
Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule 1895 1945 Hist

Taiwan in Japan's Empire-Building
Choices of Taiwanese Gentry in the Face of
Japanese Colonialism
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A New History
Nation-State or Province?
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Taiwan in

Japan's
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Building
University of

Hawaii Press
From the late nineteenth century, Japan sought to incorporate the Korean Peninsula into its expanding empire. Japan took control of Korea in 1910 and ruled it until the end of World War II. During this colonial period, Japan advertised as a national goal the assimilation of Koreans into the Japanese state. It never achieved that goal. Mark Caprio here examines why Japan's assimilation efforts failed.

Utilizing government documents, personal travel accounts, diaries, newspapers, and works of fiction, he uncovers plenty of evidence for the potential for assimilation but very few practical initiatives to implement the policy. Japan's early history of colonial rule included tactics used with peoples such as the Ainu and Ryukyuan that tended more toward obliterating

those cultures than to incorporating the people as equal Japanese citizens. Following the annexation of Taiwan in 1895, Japanese policymakers turned to European imperialist models, especially those of France and England, in developing strengthening its plan for assimilation policies. But, although Japanese used rhetoric that embraced assimilation, Japanese

people themselves, from the top levels of government down, considered Koreans inferior and gave them few political rights. Segregation was built into everyday life. Japanese maintained separate communities in Korea, children were schooled in two separate and unequal systems, there was relatively limited intermarriage, and prejudice was ingrained. Under these circumstances

, many Koreans resisted assimilation. By not actively promoting Korean-Japanese integration on the ground, Japan's rhetoric of assimilation remained just that. *Choices of Taiwanese Gentry in the Face of Japanese Colonialism* University of Chicago Press "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." *Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945* University of Hawaii Press This book examines political and cultural identity formations in Taiwan during Japanese domination from the early 1920s to the end of Japanese rule in 1945. *A New History* Univ of California Press "Lo's study of

Japanese rule in Taiwan illuminates the ways in which the Japanese fostered the development of modern Western medicine and is crucial for a broader understanding of colonialization . Lo blends insights from social movement theory, ethnic studies and critical theory to explore the 'hybrid identities' among Taiwanese physicians hemmed in by scientific colonialism."—

Richard Madsen, author of *China's Catholics: Tragedy and Hope in an Emerging Civil Society* "This beautifully-executed study of Taiwanese doctors—self-appointed agents of modernity—captures what happens to people and groups caught at the intersection of colonialism and professionalization. It enriches our understanding of these large-scale processes, of

identity, agency and of modernity itself."—Julia P. Adams, author of *The Familial State: Ruling Families and States in Early Modern Europe* (forthcoming) *Nation-State or Province?* University of Illinois Press By exploring the rich terrain of Japanese colonial literature in Taiwan and Manchuria, *Representing Empire* investigates the interplay between imperialism, nationalism,

and Pan-Asianism during the era of Japan's territorial expansion in Asia. Becoming Japanese Univ of California Press An essential book for scholars of East Asian history, Prescribing Colonization addresses the impact of Western-influenced Japanese medicine on medical practices in Taiwan during Japanese colonial rule and examines the role colonial

medicine played in Japanese empire building. Taiwan was Japan's first overseas colony and the Japanese government was eager to transform the island into a showpiece "model colony." Despite the colonial government's intentions to encourage immigration, the unsanitary conditions, severe epidemics, and social unrest in Taiwan often derailed their efforts. The Japanese

government believed that Taiwan required an infusion of fundamental medical knowledge from "modern" Japan. "Medicine" and "civilization" were two of the main themes used repeatedly to persuade the indigenous population to accept colonization. Written as part of a new wave of scholarship on colonial medicine, science, and technology that has

emerged in the past decade, Michael Liu clearly explains the complex relationship between merciful modernization, brutal colonization, and the expansion of the global discourse on modern medicine. Comparison of the Colonial and Decolonisation Experiences in Taiwan and Nan'yo-Gunto Routledge The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Taiwan offers a

comprehensive overview of both contemporary Taiwan and the Taiwan studies field. Each contribution summarises the major findings in the field and highlights long-term trends, recent observations and possible future developments in Taiwan. Written by an international team of experts, the chapters included in the volume form an accessible and fascinating insight into

contemporary Taiwan. Up-to-date, interdisciplinary, and academically rigorous, the Handbook will be of interest to students, academics, policymakers and others in search of reliable information on Taiwanese politics, economics, culture and society. *The Comfort Women* Bloomsbury Publishing 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 Saburō, Yamamoto Yūzō. **Japanese Colonial Literature of Taiwan and the South** Routledge 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

<p>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. <i>The Reception of Western Law</i> BRILL 1. Introduction. 1.1. Taiwan's economic miracle and rapid democratization. 1.2. Common</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
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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. Routledge The six stories in this collection are representative works from the mature period and the war period. Each story depicts different hardships and predicaments faced by

Taiwan as a colony under Japanese rule, offering insight into how this part of Taiwan's history continues to impact contemporary Taiwanese society.

The Kōminka Movement

Westview Press

Taiwan's modern legal system--quite different from those of both traditional China and the People's 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. Sexual Violence and Postcolonial Memory in Korea and Japan Routledge When Valleys Turned Blood Red tells the story of

colonial policies and their tragic impact on local communities. The Ta-pa-ni Incident of 1915 was the largest single act of Han Chinese armed resistance during the fifty years of Taiwan's colonial era. More than a thousand villagers and Japanese were killed during the fierce fighting and thousands more were later arrested and made to stand trial. Based on detailed

archival research, interviews with survivors, painstaking demographic analysis, and a thorough reading of secondary scholarship in all of the relevant languages, Paul Katz examines the significance of the Ta-pa-ni Incident by focusing on what Paul Cohen terms history's "three keys": event, experience, and myth. Katz provides a vivid description of events surrounding

the uprising as well as the ways in which it has been mythologized over time. His primary emphasis, however, is on the experiences of the men and women who were caught up in the flow of history.

Colonial Rule and its Contested Legacy

Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945 History, Culture, Memory
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.

One Kind of Control

Princeton University Press
In an era marked by atrocities perpetrated on a grand scale, the tragedy of the so-called comfort women—mostly Korean women forced into prostitution by

the Japanese army—endure as one of the darkest events of World War II. These women have usually been labeled victims of a war crime, a simplistic view that makes it easy to pin blame on the policies of imperial Japan and therefore easier to consign the episode to a war-torn past. In this revelatory study, C. Sarah Soh provocatively disputes this master narrative. Soh reveals that the forces of

Japanese colonialism and Korean patriarchy together shaped the fate of Korean women—a double bind made strikingly apparent in the cases of women cast into sexual slavery after fleeing abuse at home. Other victims were press-ganged into prostitution, sometimes with the help of Korean procurers. Drawing on historical research and interviews with survivors,

Soh tells the stories of these women from girlhood through their subjugation and beyond to their efforts to overcome the traumas of their past. Finally, Soh examines the array of factors— from South Korean nationalist politics to the aims of the international women’s human rights movement—that have contributed to the incomplete view of the tragedy that still dominates today. Representing

Empire
University of Washington Press
In 1895 Japan acquired Taiwan as its first formal colony after a resounding victory in the Sino-Japanese war. For the next fifty years, Japanese rule devastated and transformed the entire socioeconomic and political fabric of Taiwanese society. In Becoming Japanese, Leo Ching examines the formation of Taiwanese political and

cultural identities under the dominant 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. [Literati in a Troubled Age](#) Cornell University Press. A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminoso.org to learn more. Placing Empire examines the spatial politics of Japanese imperialism through a study of Japanese travel and tourism to Korea, Manchuria, and Taiwan between the late nineteenth century and the early 1950s. In a departure from standard histories of Japan, this book shows how debates over the role of colonized lands reshaped the social and spatial imaginary of the modern Japanese nation and how, in turn, this sociospatial imaginary affected the ways in which colonial difference was conceptualized and enacted. The book thus illuminates how ideas of place became central to the production of new forms of colonial hierarchy as empires around the globe transitioned from an era of territorial

acquisition to one of territorial maintenance. **Americanization and Modernizing Confucian Manifestations** Univ of California Press Born in Taiwan, raised in the scholarly traditions of ancient China but forced into the Japanese educational system, Hu Taiming, the protagonist of Orphan of Asia, ultimately finds himself estranged from all three cultures. Taiming

eventually makes his mark in the colonial Japanese educational system and graduates from a prestigious college. However, he finds that his Japanese education and his adoption of modern ways have alienated him from his family and native village. He becomes a teacher in the Japanese colonial system but soon quits his post and finds that, having repudiated his roots, he doesn't seem

to belong anywhere. Thus begins the long journey for Taiming to find his rightful place, during which he is accused of spying for both China and Japan and witnesses the effects of Japanese imperial expansion, the horrors of war, and the sense of anger and powerlessness felt by those living under colonial rule. Zhuoliu Wu's autobiographical novel is widely regarded as a classic of modern Asian

literature and a groundbreaking expression of the postwar Taiwanese national consciousness .

Land Tenure, Development, and Dependency 1895-1945

Univ of California Press
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. Statebuilding by Imposition Routledge
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
misunderstan
dings about
the colonial

era. Japanese
Taiwan
provides an
interdisciplinar
y 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.