

## 論文の英文要旨 (Abstract)

Title	Colonial development and its conflicts with Taiwan society : Constructions of Chia-nan irrigation system and Sun-moon-lake hydroelectric power plant
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Chia-nan irrigation system (嘉南大圳) and Sun-moon-lake hydroelectric power plant (日月潭發電所) have been placed as significant landmark in the history of modern Taiwan. Chia-nan irrigation canal have supplied 150,000ha part of Southwestern Taiwan with agricultural water. Sun-moon-lake hydroelectric power plant, designed with total capacity of 100,000kW, has been called the moment of Taiwan industrialization. Taiwan general government established semiofficial organizations for these unprecedented construction projects, called as 'two big projects of Taiwan' in pre-war time.

There are a number of previous studies on these construction projects. One of them framed the issue as the 'tools of empire', in which the development of Japanese capital exploited colonial Taiwan. Another trend of study, appeared in 1950s, avoided dealing in the issues of Japanese government but instead, emphasized that Taiwanese would make use of the development structures of Japanese colonial period for economic growth of Taiwan. This trend of study was followed by the theory of 'modernization in colony', which regards the post-war economic growth in Taiwan has been ascribed to the 'modernization' Japanese colonial period. Since the 1990s, under the democratization of Taiwan, historians have tried to make Taiwan national history. However, the discourses of 'tools of empire' and 'modernization in colony' have caused some confusion. While these studies concern for the differences of interests of powers, they tend to see the colonial power as monolith and, describe that Taiwan society have changed because of the development Japanese government and capitals.

In contrary to the perspective framed in the previous studies, central government, General government and local government had disagreements when the development was put into practice. There were also different interests among these governments, Japanese capitals, semiofficial organizations and Taiwan society. Moreover, the Taiwan society responded in many different ways—they supported, protested, participated, or ignored. Therefore, these disagreements among powers and various agents of Taiwan society had influenced the construction projects what I explain in the concept of 'colonial development', the paradox or conflicts embedded in the colonial power.

The first part of my dissertation examines the construction of Chia-nan irrigation canal and the opposition movements against its irrigation system. In chapter 1, I analyze the background of the Taiwanese opposition to this irrigation system. In the Qing Dynasty, the local gentry were in control

of their customary irrigation system. However, since Taiwan General government regarded irrigation canals and ponds as public goods and, made local governments manage those, local gentry lost the rights of irrigational management. Secondly, technical and economic problems emerged in the area of Chia-nan irrigation system where the three-rotational irrigation (三年輪作) introduced. Since it ignored the customary irrigation system during the Qing dynasty and designated types of crops grown. I examine how these two changes had effects on the irrigation rights thought of Taiwanese.

In chapter 2, I analyze the opposition movements against Chia-nan irrigation system. Firstly, Taiwan General government taxed special irrigation fee (水租) on the locals in order to cover the construction expenses. They also established Public Chia-nan Canal Cooperative (嘉南大圳組合) which was taken part in by the locals. In the late 1920s, the colonial power and Taiwanese farmers were in conflict over buying the land and building small canals. Taiwanese boycotted special irrigation fee in September 1930, when the construction was completed and when the taxation rate and structure were changed. In 1931, Taiwanese landowners lobbied for the reform of Public Chia-nan Canal Cooperative based on their customary irrigation practice. As a result, chairman of Public Chia-nan Canal Cooperative resigned, price of special irrigation fee was reduced. However, the repressive force of police oppressed the protest against three-rotational irrigation. I contextualized those Taiwanese' acts as trying to revise management and utilization of irrigation.

In chapter 3, I discussed the shifts in the management of Public Chia-nan Canal Cooperative under the conflicts between colonial power and Taiwan society. Firstly, Chia-nan Canal Cooperative diversified works of basic unites. Secondly, the cooperative reinforced intervention of the local government, which was detested by Taiwanese. Taiwanese often had not followed three-rotational irrigation system. They had continued divergence to destroy small canals, to steal water and to plant irregular crops.

On the second part, of this paper, I examine the delay of the construction works of Sun-moon-lake hydroelectric power plant and the movement for the resumption of the construction. In chapter 4, I investigate the cause of 15-year delay for this project. One of reason was that Japan political parties used this project as a political trump. Taiwan General government managed to establish Taiwan Electric Power Company (台湾電力株式会社) by the principle of *Rikken Seiyūkai* (立憲政友会) government. Taiwan Electric Power Company began the construction of this power plant in 1919. However, in 1926, Taiwan General government withdrew from the project when *Rikken Seiyūkai* was out of power. Although *Rikken Seiyūkai* returned to power and tried to restart this project in 1929, the opposition party, *Rikken Minseitō* (立憲民政党), accused the defect of this project only to make *Rikken Seiyūkai* drop the reins of government. After *Rikken Minseitō* obtained power, they restarted the construction of this project in 1931.

In chapter 5, I analyze the nature of the Japanese merchants' movement for construction of Sun-moon-lake hydroelectric power plant. They appealed to resume the construction project through

petitions and by having political speech. Their appeals were the most passionate when the former Taiwan general criticized the project in the Diet in 1929 and created the discourse of deformed regionalism, 'Love Taiwan'. What these Japanese merchants' in Taiwan wanted was, however, the profits of huge construction expenses. These merchants kept new Japanese incomers excluded from Taiwan when they gained the promise for the resumption of the construction. Although the Japanese merchants in Taiwan made claim that their opinions were the consensus of 4,000,000 people living in Taiwan, it was accused as "fake consensus" by Taiwan intellectuals.

In chapter 6, I examine how Taiwan electric power company reformed business constitution and policy. Their services, that were absolutely poor in 1920s, improved in 1930, when the Taiwan Electric Power Company started providing better services and offering electric rate discount, planned new services to get Taiwanese customers, after they ordered to examine the possibility of this project by the Taiwan General government and realized the necessity of business reform.

To conclude, colonial development was influenced by the interactions between colonial power and Taiwan society. These interactions seemed to achieve compromise between colonial power and Taiwan society. However, the agreement that colonial power wanted to obtain from Taiwanese was in conflict with the rights sought by Taiwanese. That is the contradiction and conflict of colonial development.

In addendum, I analyze the narrative of 'Hatta Yoichi', who undertook the project of Chia-nan irrigation canal and has been introduced as "Japanese who loved Taiwan" or "Father of Chia-nan irrigation canal", as a symbol of Japan-Taiwan friendship since the 1980s. I reveal that the discourse of 'Hatta Yoichi' has been formed within the relationship between Tainan and Kanazawa, the place where he was born, and has been transformed under the impact of the Taiwan politics since the 1990s.