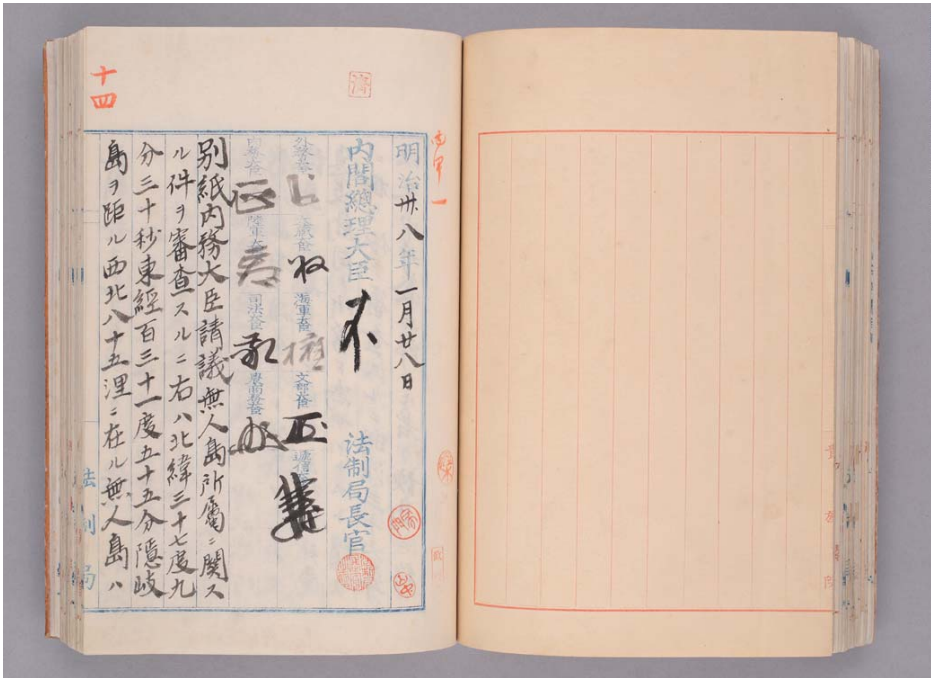
: Available to public

Repository

: National Archives of Japan

How to access

: Follow the licensing procedure at the
National Archives of Japan



Quote:

"The matter of jurisdiction over uninhabited islands (abridged)

The uninhabited islands lying 85 nautical miles northwest of Okinoshima at 37°9'30" north latitude and 131°55' east longitude show no trace of foreign occupation, and two years ago in 1903, a Japanese national named Yozaburo Nakai built a fishing hut there, transferred laborers, prepared hunting gear and started hunting for sealions. He has now applied for territorial incorporation together with lease, making it necessary to determine the name and jurisdiction of the islands. It has therefore been proposed that the islands should be named Takeshima and brought under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the Oki Islands belonging to Shimane Prefecture from now on. Thus, to investigate the matter ... in 1903 ..."

11 Longitude and latitude measurement record

A ledger recording measurements of longitude and latitude by the Canals and Waterways Division. It includes a map with measurements of Takeshima as surveyed in August 1908.

Date Created

: August 1908

Author(s) & Editor(s)

: Canals and Waterways Division of the Imperial Navy

Publisher

: Canals and Waterways Division of the Imperial Navy

Name of Publication

:

Language

: Japanese

Medium

:

Copies

:

Public access

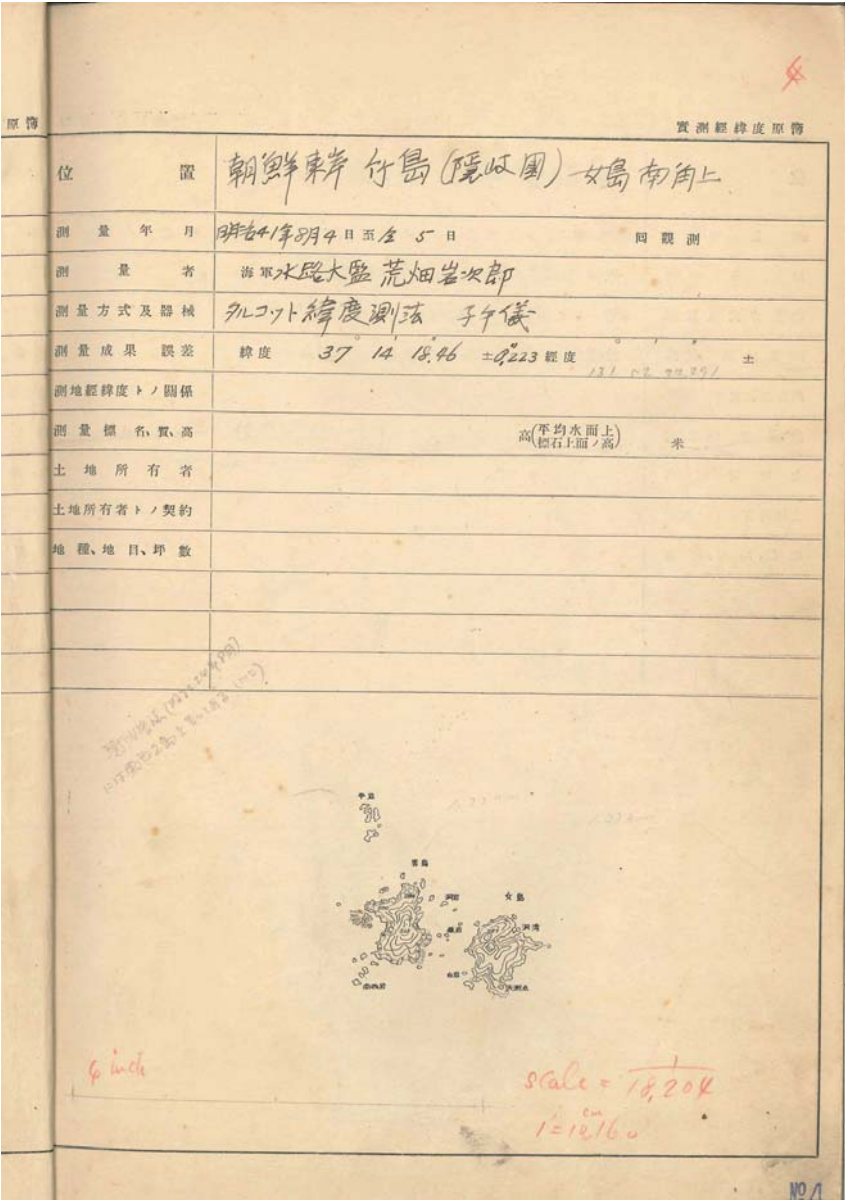
: Available to public

Repository

: Japan Coast Guard

How to access

:



Quote:

Surveying point: *Chosentogan* (chart “East Coast of Korea”), Takeshima (Oki Province), Meshima, Nankakujo (on south horn, east islet)

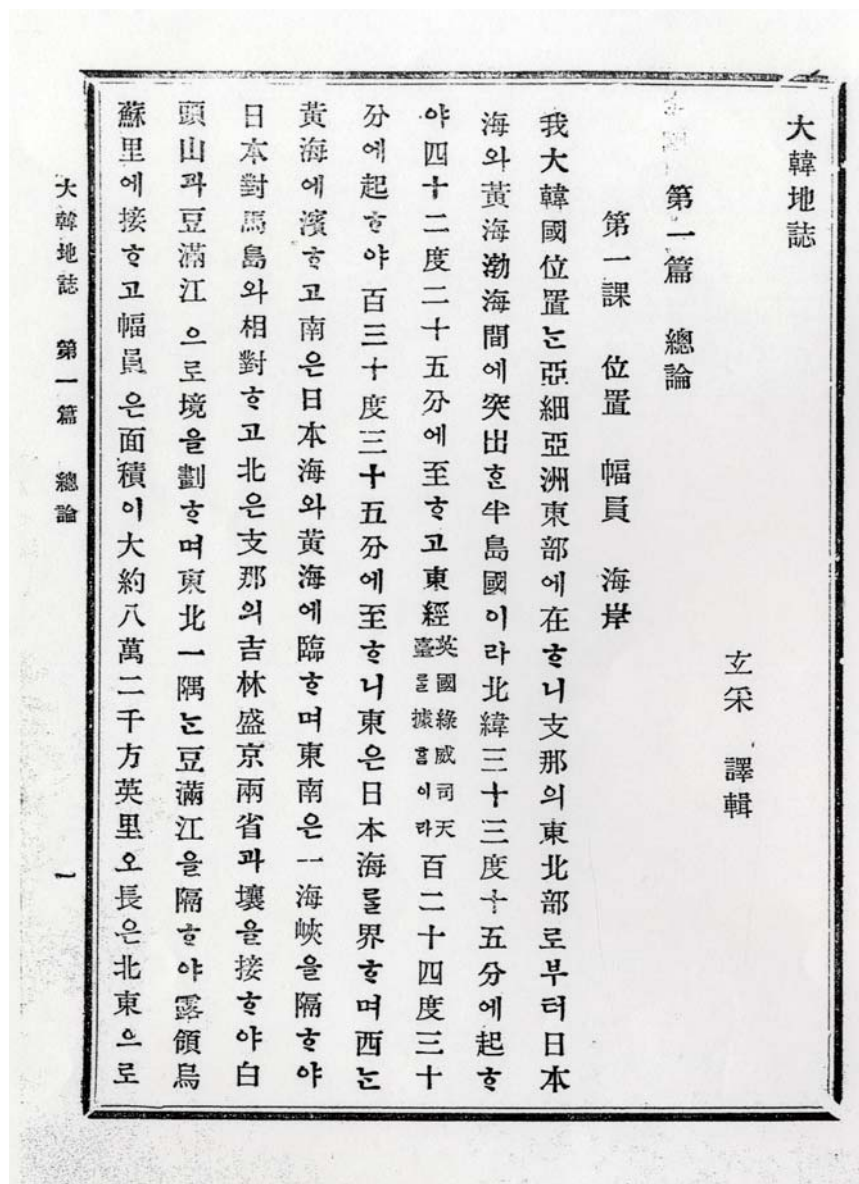
Measurement Dates: August 4 and 5, 1908

12 Daikanchishi (Daehanjiji)

A geography textbook from the period of the Great Korean Empire. In the general marks of the first section, “Our Great Korea” is described as extending to longitude 130° 35’ E (Takeshima is located at longitude 131° 52’ E). 1st edition 1899.

Date Created : 1906
Author(s) & Editor(s) : Gensai (Hyeun Chae)
Publisher :
Name of Publication :
Language : Korean
Medium : Paper
Copies : 10 pages
Public access : Available to public
Repository : National Diet Library
How to access : Complete license for use processes at the National Diet Library

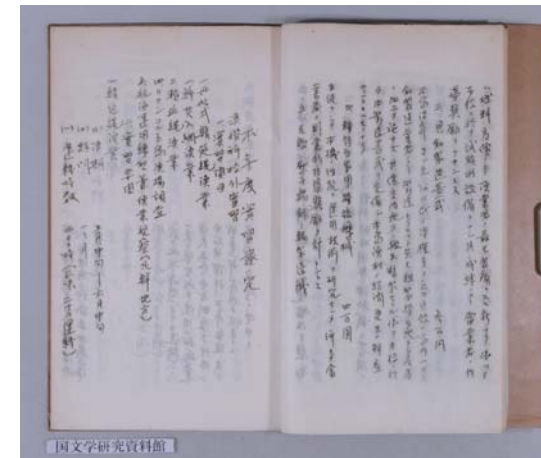
Quote:
Longitude 130° 35’ E



13 Catalogue of Shimane Prefectural Merchant Marine and Fisheries High School

A school prospectus of the 1934 school year for the Shimane Prefectural Merchant Marine and Fisheries High School that was in Oki islands. A mimeograph. Takeshima is mentioned in the section on “Practical study planned for this school year”.

Date Created : 1934
Author(s) & Editor(s) :
Publisher :
Name of Publication :
Language : Japanese
Medium : Paper
Copies : 22 pages
Public access : Available to public
Repository : National Institute of Japanese Literature
How to access : Follow the licensing procedure at the National Institute of Japanese Literature

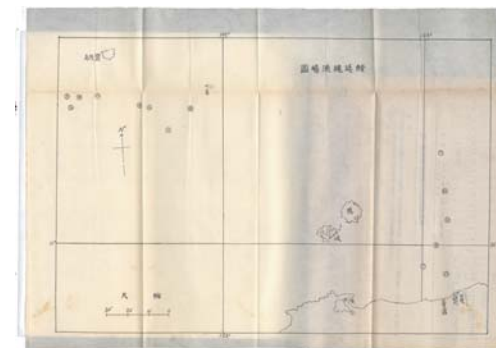


Quote:
4. Survey of Liancourt Rocks fishing grounds

14 Tottori Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station Activity Report for FY1932 & FY1933

A report on mackerel longline fishing trials carried out in seas between Ulleungdo and Takeshima in June-July 1932 and May-June 1933.

Date Created : August 20, 1934
Author(s) & Editor(s) : Tottori Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station
Publisher : Tottori Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station
Name of Publication :
Language : Japanese
Medium : Paper
Copies : 24 pages
Public access : Available to public
Repository : Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Library (Shinagawa Campus)
How to access : Follow the licensing procedure at Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Library (Shinagawa Campus)

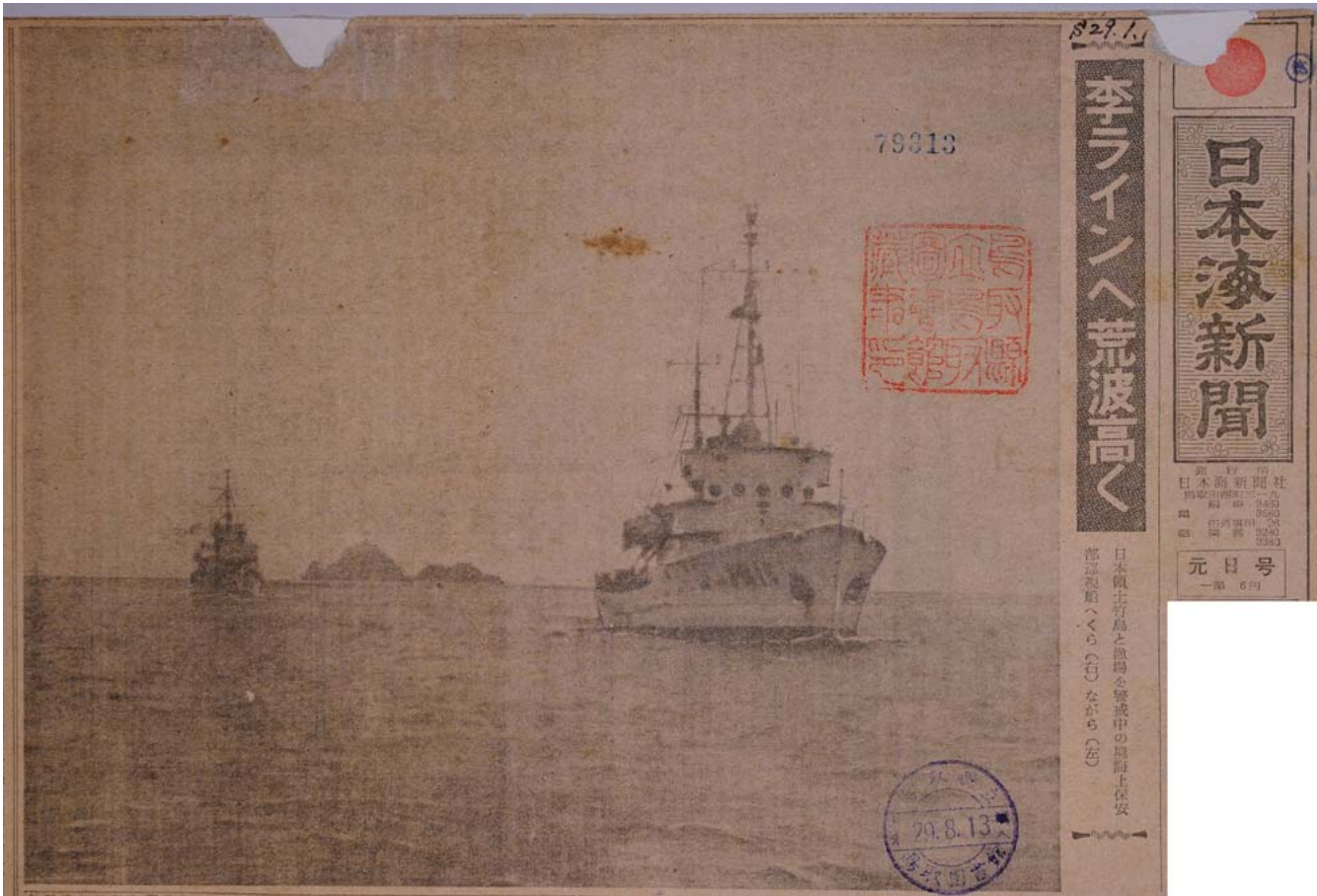


Quote:
Field surveys were conducted around the uninhabited islands of Takeshima (Liancourt Rocks) lying some 80 nautical miles northwest of Oki islands and measuring about 1 ri (about 4 km) in circumference. Given an easterly or westerly wind, it should be possible to provide anchorage for several vessels, at least for those of 30 tons or less, while the islands could be used as a base for fishing to seas near Ulleungdo, making it a most suitable site for use by this prefecture.

15 A Heavy Toward of the Syngman Rhee Line

A front-page article from New Year’s Day 1954, with photos of the Sakai Coast Guard Office vessels “Hekura” and “Nagara” patrolling the seas around Takeshima.

Date Created	: January 1, 1954	Quote:
Author(s) & Editor(s)	:	Sakai Coast Guard Office vessels Hekura (right) and
Publisher	: Nihonkai Shimbun Company	Nagara (left) patrolling the Japanese territory of
Name of Publication	: Nihonkai Shimbun	Takeshima and its fishing grounds
Language	: Japanese	
Medium	: Paper	
Copies	: 1 page	
Public access	: Available to public	
Repository	: Tottori Prefectural Library	
How to access	: Follow the licensing procedure at Tottori Prefectural Library.	



16 Protecting the Sea of Japan
The “Nagara”, on patrol again today

An article describing patrol activity by Japan Coast Guard vessels, together with a photograph showing Nishijima island, the western island of Takeshima, beyond the stern deck of the “Nagara.”

Date Created	: January 12, 1954
Author(s) & Editor(s)	:
Publisher	: Nihonkai Shimbun Company
Name of Publication	: Nihonkai Shimbun
Language	: Japanese
Medium	: Paper
Copies	: 1 page
Public access	: Available to public
Repository	: Yonago City Library
How to access	: Follow the licensing procedure at Yonago City Library.

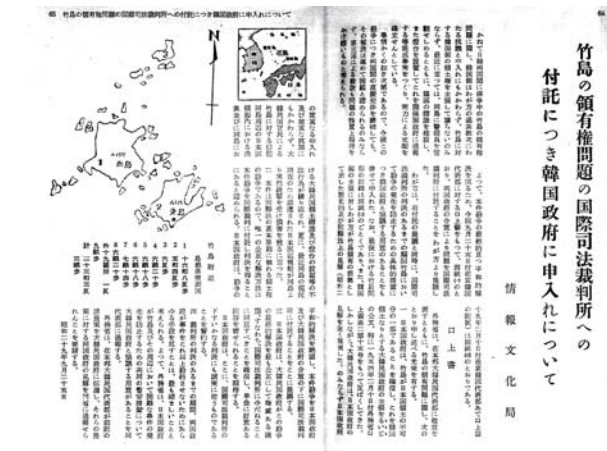


Quote: Each patrol lasts between one and two weeks, after which the patrol shifts return to Maizuru, Sakai, Hamada, Moji and other bases to recuperate. Apart from this, they work all year round, including New Year’s and the Bon festival. They repeatedly set out on special patrols to Oki islands, Takeshima, Iki island, Tsushima islands and even as far as the distant seas of Jeju, literally patrolling inside of the Syngman Rhee Line.

17 On the proposal to the Government of the Republic of Korea
that the Takeshima territorial dispute to be referred to
the International Court of Justice

Contains (1) a Note Verbale from the Japanese government proposing that the problem of territorial rights in Takeshima to be referred to the International Court of Justice (September 25, 1954) and (2) the Japanese government’s opinion on sovereignty over Takeshima (February 10, 1954).

Date Created	: November 1954
Author(s) & Editor(s)	: Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Publisher	: Institute for International Economic Studies
Name of Publication	: "Overseas Survey Monthly Report" Vol. 4 No. 11
Language	: Japanese
Medium	: Paper
Copies	: 8 pages
Public access	: Available to public
Repository	: National Diet Library
How to access	: Apply for perusal at the National Diet Library; view on microfilm.



Quote: Despite repeated objections and proposals by Japan in the past over the problem of territorial rights in Takeshima, the subject of a dispute between Japan and the Republic of Korea for some time, the Korean side is not only adamant on asserting its own territorial rights over Takeshima, but has also recently (part omitted) attempted to establish control by force.

8 Afterword (from the Research Team)

This year’s (FY2015) “Commissioned Research on Takeshima-related Documents” differed from the research undertaken last year (FY2014) (the first year of the project) in a number of ways.

The first difference was that the geographical scope has been broadened from Shimane Prefecture to include Tottori Prefecture and Tokyo. Tottori Prefecture has a close connection with Takeshima.

In the 17th century, the Oya and Murakawa families of Yonago in today’s Tottori Prefecture obtained permission from the Edo shogunate to engage in fishing and hunting in seas around Ulleungdo and Takeshima which was en route to Ulleungdo from Oki islands. This in itself could be said to justify Japan’s historical claim to Takeshima.

Meanwhile, Yozaburo Nakai, who submitted the “Request for Territorial Incorporation and Lease of Ryanko Islands” to the Ministry of Home Affairs and others in the Meiji period, was from present-day Kurayoshi in Tottori Prefecture. His request led to the incorporation into Shimane Prefecture measures of January 1905, reconfirming Japan’s sovereignty over Takeshima.

After the war, as illegal occupation by the ROK progressed, patrol vessels belonging to Tottori Prefecture’s Sakai Coast Guard Office took care of patrol activity around Takeshima.

These background factors allowed us to conduct new research on archive materials surviving in Tottori Prefecture, including some concrete and detailed information. As a result of this, we were able to confirm the state of Oya and Murakawa families’ journeys across the sea, and the fact that the Tottori Domain used “Takeshima Abalone” and “Matsushima Dried Whole Abalone” as offerings to the Shogun.

In Tokyo, meanwhile, the Research Team endeavored to confirm and collect official

documents of the Meiji government and related material held by various relevant institutions, mainly the National Archives of Japan and the National Diet Library but also including others. When doing so, we paid particular attention to important historical materials that had been discovered and released to date.

This process produced major outcomes. For example, an 1895 copy of a Matsushima (now Takeshima) picture map kept by the Murakawa family, which until now had only been identified in photographs, was found in the Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo.

The second difference lies in the temporal scope of the research. Last year, the research was restricted to documents since the 20th century, partly due to constraints of time and human resources, but this year’s research went back to the 17th century. This enabled us to conduct exhaustive and comprehensive research and collect material on the Tottori Domain administration in the collections of Tottori Prefectural Museum, and material related to the Oya and Murakawa families existing within Tottori Prefecture. It allowed us to find a series of related material including official documents of the Meiji government housed in the National Archives of Japan and Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

As a result, we have been able to collect materials from the Edo period through to the Meiji period. These materials prove that there is no truth to the idea that Japan renounced its sovereignty over Takeshima, or that it was possessed by Joseon Dynasty or the Great Korean Empire. They are also noteworthy with a view to refuting the claims being made by the ROK.

The third difference is that we have been able to discover new aspects in connection with the

utilization of Takeshima. We were able to confirm materials including records of mackerel longline fishing experiments conducted by Fisheries Experimental Stations of both Shimane and Tottori Prefectures and the Government-General of Korea in waters between Takeshima and Ulleungdo in the 1930s. Other documents included plans for off-campus practical training in mackerel longline fisheries around Takeshima by Shimane Prefectural Marine Merchant and Fisheries High School that was in Oki islands.

It is already known that fishing and hunting activity around Takeshima was aimed at sealions and rooted marine produce like *wakame* seaweed and abalone. We hope the multifaceted relationship between the Japanese people and Takeshima, starting with utilization of sea areas including Takeshima will be clarified in the future, and it will be shown that the peaceful and effective control by Japan continued.

We will be glad if this year’s survey results can serve as basic materials for future efforts to gather empirical Takeshima research based on facts. Rather than focus only on certain aspects of specific documents, we hope that the issue will be examined from an overview of the entire body of related material. Meanwhile, by translating documents into contemporary Japanese and providing partial summaries in English, it is also hoped that awareness of the Takeshima problem will be intensified not only among researchers but also among a wide range of people.

Finally, as well as acknowledging the tremendous cooperation received from the following institutions and individuals in undertaking this project, we would also like to express our sincere gratitude to them.

*Sources of material

General Affairs Division, General Affairs Bureau, Shimane Prefectural Government

Shimane Prefecture Public Records Center
Shimane Prefecture Takeshima Reference Room
Iinan Town, Shimane Prefecture
Shimane Prefectural Fishery Technology
Shimane Prefectural Library
Shimane Prefecture Hamada City Library
Hamada City Local History Museum
Shimane University Library
Sanin Chuo Shimpō Newspaper Co.
Shin Nihonkai Shimbunsha
Iwami Adachi Museum of Art

Tottori Prefectural Archives
Tottori Prefectural Library
Tottori Prefectural Museum
Tottori Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station
Sakaiminato City Public Library
Yonago City Library
Municipal Yonago Historical-Museum
Kurayoshi Museum
Okinoshima Town Government
Okinoshima Town Library
Nishinoshima Town Board of Education
Nishinoshima Furusato Museum

National Archives of Japan
Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
National Diet Library
National Institute for Defense Studies
Japan Coast Guard
National Institute of Japanese Literature
Tokyo Metropolitan Archives
University of Tokyo General Library
Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo
University of Tokyo Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia

Center for Modern Japanese Legal and Political Documents, University of Tokyo Graduate Schools for Law and Politics (Meiji Newspapers and Magazine Library, Manuscript Division)

Fisheries Research Agency, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science Library and Fisheries Museum

Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Library (Shinagawa Campus)

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