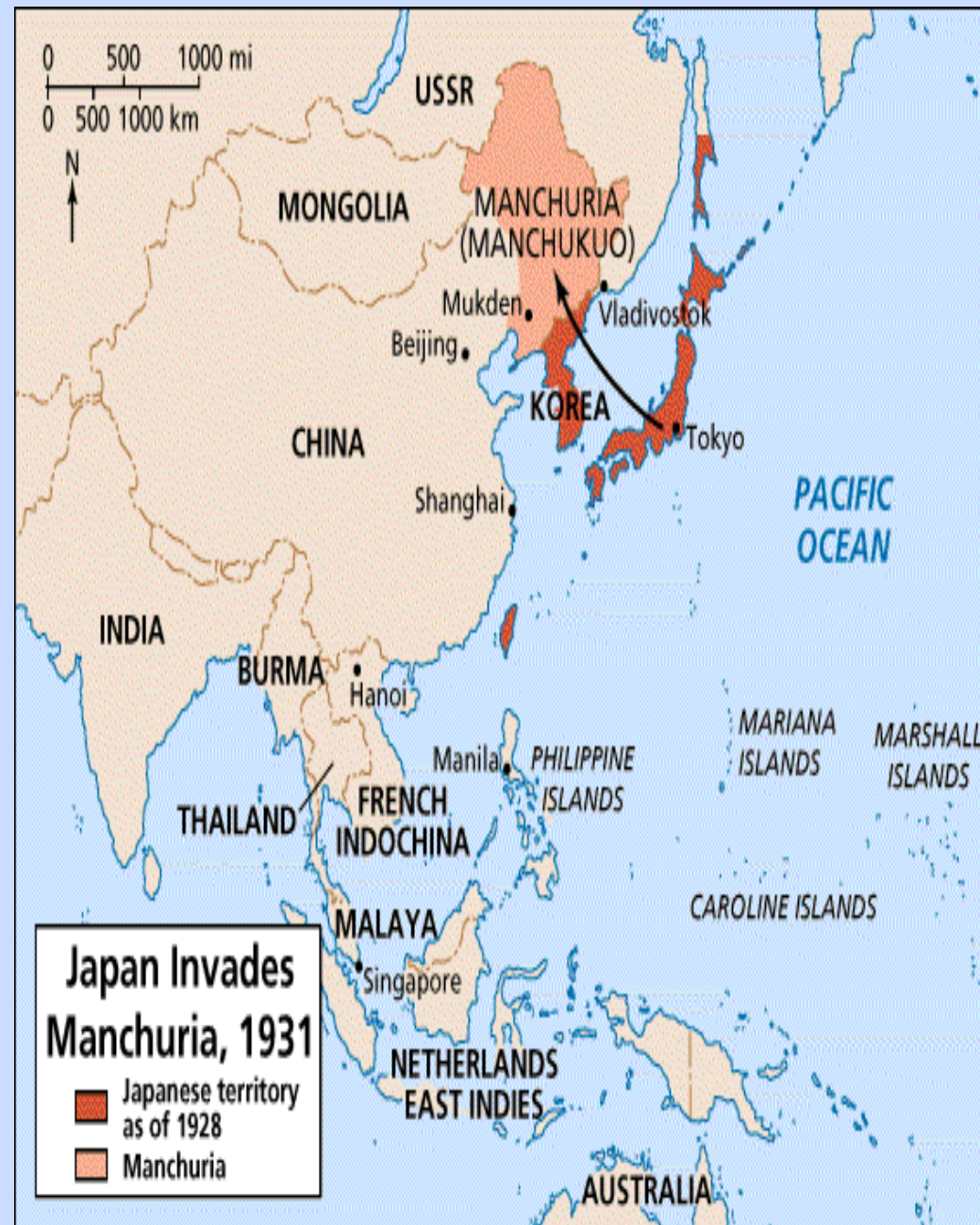


Lecture Title: The Road to War (戦争への道)

The Manchurian Crisis (満州の危機)

- Tensions started to **resurface** (再浮上する) in Manchuria (満州) after Chiang Kai-shek's (蒋介石) KMT army (国民党軍) tried to remove (取り除く) Soviet (ソ連) and Japanese forces (軍隊) from China's **resource-rich** (資源が豊富) north-eastern provinces [東北地方] (see the map).
- In Manchuria, the most powerful Chinese leader was **Zhang Xueliang** [張 学良(ちょう がくりょう)] ('the Young Marshal') [若い元帥 / 少帥]. Like Chiang, Zhang was also interested in removing foreign forces from the northeast of China.
- In the **infamous** (悪名高い) **Mukden Incident** (満州事変) of September 18th 1931, hardline (強硬な) Japanese military elites (軍事エリート) planted a bomb (爆弾を仕掛けました) alongside a Japanese-owned railway near Mukden [奉天市(ほうてんし)] (present-day Shenyang [瀋陽]) in southern Manchuria (南部満州).
- This explosion (爆発), which was **blamed upon** (非難された) the Chinese, was used as proof of Chinese **provocation** (挑発の証明) and as a **pretext** (口実を設ける) for the full-scale (全面的な) invasion (侵略) and occupation (占領) of all of Manchuria (満州). The Mukden Incident (満州事変) represented a new and much more **sinister** (不吉な) period (新時代の兆しとなった) in Sino-Japanese relations (日中関係).



- Chiang (蒋介石) became worried (不安になった) that if the KMT army (国民党軍) did not fight the Japanese then the communists (共産主義者) might become more popular than the nationalists ([国民党 / 国家主義者]) in China.
- In late 1935, the communists asked all Chinese political groups (政治組織) to unite (力を合わせる) to fight against Japanese imperialism (日本の帝国主義侵略).
- Manchuria's (満州) most powerful Chinese leader, Zhang Xueliang (張 学良(ちょう がくりょう)) ('the Young Marshal') [若い元帥 / 少帥] (shown on the left side of the photo with Chiang Kai-shek) also started to doubt (疑い始めた) Chiang Kai-shek's (蒋介石) priority (...を優先する) of destroying (たたき壊す) the communists (共産主義者) inside China. Zhang had also begun unofficial discussions (非公式の交渉) with the communists (共産主義者) about how to fight the Japanese (日本と戦う方法).
- In December 1936, Zhang kidnapped (誘拐した) Chiang Kai-shek in Xian [西安] (Shaanxi province [陝西]) in December 1936 [see photo – after the Xian Incident [西安事件]]. Zhang kidnapped Chiang Kai-shek because he wanted to end the nationalist-communist **civil war** (国共内戦) and to prioritize (優先する) an **all-out** (全面的な) effort to fight the Japanese.
- As a result [その結果として], the KMT leader (蒋介石) **begrudgingly** accepted (しぶしぶ同意した) an **uneasy truce** (不安な休戦) with the communists after late December 1936 so that the nationalists (国民党 / 国家主義者) and the communists (共産主義者) could fight Japan together (see the **Second United Front** - 第二最前戦).

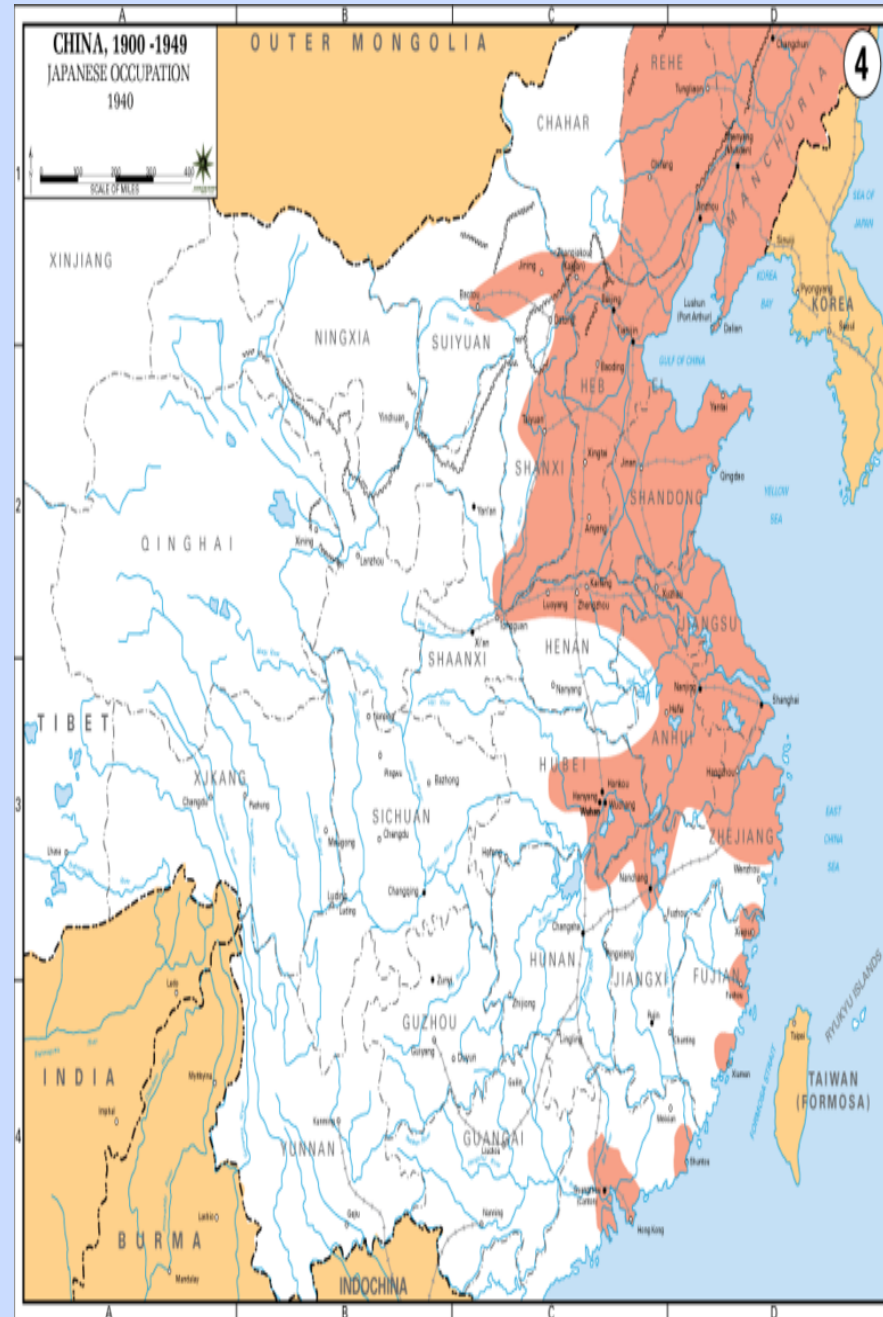


The Second Sino-Japanese War (July 7th 1937 – September 2nd 1945) [日中戦争]

- On the night of July 7th 1937, there was a major escalation (深刻な交戦の拡大があった) in the conflict (戦争) between Japan and China after an incident at Marco Polo Bridge outside Peking (7月7日に盧溝橋事件をきっかけに日中戦争(支那事変)が勃発).
- The incident started a full-scale conflict (全面戦争) between China and Japan that **engulfed** (巻き込む) most of China and not just the northeastern provinces (東北地方だけではなく). The Second Sino-Japanese War (July 7th 1937 – September 2nd 1945) (日中戦争) had started. Within a short time (短期間で), thousands of Japanese soldiers crossed the Manchurian border (何千もの日本兵は、満州の境界を横切りました).
- In order to (...のためには) control the **strategically vital** (戦略的に重要な) Yangtze valley (揚子江谷), the Japanese army advanced from Shanghai to the KMT government capital (国民党の首都) in Nanking (南京).
- When the Japanese Army entered Nanking on December 13th 1937, they carried out (実行した) a campaign of rape (レイプ), murder (殺人), and **looting** (戦争で略奪すること) on a scale **unparalleled** (未曾有の) in the history of modern warfare (近代戦). **The Nanking Massacre** (南京大虐殺) resulted in (死に至らしめた) the deaths of between 200,000 and 300,000 (20 万-30 万人) people [see photo].



- By late 1938, Japan was **predominant** (優勢な) along China's eastern coast [日本は、中国の東海岸に沿って支配的でした] (see the map of China in 1940).
- By the late 1930s, Chiang Kai-shek had set up his KMT base (国民党の勢力基盤を設立した) in **Chongqing (Chungking)** [重慶市], deep in the southwest of China (中国の南西で).
- Despite some symbolic (象徴的な) protests (外交的な抗議) showing disapproval (難色を示す) for Japan's actions, the US did very little to help (わずかな援助のみでした) China during the 1930s.
- The USSR's [ソ連] assistance to China declined dramatically (大きく低下した) after the Soviets (ソビエト) signed a **non-aggression pact** (不可侵条約) with Nazi Germany (ナチスドイツ) in August 1939 [不可侵条約(ふかしんじょうやく)とは相互に相手国に対して侵略行為を行わない事を国際的に約束し、条約によって明文化するもの。]. As a result (その結果として), Nazi Germany did not seem like a threat to the USSR (脅威とは思えなかった).
- The Soviets (ソビエト) were also successful in battles (戦闘) against the Japanese on the Mongolia-Manchuria border (モンゴル-満州の境界). As a result (その結果として), Moscow (モスクワ) did not think that Japan was a major threat (脅威ではありませんでした). Japan and the USSR later signed the **Japanese-Soviet Non-aggression Pact** (日ソ中立条約を締結)[in April 1941].
- The Republic of China [中華民国] (1912-1949) was now more isolated than ever before (以前にもましてより孤立した).



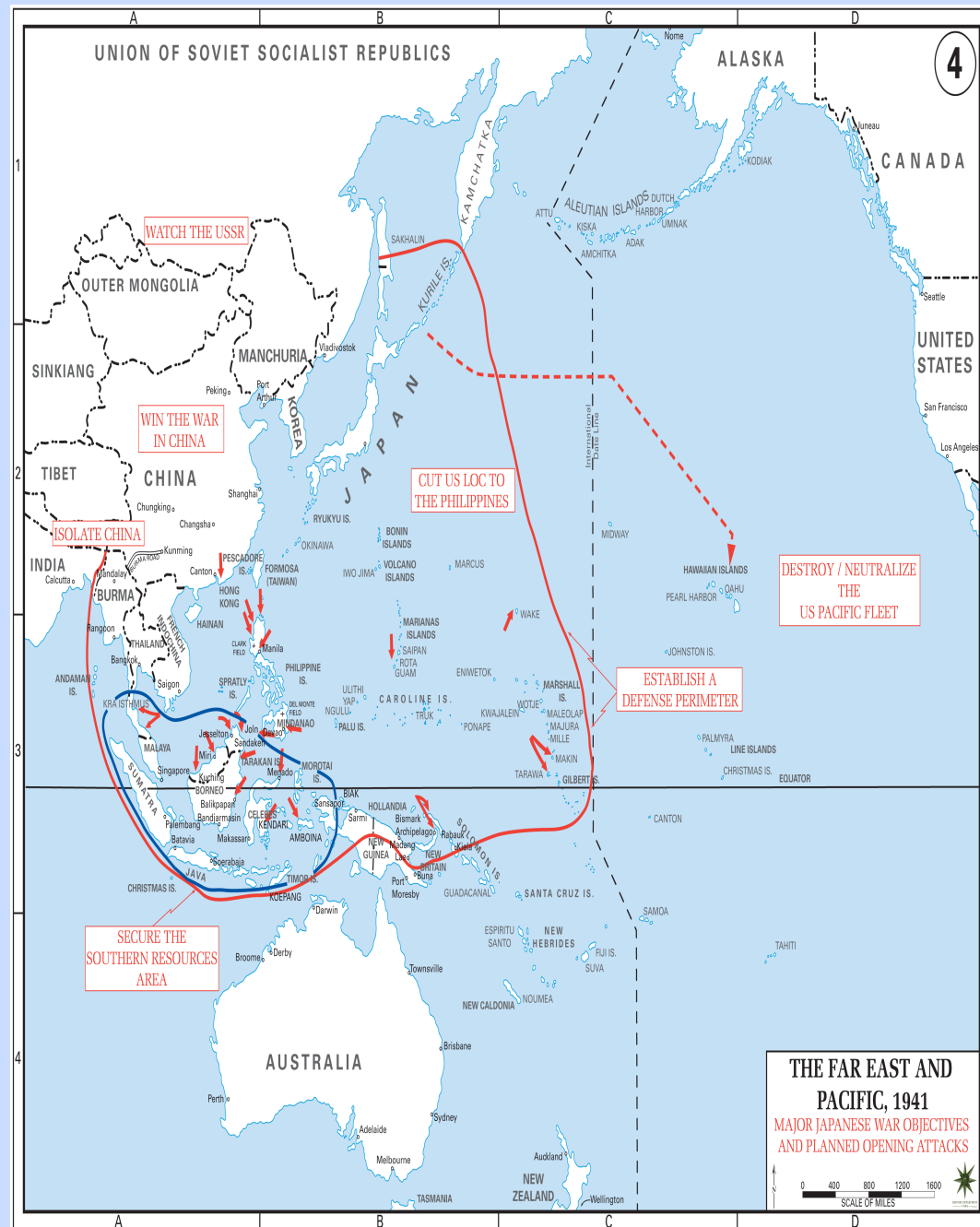
- On September 27th 1940, Japan, Italy, and Germany, the world's three most powerful fascist states (ファシスト国 / 全体主義による支配体制) signed the Tripartite Pact [日独伊三国同盟 / 9月27日に日独伊三国軍事同盟を締結。] (the Axis Alliance).
- A key objective (主要な目的) of this treaty (条約) was to keep the US out (離れさせる) of the European and East Asian conflicts (紛争) by threatening a war (戦争をほのめかすこと) in two oceans (in the Atlantic Ocean [大西洋] against Germany and Italy, and in the Pacific Ocean (太平洋) against Japan) if the United States declared war (相手国に対し戦争開始の宣言をする) on Japan, Germany, or Italy (see photo) [アメリカに中立のままでいることを強制すること。].
- However, the Tripartite Pact (日独伊三国同盟) had the opposite effect (逆効果になった) on American attitudes and opinions (意見や態度) towards the Japan-China war (日中戦争).
- Within a few months (数ヶ月以内に) of the signing of the Tripartite Pact (日独伊三国同盟), the Americans started to give the Chinese huge sums of money (肝をつぶすような金額) in order to (のためには) fight the Japanese.



- As a result of (...の結果より) the effect of World War Two in Europe (二次大戦のヨーロッパ戦区), Japan's supply of vital imports (不可欠な輸入の供給) from around the world also decreased considerably [大幅に減少した].
- After Japan advanced into areas such as French Indochina (Vietnam) [フランス領インドシナ], the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) [オランダ領東インド諸島], and British Malaya (Malaysia) [イギリス領マラヤ], Great Britain and France asked the US to agree to restrict (制限する) and punish (罰する) the Japanese via economic sanctions (...に経済[軍事]的制裁を適用する). As a result (その結果として), the resources of Southeast Asia (東南アジアの資源) became more important than ever before (これまで以上に重要になった) [see photo].
- After July 1941 when Tokyo decided (正式に決まった) to officially support Japan's military advance into South-east Asia (武力南進を決意したのである), the USA started an oil embargo against Japan (石油輸出禁止を解きました). The restrictions on oil (石油輸出禁止) however placed great pressure on Japan (プレッシャーがかかった) to find alternative supplies (どこか他の所からの天然資源) as soon as possible (出来る限り早期).
- By late 1941, Washington continued to punish Japanese aggression in Southeast Asia by freezing Japanese assets in the USA (アメリカでの日本の経済活動がすべてアメリカ政府の管理下に置かれ、そして日本の南部仏印の進駐を確認した上で、石油の対日輸出が全面禁止された).



- By late 1941, Japan believed that war with the United States was unavoidable (戦争は避けられなかったです) because Japan wanted to protect its interests (利益を保護したかった) in East Asia and to remain a major and expanding imperial power (大きくて拡大している帝國的な大国).
- The Japanese did not realistically expect to defeat the USA (現実的に米国を打ち負かすことを期待していなかった). They did however believe that if they could temporarily destroy (一時的に破壊する) the US' naval capabilities (海軍の能力) in the Pacific (太平洋) then they could create an **impregnable** (要害堅固の位置) Japanese position in East Asia.
- For this purpose, the Japanese decided to attack **Pearl Harbor** (真珠湾攻撃) on December 7th 1941, and the US and Japan became bitter enemies (憎い敵) until the end of the Second World War in East Asia (第二次大戦の太平洋戦区) in August 1945.
- As Cohen notes 'As Japan's oil reserves (石油備蓄がなくなっていく) ran out, its time ran out (時間がどんどんなくなっていく). [Oil] would have to be found elsewhere [どこか他の所から] – and soon, before spring' [before the spring of 1942 - 1942年の春]. The American Pacific Fleet [太平洋艦隊] at Pearl Harbor would have to be destroyed to **preempt** [先取りする] American interference [アメリカの干渉] in Japan's conquest of Southeast Asia [東南アジアの日本の征服] and its control of the oil reserves of Indochina [インドシナの石油備蓄]. Weather – the **horrendous** seas [荒海] of the North Pacific in winter – **precluded** [排除] waiting beyond early December [12月] to行動を起こさなければなりません]. The failure of diplomacy would **necessitate** war (外交の失敗で戦争は避けられなくなりました) (Cohen, 2000:349).
- See map of Japan's strategic objectives (戦略目的) in East Asia in 1941.



Key Points:

- The Mukden Incident (1931) [満州事変] and the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937 – 1945) [日中戦争] had a profoundly negative effect (深く悪い影響を与えた) on China, the stability (安定) of East Asia, and the future of Japan-China relations (日中関係).
- Japanese militarism (日本の軍国主義) and Japanese support for a fascist ideology (ファシストイデオロギー) resulted in (引き起こされた) the outbreak of (戦争勃発) an unwinnable war with China (勝たれることができない戦争) that resulted in the Second World War breaking out (戦争勃発) in East Asia (第二次大戦の太平洋戦区) [see photo of the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor (真珠湾攻撃の余波)].
- As a result of (その結果として) Sino-Japanese conflict (武力衝突となった) in the 1930s, the Chinese communists (共産主義者) in particular (特に) developed into a strong political and military force (優勢な軍隊 / 強力な政党) which was supported by millions of (数百万人) Chinese people.
- The United Second Front alliance (第二最前戦) between the nationalists (国民党 / 国家主義者) and the communists (共産主義者) after late 1936 and early 1937 (from 1937 to 1946), temporarily suspended (一時中断した) the Chinese Civil War (1927 – 1950) [国共内戦] until after World War Two [第二次大戦], and allowed the Chinese to fight the Japanese as a united army (ユナイテッド軍隊).



- The Japanese occupation of parts of China and Southeast Asia (中国と東南アジアの地域の日本の占領), at a time when the Western powers were distracted by the Second World War in Europe (ヨーロッパの大国は第二次世界大戦で気を取られた), had a dramatic effect (大きな影響) on the international order in East Asia (東アジアでの国際秩序) [see map].
- Nationalist (国家主義者) and communist (共産主義者) groups in East Asia became stronger (強くなりました) when they fought (戦いました) to resist the Japanese occupiers (占領に抵抗した), and later the Europeans (ヨーロッパの大国) who returned after the war to reclaim their colonies (植民地を取り戻すこと).
- Intense rivalry (強烈な対抗) between nationalist ((国家主義者) and communist (共産主義者) groups would also be a characteristic of (特徴的である) East Asian politics from the 1930s onwards (1930年代から).
- By the end of the 1930s and the start of the 1940s, the United States was regarded as (考えられていた) the most powerful Western state (最も強大な西洋国家) amongst the major global powers.

