

The main representatives of the Japanese geopolitics and their theories

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Annotation: This article provides information about the views, activities of Japanese geographers, and you can find out what geostrategic movements Japan has been taking since the late 1930s, as well as the activities in Japanese political geography today.

Keywords: Anthropogeography, political geography, spatial planning, Japanese schools, East Asian wonder, Japanese geographers

In post-war Japan, the appeal to geopolitics in scientific and state circles was excluded for a long time, mainly due to the attitude of this science to Japanese military aggression and nationalism in the first half of the 20th century. Nevertheless, by the 70s of the last century, publications began to appear on the topic of wartime Geopolitical Studies. Their authors-K. Moritaki, K. Takeuti, F. Mizuoka-criticized local geopolitics, identified urgent problems of geopolitical methodology and ideas. Geopolitical studies of the later period T. Yamazaki, A. Takagi, E. Fukushima. Activities of persons who contributed to the development of the geopolitics of Japan E. this is covered in detail in his works. Sibata. - Hi? Increased interest in this topic has played an important role in strengthening research and differentiating their topics. In this work, the author uses methods of historical analysis and synthesis of the work of foreign researchers, which influenced the problems of the formation of Japanese geopolitical thinking, logical and problematic-chronological methods. Thus, analysis of geopolitical concepts can be useful in critical evaluation and revision of views on Japan's military campaigns, foreign diplomacy, and domestic politics during imperialism. Political geography in Japan experienced ups and downs beginning in the late 19th century. F. Ratzel argues that political geography is chronologically inseparable from state-oriented geopolitics. The same can be said about Japan.

The term "political geography" first appeared in the late 19th – early 20th centuries, and by the 40s the term "geopolitics" was in common use. This drastic change was attributed to Japan's participation and mobilization in military actions in the Asia-Pacific region.

1. Geopolitical movements, activities of school and Japanese geographers

Japanese geographers were mainly influenced by the German School of politics. Political commitment and direction to German geopolitical practice occurred in one way or another, but the development of geopolitics as a social or cultural movement in Japan took very good forms, mainly due to the uncertainty of geopolitics as a doctrine.

The geopolitical movements and activities of Japanese geographers were divided into three schools: the Kyoto school, focused on local Japanese geopolitics; academics influenced by German geopolitics; and academics, politicians, the military, who founded The Japan geopolitical Association. The concept of "geopolitics" was first introduced in Japan in 1925 due to scientific geographical circles that translated works on the geopolitics and political geography of European contemporaries (R. Chellen's "the state as a life form", O. Maul "political geography" (1925). Scientists and geographers could directly refer to the

geopolitics of the 1920s, considering geopolitics to be an offshoot or development of political geography. For this reason, there were few geographers in Japan during this period who took a new approach to political science. Nevertheless, Geopolitical Studies in Japan began to take on the character of a large-scale movement.

By the end of the 1930s, this led to their anti-aircraft during the war. One of its bright Representatives was Komaki Sanesige, professor of the Faculty of geography of Kyoto Imperial University, head of the Kyoto geopolitical school. He argued that the new Japanese geopolitics should not emulate the German geopolitics, but develop the traditional mentality of the Japanese. In "the manifesto of the geopolitics of Japan" (1940), S. Komaki wrote that the new Japanese geopolitics should develop on the basis of a geographical doctrine that emphasizes the traditional ethics and mentality of the Japanese. He also noted: "Japanese geopolitics differs from many global geopolitical currents that mimic German geopolitics, English-type colonialism, as well as ancient Chinese geopolitics; it is a distinctive Japanese type that has existed since the beginning of the imperial family and that Japan develops as a truly creative science". In these lines, he paid special attention to the need to recognize his National Japanese policy. It should also be noted that S. some of komaki's students were excellent.

interested in geopolitical ideas and father of geopolitics F. Ratzel actively studied "Anthropogeography" (1882) and "political geography" (1897) and was later sent as a military administrator to the occupied territories. S. it is impossible to explain the motivation of Komaki's attitude towards geopolitics. Is this due to the religiosity of his family or the speed of the academic traditions of the Kyoto school? Despite his motivation, he managed to encourage most of the graduates of the Department of geography at Kyoto Imperial University to study geopolitical topics.

Many published works of the Kyoto geopolitical school argued that Japan's economic problems were caused by the domination of the Western powers in East Asia, as well as racial discrimination against the Japanese, which caused strong resentment from the Japanese public. But at the same time, the authors themselves understood this. Condemnation of Western imperialism was not enough to legitimize Japan's unified imperialist policies. As an alternative ideology, racial solidarity of "Pan-Asian" - Asian countries was introduced. It was a continuation of the Public idea. A state based on tennocentrism, applied to the Asian community as a whole. T. Murakami (? One of Komaki's disciples) according to his memoirs, S. The Kyoto research group, led by Komaki, had a significant impact on military decision-making. According to his memoirs, the research team had received orders from the general staff involved in planning and developing military tactics in anticipation of 1941 by invading Singapore in the Malay Peninsula, the 1942 operas in New Guinea, the 1943 operas in South China, and finally the 1945 U.S. troop landings. It is not known exactly to what extent the proposals of the Kyoto geopolitical group were accepted by the military authorities, but there is no doubt that the senior military offices of the General Staff always attended their meetings, and relations with the military group were close. Another movement consisted of scientists, geographers and political scientists who presented German geopolitical theories to Japan, which they constantly trusted. This group of Geographers tried to apply theories of "living space", "spatial planning" and other concepts.

Germany's geopolitics with respect to Japan and its colonies is based on the recognition that Germany was largely in the same international arena as Japan. The concept of "spatial planning" was applied by representatives of this movement to inner Japan, specifically the Japanese colonies of Manchuria, Korea

and Formosa. It should be noted that the similarity of the Japanese and German pose was obtained not from geopolitical reality, but on the basis of subjective considerations of these scientists.

Since 1939, many translations and interpretations of German geopolitics have been published. K. Haushofer's particular interest in East Asia also played an encouraging role in the adoption of German geopolitics by Japan. These geographers and political scientists included R. Chellen saw the consistent development of the theory of "the state as a form of life" (1916) in German geopolitics, and found it most plausible to explain the goals of the policy of the age of imperialism. They followed the intellectual traditions of Japan's Meiji Restoration, which put the Critical Study of Western sciences at the forefront. Their concept of a state-organism is based only on biological similarity, and the spatial organization of the state is explained by the mechanical interaction of various socio-economic forces. In November 1941, the Japan geopolitical Association was established in Tokyo, and in the period from January 1942 to November 1944, the monthly magazine "geopolitics" began to be published. The next group of geosists consisted of scientists, geographers and military personnel who joined the association and contributed to the journal. Its editorial staff included geographers, economists, lawyers, politicians, journalists and some representatives of the military authorities. Also, K. Translators of Haushofer's works such as edzawa Joji, as well as K. Also included were those who took a very important position in German geopolitics, such as Sato Hiroshi, who presented Wittfogel's works to Japan. Only professor Ishibashi Goro from Kyoto geopolitical school attended as a nominal advisor. He was killed by S. due to ideological disagreements. killed by. Komaki was not in the group. Although the magazine has repeatedly stressed the need to create Japanese geopolitics, S. No reference is made to the works of Komaki or members of his school. Obviously, there was competition between the Kyoto and Tokyo geopolitical schools, as well as certain differences in the expression of their ideas. Thus, the basis of the journal " geopolitics " was that there were no articles at all that gave political and historical - geographical descriptions of territories of great importance during the Second World War and pointed to the divine fate, which is often found in the works of sinto mysticism or the Kyoto geopolitical school.

2. Japanese schools

The concept of geopolitics was first introduced to Japan by the Swede Rudolf Kjell Dikatr in 1925, when his 1916 work appeared in a book review in the Japanese Journal of international law and diplomacy. Commentator Chikao Fujisawa correctly stated that 'this new approach reveals new horizons in the actual study of State phenomena, nullifying the old, abstract, theoretical and traditional approach'. Probably, Fujisawa was not aware of the geopolitical movement in Germany, which was already established in Munich at the initiative of Karl Haushofer. A few months later, Taro Sujimura, then head of the recently established Department of Geography at Tokyo Imperial University, discussed the term 'geopolitics' in a review of Otto Maull's book. Sujimura and other geographers who referred to geopolitics in the 1920s believed this was simply an application of geography to actual politics; they criticized the view that it was an offshoot or development of political geography. Rather, they believed that political geography was strictly based on the recognition of the interrelationship or interaction between the state and the physical and cultural landscape. Takuji Ogawa and Goro Ishibashi, leading geographers at Kyoto Imperial University, criticized geopolitics for lacking a clearly defined object of study. However, their criticism never touched on the important character of geopolitics, that is, the organizational views of the state. A slight exception was Sasaki, who criticized German geopolitics for

its commitment to environmental determinism and its direct causality between politics and land, while not considering a temporary economic mechanism. For this reason, several Geographers of the time took this new approach to politics in Japanese international politics. Nobuyuki Imoto, a young expert on political geography in Tokyo at the time, was one of the few who recognized the importance of geopolitics in policy making. In 1931, Japan launched a military invasion of Northeast China, marking the beginning of the fifteen years' war, which ended with the defeat of Japan at the end of World War II in 1945. 1931 marked a turning point in Japan between the more liberal 1920s and the reactionary or imperialist decade. 1930s. In early 1932, Japan established the puppet state of Manchukuo. In 1933, Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in Manchuria by the Litton report on the League of Nations, which strongly criticized Japan's aggressive military actions in Manchuria. Japan's isolation in the new international political sphere led to an increase in interest in geopolitics. This was mainly due to the strengthening of relations between Japan and Germany and the subsequent formation of the Axis. The rise of the Nazi party to power in Germany strengthened ties with the geopolitical school in Munich. In the 1920s, the German term *chiseijigaku*, translated into Japanese as geopolitical, literally geographical policy, ceased to be used in the 1930s; the term was adopted instead of *chiseigaku*. The change involved a combination of three ideograms involved in a written form that better reflected the term geopolitics rather than geographical policy. While geographers' attitudes towards geopolitics differed from the school of geopolitics and related individuals, the development of geopolitical ideas in Japan can be divided into two phases: the first phase from the 1920s to the early 1930s, as geographers such as Sujimura and Sasaki criticized it. Geopolitics was widely discussed in journalistic, political and military circles. In addition, some modern geographers, who maintained a critical position in geopolitics even in the second phase, began to recognize the differences between the two phases. In the first phase, in addition to rigorous scientific journals of geography such as *Chirigaku Hyoron*, *Chikyu* and *Chigaku Zasshi*, geographical journals focused on a wide range of students, particularly primary school teachers who aspired to a teacher's license to teach geography in high schools. Published by Kokon Shoin, *Chirigaku* and *chukokan*, *chirikyoiku* were two of the main magazines of this type. It should be noted that at the first stage, critical access to geopolitics was initially limited to scientific journals. Until the early 1930s, some degree of freedom of speech was allowed in Japan, so Geopolitics received a certain amount of criticism due to its justification of the fascist regime in Germany. For example; Masakane Kavanishi, based on the Marxist critic of geopolitics Karl Wittfogel (Wittfogel 1929), considered geopolitics to be an explanation that ignores the intermediate mechanism of correlation between existing natural conditions and political patterns. In addition, Keishi Ohara published a number of articles in the first half of the 1930s, which were eventually included in his 1936 book. He made it clear: the main method of the geopolitical approach still remains a method that involves explaining the nature of the state and the process of its political development, and not in terms of the development of social productive forces or other socio-economic factors. Like making a profit or striving for a capitalist economy, but directly and unilaterally through natural conditions. It hides the socio-economic factors that exist behind the activities of the state and justifies the actions of claims and exploitation by the state in relation to the existing natural conditions. Thus, geopolitics and current political geography are based on the organic views of the state and the geographical materialism of past eras. Only the social and economic situations of present-day Germany have restored these traditional theories.... The political

geography expressed in present-day Germany is an ideological reflection of the revival of German capitalism and its development of nationalism and serves as a scientific tool for its development.

Not all Japanese geographers have accepted such a fundamental theory criticism, but many considered geopolitics simply a political program geography to the state strategy. This was reflected in contemporary geographical journals aimed at a slightly wider readership: no articles on geopolitics appeared until the mid-1930s, only a brief account of the German geopolitical movement. However, the journals contained many articles on political geography, as they consisted of compulsory reading for primary school high school teachers who were taking the Education Certificate Examination. The careless attitude of Japanese geographers to geopolitics was absolutely not in vain. During the Weimar Republic, the German geopolitics showed a certain chauvinistic and patriotic character towards their state and/or land owned by Germany, as well as potential territories (Lebensraum) and potentially hostile countries. However, as Germany envisaged, the attitude towards such places in a country beyond the limits of expansionism did not differ from political geographical analysis. Japan's political geographical position as a victorious state of World War I and with colonial lands such as Korea, Formosa and a number of Pacific Islands was quite different from that of Weimar Germany, which was suffering under the restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles.. Consequently, the specific political geography produced in Weimar Germany does not apply to Japan. In the second phase of geopolitical change from the mid-1930s, geographers were very slow in analyzing the geopolitical situation associated with Japan and its roles in the fifteen years' war. In the late 1930s, Nazi Kampf gegen achieved the goal of Versailles or violated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles; they began to display the new slogan "New European order". Directly or indirectly, this prompted Japanese leaders to invent a "new order in East Asia" that would later "become the realm of Greater East Asian prosperity". Joji Ezawa, a commercial graduate of Tokyo Commercial College who later taught German, enthusiastically began the topic of German geopolitics of the 1930s. According to him, despite his efforts to restore traditional human and economic geography based on the methodology of the natural sciences, he later proposed alternative anthropocentric and rational geography to the science of spatial organization. Ezawa confirmed the curious mixture of romanticism with his aspirations for a cool and mechanical order of spatial organization. He was not recognized as a geographer in Japanese geographical circles at the time, but was still an avant-garde geographer who promoted and popularized geopolitics in the journalistic world. He remained an Epigone of Haushofer, as attested in his last geopolitical book). With this he paralleled the work of former economist Ichigoro Abe, who published the first systematic treatise on German geopolitics in 1933. Neither scientist was considered a geographer by prominent geographical experts.

3. Since the late 1930s, Japan's political geography includes

In the late 1930s, the second phase of Geographers' analysis of geopolitical practice first posed a number of problems for the following reasons, and until recently, most geopolitical practitioners were silent about this period of their lives due to measures taken by the government.. Negative public opinion was formed as a result of the events that took place in this second stage. Secondly, during the two breaks between the surrender of Japan in August 1945 and the arrival of the Allied invasion forces on the Japanese mainland, many documents were burned by order of the government and the army administration. However, almost all of the surviving documents confiscated by Allied forces

administrators have now been returned to Japan by the United States in the form of microfilms or microfilms, but analysis of these records began with their wealth of classified material on geopolitical affairs. For this reason, the analysis of this author is mainly based on printed materials that are currently available. Thirdly, as a reaction to government opinion control and strict censorship of printed publications, many authors were forced to use false methods to express their opinions so as not to be suppressed by the government or even to say the standard positive aspects of the day. Geographers' papers and reviews on geopolitics are rare in scientific journals during this second phase, in addition to Chiri to Keizai, organ Nippon Society for Economic Geography, which published several papers on problematic topics taking into account the international conditions of the time. Instead, much of this material appeared in popular magazines and cultural magazines of general interest, although it was of a geographical nature. During 1941, two major journals read by listeners to teach geography in high schools, Chirigaku and Chirikyoku, began using the term geopolitics in the titles and texts of many articles. In the 1942 volume of Chirigaku, four or five papers appeared each month under the column 'geography of Greater East Asia' and the Fourth of that year was devoted to a special issue 'geopolitics of Greater East Asia', which contained documents of all characters. Saneshige Komaki. In contrast to Chirigaku, Chirikyoku-who changed the title to Chirigaku Kenkyu in 1942-adopted a more scientific approach to geopolitics. Most of the authors who published their papers on geopolitics in Chirigaku Kenkyu tended to criticize geopolitics, but they were all forced to recognize the usefulness of geostrategy in geostrategy and geotactic construction at the decisive stage of the Empire of Japan. Watanabe recognized the benefits of geopolitical discourse, and in 1942 wrote the most outspoken criticism of geopolitics as follows:

Geopolitics is similar in definition to systematic discipline, but its content consists only of political debate.... Its content and objectives can be summarized as follows: firstly, to give policy makers guidance on public policy based on 'intuitive thinking' and geographical considerations; secondly, to justify the policy decided; thirdly, to convince people of the validity of the foreign policy of the state and convince them to cooperate with this policy is based on moral conviction. Geopolitics usually complemented the lack of logic with the shock quality of its speech. People were deceived to believe in the logic or system demonstrated in these difficult speeches, where geopolitics had an ulterior motive, or in other words, the goal was a sensational effect.

1992 was a troubled start for Japan's ambitions in Asia. However, he, Nur managed to win: his economic model is the support, development of the World Bank. Japan became one of its largest investors, and the institution paid off as it gave preference to the Japanese model to the detriment of the IMF and the American style: structural adjustment along the neoclassical line and cost control. Academic, political, and development debates have begun around the world over what may be the best way to promote development/growth during the period of credit reduction. The 'Washington consensus' against neoclassical proposals spoke of weak performances that would gather in Latin America and elsewhere. Many Asian countries were more attracted to Japan's top model, especially after the World Bank published its 'East Asian miracle' report. A 1993 document recognized that non-economic factors affect growth processes: cultural and political structures can stimulate or hinder them. Japanese institutions are based on millennial traditions of bureaucracy and private elements, the former creating conditions for the latter to approach the Staatslehre building of the Japanese Academy. It was the main keiretsu-system and some considered this industrial policy. However, some unhealthy indecency

practices began between the government and businesses: cartels took shape at a time when the government was facing the other side. The practice has been heavily criticized by other governments and scholars. The WTO (World Trade Organization), founded in 1995, also criticized Tokyo in this direction. He considered such practices market friendly and potentially disruptive. In addition, the Japanese were wary of China's rise in three important areas of regional and world politics: diplomacy, economic indicators and military structure. Chinese diplomacy had the reliable power that the Japanese lacked. They competed against the Japanese for regional dominance even without Tokyo's economic muscles. The economic potential Chinese market attracted more investors who wanted to produce in a less regulated environment for industrial pollution, huge markets, and cheap labor. In addition, the prospects for Hong Kong's return to China excited investors. The island was an important Exchange Place in Asia, and Beijing promised to experiment with financial regulation. Militarily, China understood that after the Persian Gulf War, its armed forces were not ready for a revolution in military affairs, and instituted reforms to enhance combat survival and punching, and to give forces coordination skills to work in an environment that supports mechanization boshladi.va informatization.. Efforts were increased after the 1996 Taiwan Straits crisis. At the same time, the explosion of the bubble economy affected the Japanese economy: during 1990, the inflation rate decreased steadily (trade economy, 2015). Prices were lowered and suppliers less encouraged production in Japan. In 1997, he was involved in the Asian financial crisis, as a result of the infectious effects on Thai currency, through profit margins fast food and leaving many banks with non-working loans. The interesting thing about the event is that Japan played a big role in it. Japanese investors had extensive assets in Southeast / East Asia. When the first signs of danger appeared, they began to withdraw their money in these areas. There was a panic with the globalization of markets, and other investors followed suit. A long time ago, the Southeast / East Asian economy, a highly interconnected and tandem activity, was shreds. The Japanese blamed globalization, an economic policy inspired by the western Japanese model. The IMF's response was cowardly and unexpected. Japan's response was to lend large amounts so that countries could return themselves to their trail. However, the incident undermined Japan's belief in the flying geese paradigm and inspired bad jokes in the West. For all intents and purposes, the ghost of Akamasu (1962) finally rested (here). Empirical evidence suggests that the specialization of ausorsing and activity, features of an updated model of flying geese may have accelerated the infectious effect by increasing its scale and intensity during the 1997 crisis.

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