

2018 British-East Asian Conference of Historians

List of Speakers

Keynote

Professor Young-Suk LEE (Gwangju University, Korea)

Japan and Korea: An English Visitor's View on Two Countries in the Late Victorian Age

In the early 1960s, a Korean famous resistance poet, Soo-Young Kim, referred to Isabella Bird's visit to Korea in his poem *The Great Roots*. "Now I am in love with Bird. She refers to this strange country where every man disappears at night and there are only women."

After traveling to several countries in East Asia during the 1880s and 90s, Isabella Bird published some travel literature on China, Japan, and Korea [Chosun]. In the late Victorian age, Britain was the core state of the world system, and Japan and Korea all belonged to peripheral countries from an English intellectual's perspective. But at that time, Japan had already experienced rapid modernization, and Korea had just signed treaties of commerce with some western countries in order to escape from the influence and oppression of Japan especially in the 1880s.

While Korea first came to the periphery of the capitalist world, Japan was closer to being a semi-peripheral state. There would be some differences between the two. How were these differences described in Bird's literature? She, of course, would see the two countries from the perspective of Orientalism. But I suppose that it would be possible for us to find three strata of her world-views, so-called, the core, semi-periphery and periphery. The paper focuses on these three strata of world-views represented in Bird's discourse.

Professor Hirokazu TSURUSHIMA (Kumamoto University, Japan)

The Core-Periphery relationship of Medieval Britain

The core-periphery relationship has been always a historical construct and self-sustaining system in itself. Britain is not exception and in itself a historical construct, too. Britain itself is a complex of core-periphery relationship, which has been constructed and deconstructed by changing the topographical aspects and geopolitical contexts. My lecture shows its antagonism and influence from the points of view of political powers, economy and culture (including languages) of Medieval Britain.

Professor Peter MANDLER (University of Cambridge, UK)

Not the Age of STEM: What Students Choose to Study in the Anglophone World...and Why It Matters

This paper will survey the impact of mass secondary and tertiary education on the anglophone world since the Second World War and chart the relative fortunes of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences that result from this expansion. Far from being 'the Age of STEM', as some commentators have suggested, the period of expansion has seen a slow but steady decline in the proportion of students taking STEM subjects in school and university, with new subjects the beneficiaries and the humanities maintaining a surprisingly successful record. Whether this trend can continue in the post-2008 world is another question entirely (and not necessarily one for historians, though this one has some ideas).

Session 1 - Core and Periphery as Historical Theory

Thursday 13th September

Chair: Dr. Young-ju JUNG (Pusan National University, Korea)

Professor Young-Hwi YOON (Kyungpook National University, Korea)

Professor Shigeru AKITA (Osaka University, Japan)

Beyond “the Core-Periphery” framework: Reinterpretation of the Modern World-System from Asian Perspectives

From the beginning of the 21st century, a new stimulating debate on world/global history continues in a field of global economic history. Since the publication of *The Great Divergence: China, Europe and the Making of Modern World Economy*, by Kenneth Pomeranz (Princeton University Press, 2000), many economic historians in the UK, USA as well as in Asian countries, like Japan, China and India, had discussed the validity of ‘Great Divergence’ thesis between Western Europe (England) and East Asia in early-modern period.

This debate casts a new light on the validity and usefulness of the ‘core-periphery’ theory of the modern world-system, proposed by Immanuel Wallerstein and his schools. The focal points are two things: (1) the rise of the Western Europe since the ‘long sixteenth century’ or the parallel economic development of ‘core regions’ in world economy---Northwest Europe (England and the Netherlands), Yangzi delta in China, Edo-Japan, and Northern India (Bengal); (2) the causes of ‘Great Divergence’ at the turn of the 18-19th centuries. The first point leads to the re-examination of Western-centred development of world economy in early-modern period, and the second one reconsiders the ‘modern globalization’, led by Great Britain (the British Empire) in the nineteenth century.

This paper reconsiders the usefulness of the modern world-system theory, and proposes a new analytical framework on world/global history from Asian perspectives.

Professor Joanna INNES (University of Oxford, UK)

Core, periphery and historical discourse

I aim to produce something similar to my paper on ‘networks’ for the last AJC, looking at how historians have made use of the concepts of ‘core and periphery’; to what extent in doing so they have engaged with theoretical work in other fields (including economics, geography and network theory), and to what extent distinct approaches and debates have developed in different historical subfields.

A proximity search (for ‘core’ and ‘periphery’ within five words of each other in the full text of articles) among articles in JSTOR yields about 2500 hits. Of these, most occur in journals in the biological sciences, then in history, political science, sociology, business and economics, then in anthropology, language and literature and archaeology. A survey of such articles tagged as ‘history’ (quite a few of which appear in geography journals) suggests that interest in these concepts has not surged to the extent that interest in networks has surged in recent decades, and indeed may now have passed its peak. This doesn’t seem to reflect just the rise and fall of interest in the theories of Immanuel Wallerstein, an early proponent of these terms. It is striking that (at least, this is my initial impression) the growth of interest in globalization and global history has not led to more deployment of these concepts. I’ll reflect on whether this reflects declining confidence in their power and utility in relation to the kinds of topics on which they were formerly deployed (there have been some critiques), or, alternatively, changes in historians’ agendas and associated changes in their tool-kits – insofar as it’s possible to choose between these explanations.

Session 2 - Core and Periphery in Medieval British History

Thursday 13th September

Chair: Professor Joong-lak KIM (Kyungpook National University, Korea)

Dr. Sang-Dong LEE (Sungkyunkwan University, Korea)

The Formation of Scottish national identity in the 14th century: concerning the Irish Identity

This paper aims to discuss the construction of Scottish national identity. From the late 13th century the war began with the English invasion of Scotland. The Scots fought against the English army to protect the independence of the kingdom. Previous research points out that the Scottish national identity could be seen from documents in the twelfth and the early thirteenth centuries. However, this paper will investigate whether the Scottish national identity began to form in the 14th century while the Scots waged the war of Independence against the Kingdom of England. In particular, the formation of Scottish national identity will be examined in relation to the Celtic world, that is, the Irish identity.

Professor Mio UENO (Otsuma Women's University, Japan)

Aliens in Late Medieval London

As one of the centres of trade in northwest Europe, medieval London attracted many people from other European cities. Revealing the lives of these so-called 'aliens' in London can be key to understanding medieval London society and the identity of Londoners. Where did aliens come from? Where in London did they live? How did they live in London? As the first step to answer these questions, this paper shall explore the historical research on aliens in late medieval London, and clarify the trend of recent works on aliens.

The 1969 paper on aliens in fifteenth century London by Sylvia Thrupp was a pioneering work on aliens in London. In this work, Thrupp utilized the records of alien subsidy, which was first introduced in 1440. Thrupp estimated that from two to four percent of London population was aliens. Handling wills of aliens together with subsidy records, Thrupp argued how aliens lived in London, and concluded that while many of them kept relationships with people in their hometown, they associated personally with Londoners, whom they acquainted through their jobs.

In 1998, using the records of subsidy rolls and letters of denization, J. L. Bolton reconsidered London's alien population, and complemented the picture painted by Thrupp. According to Bolton, about six percent of the population was alien, which is larger than Thrupp's estimation.

In recent years, in addition to merchants, foreign artisans have also been studied to better understand medieval London society. Also, some works highlight the diversity within London's immigrant communities and the complex identities of individual immigrants. More recently, a project entitled 'England's Immigrants 1330-1550' has been conducted, and the project's web-based database has been made open to the public, and related papers have been subsequently published. According to the database, there are more than 17,000 instances of aliens identified in London.

It appears that works on aliens are drawing more attention in recent years, and recent works reveal ever more detail on the lives of aliens in England and in London. Thus, it is important to embrace these insights and resist the tendency to simplify immigrant communities. Bearing in mind that the large proportion of aliens was mobile professionals/workforce and used London as one of their bases, in this paper I would like to present a rough picture of London aliens, and explore how certain individual came and lived in late medieval London.

Session 3 - Core and Periphery in Early Modern British History

Thursday 13th September

Chair: Professor Jun Iwai (Shizuoka University, Japan)

Professor Paul TONKS (Yonsei University, Korea)

From Global Periphery to Commercial Centre:

An Eighteenth-Century Scottish Historian and Political Economist on British Union, Empire and Naturalization

This paper examines the historical and political-economic thought of Adam Anderson (1692-1765). A prominent and influential Scot living in London, Anderson evaluated the expansion and consolidation of the commercial British Empire in the Eighteenth Century. Anderson focused on the growth of Britain's global commerce, imperial networks and modes of governance. He connected the 1707 Anglo-Scottish Treaty of Union, the development of overseas trade and empire-building. Anderson offered a nuanced discussion of the character and legacy of Britain's Financial Revolution that stabilized powerful structures of public and private credit. He argued strongly in favour of immigration and the liberalization of Britain's strict Naturalization laws by drawing historical comparisons of governmental policies on the treatment of ethnic and religious minorities. Anderson's positive and optimistic vision of extending an open welcome and the promise of full political, economic and social integration through the extension of the rights of naturalization to refugees and economic migrants continues to have considerable resonance in an era of immense popular anxiety about globalization and immigration in Britain and across Europe.

Adam Anderson has not received significant historiographical attention, apart from financial historians interested in his seminal account of the South Sea Bubble. This paper elucidates his status as a leading historian of the early modern expansion of European commerce and one of the most influential commentators on the eighteenth-century British Empire. As a Scot who had moved from the periphery (Aberdeen) to the political, economic and cultural centre (London), Anderson wrote in an era of virulent prejudice against ethnic and religious minorities. He compared British policies on naturalization/citizenship with other European nations. Anderson emphasized the economic benefits of welcoming immigrants and refugees who brought to Britain their capital, skills, and connections to global trading networks.

Professor Tadashi YAMAMOTO (Osaka University of Economics, Japan)

Tudor's twin 'Reformations' in Ireland and the 'Pale': 'Semi-Periphery' in the early modern English / British state

Among the realm of the early Tudor dynasty, Wales (both of the Principality and the Marches), the Northern districts of England adjacent to the Scottish border and the greater part of Ireland shared some political, economic and social features: Great magnates quasi-independent of the monarch ruled expansive territories; Livestock farming was the main industry; the population density was low and there were few towns and settlements. In the meantime the south-eastern part of England around London was very different: It was under the effective control of the monarch; Mixed farming prevailed; The population density was high and many big and small cities or towns existed. In other words we should apply the concept of "Core and Periphery" to the relationship between the south-eastern part of England and the three areas of Wales, the northern districts of England and the greater part of Ireland. Ireland had, however, a small part called the "Pale" in the early modern ages. We cannot apply the concept of "Periphery" there. The "Pale" was much different from the greater part of Ireland. As the Lord (the King from 1541) of Ireland the English monarchs had effective control there through their viceroy. The ruling elites were small and medium-sized nobility and gentry. As for the

economic and social aspects, mixed farming prevailed, population density was higher and urban settlements were developed. The concept of "Core and Periphery" may be applied to the relationship between the "Pale" and its outside within Ireland. But it may be difficult to say the "Pale" of Ireland was entirely similar to the south-eastern part of England in those days. We could place the "Pale" of early modern Ireland in the position of "Semi-Periphery" according to Wallerstein's threefold structure of the Modern World System. This paper tracks how the ruling elites of the "Pale" committed themselves and responded to the twin reformations - secular and religious - that the Tudor dynasty tried in Ireland. And it considers the changing position of the "Pale" in the British Isles of the Tudor and Stuart periods in the terms of "Core and Periphery".

Professor Stephen TAYLOR (Durham University, UK)

Centre and periphery in the Church of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

The concept of centre and periphery is familiar to all historians of the state and state formation in England, Britain and the British world in the early modern period. But those historians have, on the whole, given little consideration to the role of the established church as part of the state, while historians of religion have in recent decades demonstrated remarkably little interest in its organization and structure. At the time, however, church reformers (to use an anachronistic phrase) commonly thought about the problems facing them in ways which could be re-conceptualised in terms of the relationship between the centre and the periphery. Reformers, commonly based in London, talked about the challenge of converting 'the dark corners of the land', by which they meant those areas far from London, beset with problems of ignorance and superstition and afflicted with an uneducated clergy incapable of addressing them. Closer analysis of the structures of the church, however, reveal problems with the model of centre and periphery. London was in no sense the administrative centre of the church. The two most senior leaders of the church were the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the former had only the most limited jurisdiction over the territory of the latter. The two universities of Oxford and Cambridge provided alternative foci of loyalty and identity for the clergy. Moreover, while the American colonies were deemed to be part of the bishopric of London, the Church of Ireland enjoyed an independence denied to the Irish state. This paper will examine the various centres of government, authority and identity in the Church of England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and explore the value of the paradigm of centre and periphery for the understanding of the Church and its relations to the state in this period.

Session 4 - Core and Periphery in British-Asian History

Friday 14th September

Chair: Professor Sang-soo KIM (Hankook University of Foreign Studies)

Professor Heasim SUL (Yonsei University, Korea)

The Images of Britain as Appeared in Korean newspapers, 1920-1999: Consumption and Material culture

Image creates another reality: the image of counterpart could be the key to explore another aspect of relationship between two countries. Previous studies on Korea-Britain relations mainly focused on the introduction of English language and vocabularies, and the pending issues on political, economic, and diplomatic problems. The images of Britain in Korean society, on the other hand, appeared mainly as the role model of modernization including Capitalism, parliamentary democracy, and even labour movement. These existing studies, however, leave an unexplored area how Britain was perceived by Korean people in their everyday lives.

Utilizing the perspective of the history of consumption, this study investigates the correlation between British products and the images of Britain, concentrating on consumption and material culture in Korea. The articles of major Korean newspapers, issued from 1920 to 1999, reveal the various aspects and phases of British influences on everyday lives of Korean people. Those newspaper articles demonstrate not only the variety of British products consumed in Korea, but also their contribution to cultural exchanges and the interrelationships of those merchandizes with governmental policies, social recognitions, and the Korean domestic industry.

Professor Tomotaka KAWAMURA (University of Tokyo, Japan)

A Pattern of "Imperial Teleconnection" between Bombay, Hong Kong and London: The Foundation of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (1864-67)

This paper aims to clarify the origin of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation planned as a local bank in East Asia from 1864 to 1867. In the background of this bank's scheme, there was a cotton boom that occurred in Bombay in the early 1860s. A small group of Bombay-based merchants who gained huge profits from it were involved in several stock speculations and speculative companies such as land reclamation, docks, railways, banks, &c. They also attempted to establish a large-scale international bank with its head office in Hong Kong to invest the surplus in East Asia. Against this Bombay commercial enthusiasm, a richest group of Hong Kong-based merchants planned a local bank by their own capitals, which was distinct from Anglo-Indian international banks in Hong Kong. This banking scheme was initiated by the new leaders who were transforming a role of Hong Kong into one of Asia's major "gateways". A wave of energy generated from Bombay became an "international opportunity" to activate internal dynamics within the commercial community of Hong Kong through an intra-Asian trading network and to induce the establishment of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The case of the Hong-based local bank was deeply connected to the reconstruction of British imperial administration in Asia, in parallel with colonial issues in India and Southeast Asia including the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the India Office to the Colonial Office (1858-67). The banking scheme was supported with strong attention not only by the Hong Kong colonial government and the Colonial Office but also by the Treasury who then intended to penetrate British economic principles of cheap government, free trade and sound currency into the colonies and all over the world. By exploring the early history of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, this paper's ultimate purpose is to show a pattern of expansion of British imperialism in Asia, based upon the studies of "teleconnection" in atmospheric sciences that suggests a causal connection or correlation

between meteorological or other environmental phenomena that may occur a long distance apart. The paper focuses upon a pattern of “Imperial Teleconnection” between Bombay, Hong Kong and London”.

Professor Kate SMITH (University of Birmingham, UK)

The East India Company at Home in the British Country House, 1757-1857

This paper examines how wealth and objects from East Asia and South Asia flowed into Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as a result of the trading activities and colonial ambitions of the English East India Company. It tracks the impacts of such flows within Britain by analyzing how they shaped and reshaped the British country house. While the country house is often depicted as an icon of Britishness, imperial and global links significantly shaped its architecture, interiors and social practices. Wealth from commercial and imperial exploits allowed British families connected to the East India Company, such as the Child family at Osterley or the Sykes family at Basildon, to embark on significant building or rebuilding projects in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These architectural improvements sometimes displayed but often hid the imperial connections underpinning such wealth creation. Similarly, the flow of objects through Company trade and private trade came to adorn the spaces of the country house in new ways. At first these novel luxury goods were mounted or included in specific rooms or displays: during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, however, they were further integrated, acting as important pieces within broader, cosmopolitan decorative schemes. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century luxury goods from Asia became intrinsic to the British country house aesthetic. To examine these themes, this paper focuses on the Amherst family and explores how William Pitt Amherst’s involvement with the East India Company in China and India substantially affected the contents, design and purpose of the Amherst’s country house, Montreal Park in Kent. In analyzing flows of wealth and objects, this paper seeks to demonstrate how the East India Company so often came home to the country house, shaping and reshaping it in its turn.

Session 5 - Core and Periphery in East Asian Histories

Friday 14th September

Chair: Professor Baek-yung KIM (Kwangwoon University, Korea)

Dr. Jong-Ho KIM (Seoul National University, Korea)

Struggle for Survival of Chinese Capitalists during the Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945: OCBC(Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation)'s business network and its adaptation to Japanese Occupation

In 1932, OCBC incorporated other two overseas Chinese banks in Singapore, Ho Hong Bank and Huashang Bank, to survive the horrible economic crisis in Asia caused by the Great Depression and became the largest overseas Chinese-funded international bank. Until now (2017), OCBC has been an outstanding transnational bank having branches in Southeast Asia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Fujian province. This paper traces the historical origins of its success through the wartime experience, so-called Asian-Pacific War, and the Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945. As fighting among the empires and political powers of Britain, Japan and the Nationalist Government reached a peak, Chinese capitalists like OCBC with their economic network straddling between Southeast Asia and South China had to negotiate and adapt for surviving these wartime crisis. What this paper concentrates on is OCBC's commercial activities to make balance between empires and the Nationalist Government before and after the war exploded. OCBC's struggle for survival during the Japanese occupation and wartime period shows the fundamental characteristic of the Chinese capitalists, which could not be explained by the patriotism and nationalism.

Professor Ming Chiu LAI (Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

The Governance of a Han Local Administration as Seen from the Archives Excavated in the Wuyi Square of Changsha, Hunan

The Qin and Han empires (221 B.C.–A.D. 220) were the early unified empires in China. The jun (郡 Commandery) and xian (縣 Prefecture) were their local administrative systems that ruled the vast territories effectively for more than four hundred years. The imperial authority penetrated into the local society was always challenged by the corruption of the bureaucratic system and the interest groups of the eminent families in the bottom of the local society. How imperial court rule such an vast empire is worth for studying. This paper aims at a thorough understanding of the Han governance on the Linxiang Prefecture 臨湘縣, Changsha Commandery 長沙郡. Through a microhistorical approach, I shall explore the newly unearthed bamboo slips and wooden documents, excavated in the Wuyi Square, Changsha, Hunan Province, which recorded the enforcement of Han laws and concrete judicial issues, such as criminal and civil lawsuits on juridical and taxation, debt disputes among individual, local officers and public affairs, dated back to the Mid-Eastern Han Dynasty. Significantly, the analysis of concrete cases from these archives will shed new light on the microhistory of the Linxiang society as well the governance of Han local administrative mechanism.

Professor Shinji YAMAUCHI (Kobe Women's University, Japan)

Japanese Sulfur and East Asia during the 11-16th Centuries

The first gunpowder was invented in the Tang China during the 9th century. This gunpowder was called "Black powder" and manufactured by three materials of saltpeter, sulfur and charcoal powder. After that, in China, military use of gunpowder was promoted and firearms developed gradually. After the reunification of China proper by the Sung Dynasty in the latter half of the 10th century,

firearms further developed in China. In association with this development of firearms, the demand for sulfur as an indispensable material of gunpowder rose rapidly. However, in the territory of the Sung Dynasty, the domestic self-sufficiency of sulfur was quite impossible on the ground of the geological lack of volcano which produced sulfur. So, the Sung people noticed a volcanic country of Japan and the export of Japanese sulfur to China started through maritime trade between Japan and Sung.

After that, though the Chinese Dynasties changed from the Yuan to the Ming, the domestic self-sufficiency of sulfur was still impossible in China and the import of Japanese sulfur was maintained. At the same time, two important changes of sulfur distribution structure in East Asia occurred in the 14th century. The first one is the formation of a new sulfur distribution route from Japan to Korea. The second one is the birth of a new sulfur exporter called the Ryukyu and a new distribution route was formed from the Ryukyu to the Ming China.

As described above, Japanese sulfur continued to be absolutely essential to the Chinese gunpowder production after the 11th century. In other words, the Japanese archipelago in the 11th to 16th centuries played an important role in the military history of East Asia through the export of sulfur as an indispensable material of gunpowder.

Session 6 - Core and Periphery in the History of the non-Asian British Empire

Friday 14th September

Chair: Dr. Woonok YEOM (Korea University, Korea)

Professor Daeryoon KIM (Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Korea)

Mercantilism, still a useful concept for British imperial history?

In his classic study the Cambridge economic historian D. C. Coleman characterised the concept of mercantilism as “one of those non-existent entities that had to be invented in order to prevent the study of history from falling into the abyss of antiquarianism.” More recently some historians have questioned the concept’s utility by suggesting that, as mercantilists rarely agreed on some fundamental economic principles, we can hardly speak of mercantilism as an articulate frame of analysis. Many other historians have highlighted the “absence of a coherent mercantilist policy” in Britain’s early modern political economy. Yet the concept has been, and still is, widely used when describing the political economy of Britain’s Atlantic empire in the long 18th century, and historians continue to debate about the utility of mercantilism as an organising principle of imperial history. Through a careful reading of the historiographical debate about mercantilism, this paper sets out to explore why the concept still refuses to go away, and whether this rather equivocal term can be utilised more fruitfully to reach a better understanding of how 18th-century Britons understood the operation of Britain’s political economy. Particular attention will be given to the ways in which mercantilist understanding of Britain’s 18th century empire informed the economic relationship between the metropole and its Atlantic peripheries.

Professor Mahito TAKEUCHI (Nihon University, Japan)

The British world-system and the labour-and-firearms traffic in Africa and the southwest Pacific

John Darwin stated in his book *Empire Project* that the term ‘British world-system’ is preferable to the conventional ‘Empire’ because British imperialism was a global phenomenon. Its power derived rather less from the assertion of imperial authority than from much wider Core-Periphery dynamics. This paper considers the ‘Core and Periphery’ structure through the analysis of the labour-and-firearms traffic in Africa and the southwest Pacific. It outlines how the traffic expanded from the 18th century to the end of 19th century and analyses why the British government tried to regulate it.

The labour-and-firearms traffic began to spread into West Africa when the British entered the Atlantic slave trade in 1672. Because of the strong preference among African slave traders for firearms, large quantities of flintlock muskets were sent there in exchange for slaves. After the British abolition of the slave trade in 1807, the traffic moved to South and East Africa. The breech-loader revolution of the 1850s-80s, which was carried out by arms manufacturers, pushed European armies to adopt this new weaponry. After the 1870s, some of breech-loading rifles such as Snider-Enfield rifles were outmoded, and armies were encouraged to dispose of them in South and East Africa. The islands in the southwest Pacific also became a labour reserve from 1863, not only for British colonies of Queensland and Fiji, but also for French colony New Caledonia and German plantations in Samoa. The traffickers, who were called ‘blackbirders’, provided Snider-Enfield rifles in return for labour recruitment.

Because of the accumulation of breech-loading rifles, the situation in Africa and the southwest Pacific became extremely dangerous. Therefore, the pacification of the ‘turbulent frontiers’ was advocated both by British missionaries and the Aborigines’ Protection Society (APS). The British government introduced the Pacific Islanders Protection Act (1872) just after Bishop Patteson of the Melanesian Mission was murdered by the indigenous people in 1871; and Lord Salisbury, British prime minister, supported the Brussels Conference Act (1890), which was the first multilateral agreement for regulating the African firearms traffic, because the APS held the Mansion House meeting to campaign

for the Act.

However, because the traffickers other than the British did not abide by the firearms regulation, the effective control of the labour-and-firearms traffic could not be exercised. This explains why forced labour (such as the slaves and the indentured labourers) continued to be used in the Periphery while the Core tried to use free labour.

Professor Richard HUZZEY (Durham University, UK)

Colonial subjects, petitioning, and the peripheralisation of empire, c. 1780-1918

This paper will present new data drawn from nearly 1 million petitions sent to the House of Commons in the period c. 1780-1918 and qualitative research into a wider range of petitions to other metropolitan sources of authority. It will explore the ways in which colonial subjects across the British empire sought to raise concerns and complaints in the imperial Parliament, and it will consider the attenuated agency that the British tradition of petitioning offered.

Session 7 - Core and Periphery in Contemporary British History

Saturday 15th September

Chair: Professor Yong-min KIM (Kunkook University, Korea)

Professor Tae Joon WON (Pohang University of Science and Technology, Korea)

Britain's Attempt to Reform the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: The Case of Southeast Asia, 1964-1971

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) was, since 1833, the court of last resort for the whole of the British Empire and has continued to function as the highest court of appeal for certain Commonwealth countries after 1931. In the wake of the decolonization process, the British government increasingly regarded the existence of the JCPC as a method of strengthening the diplomatic bonds between London and the newly independent members of the Commonwealth. However, as Southeast Asian nations began to obtain independence from Britain from the end of the 1950s either as republics or as constitutional monarchies that did not serve the British crown, Britain feared that these countries would regard the JCPC as an unwelcome remnant of oppressive colonial rule and that demands for these countries to abandon their practices of appealing to the JCPC would come about as a result. Concerned that such an outcome would weaken Britain's relations with its former Southeast Asian colonies, the British government embarked on attempts to review and reform the composition of the JCPC in order to render the institution more sensitive to the sentiments of these Southeast Asian nations in the face of major constitutional and diplomatic hurdles. With very little research having been done on this particular aspect of British diplomacy, this paper seeks to observe the various debates that occurred within the British government in the 1960s about potential reforms to the JCPC in regard to Southeast Asia, and will explore whether Britain's diplomatic strategy in this context fits into the traditional 'core and periphery' analysis of history.

Professor Hiroyuki OGAWA (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Harold Macmillan's Commonwealth Tour of 1958 Revisited: The Case of Australia and New Zealand

Harold Macmillan, the then British Prime Minister, made a substantial tour of the Commonwealth countries in Asia and the Pacific from 7 January to 14 February 1958. He visited India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand, all for the first time as a British Prime Minister in office. According to Peter Caterall, the editor of the two-volume Macmillan diaries, it was '[t]he first, and last, grand tour of the Commonwealth undertaken by a British Prime Minister'. Macmillan spent major part of his tour in two old Dominions in the Pacific, i.e. New Zealand (20–28 January) and Australia (28 January–11 February). The purpose of this paper is to follow Macmillan's path in Australia and New Zealand in some detail and analyse the objectives and outcomes of his Commonwealth tour. Special attention will be paid to Macmillan's (re)discovery of the importance of the bonds between Britain and the Commonwealth (particularly old Dominions) and his discussions with Australian and New Zealand Prime Ministers (Robert Gordon Menzies and Walter Nash respectively) on the transformation of the Commonwealth into a multiracial association as a result of the postwar decolonisation in Asia and Africa. As the British government tried to form a Free Trade Area in Europe (the so-called Plan G) at the time of Macmillan's Commonwealth tour in early 1958, Macmillan's discussions on this European project with Menzies and Nash will be examined as well.

Professor Philip MURPHY (Institute for Commonwealth Studies, University of London, UK)

Defining Core and Periphery in post-war British Nationality policy

During the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in London in April 2018, the British

Government unexpectedly found itself mired in controversy over the treatment of members of the so-called 'Windrush Generation'. These were citizens of former British colonies in the Caribbean who had settled in the UK from the 1940s onwards. Their status as Citizens of the United Kingdom and the Colonies (CUKC), one shared under the terms of the 1948 British Nationality Act by those born and raised in the UK, had allowed them free entry into Britain and the right to remain there. In effect, the 1948 Act made no distinction between imperial 'core' and 'periphery'. It was not until 1981 that the status of 'British citizen' was established in UK law by the Thatcher government. In the meantime, however, successive immigration acts had severely curtailed the rights associated with CUKC status. As a result, some of those who had travelled from the Caribbean on British passports decades before but had not acted to formalise their status have recently found themselves being treated as illegal immigrants and have faced detention and the threat of deportation. This paper will ask why the UK took so long to define a specific national citizenship, and will consider what this tells us about post-imperial notions of 'core' and 'periphery'. Crucially, it will explore whether the contemporary focus on the role of racial prejudice and the British right in the imposition of immigration controls has obscured the importance of the Labour government's period in office in the late 1970s to the process of defining British nationality, and the extent to which Whitehall viewed this as simply a logical consequence of decolonization.

Graduate Students Session

Wednesday 12th September

Chair: Professor Young-Hwi YOON (Kyungpook National University, Korea)

Tsang Wing MA (University of Freiburg, Germany)

Categorizing Laborers: Qin Management of Human Resources on the Southwestern Frontier

Yuta UCHIKAWA (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Core and Periphery in the Anglo-Saxon England: the Mercian assemblies in the kingdom of the Anglo-Saxons and the formation of the English kingdom

Hyeseon SHIN (Kyungpook National University, Korea)

A Colony or an Independent Nation?: The Status of the Cromwellian Scotland

In-Bok YI (Kyungpook National University, Korea)

The Operation of Royal Treasury (Naesusa, 內需司) and Arguments about Public and Private Matters (公私) in the Late Choson Period