

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457808203321
Autore	Boyd James
Titolo	Japanese-Mongolian relations, 1873-1945 [[electronic resource]] : faith, race and strategy / / by James Boyd
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Folkestone, : Global Oriental, 2011
ISBN	1-283-26569-9 9786613265692 90-04-21280-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (280 p.)
Collana	Inner Asia series ; ; v. 8
Disciplina	303.48252051709041
Soggetti	Electronic books. Japan Relations Mongolia Mongolia Relations Japan Japan History 1868- Japan History 1912-1945 Mongolia History Revolution, 1921
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [234]-257) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material / J. Boyd -- Introduction / J. Boyd -- 1. Soldiers, Adventurers And Educators: Meiji Encounters With Mongolia, 1873--1912 / J. Boyd -- 2. Carpe Diem?: The Manchurian-Mongolian Independence Movements, 1912--22 / J. Boyd -- 3. Mongolia's Riches: Japanese Explorers, Entrepreneurs And Military Opportunists, 1922--31 / J. Boyd -- 4. Inner Mongolia: Japanese Military Activity And Its Cultural Support, 1932--45 / J. Boyd -- 5. Cultural Diplomacy In Action: The Zenrin Kykai In Inner Mongolia, 1933-45 / J. Boyd -- Conclusion / J. Boyd -- Appendices / J. Boyd -- Bibliography / J. Boyd -- Index / J. Boyd.
Sommario/riassunto	This book offers the first in-depth examination of Japanese-Mongolian relations from the late nineteenth century through to the middle of the twentieth century and in the process repositions Mongolia in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese relations. Beginning in 1873, with the intrepid journey to Mongolia by a group of Buddhist monks from one of Kyoto's largest orders, the relationship later included groups and

individuals from across Japanese society, with representatives from the military, academia, business and the bureaucracy. Throughout the book, the interplay between these various groups is examined in depth, arguing that to restrict Japan's relationship with Mongolia to merely the strategic and as an adjunct to Manchuria, as has been done in other works, neglects important facets of the relationship, including the cultural, religious and economic. It does not, however, ignore the strategic importance of Mongolia to the Japanese military. The author considers the cultural diplomacy of the Zenrin kyôkai , a Japanese quasi-governmental humanitarian organization whose activities in inner Mongolia in the 1930's and 1940's have been almost completely ignored in earlier studies and whose operations suggest that Japanese-Mongolian relations are quite distinct from other Asian peoples. Accordingly, the book makes a major contribution to our understanding of Japanese activities in a part of Asia that figured prominently in pre-war and wartime Japanese strategic and cultural thinking.
