

## Research Summary

This project accomplished the research of modern Sino-Japanese relations in multi-dimensions. Firstly, the materials collected by this project supplemented the previous research done on the Han-yeh-ping Coal & Iron Company (HYP). Generally speaking, Japanese scholars relied upon Japanese diplomatic records (or plus Shin Nihon Seitetsu collection) whereas Chinese scholars relied on the Han-yeh-ping archives which are housed in the Hubei Provincial Archives. In this connection, this project has opened a new direction on placing the importance on the third-party study of the Yokohama Specie Bank (YSB). This project has collected relevant materials on the subject from the newly opened the YSB archives which they are now in the custody of the University of Tokyo. Secondly, this project has assessed the positive role of the loans provided by the YSB to the HYP. Paying off the loan by selling raw materials by the HYP would not be an issue on the following two conditions, namely: 1. the deteriorating Sino-Japanese relations; 2. the drastic drop of the world iron market. The HYP suffered much by both of these conditions. During the anti-Japan movement, HYP was usually been criticized by its close relation with Japan whatever for business or non-business reasons. The role of the YSB in financing modern Chinese enterprises should be more vigorous than generally assumed. This project has accomplished the HYP case on this connection. Thirdly, the effort on promoting the Sino-Japanese joint-venture in steel industry was first initiated by Sheng Xuanhuai in 1906. It was continued by Sheng and Sun Yat-sen during the 1911 Revolution. This project has tried to look at the third attempt by Sun Baoqi and Yasukawa Seiichiro. The negotiation process was started in 1915 but was not finished until 1925. This project has analyzed why the negotiation was failed on one hand and on the other hand the specified role played by four parties, namely: 1. Sun Baoqi; 2. Sheng Enyi (Sheng Xuanhuai's son); 3. Yasukawa Seiichiro; and 4. the YSB. Fourthly, the nature of the Sino-Japanese relations in the 1910s-1920s, was more politically oriented than being justified by rational economic reason. Unfortunately the HYP was born in this worsening time of the Sino-Japanese relation and any joint-venture project created in this time would be easily aborted.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

<p>Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshop on the Japanese Enterprises in Modern China, University of Tokyo, 28 September 2009. Presented a paper entitled “The Han-yeh-ping Coal and Iron Co. Ltd. under the Anti-Japan Movement in the 1920s.” (Chinese title: 1920年代反日風潮下的漢冶萍公司)</li> <li>2. International Conference on Searching for Modernity and Identity in Japan-China Cultural Flows in the Modern Period, Department of Japanese Studies, Chinese University of Hong Kong, 13-14 November 2010. Presented a paper entitled “The Smaller Contract inside the Big Contract: The Problematic Issue of the Loans provided by the Yokohama Specie Bank to the Sino-Japanese Joint Ventured Kyushu Iron Work.” (Chinese title: 在大合同裏的小合同——中日合辦九州鋼鐵廠的橫濱正金銀行借款問題)</li> </ol>
<p>Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “The Smaller Contract inside the Big Contract: The Problematic Issue of the Loans provided by the Yokohama Specie Bank to the Sino-Japanese Joint Ventured Kyushu Iron Work.” (Chinese title: 在大合同裏的小合同——中日合辦九州鋼鐵廠的橫濱正金銀行借款問題), in <i>Bulletin of the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica</i> (under review)</li> </ol>
<p>Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)</p> <p>N/A</p>