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Japan was entangled in a war of attrition with China. The Japanese military machine required vast amounts of oil and metals in order to conduct its war and various naval activities. The United States had long held that Japan was acting against international law in its actions and demands of China. 2,402 Americans were killed, and the sight of battleships burning and sinking roused the United States to war in a manner nothing else could have done. Of course, what the Japanese naval commanders failed to realise was that war would exacerbate, rather than mask, American superiority in shipbuilding. If the pre-war gap in production was enough to cause alarm, the difference throughout the war - 550,000 tons for Japan against 3,200,000 for the USA - spelled Japan's doom. The European and American IR studies into Japanese academies, then perhaps they were. just supporters of culture, as Hitler suggested. So how might we confirm that Japanese IR scholars were creators of culture? relations in pre-war Japan. The second scholar is Hikomatsu Kamikawa. He became a professor of the. Pre-War Japan. Japan's rapid economic growth due to its strong and unique labor system following a long period of isolation is unique among advanced industrialized nations. The roots of growth started with the Edo period under Tokugawa rule (1603-1867). The American occupation is often not given enough credit for causing the path Japan winds up on later. Recent studies have shown that the Japanese population's propensity to spend helped drive the economic recovery.[30] These claims fall perfectly into the other established characteristics of the Japanese economy for two main reasons. First, the well trained and motivated workers had very good wages. the European and American IR studies into Japanese academies, then perhaps they were. just supporters of culture, as Hitler suggested. So how might we confirm that Japanese IR scholars were creators of culture? the point that there were IR theories even in pre-war Japan. The first scholar is Jumpei Shinobu. After he resigned as a diplomat, he became a. People from Japan began emigrating to the U.S. in significant numbers following the political, cultural, and social changes stemming from the 1868 Meiji Restoration. Japanese immigration to the Americas started with immigration to Hawaii in the first year of the Meiji period in 1868. Following the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, Japanese immigrants were increasingly sought by industrialists to replace the Chinese immigrants. However, as the number of Japanese in the United States increased, resentment