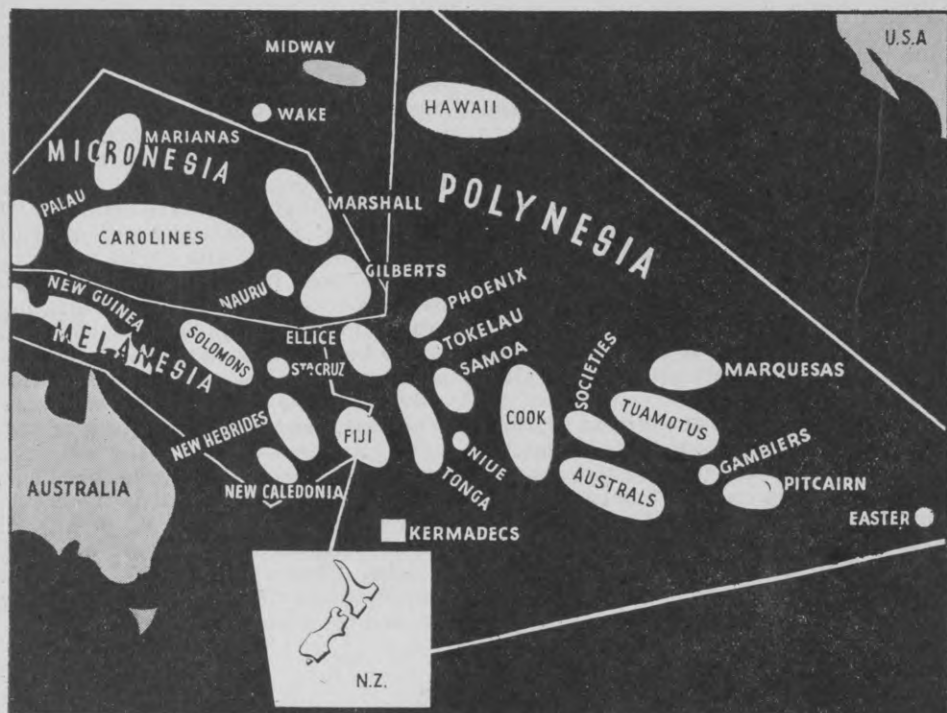


JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC— RISE A

A KORERO Survey



The Pacific Island Groups, Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.

WHEN JAPAN attacked the United States Pacific naval base at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, she risked the loss of all that she had gained during her existence as a great Power. She involved twelve other nations in the struggle, and turned the European war, two years and three months after it had begun, into a world war. More than this, she gave the great Powers fighting the Axis an opportunity to plan for a world peace and not merely a European peace. These Powers have decided that when victory is won Japan must be so dealt with that she will no longer be in a position to threaten the peace. For New Zealand as a Pacific nation the manner in which Japan built

up the power that enabled her to strike that treacherous blow and the methods by which it is proposed to make her harmless in the future have both a particular interest.

Eighteen months ago, two years after Japan had struck at Pearl Harbour, President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, and Marshall Chiang Kai-Shek, at a conference in Cairo, agreed on the terms to be imposed on Japan after her defeat. In the pact of North Africa they declared that—

- (1) Japan must be crushed as a military Power :
- (2) Japan must give up all territory gained since 1894 :
- (3) Korea must be freed :