

南方的光與熱

——竹越與三郎《臺灣統治志》、《南國記》的台灣書寫與南進論述

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摘要

《臺灣統治志》是日本史學評論家、政治家竹越與三郎（1865-1950）完成於1905年的作品，內容詳述了日本殖民台灣的發展。並且，書裡所引用的資料，全部來自當時台灣總督府的文書檔案，伴以大量的調查文獻與統計數字，強化了《臺灣統治志》的可信賴度。五年後的1910年，他又出版了《南國記》，論述的範疇則擴大到東南亞區域。這本書不僅對東南亞各殖民地政情有敏銳的觀察，也是一部帶有異國情調的遊記。《臺灣統治志》的文本性質顯然是為了宣傳殖民論述而寫，《南國記》在文學性之外則明示了作者的南進觀點。明治維新之後的日本，在其帝國主義的發展路線上，透過各種文本逐步建構出一套南進論述，進而形成一條政治無意識的南進系譜。竹越的作品可以說是這個論述的濫觴之一。台灣是日本南進政策上的起點，所謂的殖民地再現或南進思維以何種書寫策略出現在竹越的兩個文本裡，將是本論文所要詮釋的方向。

關鍵字：南方 南進論 南國記 臺灣統治志 竹越與三郎

The Light and Heat from South:

Takekoshi Yosaburo's Colonial Discourse

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Abstract

"Taiwan Tojishi" (A Record of Ruling Taiwan) was written by Takekoshi Yosaburo (1865-1950), a Japanese historian and statesman, who had used rich archives and documents of Taiwan Governor Government in depicting the development of Japanese colonization in Taiwan. When writing this historical work in 1905, his powerful writing, based upon investigative files and statistics, had strengthened the reliability and credibility of his arguments. In 1910, his another book entitled "Nan-koku Ki" (A Journey to South Countries) expanded the scope of his colonial discourse to cover the areas of southeast Asia. In this book of journey, he sharply observed the political situations of each colony in southeast Asia with exotic eyes. Both of the books, tinged with literary style, were undoubtedly motivated by colonial desire to betray his political unconsciousness of conquering southern territories. After the Meiji Restoration, Japanese had tried every possible way to construct the discourse on their southbound military advance which was well exemplified by Takekoshi's two books. This paper proposes to inquire into the writing of his books in order to gain a better understanding of the formation of the discourse on southbound advance strategy and the representation of colonized countries before wartime.

Key word: south, discourse on southbound advance, Nan-kokuki, Taiwan Tojishi, Takekoshi Yosaburo