

## Research on Genealogy of Japanese-run Chinese Newspapers alongside Yangtze River Basin in Late Qing Dynasty

This research project adopts thematic study as well as case study, making a systematic, and thorough research on the early Japanese-run Chinese newspapers in the Yangtze River Basin in the pioneering era. The conclusions are as following;

Firstly, these newspapers were born in a specific social background and had special historical significance. They were born immediately after the Sino-Japanese War, extending upward Yangtze River and closely related to Hunan Province and Hubei Province, which greatly influenced the inland intellectuals. Moreover, Shanghai and Hankou became the sites for running the newspapers. As the first Chinese opinion papers run by Japanese, these newspapers became pioneers in the Japanese press history of over 60 years (1882-1945) in China.

Secondly, these newspapers had obvious genealogical relationship. That is to say, it was Munekata Kotaro's lobbying and efforts, who was one of the key figures of the East Asia Tongwen Social, that made the earliest Chinese opinion paper *Hanbao* publish., and the then births of *the East Asia Times* (1898—1900) and *the Tongwen Hu Bao* (1900—1908) were also run by members of the East Asia Tongwen Social. The three newspapers except for the common features mentioned above about the Japanese-run newspapers in the Yangtze River area, there are two other common characteristics: One is the financial sources. All the newspapers were sponsored by East Asia Tongwen Society, and were the official newspapers of it. The other is the management concepts. All the newspapers claimed Japan-China cooperation.

Thirdly, about the context of the newspapers, they all focused on political affairs, involving Sino-Japanese relations, Wu Xu Political Reformation Movement, Boxer Rebellion, the Late Qing Constitutionalist Movement, etc. They had similar opinions on these political affairs, consistent with each other. Meanwhile, they catered to Chinese human psychology and reading habits in news reports to strengthen propaganda effects. They then launched an ideological trend of the so-called Sino-Japanese friendship in intellectuals and officials at the time.

Fourthly, there was a general starting point in the news reports and reviews of these newspapers, namely, they were all based on Japan's fundamental interests in China.. This also became a main line in the Japanese press history over 60 years in China. It's worth noting that the keynote of China-related public opinion of these newspapers profoundly influenced Chinese attitude to Japan then and after. Until now, the influence still exists.

In short, Japanese-run Chinese Newspapers alongside Yangtze River Basin in Late Qing Dynasty were the pioneers in Japanese press history in China. Their historical heritage deserves concern.

### Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)

1. July 11, 2012, Hunan University, The Theory of Journalism History Research, Analysis on the earliest Series Public Opinion Chinese Newspapers run by Japanese, Meiyang Yang.
2. November 6, 2012, Teahouse of Wenxuan Court, Changsha, The relations between big powers and international communication, on the coverage of Wu Xu Political Reformation Movement by *Hanbao*, Meiyang Yang.
3. January 8, 2013, Den still Teahouse, Changsha, Research on the coverage of Boxer Rebellion by *Tongwen Hu Bao*, Meiyang Yang.

Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)

Journal of International Communication, September 2012, On president of *Hanbao* (1896–1900) -----  
Munekata Kotaro's thoughts of conquering China, Meiyang Yang

Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)