

Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule 1895 1945 History Culture Memory Studies Of The Weatherhead East Asian Institute Columbia University 2006 11 07

Ruey-lang Ting was born in Fujian, China towards the end of the Qing Dynasty, and grew up in Taiwan under Japanese Occupation. This is the story of his ordinary life showing how he achieved his goals through diligence, perseverance and the help of friends during the extraordinary period of Taiwanese history from Japanese Colonial Rule to Chinese Nationalist Party Rule.

These essays, by thirteen specialists from Japan and the United States, provide a comprehensive view of the Japanese empire from its establishment in 1895 to its liquidation in 1945. They offer a variety of perspectives on subjects previously neglected by historians: the origin and evolution of the formal empire (which comprised Taiwan, Korea, Karafuto, the Kwantung Leased Territory, and the South Seas Mandated Islands), the institutions and policies by which it was governed, and the economic dynamics that impelled it. Seeking neither to justify the empire nor to condemn it, the contributors place it in the framework of Japanese history and in the context of colonialism as a global phenomenon. Contributors are Ching-chih Chen, Edward I-te Chen, Bruce Cumings, Peter Duus, Lewis H. Gann, Samuel Pao-San Ho, Marius B. Jansen, Mizoguchi Toshiyuki, Ramon H. Myers, Mark R. Peattie, Michael E. Robinson, E. Patricia Tsurumi, Yamada Sabur?, Yamamoto Y?zo?.

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"What does it mean to be Taiwanese? This question sits at the heart of Taiwan's modern history and its place in the world. In contrast to the prevailing scholarly focus on Taiwan after 1987, *Becoming Taiwanese* examines the important first era in the history of Taiwanese identity construction during the early twentieth century, in the place that served as the crucible for the formation of new identities: the northern port city of Jilong (Keelung). Part colonial urban social history, part exploration of the relationship between modern ethnicity and nationalism, *Becoming Taiwanese* offers new insights into ethnic identity formation. Evan Dawley examines how people from China's southeastern coast became rooted in Taiwan; how the transfer to Japanese colonial rule established new contexts and relationships that promoted the formation of distinct urban, ethnic, and national identities; and how the so-called retrocession to China replicated earlier patterns and reinforced those same identities. Based on original research in Taiwan and Japan, and focused on the settings and practices of social organizations, religion, and social welfare, as well as the local elites who served as community gatekeepers, *Becoming Taiwanese* fundamentally challenges our understanding of what it means to be Taiwanese."

The first comprehensive analysis of the colonial writings of Yanaihara Tadao whose extensive commentary on Japanese and European colonial policy is remarkable not only for its scholarly integrity but also for its sheer breadth.

This book provides a refreshing and comprehensive analysis on colonial Taiwanese literature. It accentuates its thematic and stylistic richness, challenges the reductive "collaboration-

Japanese colonial discourse of assimilation (dōka) and imperialization (kōminka) from the early 1920s to the end of the Japanese Empire in 1945. *Becoming Japanese* analyzes the ways in which the Taiwanese struggled, negotiated, and collaborated with Japanese colonialism during the cultural practices of assimilation and imperialization. It chronicles a historiography of colonial identity formations that delineates the shift from a collective and heterogeneous political horizon into a personal and inner struggle of "becoming Japanese." Representing Japanese colonialism in Taiwan as a topography of multiple associations and identifications made possible through the triangulation of imperialist Japan, nationalist China, and colonial Taiwan, Ching demonstrates the irreducible tension and contradiction inherent in the formations and transformations of colonial identities. Throughout the colonial period, Taiwanese elites imagined and constructed China as a discursive space where various forms of cultural identification and national affiliation were projected. Successfully bridging history and literary studies, this bold and imaginative book rethinks the history of Japanese rule in Taiwan by radically expanding its approach to colonial discourses.

1. Introduction. 1.1. Taiwan's economic miracle and rapid democratization. 1.2. Common patterns of industrialization in the Confucian regions. 1.3. The principles of Confucianism. 1.4. Modernizing manifestations of Confucianism -- 2. History before 1945. 2.1. Taiwan under the Dutch. 2.2. The Ch'ing dynasty. 2.3. Taiwan under the Manchus. 2.3. Taiwan under Japanese colonial rule. 2.4. Taiwan was returned to the Chinese on October 25, 1945 -- 3. Government and democratization. 3.1. The Confucian ideal government: the government for the people. 3.2. Sun Yat-Sen's three principles of the people. 3.3. The KMT on Taiwan before 1950. 3.4. Consolidation of power in the 1950s and 1960s. 3.5. Limited liberalization in the 1970s. 3.6.

Democratization in the 1980s. 3.7. Consolidation of democracy since 1990. 3.8. Taiwan's relations with the PRC -- 4. Education, science, and technology. 4.1. Education in the colonial time. 4.2. Education in Taiwan. 4.3. Mandarin versus Taiwanese language. 4.4. Science and technology (S&T) and the government policy. 4.5. Taiwanese computer industry competes in the global market. 4.6. Taiwan's economic growth and human capital growth -- 5. The economic miracle. 5.1. The economic miracle. 5.2. Economic growth with government intervention. 5.3. Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). 5.4. Economic structural transformation. 5.5. Trade dynamics. 5.6. Economic linkages between Taiwan and Mainland China. 5.7. Income distribution and social welfare. 5.8. Poverty in Taiwan. 5.9. Economic consequences of social welfare -- 6. Uncertain future. 6.1 Sustainable economic development or a paper tiger? 6.2. Political flexibility and respect for law. 6.3. Taiwan and the mainland. 6.4. Being oneself, being Taiwanese, being Chinese.

This thesis set out to quantify and analyze the choices and actions taken by Taiwan's Han Chinese Literati when their island home was conquered and annexed by imperialist Meiji Japan. Many literati viewed Taiwan's separation from China proper as akin to the amputation of a limb. In an effort to resist Japanese occupation, several of Taiwan's literati in conjunction with Taiwan's Qing-appointed governing officials declared Taiwan to be an independent republic. Yet Taiwan was a divided society at this time, with Han inhabitants split along sub-ethnic lines of native-place identity. Division among Taiwan's Chinese population contributed to the failure of efforts to resist the Japanese. When the Taiwan Republic's resistance forces were defeated by the Japanese Imperial Army in October of 1895, the remaining literati on Taiwan were faced with the choice of migrating to China or remaining under Japanese colonial

rule. In the case of the literati of Jiayi County, Taiwan, all of the literati population either remained in Jiayi or eventually returned home after briefly moving elsewhere. The remaining choices exercised by Jiayi literati were to resist the Japanese, become teachers, enter private business, or collaborate with the Japanese regime. Divisions in Taiwan's society were mirrored in the literati, whose choices of action varied by native-place group. Differences in response to Japanese colonialism were also found along lines of scholarly rank and the amount of time invested in the Qing civil service examination system. However, nearly all literati were united in their choice to collaborate with the Japanese colonial regime to one degree or another. In Chapters 2 and 3 two case-studies examine the lives of individual literati and add complexity to the general quantitative analysis of literati actions presented in Chapter 1. An exploration of the lives of the Lai brothers Shiyong and Shiguan, as well as that of Lin Weichao, highlights the choices facing Han Chinese literati in Taiwan in the early days of Japanese colonialism. The lives of these men shed light on the process of collaboration, and also on questions of national, native-place, and local identity.

Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945 History, Culture,
Memory Columbia University Press

Taiwan's modern legal system--quite different from those of both traditional China and the Peoples Republic--has evolved since the advent of Japanese rule in 1895. Japan has gradually adopted Western law during the 19th-century and when it occupied Taiwan--a frontier society composed of Han Chinese settlers--its codes were instituted for the purpose of rapidly assimilating the

Taiwanese people into Japanese society. Tay-sheng Wang's comprehensive study lays a solid foundation for future analyses of Taiwanese law. It documents how Western traditions influenced the formation of Taiwan's modern legal structure through the conduit of Japanese colonial rule and demonstrates the extent to which legal concepts diverged from the Chinese legal tradition and moved toward Western law.

This thesis explores the subject of Japanese colonial language education in Taiwan and assimilation between 1895 and 1945. It examines the overall nature of Japanese colonial rule in Taiwan through its colonial policies, followed by a review of the history of Japanese colonial language education in Taiwan, the investigation of the Japanese colonial position on language education and assimilation, the establishment of the implementation of Japanese language education in Taiwan in areas of teaching methodologies and textbook compilation, and the determination of the effects of Japanese language education on assimilation in Taiwan. The thesis further seeks to determine the link between a Taiwanese identity and the Taiwanese who were ruled and educated under Japanese colonial rule. The views of both the elite and common Taiwanese who lived through the colonial era are examined. The aim of this thesis is to test the hypothesis whether Japanese colonial education in Taiwan achieved assimilation

among the Taiwanese as claimed by Japanese colonial authorities. Through the official facts and figures provided by Japanese colonial authorities, they seemed to prove a successful case of assimilation among the Taiwanese. However, through close scrutiny of these official facts and figures and reality backed up by the oral accounts of the Taiwanese and conscientious observations by the Japanese, it is found that the claims made by Japanese colonial authorities in the case of assimilation through Japanese language education are highly contestable. By interviewing those who experienced Japanese language education during the colonial period, further insights into the formation of post-colonial Taiwanese identities are gained. This study contributes to studies on Taiwan??? subsequent socio-linguistic developments in the post-colonial period.erved in.

Exploring the dynamics of development and dependency, this book traces the experience of Taiwan under Japanese colonial rule. Chih-ming Ka shows how, unlike in other sugar-producing colonies, Taiwan was able to sustain its indigenous family farms and small-scale rice millers, who not only survived but thrived in competition with Japanese sugar capital. Focusing on Taiwan's success, the author reassesses theories of capitalist transformation of colonial agriculture and reconceptualizes the relationship between colonial and

individual stories based on interviews and archival materials with discussions of political and social theories, Ming-cheng Lo unearths the points of convergence for medicine and politics in colonial Taiwan.

How do modern states emerge from the turmoil of undergoverned spaces? This is the question Reo Matsuzaki ponders in *Statebuilding by Imposition*. Comparing Taiwan and the Philippines under the colonial rule of Japan and the United States, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, he shows similar situations produce different outcomes and yet lead us to one conclusion. Contemporary statebuilding efforts by the US and the UN start from the premise that strong states can and should be constructed through the establishment of representative government institutions, a liberalized economy, and laws that protect private property and advance personal liberties. But when statebuilding runs into widespread popular resistance, as it did in both Taiwan the Philippines, statebuilding success depends on reconfiguring the very fabric of society, embracing local elites rather than the broad population, and giving elites the power to discipline the people. In Taiwan under Japanese rule, local elites behaved as obedient and effective intermediaries and contributed to government authority; in the Philippines under US rule, they became the very cause of the state's weakness by aggrandizing wealth, corrupting the bureaucracy, and obstructing policy enforcement. As *Statebuilding by Imposition* details, Taiwanese and Filipino history teaches us that the imposition of democracy is no guarantee of success when forming a new state and that

illiberal actions may actually be more effective. Matsuzaki's controversial political history forces us to question whether statebuilding, given what it would take for this to result in the construction of a strong state, is the best way to address undergoverned spaces in the world today.

Under an Imperial Sun examines literary, linguistic, and cultural representations of Japan's colonial South (nanpô). Building on the most recent scholarship from Japan, Taiwan, and the West, it takes a cross-cultural, multidisciplinary, comparative approach that considers the views of both colonizer and colonized as expressed in travel accounts and popular writing as well as scholarly treatments of the area's cultures and customs. Readers are introduced to the work of Japanese writers Hayashi Fumiko and Nakajima Atsushi, who spent time in the colonial South, and expatriate Nishikawa Mitsuru, who was raised and educated in Taiwan and tried to capture the essence of Taiwanese culture in his fictional and ethnographic writing. The effects of colonial language policy on the multilingual environment of Taiwan are discussed, as well as the role of language as a tool of imperialism and as a vehicle through which Japan's southern subjects expressed their identity--one that bridged Taiwanese and Japanese views of self. Struggling with these often conflicting views, Taiwanese authors, including the Nativists Yang Kui and Lü Heruo and Imperial Subject writers Zhou Jinpo and Chen Huoquan, expressed personal and societal differences in their writing. This volume looks closely at their lives and works and considers the reception of this literature--the

Japanese language literature of Japan's colonies--both in Japan and in the former colonies. Finally, it asks: What do these works tell us about the specific example of cultural hybridity that arose in Japanese-occupied Taiwan and what relevance does this have to the global phenomenon of cultural hybridity viewed through a postcolonial lens? The first study of colonial Taiwan in English, this volume brings together seventeen essays by leading scholars to construct a comprehensive cultural history of Taiwan under Japanese rule. Contributors from the United States, Japan, and Taiwan explore a number of topics through a variety of theoretical, comparative, and postcolonial perspectives, painting a complex and nuanced portrait of a pivotal time in the formation of Taiwanese national identity. Essays are grouped into four categories: rethinking colonialism and modernity; colonial policy and cultural change; visual culture and literary expressions; and from colonial rule to postcolonial independence. Their unique analysis considers all elements of the Taiwanese colonial experience, concentrating on land surveys and the census; transcolonial coordination; the education and recruitment of the cultural elite; the evolution of print culture and national literature; the effects of subjugation, coercion, discrimination, and governmentality; and the root causes of the ethnic violence that dominated the postcolonial era. The contributors encourage readers to rethink issues concerning history and ethnicity, cultural hegemony and resistance, tradition and modernity, and the romancing of racial identity. Their examination not only provides a singular understanding of Taiwan's colonial past, but

also offers insight into Taiwan's relationship with China, Japan, and the United States today. Focusing on a crucial period in which the culture and language of Taiwan, China, and Japan became inextricably linked, *Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule* effectively broadens the critique of colonialism and modernity in East Asia.

This study of Japanese colonialism in Japan's first overseas acquisition, Taiwan, approaches these questions through an analysis of a central pillar of Japanese rule there, education, which performed key functions in keeping order, exploiting economic resources, securing the cooperation of the natives, and attempting to assimilate them. One of the most important aspects of democracy has been the transition from colonialism. In Taiwan this discussion is typically framed in political discourse that focuses on theoretical issues. *Becoming Taiwan* departs from this well-traveled route to describe the cultural, historical and social origins of Taiwan's thriving democracy. Contributors were specifically chosen to represent both Taiwanese and non-Taiwanese researchers, as well as a diverse range of academic fields, from Literature and Linguistics to History, Archeology, Sinology and Sociology. The result represents a mixture of well-known scholars and young researchers from outside the English-speaking world. The volume addresses three main issues in Taiwan Studies and attempts answers based in the historical record: How Chinese is Taiwan? Organizing a Taiwanese Society, and Speaking about Taiwan. Individual chapters are grouped around these three themes illustrating the internal dynamics that transformed Taiwan

into its current manifestation as a thriving multiethnic democracy. Our approach addresses these themes pointing out how Taiwan Studies provides a multidisciplinary answer to problems of the transformation from colonialism to democracy.

Colonial agents worked for fifty years to make a Japanese Taiwan, using technology, culture, statistics, trade, and modern ideologies to remake their new territory according to evolving ideas of Japanese empire. Since the end of the Pacific War, this project has been remembered, imagined, nostalgized, erased, commodified, manipulated, idealized and condemned by different sectors of Taiwan's population. The volume covers a range of topics, including colonial-era photography, exploration, postwar deportation, sport, film, media, economic planning, contemporary Japanese influences on Taiwanese popular culture, and recent nostalgia for and misunderstandings about the colonial era. Japanese Taiwan provides an interdisciplinary perspective on these related processes of colonization and decolonization, explaining how the memories, scars and traumas of the colonial era have been utilized during the postwar period. It provides a unique critique of the 'Japaneseness' of the erstwhile Chinese Taiwan, thus bringing new scholarship to bear on problems in contemporary East Asian politics.

This book explores the institutions through which Taiwan was governed under Japanese colonial rule, illuminating how the administration was engineered and how Taiwan was placed in Japan's larger empire building. The author argues that rather than envisaging the ruling of the society and then going on to frame policies accordingly Japanese rule in Taiwan was more ad hoc: utilizing and integrating "native" social forces to ensure cooperation. Part I examines how the Japanese administration was shaped in the specific context of colonial Taiwan,

focusing on the legal tradition, the civil service examination and the police system. Part II elaborates on the process of "colonial engineering," with special attention paid to "colonial governmentality", "social engineering" and colonial spatiality. In Part III Hui-yu Caroline Ts'ai provides a more in-depth analysis of wartime integration policies and the mobilization of labor before making an evaluation of Japan's colonial legacy. *Taiwan in Japan's Empire-Building* will appeal to researchers, scholars and students interested in Japanese Imperial History as well as those studying the history of Taiwan.

In the final analysis, the *kominka* movement failed in cultural and religious aspects; thus it did not achieve its ultimate goal of transforming the Taiwanese into true Japanese. Nevertheless, this Japanization movement caused national identity problems among the young generation, and consequently left a far-reaching impact on post-colonial Taiwan.

The main focus of this edited volume is an examination of dynamic relationships among Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and the northeastern region of China, and the economic development of each area in East Asia from the 1910s to the end of World War II. The development of foreign trade in East Asia, the relations between industrialization and consumption in Korea, the transactions in fertilizers and the development of small-scale industries in Taiwan are precisely examined. At present, East Asia is a major economic center of the world. It is necessary to look closely not only at both sides of the "exploitation or development under colonization" paradigm but also at the prewar factors that spurred East Asian economic growth in the postwar decades. A noteworthy characteristic of the Japanese colonial empire was the close economic and geographic relations among Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and the northeastern region of China. Economic integration within the empire strengthened considerably in the interwar years and

remained high even during the war as compared to that in European countries and their colonies. What was the irreversible change in each colonial economy by means of forced incorporation into the Japanese empire? What was the impact on economic subjects such as merchants, manufacturers, managers, and workers through the colonial regime? This book provides readers with broad perspectives that are indispensable given that the factors discussed herein are the historical origins of current issues.

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