

**Document A**

**Source:** Japanese Ministry of Education, excerpts from *The Way of the Subjects*, August 1, 1941.

**Note:** *The Way of the Subjects* was required reading in most Japanese high schools and colleges.

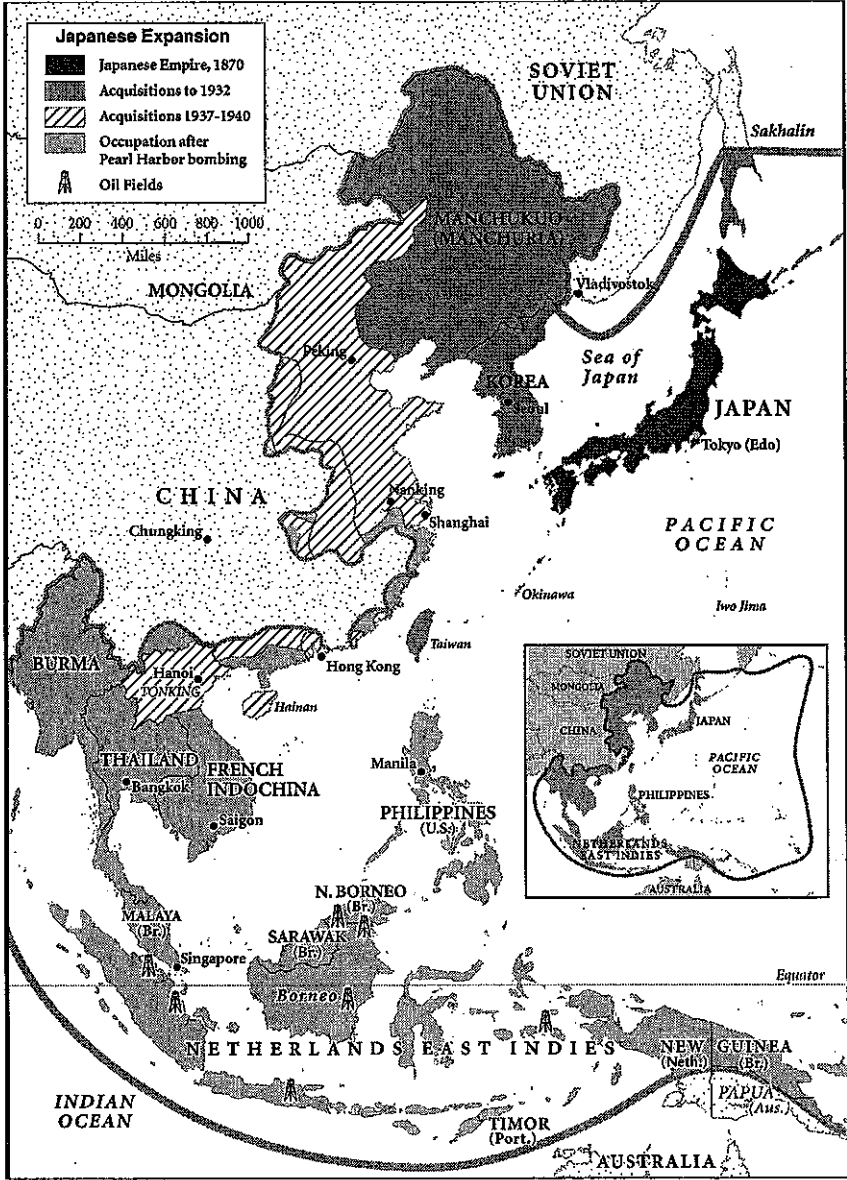
- An old order ... (European and American) ... is now crumbling.
- The ideals of Japan ... are represented by the principle that the benevolent rule of the Emperor may be extended so as to embrace the whole world.
- Japan is the fountain source of the Yamato race. Manchukuo (Manchuria) is its reservoir and East Asia (including China) is its paddy field.
- The way of the subject is to be loyal to the Emperor in disregard of self, thereby supporting the Imperial Throne coexistence with the Heaven and the Earth.

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**Note:** The Yamato race refers to a pure, unmixed Japanese people.

Document B

Source: Map created from various sources.



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**Document C**

**Source:** Chronology adapted from Akira Iriye, *Pearl Harbor and the Coming of the Pacific War*, Bedford/St. Martin's Press, Boston, 1999.

<b>1932</b>		Japan completes occupation of Manchuria
<b>1937</b>		Japan attacks China
<b>1938</b>		Japan declares its policy to establish a “new order in East Asia”
<b>1939</b>		US begins an embargo* of aircraft and aircraft parts against Japan
<b>1940</b>	May	President Roosevelt moves US Pacific fleet from California to Pearl Harbor
	July	US Congress passes Naval Expansion Act. Promises to triple fleet size by 1944
<b>1941</b>	July	The United States freezes all Japanese assets and bank accounts
	Aug.	The United States imposes an embargo on oil shipments to Japan
	Dec.	Japan attacks Pearl Harbor

\*Embargo = stopping trade

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## Document D

**Source:** Adapted from Suzuki Akira, "US Economic Sanctions Against Japan and Its Aid to China during the Sino-Japanese War," *Asia Kenyu*, April, 1986.

<b>Japanese Imports 1937 – 1941</b>						
Petroleum (Oil) in units of 10,000 tons						
Steel and scrap iron in units of 1,000 tons						
	<u>Petroleum</u>		<u>Steel</u>		<u>Scrap Iron</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>US</u>
<b>1937</b>	482	380	995	409	242	178
<b>1938</b>	392	316	857	310	136	101
<b>1939</b>	343	291	706	32	256	218
<b>1940</b>	436	291	690	...	139	112
<b>1941</b>	141	88	646	6	20	11

**Note:** In 1940 Japan had few oil reserves and produced very little of its own oil.

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**Document E**

**Source:** Hideki Tojo, comments at Imperial Conference, November 5, 1941. In Akira Iriye, *Pearl Harbor and the Coming of the Pacific War*, Bedford/St. Martins Press, 1999.

**Note:** Tojo was both Prime Minister and War Minister of Japan. These comments were made in a closed meeting of Japan's top government and military leaders in the presence of the Emperor.

The United States has not conceded a single point; it simply makes strong demands on Japan.

... What they insist upon is Japan's acceptance of the principle of the withdrawal of troops.... As I understand it, withdrawal of our troops is retreat. We sent a large force of one million men to China, and it has cost us well over 100,000 dead and wounded, the grief of their bereaved families, hardship for four years, and a national expenditure of several billions of yen. We must by all means get satisfactory results from this.... We can expect an expansion of our country only by stationing troops. This the United States does not welcome.

...(H)ow can we let the United States do as she pleases, even though there is some uneasiness? Two years from now we will have no petroleum for military use. Ships will stop moving. When I think about the strengthening of American defenses in the Southwest Pacific, the expansion of the American fleet, ... I see no end to difficulties.... I fear that we would become a third-class nation after two or three years if we just sat tight.

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