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From Japonism to fin de siècle-Melancholy: Japan-Image in the late 19th Century Austria

Toru TAKENAKA

The perception of foreign culture depends largely on the conditions on the part of the subject. This paper, relying on records by contemporary travelers to the Far East, examines what the Japan-image was like in Austria in the late 19th century, how and why it changed in the course of time. The Austrian image on Japan in those days was accompanied by exorbitant exoticism, which found expression above all in indulgence in handicraft and curiosities in Japanese taste or in ardent longing for “Okikusan”. The enthusiasm was substantially determined by the Japonism that prevailed in various fields of cultural life in Europe at that time and culminated in the Habsburg empire as the World Exposition was held in Vienna in 1873. But, at the turn of the century, the fundamental tone of the Austrian Japan-image went through a gradual change. In place of the exoticism a more sober look came to the fore. Considering that the same shift in the Japan - image occurred in Germany and Britain as well, we cannot ascribe it to changes in the sphere of international politics or economy. We should rather assume that an intellectual atmosphere that was specific to the fin de siècle Europe caused the turn in the Japan-image.

The Trial of Cooperation of the Asia-Pacific Region: The Exchange of the Goodwill Mission between Japan and Australia

Kazuomi SAKAI

In 1934, J.G. Latham, a deputy prime minister of Australia, visited Japan. Debuchi Katsuji, Japanese former Ambassador to the United States, went to Australia for return in the next year. The purpose of this paper is to explore why Japan and Australia exchanged goodwill at the time when the order of the Asia-Pacific region had collapsed quickly. Japan aimed at solution of the uneasiness about the security which Australia has held, and the trade deficit to Australia. Australia aimed at establishing the new foreign policy to the Asia-Pacific region where the importance was increasing. Both Japan and Australia are trying to be concerned with new order formation of the Asia-Pacific region. Japan is trying to include Australia in the Asia-Pacific order centering on Japan. On the other hand, Australia tended to promote economic relation with the Asia-Pacific region as a member of the Commonwealth in British Empire, with white Australia policy maintained. Japan-Australia goodwill exchange ended in failure

because the gap between them about the Asia-Pacific order was not filled. However, this exchange of goodwill mission had become the requisite into which Japan and Australia convert the Asia-Pacific policy after World War II.

The Open Competition for the British Civil Service and ‘Powers of Mind’ in the late 19th Century :

The Resource of Bureaucrats for Civil Service Commission and Examiners

Tomonori MIZUTA

The author reveals the qualities of British Civil Service in late Victorian period, by focusing on the system of the open competition and the awareness of Civil Service Commission and examiners.

In the late 19th century, the reform of the British Civil Service was undertaken to modernize the administrative systems of the British Empire, and to promote the efficiency of the British bureaucracy. In the reform, the open competition for civil servants was the most important change to accomplish those purposes. This examination was managed by commissioners and examiners, by whom the young civil servants were selected and admitted to regular one.

In the examination, Commission put thought into ‘powers of mind’ as resources which was essential for becoming Civil Service, behind the some senses of danger. In Victorian days, the qualities asked for the candidates were the strength of their minds. Furthermore, other resource for bureaucrats, ‘merit’ and ‘character’, were recognized as the necessary possession just through idea of ‘mental power’. For this reason, test papers were much difficult beyond imagination, to check the student’s energy of minds.

Therefore, for the commissioners and examiners, the examination was the system which reflected to the candidate’s score clearly by the measurement of ‘powers of mind’.

The Proclamation of Crowns in the Attic Demes

Kazuhiro TAKEUCHI

Since the middle of the fourth century B.C., the ceremony of the proclamation of crowns had been performed in several Attic demes on the occasion of the Dionysia or other festivals. Previous scholars have considered its ceremony, and the Dionysia itself, as an imitation of that of the polis, and

related it to the assertion of demes' identities as states within the state. But why the imitation of its ceremony asserted the identities of demes has not been studied enough. In this paper, I examined the epigraphic evidences about proclamation of crowns.

The examination of inscriptions shows that its ceremony was introduced into about the end of the fifth century B.C. at the City Dionysia. At first, the polis proclaimed crowns for foreigners, but from the middle of the fourth century B.C., crowns for Athenian citizens seems to have been proclaimed. Around the same time, the Attic demes had started introducing its ceremony into their own festivals such as the Dionysia, the Tauropolia, and the Amarysia. This means that the Attic demes imitated its ceremony independently.

Simulator ac Dissimulator:

Sallustius' motive of writing "de coniuratione Catilinae"

Mutsuro WASHIDA

Gaius Sallustius Crispus has been one of the most popular roman historians in Europe. His first monograph, "de coniuratione Catilinae" is regarded as a valuable historical source despite its inaccuracies. It deals with an aborted coup d'état in 63-62 BCE. According to his words, this case was memorable because of the seriousness of crime and danger, which had never been experienced. On this point, his words are generally believed as true, but I argue that he must have had another motive in narrating this incident.

It is likely that he had difficulties in expressing his genuine opinion in his work circa 42 BCE. First, the influence of Cicero who prevented the conspiracy and forged the image of conspirators is unavoidable. Another factor is the lack of freedom of writing, which was symbolized by Cicero's tragic death. These must have made Sallustius discreet. I do not maintain that he intentionally distorted historical facts. But he carefully eschewed improper comments on this case. However, his unintentional descriptions seem to reveal his sympathy for the leader of the conspiracy, Lucius Sergius Catilina. Although he described Catilina as a monstrous villain, his death and the demise of his army are narrated as heroic in an epical tone. The reason for such sympathy seems to stem from the affinity between Catilina and Sallustius. Both became praetor, but failed to assume consulship. It is probable that young Sallustius was in Rome when Catilina's plot broke out, and that he was very impressed with the whole incident. That had made Sallustius describe Catilina ambivalently.

Sallustius wrote on the fall of the Roman Republic in his all works. In addition to that theme he surely had another motive in this maiden work.