

Comparison and Investigation of Taiwan and Korea under Japan's Colonial Rule: the Origin of Taiwan's “Shinnichi (Pro-Japanese)” and Korea's “Hannichi (Anti-Japanese)”

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Translated by Wenting Yang

For 10<sup>th</sup> lecture of international seminar of One Asia Foundation, Principal Hsu Hsing-Ching invited Professor Nagata Akifumi of Department of History at Sophia University, to be our guest speaker. Professor Nagata Akifumi is a distinguished scholar specializing in modern history of Japan and history of Asia-Pacific international politics. He was a visiting scholar at Seoul National University (South Korea) and Columbia University (United States). He was a visiting scholar in Department of Political Science at our university for one year from March 2017 to March 2018. His works included セオドア・ルーズベルトと韓国 [*Theodore Roosevelt and Korea*] (未来社 [Mirai-sha Publishers], 1992), 日本の朝鮮統治と国際関係—朝鮮独立運動とアメリカ 1910-1922 [*Japan's Rule of Korea and International Relations: Independence Movement in Korea and United States 1910-1922*] (平凡社 [Heibonsha], 2005), and 世界史の中の近代日韓関係 [*Modern Japanese-Korean Relations in World History*] (慶應義塾大学出版会 [Keio University Press], 2013), etc. Because Professor Nagata had been a visiting scholar at our university for one year, he has investigated Taiwan's modern history under Japan's rule and observed Taiwanese society. Thus, the theme of this lecture is “Comparison and Investigation of Taiwan and Korea under Japan's Colonial Rule: the Origin of Taiwan's 'Shinnichi (Pro-Japanese)' and Korea's 'Hannichi (Anti-Japanese)'.” Professor Nagata provided an empirical investigation and postcolonial speculation to the dichotomy of “Pro-Japanese” and “Anti-Japanese” which usually were based on general understanding. This lecture gave enormous inspirations to our teachers and students.

Professor Nagata stated that there are deeper part in the Taiwanese-Japanese history and Japanese-Korean history. In this lecture, he first compared Japan's colonial rule over Taiwan and Korea. He then investigated elements imbedded in Taiwan's “Pro-Japanese” and Korea's “Anti-Japanese” in Post-War Era and provided his opinions. The following elaborated these content based on Professor Nagata's lecture.

The general understanding is that: Taiwan had been ruled by Netherlands and Ching empire and Ching empire ceded Taiwan to Japan. However, the independence of Taiwan was not destroyed. After the end of Japan rule, the reign of new ruler Kuomintang of China (KMT) was more rigorous before democratization. “The February 28 incident” in 1947 was viewed as an example of KMT's rigorous rule. Japan's rule of Taiwan started from 1895, after the Ching empire ceded the islands of

Taiwan and Penghu to Japan, according to the Treaty of Shimonoseki. After few Taiwanese decided to return to Mainland, the majority, who could not return to Mainland and stay in Taiwan, had strong discontent not only toward Japan's rule but also toward the betrayal of Ching Empire. Those Taiwanese tried to declare independent through introducing foreign force. There were spheres of influence of great powers in international politics at that time and for example, Russia, Germany, and France had intervened over the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki and pressured Japan to return Liaodong Peninsula. On May 23, Tang Ching-sung and Chiu Feng-chia announced Declaration of Independence of "Republic of Formosa." However, Republic of Formosa was not recognized by Western countries and Western countries also did not provide supports requested by the Republic of Formosa. At the end of May, Japanese force landed on Aodi and proceed to Taipei. On October 21, Japanese force entered Tainan and it marked the fall of Republic of Formosa. Taiwanese consciousness and Local consciousness was awaken in the struggle of national independence.

After Japan's victories in the First Sino-Japanese War and Russo-Japanese War, England and United States recognized that Japan enjoyed special privileges in Korea. After the Japan-Korea Protectorate Treaty (The Eulsa Treaty) signed on November 17 1905, Japan established Japanese Resident-General of Korea. The Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty was signed on August 22 1910 and Japan set up Governor-General of Korea on September 30. First Governor-General Terauchi Masatake conducted military reign and started the system of military police. This policy caused discontent in Korea and nationalists also led independent movement in foreign countries.

Japan reformed its policy on the rule of Korea was resulted from "The March 1st Movement" in 1919, which was a resisting movement against military reign. Hara Takashi Administration violently suppressed the protest and it was condemned by American government. Because the axis of Japan's foreign policy was Japanese-American relations, Japan decided to conduct reform. In August 1919, Japan revised the government regulations of Governor-General of Korea and it also revised the government regulations of Governor-General of Taiwan. Nevertheless, Governors-General of Korea from 1919 to 1945 were military officers, while 9 Governors-General in Taiwan in 17 years (from 1919, after Governor-General Akashi Motojiro who died in October 1919, to 1936) were civil officers.

Japan changed its policy to "cultural policy" and "Japan and Korea as one" principle. Keijo Imperial University was established in 1924. New Governor-General Building was competed in 1926 and after the end of World War II it was the "capitol hall" of the US occupation forces, the South Korean National Assembly, and later the National Museum of South Korea. It was eventually demolished in 1996. After mid-1930s, Governor-General conducted "the Kominka Movement (Japanization)," which forced Korean people to visit Shinto shrine, speak Japanese, and change to Japanese name. It started volunteer military system in 1938 and started conscription system in

1944. There were many women joining “Teishintai (volunteer corps)” and becoming comfort women. After the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and proceeded to Manchuria and north part of Korea. After the surrender of Imperial Japan, Korea was divided to North (occupied by the Soviet Union) and South (occupied by the United States) with the boundary between their zones being the 38 parallel.

Japan conducted “Naichiencho shugi (mainland expansionism)” in Taiwan. Although it also conducted “the Kominka Movement” in Taiwan, it was not as thorough as it was executed in Korea. After October 1944, there were many air raids by American force in Taiwan. Many residents were killed by the Taihoku Air Raid on May 31 1945 in particular. However, there were no big air raids by American force in Korea. The system of institution, personnel, and legal regulation of Governor-General of Korea duplicated the model of Governor-General of Taiwan, which was established 15 years earlier. The similarities was both Governors-General have legislature, an executive, and a judiciary power and Governors-General who were military officers even had military command. Both Governors-General were appointed by the Emperor of Japan. The differences was that Central government have directive authority over Governors-General of Taiwan but did not have directive authority over Governors-General of Korea. In addition, Governor-General of Korea had right to report to the throne (rights to express opinion to the Emperor of Japan) but Governor-General of Taiwan had not.

Professor Nagata concluded that Japan ruled Taiwan for 50 years and ruled Korea for 35 years. The biggest purpose of Japanese officers' taking advantage of Taiwan and Korea was hope to introduce Japanese style modernization thoughts. However, Japanese was minority in Taiwanese and Korean society and could not take advantage of it and force Taiwanese and Korean to absorb it. After the defeat of Japan in World War II, American influence over Taiwan and Korea have been overwhelming. However, Taiwanese and Korean could not fully accept the “American style modernization.” Compare to the “American style modernization,” Taiwanese and Korean are more adjusted to “Japanese style modernization” and they already internalized part of it. However, during Japan's colonized rule, Japan conducted military reign in Korea; thus, it is difficult for Koreans to accept Japan emotionally. From the aspects of Japanese culture and “Korean wave,” although there is an anti-Japanese tendency in history issue and political problem, there is no anti-Japanese sentiment in cultural and economics aspects. Japan should stop thinking that most Korean are “anti-Japanese.”

Based on the real situation in Taiwan, there are some percentage of Taiwanese public and political party holding negative opinions toward Japan's colonial rule. Most Taiwanese people are “pro-Japanese” in cultural aspects and “not pro-Japanese” in history issue. Japanese should not think that all Taiwanese people are “pro-Japanese” and should not misuse these sentiments. In the last section, we open the floor to students and students are active to ask questions. Lai Shiangyu, Junior student

from Department of Japanese Language and Literature asked a question related to history reconciliation like Comfort Women issue. Weng Yiyun, Senior student from Department of Atmospheric Sciences asked that what are Japanese public opinions on Taiwan and Korea that were colonized by Japan. This lecture based on Professor Nagata's research result of comparison between Taiwan and Korea and it inspired students' thought, encouraged dialogue, and brought new view of history.

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