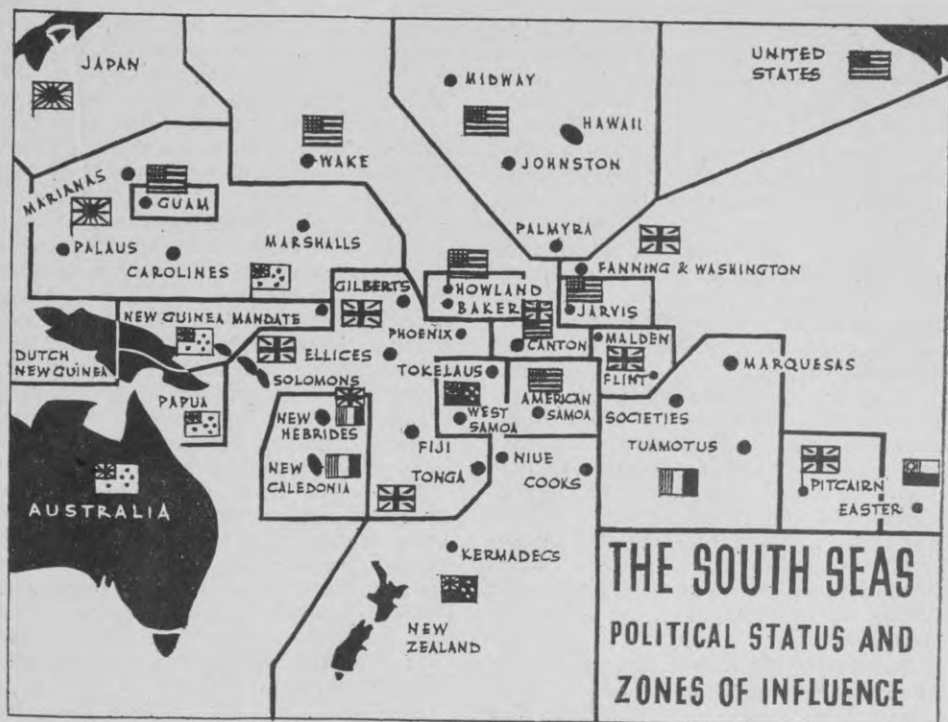


ND DECLINE OF AN EMPIRE



This map shows the political status of the islands and zones of influence before the war.

- (4) None of the three Powers—the United States, Britain, and China—desired to acquire new territories.

These decisions, published in the Cairo Declaration on December 1, 1943, mean the wiping-out of the Japanese Empire. If all the lands mentioned in the pronouncement are stripped away Japan will be left with 148,000 square miles of the 3,000,000 square miles which she held when the Allied declaration was signed. Instead of ruling over 500,000,000 people, the Emperor will rule over 75,000,000—all Japanese. Japan will consist of four main islands and the Archipelagos dribbling off to the north and the south—the islands of Honshu, where Tokyo, Kobe,

and the rest of Japan's main cities and also her industries are situated, Hokkaido to the north and Kyushu and Shikoku to the south. She will, in fact, be reduced again to the island State which an American, Commodore William Perry, with a few gun boats "opened" to world trade in 1853.

Thus, as it seems now, one hundred years will have covered the rise and fall of Japan—her growth from a weak feudal State to a mighty military and industrial empire, and her decline again to the insignificant island country on which that empire was founded.

The circumstances of the sudden Japanese assault on the Far Eastern bastions of the Western Powers and the