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

A New History

A Grateful Life

Legal Reform in Taiwan under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945

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Becoming "Japanese"

Memoirs of Ting Ruy-lang

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Colonial Taiwan

A Taiwanese Literature Reader

The Role of Medical Practices and Policies in Japan-ruled Taiwan, 1895-1945

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Taiwan's Modernization

A Study of Their Reactions to Japanese Occupation and Subsequent Responses to Colonial Rule and Modernization
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Women's Movements in Twentieth-Century Taiwan
Becoming Taiwanese
Taiwan in Japan's Empire-Building
Profession, Ethnicity, and Modernity in Colonial Taiwan
One Kind of Control
The Reception of Western Law
Colonial Rule and its Contested Legacy
An Institutional Approach to Colonial Engineering
Legal Reform in Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule (1895-1945)
Under an Imperial Sun
Becoming Japanese
Japan's Rule on Taiwan's "Savage Border," 1874-1945
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Colonial Taiwan and the Politics of Identity Formation
Choices of Taiwanese Gentry in the Face of Japanese Colonialism
Sexual Violence and Postcolonial Memory in Korea and Japan

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ZAYDEN EMILIO

A New History Univ of California Press
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.
A Grateful Life Univ of California Press
Introduction : empires and indigenous peoples, global transformation and the limits of international society -- From wet diplomacy to scorched earth : the Taiwan expedition, the Guardline and the Wushe rebellion -- The long durée and the short circuit : gender, language and territory in the making of indigenous Taiwan -- Tangled up in red : textiles, trading posts and ethnic bifurcation in Taiwan -- The geobodies within a

geobody : the visual economy of race-making and indigeneity
Legal Reform in Taiwan under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945
 Univ of California Press

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.

Placing Empire University of Hawaii 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.

Taiwan's Transformation Univ of California 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.

When Valleys Turned Blood Red BRILL

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?

Becoming "Japanese" University of Hawaii 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.

Memoirs of Ting Ruey-lang Cornell University Press

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.

Orphan of Asia University of Chicago Press

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.

Colonial Taiwan Princeton University 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".

A Taiwanese Literature Reader Columbia University Press

Okinawa, one of the smallest prefectures of Japan, has drawn much international attention because of the long-standing presence of US bases and the people's resistance against them. In recent years, alternative discourses on Okinawa have emerged due to the territorial disputes over the Senkaku Islands, and the media often characterizes Okinawa as the borderland

demarcating Japan, China (PRC), and Taiwan (ROC). While many politicians and opinion makers discuss Okinawa's national and security interests, little attention is paid to the local perspective toward the national border and local residents' historical experiences of border crossings. Through archival research and first-hand oral histories, Hiroko Matsuda uncovers the stories of common people's move from Okinawa to colonial Taiwan and describes experiences of Okinawans who had made their careers in colonial Taiwan. Formerly the Ryukyu Kingdom and a tributary country of China, Okinawa became the southern national borderland after forceful Japanese annexation in 1879. Following Japanese victory in the First Sino-Japanese War and the cession of Taiwan in 1895, Okinawa became the borderland demarcating the Inner Territory from the Outer Territory. The borderland paradoxically created distinction between the two sides, while simultaneously generating interactions across them. Matsuda's analysis of the liminal experiences of Okinawan migrants to colonial Taiwan elucidates both Okinawans' subordinate status in the colonial empire and their use of the border between the nation and the colony. Drawing on the oral histories of former immigrants in Taiwan currently living in Okinawa and the Japanese main islands, Matsuda debunks the conventional view that Okinawa's local history and Japanese imperial history are two separate fields by demonstrating the entanglement of Okinawa's modernity with Japanese colonialism. The first English-language book to use the oral historical materials of former migrants and settlers—most of whom did not experience the Battle of Okinawa—*Liminality of the Japanese Empire* presents not only the alternative war experiences of Okinawans but also the way in

which these colonial memories are narrated in the politics of war memory within the public space of contemporary Okinawa.

The Role of Medical Practices and Policies in Japan-ruled Taiwan, 1895-1945 Bloomsbury Publishing

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

The Ta-pa-ni Incident in Colonial Taiwan BRILL

This book provides a refreshing and comprehensive analysis on colonial Taiwanese literature. It accentuates its thematic and stylistic richness, challenges the reductive "collaboration-resistance" binary, and calls for a multifaceted literary commonwealth.

Japanese Colonial Education in Taiwan, 1895-1945

University of Hawaii Press

This book presents a cogent but comprehensive review of Taiwan's socio-economic transformation from a Japanese colony to a thriving East Asian mini-state. Since the 1980's, Taiwan has primarily been viewed as a thriving economic model. Though certainly true, this assessment belies the amazing social and political success story for 23 million people on a small New Hampshire-sized island just off the China coast. Metzler highlights the engaging political narrative of democratization as well as Taiwan's noteworthy accomplishments despite the proximity and opposition of communist China. Further, the result of the 2016 elections and its implication are analyzed. Scholars studying East Asia and policy makers will gain a greater appreciation for the island's dynamic, prosperous resilience, despite pressure from China.

The Comfort Women Routledge

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.

Travel and the Social Imagination in Imperial Japan World Scientific

The contributors to this book examine and compare the colonial and decolonisation experiences of people in Taiwan and Nan'yō Guntō - Micronesia - who underwent periods of rule by the Greater Japanese Empire. Early anthropological theory of western imperialist countries focussed on transforming "savage" cultures by ruling in a high-handed manner. When Japan asserted its hegemony through sudden colonisation, its culture was perceived as inferior to the civilisation indices previously experienced by those it ruled. How did these ruled nations construct their cultural and historical awareness in areas where the strategic design of Japan's "civilising mission" was not convincing? After the end of World War II many emerging countries in the Third World achieved independence through various negotiations or struggles with their former colonial powers and built new relationships with their erstwhile rulers. However, after Japan's defeat, Taiwan and Nan'yō Guntō became ruled by new foreign governments. How did Japan's reign and transplanted Japanese culture affect the formation of historical awareness and cultural construction of present day communities in these two regions? A fascinating ethnographic insight into the affects of empire and colonisation on the historic imagination, that will be of great interest to historical anthropologists of Taiwan, Japan and the Pacific. Routledge

"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." *Ethnogenesis in a Colonial City, 1880s-1950s* Routledge

"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? BRILL

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.

1895 to the Present University of Washington 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.

Best Sellers - Books :

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- [A Court Of Thorns And Roses \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 1\) By Sarah J. Maas](#)
- [The Boy, The Mole, The Fox And The Horse](#)
- [Hunting Adeline \(cat And Mouse Duet\)](#)
- [Beyond The Story: 10-year Record Of Bts By Bts](#)
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