

History Textbooks and the Wars in Asia

Divided memories

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Routledge Contemporary Asia Series

Textbook abbreviations

China

CWH (2002/2004) = *Chinese World History*

CHO = *Chinese Contemporary and Modern History* (Chinese history books old version)

CHN 2004 = *History* (Chinese history books new version)

Japan

JWH = *Yamakawa World History B*

JJH (Y) = *Yamakawa Japanese History B*

JJH (S) = *Tokyo Shoseki Japanese History B*

Korea

KWH = *World History* (Keumsung)

KNH = *Korean National History*

KCH = *Korean Contemporary History* (Keumsung)

Taiwan

TCHO = *Taiwan Cultural History* (Old, Sanmin publishing)

TWHS = *World Cultural History* (Sanmin Publishing), 2003

TTH = *New Taiwan Text*, Volume II, (Sanmin Publishing), 2007

TWHN = *World Culture—History* Volume 1, 2nd edition published by Nanyi, 2003 (Old Textbook before textbook revision)

TCHN = *History* Volume 1 published by Sanmin, 2006 (New textbook after textbook revision)

US

AM = *The Americans*

AP = *The American Pageant*

AWC = *World Civilizations: The Global Experience*

Textbook Information

China	CWH 2002	<i>Modern and Contemporary World History</i> , book 2 (Beijing: People's Education Publishing House, approved in 2002, published in 2003). Because the approving year is on the cover of these books, we use the year 2002 to indicate the version.
	CWH 2004	<i>History—War and Peace in 20th Century</i> , volume 3 (Beijing: People's Education Publishing House, approved in 2004, and published in 2005). This is optional volume 3 in this <i>Modern and Contemporary World History</i> set of high school history textbooks.
	CHO	<i>Chinese Contemporary and Modern History</i> (Chinese history books old version), book 2 (Beijing: People's Education Publishing House, approved in 2002, published in 2003)
	CHN	<i>History</i> (Chinese history books new version), book 1 (Beijing: People's Education Publishing House, approved in 2004, published in 2005)
Japan	JWH	<i>Yamakawa World History B: World History in Detail</i> , by Sato Tsigikata et al. (Tokyo, Yamakawa Shuppansha, 2002)
	JJH (Y)	<i>Yamakawa Japanese History B: Japanese History in Detail</i> , by Ishii Susumu et al. (Tokyo: Yamakawa Shuppansha, 2002)
	JJH (S)	<i>Japanese History B</i> (日本史B), by Yamamoto Hirofumi, et al. (Tokyo: Tokyo Shoseki, 2003)
Korea	KWH	<i>World History</i> , by O Geumsung, et al. (Keumsung Publications, 2002)
	KCH	<i>Korean Contemporary History</i> , by Kim Hanjong, et al. (Keumsung Publications, 2003)
	KNH	<i>Korean National History</i> , by Lee Myunghee, et al. (Ministry of Education, 2002)
Taiwan	TCHO	<i>Taiwan Cultural History</i> , multiple volumes, (Sanmin publishing, no date [old Taiwan text]).
	TWHS	<i>World Cultural History</i> (Sanmin Publishing), 2003.
	TTH	<i>New Taiwan Text</i> , volume 2, (Sanmin Publishing), 2007.
	TCHN	<i>Taiwan Chinese History</i> , volume 1, (Sanmin Publishing, 2007). New textbook after textbook revision.
	TWHN	<i>World Culture—History</i> , volume 1, 2nd edition, (Nanyi, 2003). Old textbook before textbook revision.
US	AWH	<i>World History: Connections to Today</i> , by Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler. (Pearson Prentice Hall, 2005).
	AWC	<i>World Civilizations: The Global Experience</i> , 3rd edition, by Peter N. Stearns, Michael Adas, Stuart Schwartz, and Marc Jason Gilbert (Addison Wesley Longman, 2001)
	AP	<i>The American Pageant</i> , 12th edition, by David M. Kennedy, Lizabeth Cohen, and Thomas A. Bailey (Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2002)
	AM	<i>The Americans: Reconstruction to the 21st Century</i> , California edition, by Gerald A. Danzer (McDougal Littell, 2006)

1. Nanjing massacre

CHINA

CWH 2002¹ p. 60

In World War II, the Nazis set up many concentration camps in many places, and killed about 5 million Poles and almost 6 million Jews. Japanese fascists

TEXTBOOK SAMPLES

DISCUSSING THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT 1931

Change in Other Pacific Rim Areas

Almost from the outset, the Japanese launched an effort to suppress Korean culture and promote the adoption of Japanese ways, Korean-language newspapers were banned, Korean teachers were required to wear Japanese uniforms and carry swords, and Japanese money, weights and measures, and language instruction were introduced throughout the country. Korean resources were put at the disposal of Japanese industrialists, many of whom invested in factories in the new colony. The Korean peasantry was compelled to concentrate on rice production for export to Japan and other foreign markets. During World War II, the Japanese military police forcibly conscripted increasing numbers of Korean youths for labor gangs and troops to support their expanding war effort, and the population was exhorted to join the Japanese people in "training to endure hardship."

As in other colonial areas such as India, economic exploitation may have had some promising side effects, without being any less exploitive. Historians have recently found some keys to Korea's later economic success in industrial opportunities developed under the Japanese.

6. Manchurian Incident

CHINA

CWH 2002 p. 37.

(Briefly Mentioned the Manchurian Incident)

In 1931, Japan instigated the Mukden [or Manchuria] Incident of September 18 and occupied Manchuria.

CWH 2002 p. 38.

(Quoted from the "Tanaka Memorial" to Show the Policy of Japan.)

...Given its surroundings, the Empire thought that it should establish a basic policy to secure its status on the East Asian continent and to develop into the southern ocean area with a combination of diplomacy and defense, as generally outlined below:

3. The basic guideline in policies regarding the Asian continent, is to develop Manchukuo⁷³ healthily and to consolidate the national defense of Japan and Manchukuo; to clear up the threat of the Soviet Union; to hold off Britain and the US; and to achieve close collaboration between Japan, Manchukuo and China in order to develop the economy in our country. In implementation, we should take care to maintain good relations with other countries.

4. Regarding the southern ocean, especially in diplomacy, we need to encourage the economic development of our people. On one side, avoid stimulating other countries; on the other side, enlarge our influence with through gradual and peaceful means and with the establishment of Manchukuo, strengthen our ability.

Outlines of the Basic Policies⁷⁴

CWH 2004 p. 49.

Extended Learning: Origin of the Incident

Japanese right-wing writer Akira Nakamura, in his book *The Way to the Greater East Asia War*, claimed: "... at that time, every country had formed its own economic zone ... Japan didn't get into the economic zone of the United States, and the Soviet Union had its own zone; the United States also established its own zone, and placed very high customs. It was the situation then that every country carried out trade in its own sphere of influence, and formed a regional economy that excluded other countries. Based on this situation, Japan was forced to pay attention to Manchuria and Mongolia. Immigration to the white people's world was repelled and in order to find a solution to the population increase of one million each year, it is natural that Japan would make use of the new world of Manchuria and Mongolia. The Japanese attention to Manchuria and Mongolia was a result of international circumstances....

The Manchurian Incident has many other reasons. The Manchurian Railway was in crisis because of various interruptions.... On the issue of the "21 Demands," Japan had obtained the land for agriculture and commerce, and was allowed to collaborate with Chinese people to do business, but all these became in vain. As I mentioned above, various conditions lead to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. Therefore, the Manchurian Incident ... could not be easily regarded as aggression."

In the materials above, from which aspects does the author try to defend the Japanese invasion of China? Using the knowledge we have gained, point out the absurdity of defending the act of invasion.

(This part is in the extended reading after class)

CWH 2004 p. 49

Japan's Occupation of Northeast

The fall of the northeast was China's largest loss since 1840. Statistics indicate that the 2 million square kilometers of land occupied by Japan were responsible for 79% of the national production of steel, 93% of oil, 53% of gold, 23% of electricity, 41% of railway, and 37% of exports. In addition, the land produced an abundance of soybeans, sorghum, rice, trees, cattle, leather and

so on. Massive amounts of public wealth were engulfed by the Japanese aggressors.

(This part is in a text box)

*CHO p. 13 (Book Two) Section Three: Manchuria Incident*⁷⁵

(Subtitle, Bold) **Manchuria Incident**

Japan had long coveted China's territory. In June 1927, Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka Giichi convened an "Oriental Meeting," and confirmed an aggressive policy of "separating Manchuria from the Chinese mainland, and letting it become an individual district under Japanese power." Two years later, the global economic crisis of capitalism expanded to Japan and it fell into extreme hardship until 1931. The Japanese government was eager to launch a war of aggression into China's northeastern area, in order to shift domestic public attention, alleviate class conflicts, and cure its economic crisis by looting Chinese assets. At the time, the KMT government was endeavoring to "encircle and annihilate" the Red Army, which also gave Japan a good opportunity.

On the evening of September 18 1931, the Japanese Kwantung Army dynamited the tracks of the Liutiao Lake section of the South Manchuria Railroad and blamed their actions on the Chinese military. The Japanese troops then bombed the base of the Northeastern Army and occupied Shenyang. This was called the "Manchuria Incident." Chiang Kai-shek confidentially telegraphed Zhang Xueliang: "The Japanese military's movements in Shenyang should be dealt with as a local event. Hope you do your best to avoid conflict, so the situation will not escalate. All contacts with Japan should follow the central government's instructions." The 200,000 Northeastern Army troops then enforced Chiang Kaishek's no-resistance order and withdrew without fighting. Within half a year, all three provinces of northeastern China fell into the hands of the Japanese military.

The following year, Japan propped up Puyi, the abdicated Qing Dynasty emperor, making him a puppet emperor and establishing a puppet regime in Manchuria. The three provinces of northeastern China became a colony of Japanese imperialism.

Quote, Upper Right Corner of Page 13

After the Oriental Meeting, Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka Giichi reported to the Emperor of Japan:

"According to the Meiji Emperor's guidelines, the first stage is to conquer Taiwan. The second is to conquer Korea, etc. This has now all been realized. Only the third stage, to annihilate Manchuria and Mongolia so as to conquer the land of China, has not been realized yet."

Picture, Lower Left Corner of Page 13:

Title: Japanese troops bombing the Chinese Northeastern Army's base, Beidaying

*(Text changed to smaller font:)*The day after the Manchuria Incident, the Nationalist government requested the League of Nations to uphold justice. The League of Nations sent an investigative delegation in January, 1932 and publicized its report in October. The report did not support China's argument that the situation in Manchuria should be restored to the status quo that existed prior to the Manchuria Incident. Neither did it recognize Japan's demand that it be permitted to maintain a puppet Manchuria regime and dominate the area. Instead, the report claimed "the best solution is international cooperation." In other words, in the name of "international cooperation," let the three provinces in northeastern China become a common colony managed by multiple imperial powers.

The Emergence of the Movement to Resist Japanese Aggression and Save the Country

Following the breakout of the Manchuria Incident, the CCP immediately announced its condemnation of Japan.

CHN p. 108 (Book One)

After occupying Taiwan, China, Japan continued to covet China's territory. Since the Manchuria Incident⁷⁶ in 1931, Japan had created a series of aggressive incidents in China and the three provinces in northeastern China became a colony of Japanese imperialists. North China was also increasingly colonized and the national crisis deepened.

Picture, lower left corner of page 30:

Title: The Japanese military created the Manchuria Incident and occupied Shenyang

History Review

In 1931, the invading Japanese military created the Manchuria Incident, bombed the base of China's northeastern army and occupied Shenyang. Within half a year, they occupied the whole of Manchuria.

JAPAN

JWH⁷⁷

The wartime prosperity during World War I advanced the development of industry in Japan, but beginning around 1923 (Taishō 12) trade stagnated, in [19]27 (Shōwa 2) the financial crisis occurred, and Japan was further afflicted by the **Great Depression**. Economics were in disorder, labor disputes erupted frequently, and social unrest spread. Established political parties nonetheless

continued their power struggle (政権争い) and lost the confidence of the people. The military insisted on resolving the economic crisis by expanding [Japan's] sphere of influence on the mainland.

In September 1931, the Japanese Kwantung Army blew up the railway at **Lake Liutiao** in northeastern China (which was referred to at the time as "Manchuria" in Japan), on the pretense of which it initiated military operations and occupied more than half of the northeastern region. This was the **Manchurian Incident** (September 1931 to March [19]32). In order to avert the attention of the international community, the military initiated the Shanghai Incident in [19]32 (Shōwa 7). Japanese military operations were criticized internationally, and when China filed suit the League of Nations decided to dispatch the **Lytton Commission**. In order to create a fait accompli, the Kwantung Army installed the last emperor of the Qing dynasty Puyi (→ p. 276) as consular (and later, emperor) in March [19]32, and established the nation of **Manchukuo** (1932-45). The Commission rejected Japan's demands that the military operations were an exercise of their right to self-defense. When the League supported [the judgment of the Commission], Japan gave notification of its **withdrawal from the League of Nations** in March [19]33 (Shōwa 8). The Japanese invasion (侵攻) then extended toward Rehe [or Jehol], and for a time crossed the Great Wall and approached Beijing, in an effort (ねらう) to control Northern China (華北).⁷⁸ Concurrently, certain servicemen (軍人) initiated acts of terrorism and coup d'états⁷⁹ in an effort to strengthen their domestic influence.

The Chinese Nationalist government gained strength with the 1930 restoration of customs autonomy, and aspiring for domestic political and military unification made efforts to fight with the Communist Party (→ p. 299) rather than deal with Japanese military operations such as the Manchurian Incident. In 1934, the Ruijin Communist Army was attacked by the Nationalist Army, and implemented the **Long March** (1934-36), which drove toward regions in the interior such as the provinces of Shanxi and Gansu and, primarily, Yan'an [or Yen-an]. The leadership role of Communist Party member Mao Zedong's (→ p. 299) strengthened over the course [of the march]. In [19]35 the Nationalist government **unified the currency** with the aid of Britain and the United States.⁸⁰ The strength of regional military factions was weakened as a result, and the course toward domestic unification was further advanced.

Spurred by (機に) the Manchurian Incident, the Chinese anti-Japanese movement spread throughout the country. In August 1935, the Chinese Communist Party issued the August First Declaration, which appealed for a cessation of the civil war and the formation of a **national united front**. Assessing the situation, Zhang Xueliang [or Chang Hsüeh-liang], who was in Xi'an, arrested Chiang Kai-shek, who pressed for an attack against the Communist Party, and persuaded Chiang to fight the Japanese (抗日) and

discontinue the civil war (**Xi'an Incident**, 1936). After Chiang Kai-shek agreed, the Nationalist and Communist parties came together again [国共はふたたび接近した]. (306-7)

*JJH (Y)*⁸¹

The Manchurian Incident

At the time when the popular movement for the recovery of state power was gaining strength in China, the army and right wing in Japan condemned the cooperative diplomacy of Shidehara Kijūrō as weak-kneed diplomacy (軟弱外交) and appealed [for recognition of a] "**Manchuria-Mongolia Crisis.**" Feeling a deep sense of crisis, the Kwantung Army used military force to hold off (阻止) the Chinese movement for the recovery of state power from reaching Manchuria, and planned to place Manchuria under Japanese control by cutting off Chinese claims south of the Great Wall.

On 18 September 1931 the Kwantung Army, led by operations officer Ishihara Kanji (1889-1949),⁸² bombed the rails of the South Manchuria Railway on the outskirts of Fengtian at Lake Liutiao (Liutiaohu Incident), and [claiming] this as work of the Chinese Army began military operations, which started off the Manchurian Incident. The second Wakatsuki Reijirō Cabinet (Rikken Minseitō) declared its nonexpansionist policy, but public opinion and the press were so delirious with war fever that they sanctioned the actions of the army. Because the Kwantung Army extended the front so that all of Manchuria would be placed under military control,⁸³ the Wakatsuki Cabinet, having lost confidence to control the situation, resigned.



満州事変要図 満州とは奉天・吉林・黒龍江の3省をいう。成立した「満州国」は熱河・興安を加えた5省で、新京(長春)を首都とした。中国国民政府はこの地域を「東北」とよんだ。

非難し、「満蒙の危機」をさげんでいた。危機感を深めた関東軍は、中国の国権回復運動が満州におよぶのを武力によって阻止し、満州を長城以南の中国主権から切り離して日本の勢力下におこうと計画した。

関東軍は参謀の石原莞爾①を中心として、1931年9月18日、奉天郊外の柳条湖で南満州鉄道の線路を爆破し(柳条湖事件)、これを中国軍のしわざとして軍事行動を開始して満州事変がはじまった。第2次若槻礼次郎内閣(立憲民政党)は不拡大方針を声明したが、世論・マスコミは戦争熱に浮かされたかのよ

うに軍の行動を支持した。関東軍は全満州を軍事的制圧下におくべく、戦線を拡大したため②、事態の収拾に自信を失った若槻内閣は総辞職した。

かわって同年12月に立憲政友会総裁犬養毅が組閣し、中国との直接交渉をめざしたが、翌1932(昭和7)年になると、関東軍は満州の主要地域を占領し、3月には清朝最後の皇帝溥儀を執政として、満州国の建国を宣言させた。アメリカは、日本の一連の行動に対して不承認宣言を発し、中国からの訴えと日本の提案で、国際連盟理事会は事実調査のためにイギリスのリットンを団長とする調査団を現地と日中両国に派遣することにした。

政党内閣の崩壊と国際連盟脱退
 ロンドン海軍軍縮会議(統帥権干犯問題)・昭和恐慌・満州事変などをきっかけに、軍人や右翼による急進的な国家改造運動が急速に活発になっていった。陸海軍の青年将校および右翼運動家は、日本のゆきづまりの原因が、元老・重臣・財

① かねてから石原は、近い将来、東西両文明それぞれの盟主となった日本両国間で「世界最終戦争」が戦われ、それは飛行機による殲滅戦争となるだろうと話し、満州を占領してこれに備えることを主張していた。
 ② 満州での日本の軍事行動は、中国の排日運動をますます激しくさせ、1932(昭和7)年には上海でも日中両国軍が衝突した(第1次上海事変)。

Textbook example 9 Page from Japanese history textbook Yamakawa Japanese History B: Japanese History in Detail (JJH [Y])

In December of the same year the president of the Rikken Seiyūkai, Inukai Tsuyoshi, formed a new cabinet in its place and strived for direct negotiations with China. But in the following year (1932, Shōwa 7) the Kwantung Army occupied principal regions of Manchuria, and with the last emperor of the Qing dynasty, Puyi (1906-1967), as consular, declared the establishment of Manchukuo in March. The US announced its disapproval of Japan's series of actions; and based on complaints from China and a Japanese proposal, the council of the League of Nations decided to send an investigative committee, led by Lytton from Britain, on a fact-finding mission to both China and Japan. (321-22)

JJH (S)⁸⁴ pp. 329-39

Manchurian Incident

When **Zhang Xueliang** (1901-2001), who had replaced his father Zhang Zuolin, joined the Nationalist Government at the end of 1928, the Kwantung Army strengthened the sense of impending crisis that Japan's special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia would be infringed upon. In Japan propaganda stating that "Manchuria and Mongolia are the lifelines of Japan" was deployed by the military and jingoists (对外強硬者) to newspapers, radio, and at lectures on current affairs held by **veterans' associations**. Japan's stable securement of [its] Manchurian and Mongolian interests was called the "resolution of the Manchuria-Mongolia problem."

On 18 September 1931 (Shōwa 6), Kwantung Army staff officers including **Itagaki Seishirō** (1885-1948) and **Ishihara Kanji** (1889-1949) had subordinates blow up the railway lines in the outskirts of Fengtian at Lake Liutiao (**Liutiaohu Incident**), and took military action (軍事行動をおこした) based on prior planning to [claim this] as the subversive activities [on the part] of China (**Manchurian Incident**). China filed a suit with the League of Nations [reporting this] as an act of aggression by Japan, and the League of Nations decided to dispatch the **Lytton Commission** on a fact-finding mission (真相究明を目的として). The **second Wakatsuki Reijirō cabinet** decided against an expansion of the incident, but the Kwantung Army ignored this decision and occupied principle cities along the Manchurian Railway. Unable to control the military, and with some in the cabinet who tried to align with the military, the Wakatsuki cabinet resigned in December, and the Seiyūkai **Inukai Tsuyoshi cabinet**, which advocated hard-line diplomacy, was formed. (329-30)

KOREA

KWH p. 275

Nothing Exists Beyond the Boundaries of the Nation-State?

Within this political and social environment, the military pursued a path to militarism. The military authority strengthened its right to speak about domestic and foreign policies; while on the one hand, they also tried to overcome the difficult times by continental invasion. While *Jiang Jieshi* was conquering the north, Japan dispatched its army to the *Shandong* province three times and disrupted his efforts. Also, after bringing on the Manchurian Incident and occupying the northeastern part of China, they established the puppet state of Manchukuo (1931). With the fortune of its success, the Japanese military engaged in an upfront war of invasion (1937). During the process, they slaughtered hundred thousands of common people in Nanking (The Nanking Massacre).

TAIWAN

“After signing the Tanggu Truce (塘沽軍協定) Japan temporarily ceased invading China. Instead, Japan employed diplomatic means with “dividing Northern China” (分離華北) as her target. In March of the 21st Year (1932), Japan established Manchukuo (滿洲國) in the Northeast, installing Pu Yi (溥儀) as the Chief Executive. Two years later, he was renamed emperor, when in reality he was a political puppet controlled by the Japanese. Afterwards, Japan hoped to use diplomatic means to provoke secession among the Northern provinces, but this strategy failed to realize. Japan then tried in an experimental fashion to employ military means to create conflicts in Hebei Province, and thereby, seize the opportunity to forcibly occupy the region. The Marco Polo Bridge Incident took place against this background.”

TTH p. 187

In the 20th year of the Republic (1931) September 18, the Kwantung Garrison (关东军)⁸⁵, which was stationed with the pretext of defending the railway and leased territories, ignored the restrictions of the civil government and proceeded to invade Shenyang (沈阳). Three months later it conquered the whole of the Northeast and continued into Rehe (热河) and Hebei (河北). Three months after invading the Northeast, the army aided the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, Pu Yi, in establishing the state of Manchuria (滿洲国).

TCHN⁸⁶ p. 69

In 1931 during the Mukden Incident (九一八事变), Japanese junior officers (少壮派軍人) started to manipulate and even forcefully intervened with the direction of government policies.

US

AWH p. 770

Japan on the Move One of the earliest tests had been posed by Japan. Japanese military leaders and ultranationalists thought that Japan should have an empire equal to those of the western powers. In pursuit of this goal, Japan seized Manchuria in 1931. When the League of Nations condemned the aggression, Japan withdrew from the organization.

AM p 532

Militarists Gain Control in Japan

Halfway around the world, nationalistic military leaders were trying to take control of the imperial government of Japan. These leaders shared in common with Hitler a belief in the need for more living space for a growing population. Ignoring the protests of more moderate Japanese officials, the militarists

launched a surprise attack and seized control of the Chinese province of Manchuria in 1931. Within several months, Japanese troops controlled the entire province, a large region about twice the size of Texas that was rich in natural resources.

The watchful League of Nations had been established after World War I to prevent just such aggressive acts. In this greatest test of the League's power, representatives were sent to Manchuria to investigate the situation. Their report condemned Japan, who in turn simply quit the League. Meanwhile, the success of the Manchurian invasion put the militarists firmly in control of Japan's government.

AP p. 774

Japanese Militarists Attack China

The Great Depression, which brewed enough distress at home, added immensely to difficulties abroad. Militaristic Japan stole the Far Eastern spotlight. In September 1931 the Japanese militarists, noting that the Western world was badly mired in a depression, lunged into Manchuria. Alleging provocation, they rapidly overran the coveted Chinese province and proceeded to bolt shut the Open Door in the conquered area.

Peaceful peoples were stunned by this act of naked aggression, which was a flagrant violation of the League of Nations covenant, as well as of various other international agreements solemnly signed by Tokyo. Numerous indignant Americans, though by no means a majority, urged strong measures ranging from boycotts to blockades. Possibly a tight blockade by the League, backed by the United States, would have brought Japan sharply to book.

But the League was handicapped in taking two-fisted action by the nonmembership of the United States. Washington firmly rebuffed initial attempts in 1932 to secure American cooperation in applying economic pressure on Japan. Washington and Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in the end decided to fire only paper bullets at the Japanese aggressors. The so-called Stimson doctrine, proclaimed in 1932, declared that the United States would not recognize any territorial acquisitions achieved by force. Righteous indignation—or a preach-and-run policy—would substitute for solid initiatives.

7. Economic Development Under Japanese Rule

CHINA

CHO pp. 35-36 (Book Two)

The Brutal Economic Looting

In the Japanese occupied areas, the invaders looted the Chinese in various