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Abstract

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Some of the Penn Libraries' unique Japanese holdings, like our set of Okinawan Bibles or our collection of early 20th century pulp historical fiction, are legacy items donated decades ago and just recently rediscovered. Others, like the corporate history resource Mieki (a magazine dedicated to a brand of industrial soy sauce additive), have been purchased specifically for our community of researchers. But rarely do we have the opportunity to work directly with those researchers to acquire bibliographic treasures that document Japanese history.

In 2015, Penn Ph.D. candidate Robert Hegwood, a scholar of Japanese/American cultural relations in the mid-20th century, purchased a rather innocuous looking “Scrap Book” at a used book store during a stay in Tokyo. Inside this commercially-produced scrapbook is a collection of postcards, welcome booklets,
travel ephemera, and training documents collected by an unidentified Japanese sailor of the Renshū Kantai, the Japanese Imperial Navy’s Training Fleet, during a 1936 voyage to the United States. From 1903 to 1940, the Renshū Kantai took such training deployment cruises almost every year, with graduates of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, the Naval Engineering Academy, and the Naval Paymasters Academy spending several months traveling around the Pacific Ocean, occasionally venturing as far as the Mediterranean Sea or the East Coast of the United States. The 1936 cruise (lasting from June 9 to November 3) saw Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida commanding the ships Yakumo and Iwate as they sailed across the Pacific Ocean from Yokosuka to Seattle, down along the West Coast and up through the Panama Canal as far as New York City.

The scrapbook is a fascinating specimen of early 20th century history and militarism, and of cultural relations between Japanese living in the United States and those in Japan. We just had to find more to contextualize this one-of-a-kind item. After a targeted shopping spree on Nihon no Furuhon’ya, one of the best places to find used and rare Japanese books, we found ourselves in possession of 21 new titles relating to the Renshū Kantai. Most of these are well-preserved “cruise books,” defined in the Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials as “pictorial publications that document a voyage of a particular ship and are distributed to the ship’s crew.” The same record includes a source note that they are “usually amateur in nature.”

This certainly seems true of cruise books produced by ships of US Navy. Thoralf
Doehring’s US Navy Cruise Books, a massive digital trove of over 900 US Navy cruise books, asserts that “[t]his tradition dates back to the late 1800s” and that “10,000 different US Navy cruise books have been published.” The oldest item on Doehring’s site is the cruise book of the USS Marcus Island from 1944-1945—right in the thick of World War II—which nevertheless aims not to “cramp anyone’s style when telling ‘sea stories.’” The book is indeed charmingly amateurish and light-hearted, with illustrations and photo layouts not unlike those of a student-produced yearbook.

But the cruise books of the Renshū Kantai are much more official in tone, featuring celebratory calligraphy commissioned for the publication, staid portraits of commanding officers, and decorated gilt edges. The colophons of these books generally lack formal publishing statements in favor of printing statements, a technique common in Japanese self-published works. Many declare themselves hibaihin —“goods not for sale”. It’s unclear how these books were financed and distributed, but perhaps like shashi, Japanese corporate history books, they were part of the fleet’s budget and even purchased by the sailors themselves as souvenirs.

Cruise books like the 1936 edition are certainly detailed, official-enough records of the Renshū Kantai’s annual itineraries, highlighting milestone events at different ports-of-call with photographs of ceremonies and reprints of speeches of dignitaries. The 1936 book even shows some photographs of the ship’s physician in action, and of a line-crossing ceremony held at the Antimeridian. But these books don’t show the full scope of life on the sea for newly-minted Japanese Naval cadets. They don’t reprint, for example, selections from “ship newspapers” like the Yakumo Shinbun, an internal newsletter produced in new
editions each time a ship was deployed.[1] They also don’t attempt to capture the experience of being a tourist abroad.
The 1936 scrapbook, on the other hand, is a snapshot of what might be a typical sailor’s experience as told through ephemera. Picture postcards of scenic and historic sites are interspersed with commercial guidebooks and even mimeographed documents to teach sailors about Cuban culture. Of particular note, are the Japanese-language welcome materials produced by local Japanese associations in the US to celebrate the arrival of the fleet, like *Renshū Kantai Kangei Seitō Sakubunshū*—collected student compositions of the Tacoma, Washington Japanese Language School—or *Teikoku Renshū Kantai Kangei Kinen*—a guide to the history of Los Angeles and a directory of Japanese citizens living there.[2] The bilingual *Rafu Shimpo: L.A. Japanese Daily News* released a commemorative number welcoming the Renshū Kantai, also revealing some of the cultural misunderstandings their arrival created. Prominently featured on page one of the July 15, 1936 issue is a brief article about how American women invited to tour the Yakumo and Iwate had mistaken the uniformed sailors as “elevator boys, chauffeurs, and houseboys,” even trying to offer the sailors cash tips.[3]

For many of these Japanese living in the United States, the chance to mingle with compatriots from abroad would be irresistible, as the *Immigration Act of 1924* had prohibited Japanese immigration to the US. Barred from citizenship because of their race and separated from their homeland by the immensity of the Pacific Ocean, local Japanese gave the best welcome they could to the men of the Renshū Kantai. These enclaves of the Japanese in the US, in fact, almost appear as quasi-colonies in the Renshū Kantai’s cruise books. Los Angeles is often represented in Chinese characters as “Rafu” 羅府, and San Francisco as “Sōkō” 桑港, somewhat akin to how the Japanese Empire had redubbed Seoul, Korea as “Keijō” 京城.
These fledgling cultural colonies were soon to be abandoned by their empire. The year 1936 would be the last visit of the Renshū Kantai to the continental United States, though the Iwate and Yakumo would return to the pre-statehood Hawaiian Islands in late 1939 in the fleet’s penultimate cruise. The final voyage of the fleet occurred between August 7 and September 28 of 1940, concluding just one day after the Tripartite Pact was signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan. With the Axis now fully tilted against the Allies, there was no time for training cruises or tourist scrapbooking for Japan’s naval forces.

Meanwhile, many of the Japanese who had so warmly welcomed their compatriots in previous decades would soon become prisoners of war, stripped of their property and placed in internment camps—citizens of nowhere. While the imprisonment of Japanese and Japanese-Americans is a dark and shameful chapter in American history, those interned were far from broken. They even compiled scrapbooks of their own experiences, like the Kooskia Internment Camp Scrapbook held at the University of Idaho Library.

After Japan’s defeat at the end of the Pacific War, the Navy and its Training Fleet were officially abolished, with Japan renouncing “war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes” in Article 9 of the 1947 Constitution. This did not, however, prohibit the creation of a well-trained military force for defense purposes, and in 1954 the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force, or Kōjō Jieitai 海上自衛隊, was formally established. This new not-quite-Navy has its own “Renshū Kantai,”
which as of this blog post’s publication is on its 60th voyage. Their 20th anniversary publication, *Enkō Nijūnenshi* 遠航二十年史 ("Twenty Years of Voyages"), makes no reference to their imperial predecessor, rewriting the history of Japan’s military presence on the seas as one of a peacekeeping force. The Penn Libraries, however, will continue to expand this unique collection, and make the history of the Renshū Kantai accessible for generations to come.

[1] The publisher Fuji Shuppan has released a five volume collection of reprinted ship newspapers as *Kannai Shinbun Shūsei* 艦内新聞集成. It is likely, however, that many original ship newspapers have not survived.

[2] Penn isn’t the only library to collect such materials. The Library of Congress owns another piece of this story: *Teikoku Renshū Kantai (Iwate, Yakumo)* 帝國練習艦隊 (磐手, 八雲) 歓迎プログラム, a 1936 welcome program published by Los Angeles area Japanese associations.

[3] Many thanks are owed to Robert Hegwood, for inspiring us to purchase that corporate journal *Mieki* and for helping Penn acquire this scrapbook. He also graciously shared some of his research from the UCLA Library Special Collections. The image of *The Rafu Shimpo* comes from Box 107, folder 11 of the *Kasai Family Papers, 1904-1972*.
THOUGHTS ON “JAPANESE NAVAL CRUISE BOOKS AND THE RENSHŪ KANTAI”

Kuniko Yamada McVey said:
June 14, 2016 at 5:08 pm

Thank you Michael for introducing this wonderful Japanese navy scrapbook. The video helps how the book is constructed with so many varieties of items. Harvard-Yenching library has a similar scrapbook made by an army soldier in late 1930s who was sent to China. http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/014663767/catalog We also have quite a few Japanese military-related materials including postcards, letter pads, maps. Hopefully we can collaborate in the future in order to put these materials in a context. Thanks again.

Michael P. Williams said:
June 14, 2016 at 5:41 pm

Thank you, Kuniko, for your comment. We were so thrilled to get such a unique item, and pursuing this new collection has been incredibly fun and informative. Penn is not the first library to own some Renshū Kantai materials, but we have quickly established the largest library collection of its artifacts. We're continuing to expand our holdings, so keep a lookout! It would certainly be great to see Penn's and Harvard's