A short biography.

Count general Masakata Terauchi, Junii (the second grade of the second-class rank), Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, First-class decoration of the Order of the Golden Yute, holds very high official position of the Governor-General in Chosen. He was born in Choshu of the mainland of Japan in February 1852. He is said to have possessed a clever mind together with a temper of steel in his early days.

At the age of seven, he commenced his study at a private school and the progress of his study was so remarkable that people of the locality began to consider him a boy of the great future. It was at seventeen years of his age that he determined to serve his country as a soldier. Since then he has studied many books on social questions as well as military tactics and thus patiently has been awaiting for days to come.

At last his surpassing ability was recognized by his senior officer and he was promoted to a sublieutenant. This promotion really was an epoch-making time in his life, for he was promoted again in only three months to a lieutenant and then again only
two months more to a captain of the Army. That was quite an
exceptional promotion for which only a man like him with a
talent superior to others men could hope.

In the civil war of 1877, he fought bravely at the front
as a captain of the Royal Army and was shot in his right arm
which became weak and stiff so that he has lost the entire
use of the arm itself. At the end of the war, the Fifth Order
of the Rising Sun was conferred upon him for his bravery.

In 1879 he was promoted to a major and three years after
was sent to France and while staying there about two years
he was again promoted to a lieutenant-colonel, and returned
home in the following year.

In 1886 the French Government conferred the Chevaliers'
Order of the Legion of Honor upon him and his Government
appointed him private secretary to the Minister of War. In
the following year he was promoted to a colonel and appointed
to the Presidency of the Military Academy.

In 1891 the French Government honored him with the Officers'
Order of the Legion of Honor. In the following year he was
appointed Director of the first division of the General Staff Office.

In 1894 he was promoted to a major-general and a court rank of Shogoi (the first grade of the fifth-class rank) was conferred on him. In the same year the Government of Anam decorated him with an Order, and in the following year, the third-class Decoration of the Order of the Golden Vite was conferred upon him for his distinguished service during the Japan-China War.

In 1896 the Government of Germany honored him with the second-class decoration of the Order of the Crown. In the following year the Governments of Russia, France, and Turkey conferred upon him the first-class decoration of the Order of St. Stanislas, the Commanders' Order of the Legion of Honor, and the First-class decoration of the Order of the Medjidie respectively.

In 1898 he was promoted to a lieutenant-general and in the following year was decorated with the first grade of the second-class Order of the Double Dragon by the Chinese Government.

In 1900 he was delegated to China in an official mission and in the following year the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of
the Rising Sun was conferred upon him for his distinguished service during the Boxer trouble in China.

In 1902 as one of the suite of His Highness Royal Prince Akihito, he was sent to England to attend the Coronation ceremony of Their Britannic Majesties, the King and Queen of England. In March of the same year he was appointed to the Minister of War and was honored with the Grand Officers' Order of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. In the following year the Governments of China, Russia, and Germany decorated him with the third grade of the first-class Order of the Double Dragon, the Order of the White Eagle and the first-class Order of the Red Eagle respectively.

In 1906 the Governments of England and Germany honored him with the Grand Cross of the Bath and the first-class Order of the Red Eagle with attachment of a diamond set sword. In the same year he was appointed a General and the first-class decoration of the Order of the Golden Vite was conferred upon him for his distinguished service during the Russo-Japan War. In the following year the Governments of Korea and Siam decorated him with the Grand
Order of the Plum-blossom and the first-class Order of the White Elephant respectively. On him was conferred a court rank of Shosammi (the first grade of the third-class rank) and a peerage of Viscount in recognition of his meritorious service to his country. In the same year the Governments of Korea and China decorated him with the Grand Order of the Sacred Star and the second grade of the first-class Order of the Double Dragon respectively.

In July of 1908, during the absence of the Foreign Minister, he was appointed to hold that post in addition to his Ministership of War and the Russian Government has conferred upon him the Order of St. Alexander Nevski. In the following year the Governments of Chili and Russia respectively conferred upon him the Gold Medal and the Red Cross Medal for merit.

On the 30th of May in 1910 in addition to his Ministership of War, he was appointed to be Resident-General of Chosen and on the 29th of August he carried out most successfully the grand achievement of annexing the Empire of Korea to that of Japan. It is generally believed that the annexation will promote the social welfare and
the material interests of the Korean people at large and, moreover, will guarantee the eternal peace of the Far East.

On the 30th of September of the same year when the Residency-General in Korea was abolished and a new government of Chosen was established, he was appointed to the Governor-General of Chosen, still holding the Ministership of War.

In April of 1911 he was raised to a Count and on the 30th of August he was released from the Ministership of War at his own request. There is no similar case where a man has held so important position in the Army for nine years in succession.

Since then as the Governor-General of Chosen he is exerting himself in the cause of the development of Chosen. On the 6th of September of the same year he was appointed a High Military Councillor, having been conferred a court rank of Junii, (the second grade of the second-class rank ), to his great honor.
Childhood Days of Count Terauchi.

1. An old time naughty child in a country.

Boys who in maturity develop into a Hero are of two kinds. One kind is very naughty and hard to manage. Another is very stupid boy. It is, however, quite certain that they are different from ordinary boys. Prince Yamagata is an example of the former kind and Mitsuru Toyama or Marquis Norimichi Saigo, brother of the Great Saigo of Yagoshima is an example of the latter.

The biographical record of childhood days of Count Terauchi surely shows that he also belongs to the former kind. He was called "Juzoko" at that time. Juzoko was an unyielding boy hard to be subdued. His father was a gentleman of good nature and kind hearted. He had served as a servant to the Lord of Choshu Clan and lived in Miyanomura, Yoshiaki-gun, Yamaguchi prefecture. His mother, however, was a heroic woman superior to most men and from her he inherited strong personality. In recent years he still shows characteristic firmness in his strongly set lips and the prominence of the organ of firmness that tops his bald head. His seriousness is noticeable by the upward turn of his eyes.
In his childhood days, however, Juzoko had the plump fair face of an innocent child, but even then he was rough and unamiable. At the age of eleven or twelve, even men were hardly able to subdue him when he was angry. In his eleventh year Juzoko attended the private school of Chokushu Takahashi, the chief Shinto-priest of Jinpei shrine in the city of Yamaguchi. It is related of Juzoko that on the occasion when, at the close of their year's study, according to the time-honored custom of the school, the principal was wont to entertain his boys, they had assembled to partake of his entertainment. Boylike they began eagerly to boast of the capacity of their stomachs. Juzoko and Umetaro, an elder brother of Major-General Oi, were seated side by side enjoying the delicious food. Umetaro's mouth was filled to its utmost when something caused him to laugh and without warning the fatty face of Juzoko was covered with his crunched dinner. Doubtless the accident was caused by carelessness and moreover it was very unfortunate for him that it should have occurred to Juzoko and no other. Again and again did Umetaro beg his pardon but to no avail.
"It is most insolent and I will teach you how to behave."

With these words Juzoko stood up, in anger and drew his short sword.

"Beware. Umetaro! Juzoko has drawn his sword," cried the school boys simultaneously in great confusion.

It was death or life to Umetaro and he ran wild to escape. More enraged than ever the unyielding Juzoko chased the boy with drawn sword, crying;

"You are a coward! There is no chance for you to escape!"

Amazed by the unfortunate happening, the school boys who until that very moment had been enjoying the annual dinner tried their utmost with the help of the principal to subdue the enraged Juzoko. After a hard task they succeeded at last in overpowering him and took away his sword. It was rather fortunate that no blood was shed and peace was restored.

This one example may serve to show Juzoko's violent temper and the trouble he was wont to cause both his teacher and his school mates. Many of these who are still living in the old country town were surprised to learn that so unruly a boy had distinguished
himself as a general in the army and that he had been raised
to the peerage and holds the most important position of the

- General

Resident Governor in Chosen.

2. Story of an unruly treatment upon a country

peasant by Juzoko.

There are many more unruly manners related of Juzoko in
his early age. On the east side of Miyano-mura where he was
born, the River Miyano runs merrily. On the top of a mountain
beyond the river there was a shrine dedicated to the God of
Knowledge by the country folks. Once every year the school boys
of Takahashi private school used to climb the mountain and
offer prayers to the God for their future success in life and
in imagination dreamed happy dreams of days to come.

On the foot of the mountain there was another private
school, between which and the boys of Takahashi school the
relation was very bad. There were always severe quarrels
whenever the time came that the boys of Takahashi private
school went to climb the mountain. Although Juzoko was unruly
and hard to manage, much to the annoyance of his school mates,
There are two main methods of hunting large animals:

1. **Hunting by Sight:**
   - The hunter uses a rifle or bow to shoot at the animal from a distance. This method is effective for animals that are visible and stationary.

2. **Tracking and Hunts:**
   - This involves following the animal's trail and using tracking skills to locate it. It is less common but can be effective in certain situations.

In addition to these methods, modern hunting technologies have evolved, allowing hunters to use drones and other remote sensing devices to locate animals. This can be particularly useful in remote areas or for larger, more elusive animals.
he was, however, always elected to be their leader in such a
time of emergency and these were his proudest days. With the bearing
of a warrior in his manner emphasized by the seriousness in his
upturned eyes, with drawn short sword, he used to run into the
stronghold of the enemy at the foot of the mountain and scatter
the gathered students. Frighten by his brave act there was no
opposing warrior among the boys and no one came to meet his
challenge.

Another exceedingly unruly act related of him is that on
one occasion he piddled over the head of a farmer. Once on a
time, on way home from his school, according to his usual custom
he was wrestling with his mates on a radish garden where they
made a ring for the wrestling-match. Unfortunately for the boys
the old farmer who owned the garden happened to come and instantly
noticed the rough way in which the boys had trodden upon the
garden which he had so carefully cultivated.

"You rascals!" he cried and chased them around with a
muddy hoe.

Coming so suddenly even Juzoko was confused and he failed
to escape for the time being. The chances were that he might be
driven to a corner and caught by the farmer with his Bee. At this
crisis he, however, as might have been expected of a wilful child,
began to climb a tall persimmon tree like a monkey. He, moreover,
piddled over the head of the old farmer to his great disgust as
he gazed up scornfully at him. It spattered the sun burned bald
head of the old man and into his eyes, mouth, and nose. This
extraordinary rough usage was sufficient to drive the enraged
farmer away in disgust.

"The talent shows itself even in youth" or "Sandalwood
is fragrant even in the germ" is an old saying, and a stubborn and
unruly in his childhood days Juzoko is now distinguishing himself
as the Resident-General of Chosen under whose leadership the
people of the new territory of Japan are governed.

3. His obstinacy and stubbornness won for him
his present distinguished position.

As might have been expected of an exceedingly unruly boy at
school, Juzoko fought bravely as a captain of the Royal Army and
a company commander during the war of 1877. One day a decisive
battle was going on at the famous Tabarasaka and the shells were falling on the ground like rain. Captain Terasuchi led a forlorn hope and met the brave soldiers of Yagoshima with his drawn sword covered with fresh blood. At the very moment when he was ready to charge the enemy a shot struck his right arm with such force that it felled him to the ground.

Rising immediately and picking up his fallen sword he rushed to the front like an angry lion. But the first bullet pierced his body at the right arm and made his condition serious and several times he dropped his sword being unable to hold it. At last he fell to the ground unconscious. Though determined not to leave the battle field and gnashing his teeth with rage and mortification, the brave Captain was sent to a field hospital in the rear.

After very carefully examining his wound a surgeon told him that "It was unexpectedly in very bad shape", and that "Unless his arm was amputated he might even lose his life." Having said which the surgeon called his assistant and they started to prepare
for the operation. Even in his half conscious condition Captain Terauchi continued gnashing his teeth and uttering bitter words, at last he roused up and said to the surgeon:

"I am a soldier and a soldier must have both arms. I will not allow my arm to be cut off even though I am in imminent danger of losing my life."

The surgeon tried very hard to persuade him but without success. At last having exhausted his patience the surgeon replaced his operating knife and simply bandaged the wound leaving his fate to Heaven. Strange but fortunately the wound of the Captain has been gradually healed. It was his born stubbornness that saved his arm from the surgeon's knife, but the injured right arm of Count Terauchi has not been the same since that time. It became weak and stiff so that he has lost the entire use of the arm itself, the wrist being the only part which can moved.

Had he let the surgeon cut off his right arm as he insisted on doing at that time, there would probably have been no chance for the Count to make his way in life as a soldier. At the
best, he might have hoped to be kept at an asylum for disabled soldiers. The above account of his experience as a soldier will fully explain that his born stubbornness and unyielding character made him a general in the Army, Minister of War, together with the honor of peerage as a Count in rank. It is no doubt from his stubborn character that some critics call him an Anti- Constitutionalist or a militalist. This character, however, counted very much to his manly act when without regard to the public or to the opinion of his superior he pushed forward whenever he deemed it right. His great energy may also be attributed to the same characteristics.

4. **Count Terauchi is an agreeable and thoughtful husband at his home.**

He is very firm and energetic in his public life, but he is a very agreeable and thoughtful husband at his home. He is noted for his obedience to his parents and it is said that at the time he lived at the official residence of the Minister of War, each morning after rising and every night before he retired he made salutation in the direction of his native country where his
parents were still living. His burning affection toward his parents caused him to call them to the capital regardless of the tremendous distance which lies between the two places. When there he took care of them very kindly to the best of his power.

He was a very busy man in politics and generally returned home very tired, but he never retired to his bedroom before his parents had gone already.

At the age of eighty eight, his mother died in the spring of 1911 at the Miyanomura, following her husband who had died some ten years before. The news was a great shock to Count Terauchi and he cried like a child with tears streaming down his face. When his mother's illness was reported to him he sent carpenters and plasterers to the Miyano-mura to build an ideal house for the sick mother and he drove his carriage to the Mitsukoshi Department Store to order a quilt and mattress specially made of white Damask silk to be sent to her by express.

He asked Dr. Hayashikawa, the Chief physician of the Hitajiri Hospital, to attend her day and night. After having done the best that an affectionate son can do for his mother, he prayed to God...
for her recovery.

"For a man to lament his mother's illness was but natural and not to be looked upon as an exceptional instance of good conduct" one might say.

But we must admire the sincere affection towards his parents which even in his distinguished position never changed in degree from that in his early days.

5. Count Terauchi and an old-time warrior.

If one looks carefully at the face of Count Terauchi, he will certainly find there a very remarkable resemblance to that of an old-time warrior. Suppose his gorgeous uniform were changed for that of an armour, a helmet, and a coat of mail, he would present an exact picture of Miyomasa Hato, an armoured warrior of national fame. His dignified appearance, his upturned eyes, and strongly set lips, a model of an old-time warrior commanding a great army. It is generally said that one's appearance indicates his character and this is quite true in the case of Count Terauchi.

It is a fact that he has the strong character of an old-time warrior. His stubbornness and unyielding character are often
It is a fact that to produce significant changes, one must first
accept and understand the complexity of the problem. It is not
enough to merely acknowledge a problem; one must also
acknowledge the potential solutions that can be applied to
address it. Only then can meaningful progress be made.

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talked about, but his passion of love is seldom told. People pay little attention to his charitable habit of looking after the poor among his relatives in the country town.

Being very liberal in spending his money for the good purposes, he is not a rich man. During the many years of his being Minister of War, he has always resided in the official residence. Probably there has been no other Minister of War who has not had his own private residence except Count Terauchi.

Even the late Marquis Komura well known for a liberality that made him poor had a private house of his own at Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa-Hu, Tokyo.

The aforesaid fact will be enough to show you that Count Terauchi is a man of high personality. Although he is criticized as an Anti-constitutionalist or a Militarist, if his old friends or subordinates fall into deep destitutions he is wont to extend to them his helping hand.

Generally speaking it is hardly possible for a Minister to pay attention to the numerous changes among the members of lower ranks, but, at one time a brother of Mr. Tetsuya Hayakawa, who
was a petty clerk in the War Department, was dismissed for some reason. His situation became very serious, for he was a poor man, having a wife and children. By some unknown means Count Terauchi became informed of the man's situation and he immediately requested the authorities of an arsenal to give him a new and suitable position there.

An instance of the sincere friendship to his old mate, the late Kawakita, formerly a minister resident, is related; he having taken his friend's son to his home and furnished expenses to educate the boy at school. This boy is now a Captain in the Army and serving for his country as a brave soldier.

Many other examples are cited of his friendly conduct toward his intimates. He, therefore, has the very beautiful character of an old-time warrior who possessed a temper of steel but a soul of flame.