

**Carol Gluck.** *Japan's Modern Myths: Ideology in the Late Meiji Period.* Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1985.

Victory was the emperor's, but not the "humiliating peace" that followed it, against which *minkan* activists clamored in September 1905 in the Hibiya riots in Tokyo and elsewhere in the country. Indeed public opinion claimed the imperial will for its own in protest against a government which it accused of betraying the imperial cause by accepting terms less than "what the emperor together with the people had come to expect."\* As before, the emperor was separated from the failures and credited with the successes of the nation. And now, at the end of a very difficult war that had been presented in an unprecedented explosion of official propaganda and commercial reportage, not only the emperor but empire as well had become a stirring and publicized fact of national life. [p90; \*quoted from Osaka Asahi Shinbun; *minkan* refers to 'populist' activists who opposed the administration]....

Since education was viewed as the path to rising in the world (*risshin shusse*), it followed that the more education the higher the rise...

In this connection the social commentators after the Russo-Japanese War discovered yet another affliction, for it appeared to them that "indiscriminate reading" was generating "unhealthy thoughts" which poisoned the minds and the morals of the people. Again, youth were considered most susceptible, attracting the concern of the Ministry of Education, the Home Ministry, and the army. The so-called "morals directive" (*fūki kinrei*) issued by Minister of Education Makino in June 1906 set the tone for the promotion of wholesome thought (*kenzen naru shisō*). It sought to combat spiritual "despondence," moral "decadence," and licentious "self-indulgence" on the one hand, and socialism and the "poison" of radical ideas on the other. Both were linked to "the recent publications that have increasingly tempted young men and women with dangerous opinions, world-weary attitudes, and depictions of the baser sides of life." To prevent the erosion of school and familial authority and the disruption of the "foundations of the state" and of "the social order," Makino instructed educators to "scrutinize the contents of books read by students and pupils. Those that are deemed beneficial should be encouraged, while those likely to arouse unwholesome results (*furyō no kekka*) should be strictly prohibited both in and out of school." [p169]

**Edward Said.** *Culture and Imperialism.* New York: Knopf. 1993. {Said offers a quote from Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*: The context is that the master of the Mansfield Park estate in central England, Sir Thomas, has returned home from his colonial plantation in Antigua, only to find that his children (now grown, but still lacking supervision) are making preparations to stage a production inside his house of Elizabeth Inchbald's play *Lovers' Vows* (1798), dealing with extramarital sex and illegitimacy.}

It was a busy morning with him. Conversation with any of them occupied but a small part of it. He had to reinstate himself in all the wonted concerns of his Mansfield life, to see his steward and his bailiff -- to examine and compute -- and, in the intervals of business, to walk into his stables and his gardens, and nearest plantations; but active and methodical, he had not only done all this before he resumed his seat as master of the house at dinner, had had also set the carpenter to work in pulling down what had been so lately put up in the billiard room, and given the scene painter his dismissal, long enough to justify the pleasing belief of his being then at least as far off as Northampton. The scene painter was gone, having spoilt only the floor of one room, ruined all the coachman's sponges, and made five of the under-servants idle and dissatisfied; and Sir Thomas was in hopes that another day or two would suffice to wipe away every outward memento of what had been, even to the destruction of every unbound copy of 'Lovers' Vows' in the house, for he was burning all that met his eye. [from Jane Austen. *Mansfield Park* (1814). Penguin Edition. 1966. p206]

The force of this paragraph is unmistakable. Not only is this a Crusoe setting things in order: it is also an early Protestant eliminating all traces of frivolous behavior. There is nothing in *Mansfield Park* that would contradict us, however, were we to assume that Sir Thomas does exactly the same things -- on a larger scale -- in his Antigua "plantations." Whatever was wrong there -- and the internal evidence garnered by Warren Roberts\* suggests that economic depression, slavery, and competition with France were at issue -- Sir Thomas was able to fix, thereby maintaining his control over his colonial domain. More clearly than anywhere else in her fiction, Austen here synchronizes domestic with international authority, making it plain that the values associated with such higher things as ordinations, law, and propriety must be grounded firmly in actual rule over and possession of territory. She sees clearly that to hold and rule Mansfield Park is to hold and rule an imperial estate in close, not to say inevitable association with it. What assures the domestic tranquility and attractive harmony of one is the productivity and regulated discipline of the other. [p86-87; \*the citation refers to *Jane Austen and the French Revolution* (1979)]

## **1899-1905 Japan influx in Korea leads to war with Russia**

1899-1900 Western 'Open-Door' free-trade policy towards China (West preoccupied with its own probs)

1899 Japan gains juridical autonomy vis a vis Western powers (end of 'unequal treaties')

1900 **Boxer Rebellion** (義和団の反乱):

= Japanese troops take part in suppressing Boxer Rebellion in North China

1900.06.15 J cabinet special session decides to send J troops to China

1900.06.20 Boxer Rebellion at height: German minister killed, Beijing legations attacked

1900.06.~ Eight nations seize Beijing, mass killings of Chinese (only Japan acted civilly)

= Shiba Gorô gained respect for conduct as head of Japanese army

1900.08.14 Siege lifted, but Russia remains to occupy entire Manchuria

1901.09 Final accord reached on reparations

1902.01.30 **Anglo-Japanese Alliance**: J will act as police force in Korea to contain Russ expansion

1905.08.12 Second Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty signed

1904.02.06 **Russo-Japanese War** begins: J. declares war against R. for not leaving Manchuria:

= J. army slowly gains ground up Liaodong

1904.05.08 Hibiya celebration of first land victories turns chaotic: 20 die

= note lantern parades (see Narita 116)

1905.01.01 Russian army defeated at Lushun (tip of Liaodong peninsula)

1905.01.02 R General Stoessel informs Gen. Nogi of offer to surrender, ending R-J War

1905.01.22 St. Petersburg: police fire upon workers protesting defeats by Japan

1905.02.22 Takeshima Island (K: Tokdo) claimed by J as part of Shimane Prefecture

1905.03.10 J occupies Mukden (奉天; Shenyang): 72,800 J soldiers die in battle

1905.03.16 J occupies Tetsuryo (鉄嶺)

1905.04.21 J cabinet decides 7 requirements of J-R treaty

1905.05.27-28 Japanese navy overwhelms Russian navy at Tsushima

1905.07.07 J army lands in Karafuto

1905.09.05 **Portsmouth Treaty**:

= J gets: Manchuria, Korea, southern Sakhalin, Liadong tax rights: but no indemnity payments

= sum of war: J suffers 200,000 deaths; two billion yen war expenses;

= 97,000 Russians killed in land battles alone;

1906 Roosevelt gets Nobel Peace Prize for securing treaty

1905.09.05-07 **Hibiya Riots**: protest insufficient reparations: org. by Kôno Hironaka:

= looting, burning, fatalities, 2000+ arrested

= 230 local assemblies issue statements of opposition

1900-1906 **Seven PhDs Affair**: Tomizu et al argue for even more belligerent stance towards Russia

= Tomizu et al evicted from Tokyo University

1906.01 Katsura resigns, Saionji takes over (Tomizu of 7PhDs is reinstated to Tokyo Univ.)

1906 Shintô priests say Yasukuni can enshrine only 'real' Japanese (no Koreans's) from R-J war

{Hardacre:Thomas 190}

1908.11 Takahashi Shôgôro and Elihu Root (US) sign pact on equal economic opportunities in China

1907,1910,1912,1916: R-J secret agreements, to keep western nations out of China.