

The International Consequences (必然的な結果) of the Second World War [第二次世界大戦] in East Asia

The Cold War (1945-1991) (冷戦) in East Asia

- By September 1945, defeated Japan was **in ruins** (廃墟となった/荒れ果てた) and the United States was the **predominant** (支配的な) non-Asian power (非アジアの大国) in East Asia. The European powers (ヨーロッパの大国) who used to dominate the region (地方を支配した国) had also been severely weakened by the war (戦争によって弱められました) [Photo – Hiroshima after the atomic bombing (原爆) of August 6th 1945].
- By late 1945, countries under European control (ヨーロッパの植民地) in East Asia had witnessed (目撃しました) the **expulsion** (追放) of their white (白人) colonial masters (植民地マスターズ) by a non-white and Asian power (大国) Japan, and had experienced freedom (国民は自由を味わった) in the weeks and months after Japan's defeat (日本敗戦後).
- After 1945, a key issue (重要な問題) in East Asia was the struggle (苦闘) between the European imperial powers (ヨーロッパの大国) and their colonies (植民地), which the Europeans wanted to regain (取り戻す / 取り返す).



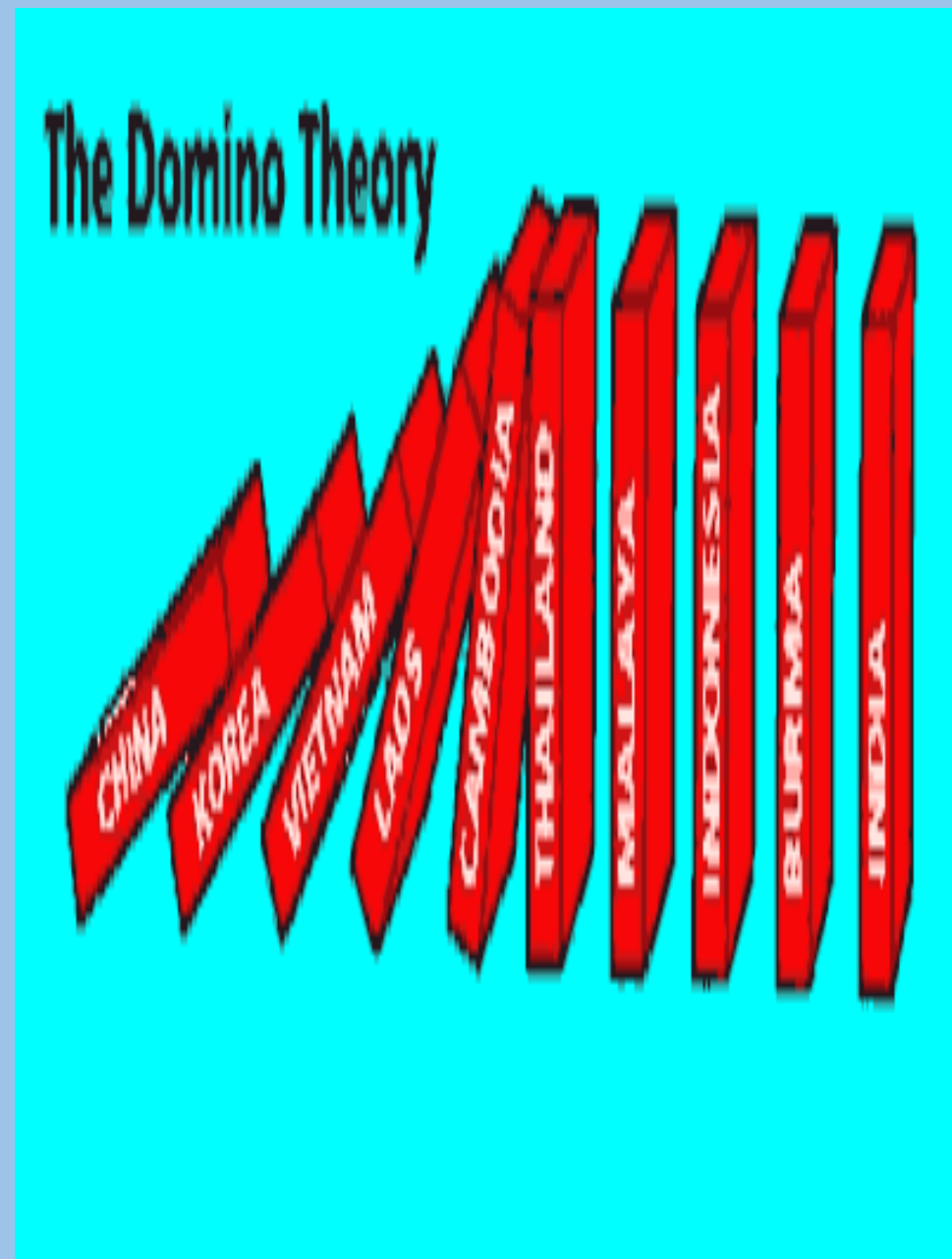
- The global balance of power (国力平均) had also significantly changed (大きく変わりました) with the non-communist USA and the communist USSR (ソビエト社会主義共和国連邦) emerging (新興の) as the world's two leading and competing (競争すること) superpowers (超大国).
- East Asia was, after 1945, a type of ideological battleground (イデオロギーの戦場) where the communist bloc (財産を共有する国々の範囲) and the non-communist bloc (工業化の進んだ主要非共産諸国) fought each other (争い合う), often via proxy (代理戦争) wars, most notably (特に) in places like Korea and Vietnam.

Decolonization in Southeast Asia (東南アジアでの非植民地化)

- World War Two (第二次世界大戦) had **dealt a blow** (人に一撃を加えました) to the prestige and honor (威信と名誉) of Europe's colonial powers (ヨーロッパの大国), despite the fact (にも関わらず) that they were on the winning side (勝者).
- The British, the French, and the Dutch, all resolved to (腰を据えてかかる) restore their status as major powers (名誉を回復する) and to reclaim (取り戻す / 取り返す) valuable interests by retaking (奪回する) the East Asian colonies (植民地) that they had been expelled (追い出す) from by the Japanese in the 1942 to 1945 period (see map).



- For the French, a major objective (主要な目的) was the **restoration** (復元) of French honor and imperial glory (名誉と栄光 / 帝国の栄光) after a humiliating defeat (屈辱的敗北) and then occupation (正確には軍事占領) by Nazi Germany (ナチス・ドイツ) during World War Two.
- The objective (目的) of regaining (奪回する) these territories (植民地) however would be much more difficult than expected. **These** struggles (苦闘) also soon became entangled (深く関わったりさえた) in the global battle (世界的な戦い) between communist (共産主義政府) and non-communist forces (工業化の進んだ主要非共産諸国), the so-called **Cold War** (冷戦).
- Note the role of **the domino theory** (ドミノ理論) [see picture] in influencing events in East Asia after the late 1940s]. (ドミノ理論, 将棋倒し理論) (一国が共産化すると周辺諸国も連鎖的に共産化するという理論)
- In Indonesia (led by **Sukarno** (スカルノ) who had **collaborated** (インドネシアを占領したとき、彼は日本人と協力した) with the Japanese) and in Vietnam (led by **Ho Chi Minh** (ホー・チミン) who had fought against (戦い抜いた) the Japanese) for example, nationalists (民族主義者) and communists (共産主義者) who had played a central role (中心的な役割) in the liberation of their countries (民族解放戦線を率いた) declared their independence (独立を宣言した) from the European powers (ヨーロッパの大国).



- In the Dutch East Indies [オランダ領東インド諸島] (Indonesia -インドネシア) the Netherlands (オランダ) **dispatched** (遣わした) government officials to enforce (法律を励行する) Dutch (オランダの) law [for more on Burma, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, and the Philippines after 1945, see your class hand-out].
- In southern Vietnam (南ベトナム), the French ignored (人を無視した) **Viet Minh** officials (members of a popularly supported (大衆の支持) communist and pro-independence (国家の独立) organization and replaced them with (人を変えること) French government officials [1941年5月19日に正式に結成され、フランス植民地からの独立を求め第一次インドシナ戦争を戦ったベトナムの独立運動組織である]. (See picture of Ho Chi Minh - ホー・チミン).
- After 1945, the British gradually but reluctantly conceded (しぶしぶ認めました) that keeping its extensive empire (堂々たる帝国) in a period of anti-imperialism (反帝国主義) and anti-communism (反共産主義) was not financially, militarily, or ideologically **feasible** (財政的に、軍事的に、または、イデオロギー的に可能でない).
- With communism (共産主義者) spreading throughout the world (世に広める), it became more difficult to continue to own colonies (植民地) against the expressed wishes (人の意に背く / 人道に背く) of their **inhabitants** (植民地の住民).



The US occupation of Japan [日本の米国占領] (1945 – 1952)

- The USA had an unchallenged (比類のない / 独壇場である) role in occupying (軍事占領) and rebuilding (復興) the new post-war Japan (戦後の日本) [see photo of Japan's surrender aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2nd 1945 - 戦艦ミズーリに日本の降伏].
- The priority (..を優先する) for Washington (ワシントン) in the early years of the occupation (占領の初期に) was to **purge** (粛清する) the Japanese government of militarists (軍国主義者), to punish (罪を罰する) **war criminals** (戦争犯罪人), to return territories previously occupied by Japan (植民地を返します), and to prevent (制止する) Japan from ever becoming a threat (脅威) to peace and stability (平和と安定) in East Asia again.
- The US and Japan had been **enemies** (敵) since the late 1930s. However, after the war (戦後), the Japanese and the Americans developed one of the closest alliances (連合 / 緊密な連携) of the Cold War (1945-1991) (冷戦).
- The US government and military, under General **Douglas MacArthur** [ダグラス・マッカーサ将軍] (**Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP)**) [連合国軍最高司令官総司令部 (GHQ/SCAP)] were in direct control of (直轄領である) Japan during the occupation [占領] (from 1945 to 1952).



- The Emperor, Hirohito (昭和天皇), who was revered as a God (神として尊ばれました / 神とみなして崇めりました) before and during the war, was asked to renounce (放棄する) his divinity (神性) in early 1946. Instead Hirohito became a politically powerless but influential symbol (政治的に無力であるが、象徴的に重要な人) of stability (安定の象徴) for a country recovering from war (戦争から立ち直ること) [see a famous but controversial photo (論争的写真) of US General Douglas MacArthur (ダグラス・マッカーサ将軍) and Emperor Hirohito meeting on September 27th 1945).
- In 1947, a British-modeled (英国モデル化) political system with democratic reforms (民主改革を導入した) at its center (中心) was created with a prime minister (首相) and a cabinet (内閣) chosen from the most powerful political party (政党) in parliament (議会).
- For the first time ever, all men *and women* over the age of twenty became eligible to vote (投票する資格があった).
- The Americans also demanded that the Japanese include an article in their new constitution whereby Japan '*would renounce war as an instrument of national policy*' and also renounce the right to maintain military forces (see Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution) [陸海空軍その他の戦力は、これを保持しない。](日本国憲法第9条)].



- The most powerful Japanese leader during the years of occupation (占領 - 1945 – 1952) was **Shigeru Yoshida** (吉田茂 /よしだ しげる), who was Japan's Prime Minister (首相) from 1946 to 1947 and from 1948 to 1954.
- Yoshida's political strategy (政治戦略) was one of moderate diplomacy (穏やかな外交) and pragmatism (政治的な実用主義) due to (...のため) a realistic assessment (現実的な評価) of Japan's post-war (戦後の日本) geopolitical position (地政学的な位置) and its objectives (目的) for the future.
- The **Yoshida Doctrine** (吉田ドクトリン) with its emphasis (...を優先する) on economic power, and defense via strong security relations (安全保障関係) with the USA (経済発展を国家の最優先課題とし外交は低姿勢で行う国家の方針).
- By the late 1940s and early 1950s, the US started to accept that Japan was a trusted ally (信頼できる同盟国) and that it could be relied upon (彼らは信頼できる) to play a key role (重要な役割) in the fight against communism (共産主義との戦い).
- The US occupation (占領) continued in a nominal sense (名ばかりで) until 1952 when **the San Francisco Peace Treaty** of 1951 (サンフランシスコ平和条約) came into force (施行された) [see photo of Prime Minister Yoshida (吉田) and Japanese delegates (代表) signing the San Francisco Peace Treaty].



The Final Stage (最終段階) of the Chinese Civil War (国共内戦)
(1927 – 1950)

- When the Second World War (第二次世界大戦) ended, the nationalist KMT Chinese government (国民党 / 国家主義者) under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek (蒋介石) was not in a well-prepared condition (準備が十分でなかった) for governing the giant country (国を治める / 国は戦争で分裂した).
- The Chinese nationalists (国家主義者) had depended (身を寄せて頼る) a lot on military and financial support (軍隊と財政援助) during the war from their allies (同盟国). US support, for example, had been instrumental (非常に重要な) in defeating the Japanese (敗戦) along China's eastern coast (中国の東海岸).
- As we discussed last week, the Chinese nationalists (国家主義者) and the Chinese communists (共産主義者) agreed an uneasy truce (不定の休戦) after late 1936 under the so-called Second United Front [第二最前戦] (see photo of Mao Zedong (毛沢東) and Chiang Kai-shek (蒋介石) toasting victory (勝利のために乾杯する) over Japan during talks (交渉) in Chongqing (重慶市) in September 1945).
- In reality, the Second United Front (第二最前戦) was only effective until January 1941 when the nationalists (国家主義者) carried out (断行すること) a bloody attack (激しい攻撃) against the communists (共産主義者). After 1941, both sides continued to fight the Japanese separately (別に戦いました).



- In the closing months of (月の終わりに) World War Two (第二次世界大戦), the communists (共産主義者) and the nationalists (国民党 / 国家主義者) increasingly (ますます) competed (競争した) with each other to liberate (解放する) areas once controlled by the Japanese (以前に日本が占有した所).
- Washington (ワシントン) initially hoped (初めに願った) that moderates (穏健派) from the two competing (競争している) groups might agree to form (作る) a centrist regime (中道派の政府), which would be neither too right-wing and fascist (それほど保守的でもなくてファシストでもない) like under Chiang (蒋介石) nor too left-wing and communist (それほど左翼でないと共産主義者でない) under Mao (毛沢東).
- After the war ended (戦後), US-led (米国が率いる) peace negotiations (和平交渉) between the nationalists (国民党 / 国家主義者) and the communists (共産主義者) failed to prevent (妨げることができませんでした) the outbreak of the civil war (内戦の勃発).
- In November 1945, Chiang started a major campaign (主要な軍事作戦) to defeat (敵を破る) the communists (共産主義者). By May 1946, the nationalists (国民党 / 国家主義者) were involved in an all-out (全面的な) offensive (軍事攻勢) to eliminate Mao's armies (毛沢東の軍を破壊します) (see map).



- From the middle of 1946 to the middle of 1949, there was a full-scale civil war (全面戦争) throughout China (支那全土を通じた) (see map).
- In this period, the USA continued to give financial and military assistance (財政援助と軍事援助) to Chiang's KMT government (国民党 / 国家主義者). As a result (その結果として), Mao Zedong (毛沢東) started an anti-US propaganda campaign (反米国キャンペーン).
- During the war (戦争中), the nationalists (国家主義者) had a lot more soldiers (兵士), equipment (設備), airplanes, and available finances (間に合う金) than the communists (共産主義者). Nationalist government soldiers (国民党兵士) for example outnumbered Mao's armies (共産主義者軍) by a ratio (比率) of 3 to 1 (共産主義者より 3 倍多い).
- Despite this (これにもかかわらず), the communists (共産主義者) had more effective military strategies (共産主義者は、国家主義者より効果的軍事戦略を使用しました), and crucially (重大に) were more popular than the nationalists (共産主義者は、国家主義者より人気がありました).
- The KMT (国民党), on the other hand (その一方で), were often perceived as corrupt (しばしば不正なものとして認められていました) and ineffective (効果のない) as administrators (監理官という役割の人). During the war (戦争中), nationalist soldiers (国民党兵士) also participated in the robbery (強盗) and the looting (略奪) of local businesses (地元の企業) and properties (建物).



- In the areas controlled by Mao's armies (共産主義者軍が占有していた所), the communists (共産主義者) were better organized (もっとうまく案配された), were better administrators (監理官という役割の人), and were more popular because of their land reform programs (農地改革プログラム).
- As a result (その結果として), many Chinese people preferred Mao to Chiang (多くの中国人は、蒋介石より毛沢東を好みました), and the war for the hearts and minds of the Chinese people was lost (毛沢東は中国人の心をつかむことに成功したという).
- On October 1st 1949, Mao Zedong (毛沢東) declared the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in Beijing's Tiananmen Square [天安門広場] (see communist party picture) [毛沢東は、中華人民共和国の設立を宣言しました。].
- In December 1949, Chiang Kai-shek (蒋介石) and his defeated (敗れた) KMT regime (国民党) fled (逃げた) Mainland China and set up a new anti-communist (反共) KMT government in Taiwan (台湾島にある政府で1949年、毛沢東率いる共産党が中国本土を占領したとき蒋介石によって設置された).
- Since 1949, Taiwan has remained independent of Beijing's control. Taiwan is still a serious security issue between China, the United States, and Japan. Beijing regards Taiwan (と考えます) as a renegade province (反乱地域). (1949年以降、台湾は北京の支配から独立しているままでした。台湾は、まだ中国やアメリカ合衆国そして日本との間に深刻な保障問題を抱えています。)



- In June 1949, the communist leadership (共産主義者リーダーシップ) in Beijing (北京) publicly denounced (衆の面前でアメリカを非難した) the United States and declared (宣言した) that the new communist China (中華人民共和国) would be an ally (同盟国) of the communist (共産主義の) Soviet Union (ソビエト連邦).
- In February 1950, the Soviets (ソビエト) and the communist Chinese (中華人民共和国) signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance (友好協力援助条約という2国間条約 / 中ソ友好的同盟相互援助条約), and commenced (始まること) the Sino-Soviet Alliance (中ソ同盟) (see commemorative stamp [記念スタンプ] showing Stalin (ヨシフ・スターリン) and Mao Zedong (毛沢東)).
- The USSR (ソビエト連邦) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) [中華人民共和国] became Cold War allies (冷戦の同盟), and Beijing (北京) was promised Soviet financial (財政援助), military (軍事援助), and developmental support (発達上の援助) for their fledgling (駆け出しの) state (国家).



Key Points:

- The Second World War (第二次大戦の太平洋戦区) completely changed (完全に変わった) the international order in East Asia (東アジアでの国際秩序). Japan had been defeated (日本は戦争に負けました) and was occupied by the United States (日本は米国の占領下にあった), and the European powers expelled (追い出した) from their East Asian colonies (植民地).
- During the war years (戦争中) pro-independence movements (反植民地主義運動) in East Asia became stronger (強くなりました) and were determined to resist (皆死を決して戦った) European attempts to re-occupy (再占める) their countries. Pro-independence movements (反植民地主義運動) varied from pro-independence communists (独立派の共産主義者) (for example in Vietnam - ベトナム) to pro-independence nationalists (独立派の国家主義者) (for example in Indonesia - インドネシア).
- The United States' initial commitment (初期の確実な約束) to end imperialism (帝国主義を終えること) was soon replaced (置換された) by an American commitment to contain communism **at all costs** (万難を排して / 是非に) (see the containment theory (封じ込め戦略 / 共産主義の侵入や勢力拡大を防ぐこと) [see picture]. This sometimes witnessed the US contradicting (前後の矛盾したことを言うこと) its declared (宣言した) ideological principles (宣言したイデオロギーの原則 / 指針 / 道義). For example, supporting the French attempt to re-occupy (再占める) and control Vietnam after the late 1940s.



- By the late 1940s, serious tensions (...間の緊張) and rivalries (...間の抗争) had developed between communist (共産主義者) and non-communist (非共産主義者) movements (運動) in countries such as China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
- US and Soviet support for communists and non-communists often resulted in (ある結果になる) 'hot' **proxy** (代理戦争) wars and insurrections (反乱) fought **amidst** (の中に) the larger 'cold' war (冷戦 – 1945 to 1991).
- The 'loss' of China to communism (共産主義者) in 1949 **sent shockwaves** (衝撃波を広げました) through the non-communist powers of the world (工業化の進んだ主要非共産諸国). The US in particular (特に) was really worried (本当に心配していました) about the rapid spread of communism (共産主義の急速な広がり) throughout East Asia (東アジア中で). Mao Zedong's (毛沢東) victory (戦勝) in the Chinese Civil War (国共内戦), the Sino-Soviet Alliance (中ソ同盟), and a creation of a KMT regime in Taiwan (台湾の国民党政府), all had serious **ramifications** (影響) for the peace and stability of East Asia (東アジアの平和と安定) for decades (十年) afterwards (その後).

