

Subject matter: Soviet-Japanese relations on the eve and during the World War II (1938-1945)

Author: Shiukaeva Maria Omarovna

Supervisor of studies: candidate of historical sciences, Associate Professor of the chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, oriental studies and theology Maslova O.B.

Topicality of the research is that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union in the prewar years and during World War II remains topical today. Of particular interest are the relations between Russia and Japan, because between our countries, after the end of the World War II, there is still no established treaty of peace, which is why territorial disputes continue to arise.

In this work, the author tried to investigate the changes in the Soviet-Japanese relations between 1938 and 1945, when the aggravation of the situation on the western borders forced the USSR to find a compromise in the relations with Japan.

The topic remains relevant under the present conditions, because in 2020 in the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II and the victory over Nazism, in this regard, the role of the Soviet Union and the Red Army in defeating the fascist Germany and militaristic Japan cannot be underestimated.

Objective of the work: to analyze the change in the Soviet-Japanese relations during the period under review

Tasks of the research:

- to consider the political conflict in the region of Lake Hassan and the River Khalkhin Gol between the USSR and Japan
- to give the analysis of the Japanese-Chinese contradictions and the attitude of the Soviet Union
- to assess the value of the Molotov-Matsuoka Pact of 1941 and comprehend the reasons for its denunciation
- to consider the features of the entry of the Soviet Union into the war with Japan and the end of the World War II

- to reveal the features of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in post-war relations.

The theoretical and practical significance of research lies in the fact that it highlights the issues relating to the relations between the USSR and Japan. This work reveals the contribution of the Soviet Union to the victory over the enemy`s Japan and the stabilization of the situation in the world after the end of World War II.

According to the author, the materials of this graduation qualification work can find application in academic process, as well as in preparing for seminars, and writing term papers and mini-projects in such academic disciplines as: “History of Russia (XX century)”, “Military History of Russia XX century”, “History of Russian foreign policy”, “New and recent history”.

Based on this final qualification work, a scientific and innovative project “Electronic photo album “The Soviet-Japanese relations on the eve and during the World War II (1938-1945)” was developed.

The results of the study showed that Soviet-Japanese relations in the first half of 1938-1945 years were largely military in character. The main obstacle between the two countries was the territorial issue. The results of the military conflicts on Lake Hassan and River Khalkhin-Gol showed the military strength of the Red Army. But it should also be noted that the situation in the Far East contributed to the settlement of the Soviet-Japanese relations, and subsequently the Neutrality Pact was signed between the two countries. But despite the signing of the Neutrality Pact, tensions continued between the two countries. The Soviet Union denounced the neutrality pact and entered the war against Japan. Although officially the end of World War II, though the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty is considered to be the official end of World War II..

The relationships between Russia (the successor to the Soviet Union) and Japan have not been settled yet, and the unresolved territorial issue remains relevant. The conclusion of the peace treaty between Russia (the USSR) and Japan

is may possible in view of the new amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Recommendations:

1. To consider the Peace Treaty of San Francisco, which officially ends World War II
2. To consider the problem of the Kuril Islands in the Soviet-Japanese relations