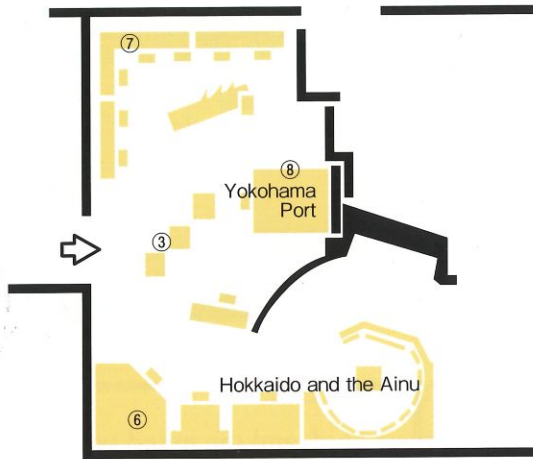


## Gallery Five - 2

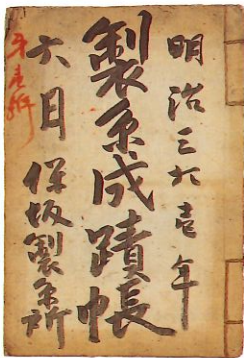
# Industrialization and the Development of Hokkaido

19th-20th Centuries



In pursuit of its goal of remaking Japan as a modern state, the Meiji government promoted a series of modernization policies, under slogans such as Promoting Industry and Enterprise and Wealthy Nation, Strong Military, a process that demanded both great effort and heavy sacrifice from the general public. One pillar of such policies was the strengthening of basic industries, like silk-reeling and steel, to generate national wealth. The government itself established state-operated factories in these basic industries, as leaders in "modernization," while a network of railways spread through every region of the country, transforming the way people and goods were transported. We must not forget, though, that this rapid economic development also had significant military and strategic goals, or that workers suffered under harsh labor conditions.

The Meiji government also very early on established an Office of Colonial Development in Hokkaido, where the goal of "development" was tied to national policy. That program included encouraging large-scale migration from the rest of Japan to Hokkaido—where only a few Japanese had lived until then—and the forced assimilation of the indigenous Ainu into the Japanese population. Such social dislocation was one of the many costs imposed on people by Japan's program of modernization.



① An 1898 employee performance ledger from a thread factory. Silk yarn, Japan's most important export from the opening of the ports in 1859, to the eve of World War II, was produced by women factory workers under harsh labor conditions.



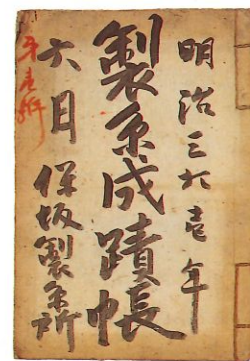
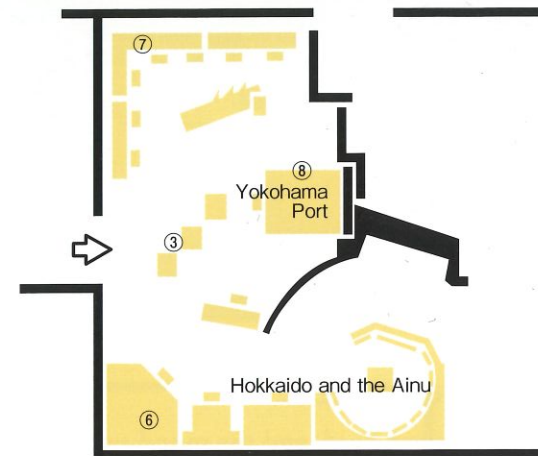
② A print of the river steamboat Tsūn-maru as it departs from Ryōgoku, on the Sumida River in Tokyo. The Tsūn-maru, pride of the Tonegawa river, was a popular symbol of the civilization and enlightenment cause. Tokyo, late 19th century.



③ Japan's first domestically-built steam locomotive (scale model), was built in 1893 at the Railway Agency's Kobe factory under the guidance of an English engineer.



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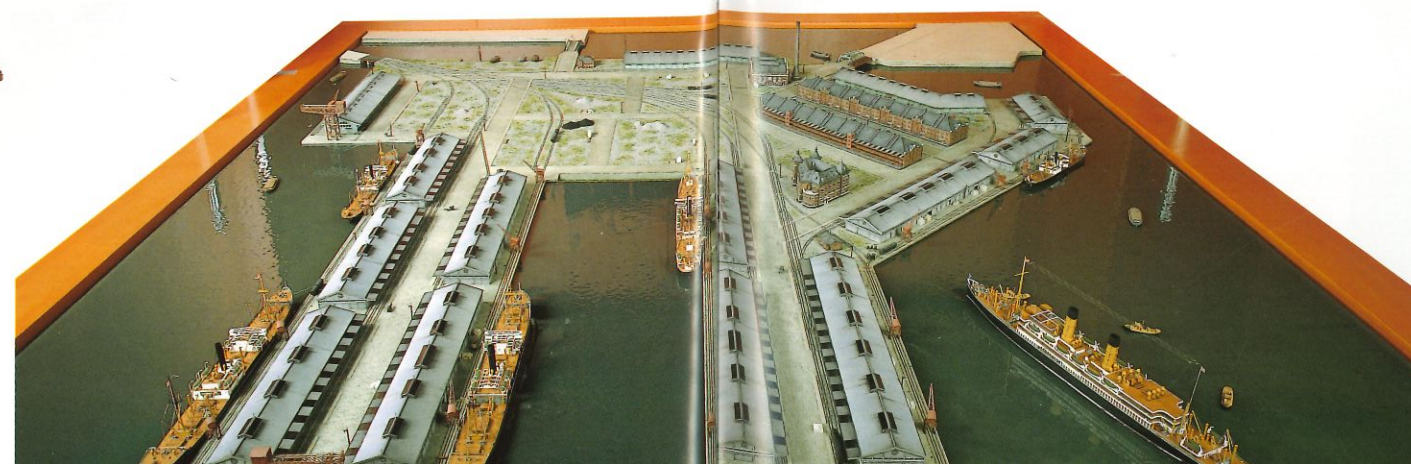
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⑧ The piers at Yokohama's New Harbor (scale model). Construction on the wharf began in 1889, and the final section was completed in 1917, making it possible for large numbers of ships from domestic and foreign ports to dock.

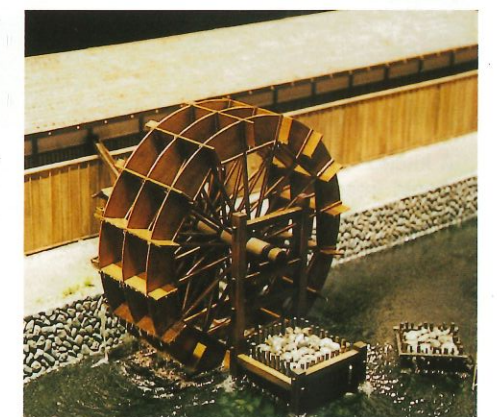


④ Travel magazines such as these gave readers a taste of travel without leaving home. *Early-mid 20th century.*

## A New Energy Pervades Japan



⑥ A colonial farmer-soldier's residential compound in Kotoni Village, Hokkaido, established in 1875 (scale model). The government enlisted former samurai to settle in Hokkaido as *tondenhei* (farmer-soldiers), as part of its colonization program, where they were responsible for policing, as well as farming.



⑦ One of many large waterwheels of the sort used to power spinning mills along the Tenryū River in Nagano Prefecture (scale model). *Late 19th-early 20th centuries.*



⑤ The colonization of Hokkaido and the Ainu. To the indigenous Ainu, the development of Hokkaido as an integral part of Japan meant the destruction of their culture and traditions.