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## The Basic Study of the Five Kings of Ancient Japan 倭五王

— Masaji Shimizu —

The aim of present article is to make clear some obscurities of the ancient historical documents in Japan, especially *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki*. In order to attain this purpose, we can fortunately make use of the records in the *Sung-shu* 宋書. It is recorded that there had been diplomatic intercourses between the *Sung* court and the Five Kings of ancient Japan. Founded upon the critical survey of these records, this article ascribes to the following opinions.

The first is that we can identify the King 讚 [tsan] with the Emperor *Nintoku*, 珍 [tien], with *Hanzei*, 濟 [tser] with *Ingyō*, 興 [hiəŋ] with *Ankō* and 武 [muiaŋ] with *Yūryaku*. In this regard it is noted that, so far as the genealogical order of Emperors is concerned, the accounts of *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki* are exceedingly reliable.

Secondly, we have tried to identify the anonymous Kings who dispatched the envoys to the *Sung* court in 430, 460 and 477 A. D.. In this point we cannot agree with the accepted theory concerning the chronology of ancient kingdom of Japan which had been established according to the reports in *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki*. But in *Sung-shu* we can also see the dates when they were recognised as the Japanese emperors by the *Sung* court. It seems to me that by this record we can guess their names.

Thirdly, in the *Sung-shu* we can find the message of the King 武 which had been sent to the *Sung* emperor. In this message the King 武 shows the glorious lives and deeds of his ancestors. According to this description we have got an impression as if the King 武 and his ancestors had been heroes at the time of founding of Japanese Empire. But when we closely examine the texts, we must realize that the greater part of this message is mere copy of Chinese classical literatures. For example, the

phrase "they conquered enemies all through the mountains and rivers so that they had no time to stay at home" "躬擐甲冑，跋涉山川，不遑寧處" is the conventional expression which was usually found in *Tso-chuan* 左傳 and *Mao-shin* 毛詩. Accordingly we can not accept the description of this message as the real historical facts.

The result is that we must modify the accepted image of the the age of heroes in early history of Japan.

## The Character of S. Iu. Witte's Manchurian Colonial Enterprises in the Initial Stage and their Inner Class-Structure

Takamitsu Sugawara

Research in Japan on the problem of determining the historical nature of the Russo-Japanese War has been conducted as a part of the larger problem: the establishment of Japanese imperialism. In the post-War period a far-reaching reexamination from the above standpoint has been conducted.

However, it must also be kept in mind that for Russia too this war was an inevitable event in the process of formation of its own imperialistic regime. In order to evaluate accurately the significance of the war within the framework of the formation of imperialistic regimes in the international environment it is necessary that this problem be equally pursued from the Russian side.

Thus, the first problem considered is the structure of the Russian Far Eastern policy. According to Romanov, a highly  
2 respected Soviet historian in this field, there existed among the various classes represented in the Russian Government two groups which were interested in the Manchurian enterprises and which actively encouraged their development. Romanov pointed out that these two groups were "the haute bourgeoisie who