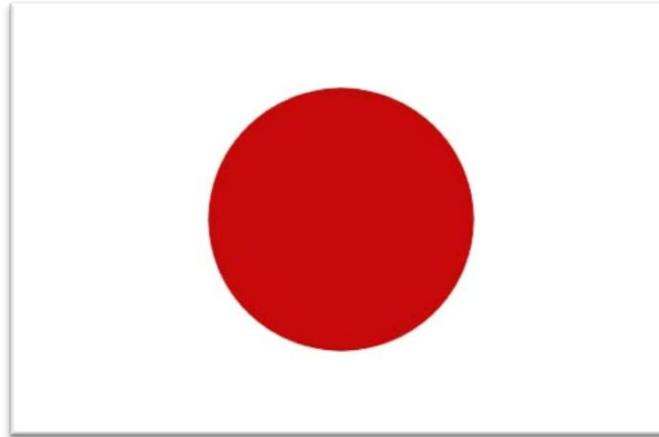


Japan



International Relations in East Asia

The Japanese Empire.

- Japan had a severe lack of natural resources.
- Nearby Manchuria had plenty of coal, plus industries and ports.
- China had already been carved up by the Western powers. Why shouldn't Japan do the same?

The Japanese army conquer German Tsingtao 1914



- Japan astutely joined Britain and France for WW1 and took over German Chinese possessions as soon as she could.
- In 1915 Japan presented China with the 21 Demands, taking even more power from China, and indirectly depriving China of her best leader Yuan Shikai.
- After WW1 Japan was not asked to return any Chinese land, despite China supporting the British and French in the war. This caused the May 4 riots in China 1919.

The Manchurian Incident 1931

- The Great Depression in the USA was devastating to Japan.
- Many people were in poverty, and half the factories had closed.
- The Japanese army saw conquest as a way out of this.
- The army was also afraid of Chiang Kaishek's moves to unify China. They thought he would take Manchuria from them.
- Claiming Chinese sabotage of a railway, the Japanese army occupied Manchuria. They renamed it Manchukuo and put the deposed Chinese Emperor Pu Yi up as a figure head.
- This was the run-up to the Sino-Japanese war 1937-45

Japanese tanks of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria



A Japanese propaganda poster

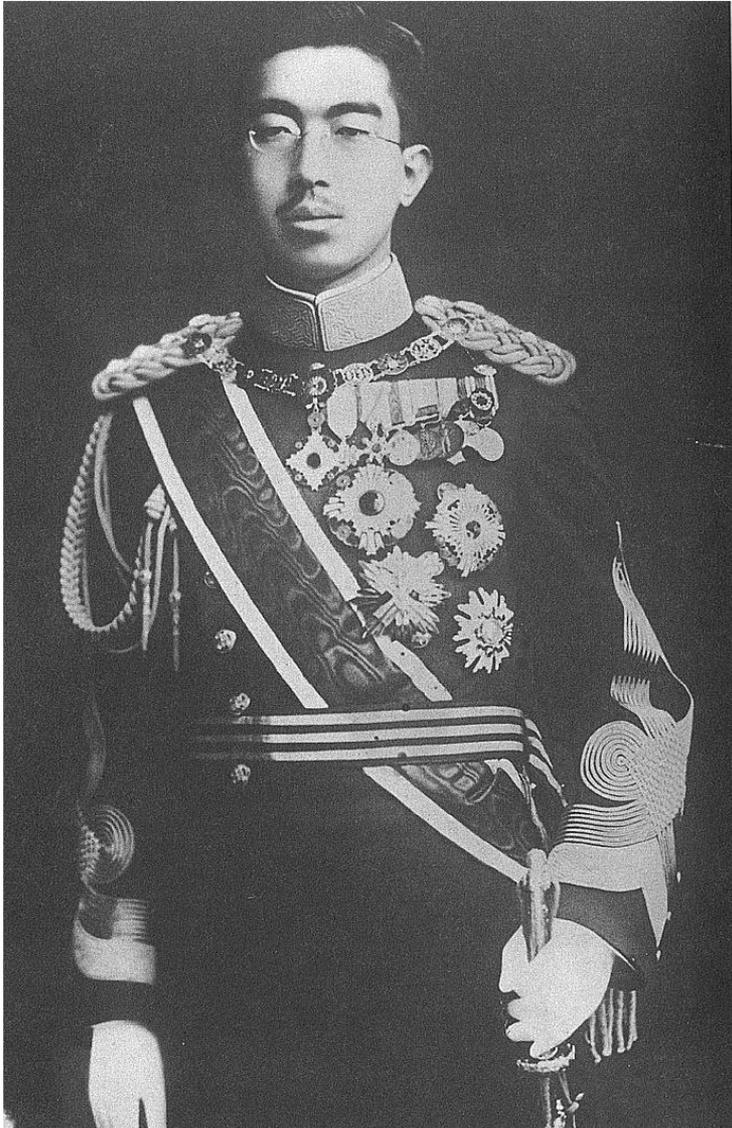


- Notice the flags- Japan, Manchukuo and China.
- What is the purpose of this poster?



- The deposed Chinese Emperor Pu Yi was now seized upon by the Japanese as the new puppet ruler of Manchukuo.
- Manchukuo means land of the 'Manchu'.

The Emperor Hirohito 1926-1989



- The Emperor Showa of Japan.
- He had complete control over, and commanded complete loyalty from his subjects.
- It was his responsibility for starting and ending the wars against China, USA, Britain etc.
- He was protected from prosecution in 1945 by the US who needed him to keep Japan from collapsing.

General Hideki Tojo



- Prime Minister of Japan and primary military leader.
- Rose to power in the Manchukuo army
- Nicknamed the 'razor'
- Keen on ultra nationalistic secret societies.
- Responsible for 8m civilian deaths, countless deaths and experiments on prisoners of war.
- Commemorated at the Yasukuni Shrine.
- Apologized for military atrocities on his death.
- Executed for war crimes 1948

Gradual Japanese advances.

- The Japanese army gradually crept Southward, through China, fighting all the way.



Japanese soldiers 'conquer' the Great Wall 1933



- 1937 the Japanese army clashed with the Chinese at the gates of Beijing (the Marco Polo Bridge).
- This photo is just after the fighting had finished, leaving the Japanese in control.



Japanese occupation of China.

- By 1938 There were 1 million Japanese troops in China.
- By 1941 2 million troops- but this was still not enough.
- Japan could occupy only key areas and cities.
- Out of fear they adopted The 'Three All Campaign' ('Kill all, burn all, destroy all')
- She simply didn't have enough soldiers however.
- By 1945 4 million Chinese people had died and 60 million had been displaced.
- Many Chinese cities lay in ruins.



A baby caught up in the bombing of a Shanghai railway station

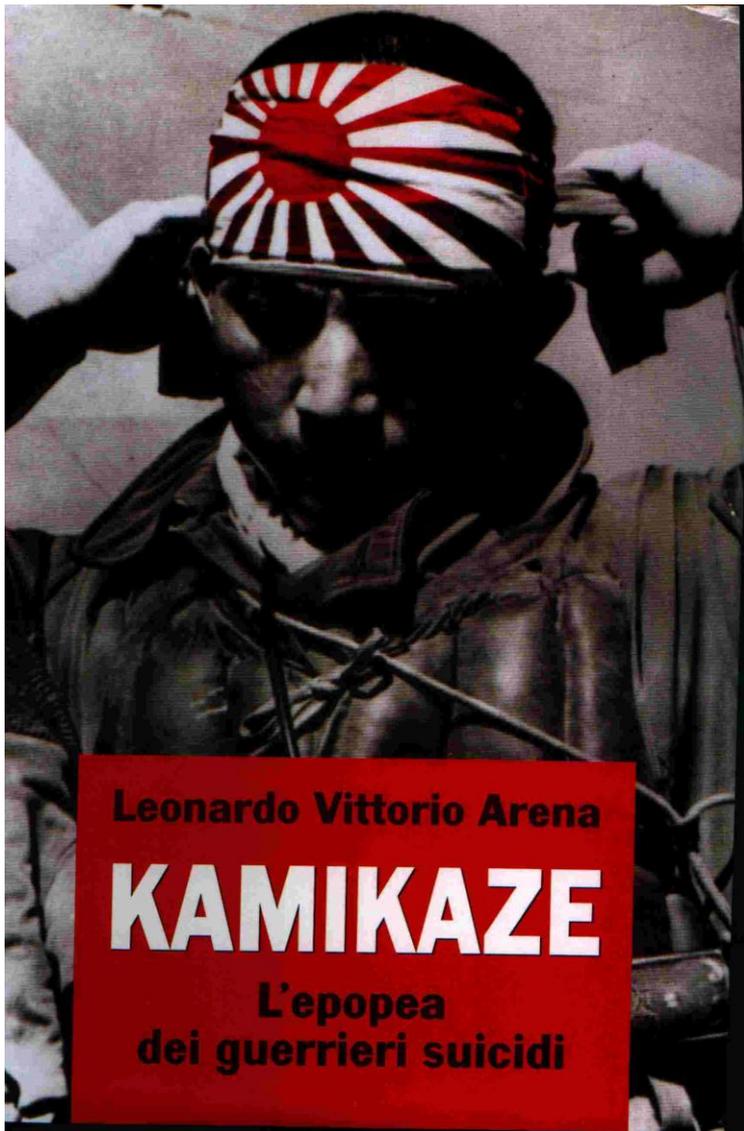
The Japanese army rapidly advanced through China, Indo-China, Malaya, and Indonesia.



- Some Asian people welcome them as liberators from western Imperialists
- Soon they were generally feared as new imperialists, not as Asian liberators
- They treated non-Japanese peoples with ruthlessness, cruelty and severity.

Kamikaze.

- Kamikaze- 'Divine Wind'.
- It became obvious that the US possessed more and better war technology
- In desperation Japan ordered her young men to beat the enemy by flying bombs into the enemy (and dying in the process)
- These suicide bombers flew planes, or manned suicide torpedoes.



Hiroshima- Aug 6 1945



- The effect of 'little boy'

The Soviet Union invades 1945



The Soviet army- having defeated Germany, now came east to share in the kill with the USA.

It invaded Manchukuo and met little resistance from the Kwantung army which was just a skeleton of its former self.

Here are Soviet tanks in the Capital of Manchukuo.

Uncertainty about what was the 'Chinese' border will lead to border fighting after the war.

The Japanese surrender party onboard a US battleship in Tokyo Bay 15.9.1945. They are 'enduring the unendurable' at the Emperor's request. The Emperor finally concedes that Japan cannot face US technology and survive.



Notice the gun crews ready for action on the right. The Americans were still fearful of Kamikazes.

Describe the amazing speed of Japanese economic recovery

- Most infrastructure rebuilt by 1950
- By 1952 industrial production equal to that of 1931
- By 1955 reconstruction of Japan complete.

How was this possible?

- **Possible because of national group effort to rebuild Japan**

How was Japan rebuilt?

- Japan's path to development
 - First develop light industry and consumer goods then go on to develop heavy industry and high tech products
 - Emphasis on hard work and group effort with a high value on education
- Role of MITI
 - Very little subsidy of business, only a coordinated effort and research to identify key industries and overseas markets to develop
 - Government intervention in industry no more prominent in Japan than in many European countries
 - Trade imbalance
 - Japan's need to buy natural resources
 - Japanese goods perceived in Japan as being superior to imported goods

- No army
 - Reinvest money that would go towards military into education, economy and new technology
- Role of LDP
 - Owe power to general prosperity and support for rice. Farmers benefit at expense of urban consumers.
 - Provide stable political environment for economic growth

Japan's new international role

- Economically powerful, but not so politically
 - World's largest donor of foreign economic and developmental aid. No military aid
 - Resentment from other Asian countries for Imperialist past transgressions

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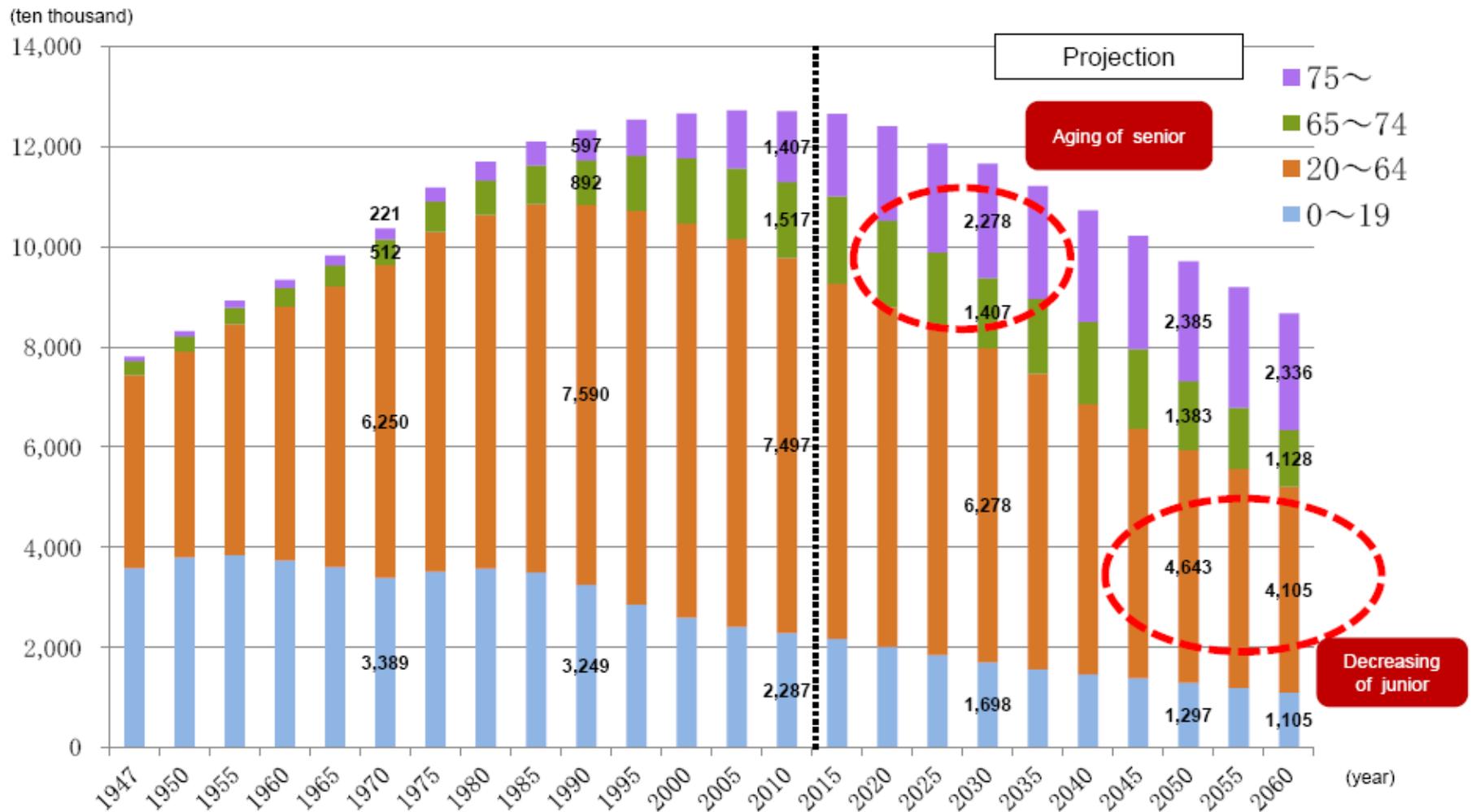
- Japan totally invented a new path to economic development. This path has been repeated by several other Asian nations.
- The speed of Japan's economic recovery and development has been nothing short of phenomenal.

Japan

Economy

- Largest economy in Asia
- Leading creditor nation in the world
- Second largest economy in the world behind the U.S.
- Largest non-Western economy in the world
- First major non-Western country to achieve high standards of living
- Important case study in economic development
- Third largest share of world trade behind the US and Germany
- One of eleven countries with more than 100 million people
- Per capita income was higher than the US in 1990
- Very close trade, investment, political, and security ties to the U.S.
- Long and fascinating history and tradition

Demography : Japan is aging very rapidly



Source : Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare
: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research



Policy Research Institute
Ministry of Finance, JAPAN