

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

Eventually, you will unquestionably discover a additional experience and endowment by spending more cash. nevertheless when? get you put up with that you require to acquire those all needs similar to having significantly cash? Why dont you attempt to acquire something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you to understand even more re the globe, experience, some places, once history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your completely own get older to play-act reviewing habit. accompanied by guides you could enjoy now is **Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule 1895 1945 History Culture Memory Studies Of The Weatherhead East Asian Institute Columbia University** below.

*Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule 1895 1945 History Culture Memory Studies Of The Weatherhead East Asian Institute Columbia University* 2022-06-13

---

**ALINA KARLEE**

*Japanese Colonial Literature in Taiwan and Manchuria* Cornell University 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.

*Japanese Colonialism in Taiwan* University of Chicago Press

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.

*Border Crossings from Okinawa to Colonial Taiwan* World Scientific

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?

*Choices of Taiwanese Gentry in the Face of Japanese Colonialism* University of Hawaii 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.

*Memoirs of Ting Ruey-lang* University of Washington 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--endures 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 comfort 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.

*Comparison of the Colonial and Decolonisation Experiences in Taiwan and Nan'yo-Gunto* Routledge

*Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945*History, Culture, MemoryColumbia University Press

*An Institutional Approach to Colonial Engineering* University of Illinois 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.

*Japanese Colonialism In Taiwan* Princeton University 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."

*Liminality of the Japanese Empire* Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945History, Culture, Memory

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.

*A New History* Univ of California 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.

*The Reception of Western Law* BRILL

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.

[Women's Movements in Twentieth-Century Taiwan](#) 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.

[Colonial Rule and its Contested Legacy](#) Univ of California Press

This is a comprehensive portrait of Taiwan. It covers the major periods in the development of this small but powerful island province/nation. The work is designed in the style of the multi-volume "Cambridge History of China".

[Colonial Taiwan and the Politics of Identity Formation](#) 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 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.

[One Kind of Control](#) Westview Press

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?

[Japanese Colonial Education in Taiwan, 1895-1945](#) Columbia University Press

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 Saburô, Yamamoto Yûzô.

[Orphan of Asia](#) Columbia University Press

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](#) Routledge

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.

[The Ta-pa-ni Incident in Colonial Taiwan](#) Univ of California 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 (dôka) and imperialization (kôminka) 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.

[The Role of Medical Practices and Policies in Japan-ruled Taiwan, 1895-1945](#) Routledge

An updated examination of Taiwan, set against the backdrop of Taiwan's uncertain political status as either a sovereign nation or a province of the People's Republic of China.