The conditions of the Old and the Colonial Empires of Britain were in a rude contrast. The American continent was exploited with success in an age before the Economic Adjustment (commonly known as the Industrial Revolution); its peoples offered no serious resistance to European invaders. The Pacific is being opened up by industry in an age of industrialisation, and the colonies were opposed by the colonial empires of Japan and China. Therefore, it is to be expected that the Pacific presents the same problems with greater opposition than in the New World; moreover, the nations of Japan and America have now entered the conflict. With her acquisition of Pacific territory, Britain is indeed "The Empire of the Eternal Sun," but she will have to combat these dangers in the Pacific, if she is to retain her title. And the international standards of today are the same as tomorrow. If an Asian power and a European nation declared war on the Empire simultaneously, what would be the fate of its Pacific possessions? Obviously, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have interests of a similar magnitude in the Pacific.

Although John Comerham holds the distinction of being the first Englishman to gaze upon the Pacific Ocean as early as 1575, although Sobieski traversed it in his circumnavigation, and in spirit of the voyage of the East Indiaman, Britain knew little of this part of the world until the eighteenth century. The subsequent chapters in the history of the Pacific were regulated by the policies of the European powers: Portuguese possession, 16,000 foot-tall desolate rock of Pape; Japan lost all her influence; the Dutch, retained much of the East Indian. Thus it was that it was Britain. In 1765, Reynolds in the Pacific, for France entered the region, tacitly gaining little. Germany likewise, was little and lost all at Ceramides, Russia failed to maintain her hold upon distant Alaska, whilst the advances of the United States and Japan were particularly related. Though Britain was Britain's self-same, her power has been felt in every part of the Pacific and the East.

Fortunately for Britain, the early Portuguese and Spanish explorers had eventually reached her "Australia Terra," whilst the British acquired upon the swampy north and and west coasts of Australia. Yet it was not until 1770 that Captain Cook discovered New Zealand and the future...
east coast of Australia. Indeed, until long after their discovery, Britain's
feelings in the Pacific were counted as of no value, the range of water
archipelagos being regarded simply as latitudes for supplying islands to its
navy. However, after England's loss of America, Australia began to be used
as a convict station. Legitimate settlement followed, as by degrees, the sophistication
was unrolled with typical British perseverance, and the finding of
gold led to the much-needed increase in population. The confiscation of the
state in 1791 strengthened Britain's establishment in the Pacific.

Although both had discovered these islands as early as 1578,
serious interest in these islands did not begin until nearly three-quarters of
a century later, when the colonial system was organized and land to the islands
was also. New Zealand has progressed very favorably under British control.

Similarly, Fiji, though discovered in 1605 by Tasman, did not
become more until the nineteenth century. In New Guinea, on the other hand,
vertices, since we secured only the coastal south-east. Thus, by the
middle of the last century, Britain had obtained a firm hold upon the
Pacific Realm.

The Great War brought considerable changes. Australia was merged
with the administration of the former territories; the so-called, namely,
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck and Solomon Islands, German New
was assigned to New Zealand. The remainder of German Micronesia,
except Guam, went to Japan. Yet in spite of this territorial redissipation,
most of the British Empire, a number of new problems have arisen out of it
so much for the past. Not only politically but geographically the
Pacific Islands are of considerable value by virtue of their position, for
they have long ceased to be considered as suitable for auto-magnifics
southeast; the islands situated near the main, through the routes are of
particular importance as docking and cable stations, and therefore as
links of commerce, whose very unity rests upon them. Islands have also
grown in importance with modern ships and submarine warfare, for
which适合 from which retreats. Britain is fortunate in possessing
many such islands in the Pacific.

The Pacific is, further, of great commercial value. When it is
visited by large or even small vessels, it is in modern life, it is
situated that Great Britain should make it her policy to obtain as big
as share as possible in the trade resources of the Pacific. Thus, by
Diagram showing importance of Singapore and the significance of Panama.
reason of her control of Singapore and Hong Kong, she has made London one of the chief world markets for rubber, tea and spices, because, with her huge, variable, trade control is of vital importance to the Empire. Now again the
Her control is in several material gains. Singapore has petroleum, gold, and valuable
coal fields; China possesses rich phosphatic deposits. With these assets of
strategic and political advantage, besides increased seapoint and cable facilities
she derives benefit to the Empire's organisation.

That Britain has been able to maintain her trade advantages is
the result, because she has her own ports there. Again, for the Empire,
London is a major seaport, with connections, good harbours are all important.
And the ports of the Pacific, besides some of its finest. Of these, one of the
most important is Singapore, the key of the eastern gateway of the Pacific,
commercially it occupies an unrivalled position; strategically, it is to Asia
what Tokyo is to the United States. Amongst our Far Eastern outposts
by far the greatest is Hong Kong, a strategic possession of a magnificent harbour
and enjoyable of the privileges of a free port under British rule. Hong Kong
has one of the principal ports of the world. In Chinese society also, the real
station of the Far East is guarded by Japan and the Chinese Eastern Treaty
Treaty Ports, that are possessions at such places as Shanghai, Canton,
and Tientsin, the Empire holds a magnificent grip upon Chinese trade in
the Pacific. On the Pacific coast of Australia, Sydney, Brisbane and other
ports are of great importance, for trade and defence alike, as are
Auckland and Wellington in New Zealand, and Vera and Diego
Rodriguez, on the main transcontinental roads. Furthermore, Britain's possess
ions of a long stretch of Pacific coasts in British Columbia, with the
extended harbours of Vancouver, as essentials to the Empire, since it looks
up to her Pacific possessions with the Himalayas. Thus is the British
Empire apparently secure, strategically and commercially, in the Pacific.

Yet these assets would be of little use were they not linked
together in a modern, efficient network. The growth of an Imperial
spirit by facilitating greater intercourse between the component parts of
the Empire. All are interconnected by frequent, steamship services, whilst
the trans-Pacific chain of coaling stations has proved itself as a useful
in peace as in war in assisting the operation of this shipping line
that every Empire's commerce across the seas. An inter-Realm submarine
calls from Canada to Australia, together with a number of wireless installations complete Britain's communications in the Pacific. This is again revolutionary, and the day is not far distant when there will be an all-British flying-boat service across the Ocean, further to strengthen the bonds which bind together the mightily-flying Empire. The world has not yet known.

Not only are these ports of great defensive importance, but they are of tremendous commercial value to the Empire, since the produce of the Pacific feeds its way through the Empire. Australia, in account of its range of latitudes, produces all kinds of products, of which oranges and sugar are paramount. The export of frozen meat constitutes New Zealand's primary occupation. Mediterranean products have been successfully introduced into the tropics, particularly on the island groups formed of volcanic activity, and tropical fruits are exported from the coral islands. Moreover, the figure largely in many places. In exchange, textiles and manufactured goods are imported from England. Since the Netherlands is so far from being self-supporting, it is obvious how essential her Pacific domain are to her.

Yet, in spite of the seeming prosperity of the Pacific region, many serious obstacles confront the Empire. First, international relations have complicated the political geography of the Pacific during recent years. Japan's position in the centre of the region, by her capture of German possessions, is of great concern to the United States, whose territories are more nearly separated from Alaska to Hawaii as almost halfway round the Earth. Into this area, Japan has thrust a long finger. If this affects American feeling, how much more seriously will it be taken by the millions of Australians. Furthermore, that Japan should have come into possession of the naval base of Johnston is the Marshall Island is an additional cause of anxiety to Australia, for the island is practically equidistant from Japan, New Zealand, and the eastern Australian port. In fact, it means that the Japanese have one of the world's most remote bases near British Australia. The significance of this will be seen later.

Another problem of the same nature, but connected with France, arises out of two island groups, situated fairly near the Commonwealth north-east coast — the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, which are of particular interest to us. The former are controlled by an Anglo-French condominium, which is not unfortunately, a complete success.
Political Situation of Pacific

Diagram showing significance of French New Caledonia and of Japan's Mandates in the Pacific.
The latter is of course to France more strategically than commercially, for she is keenly aware of its position in relation to Australia.

Germany's intrusion into the Pacific has caused to cause anxiety for the present; at least until the desire for colonies again arises. Also, the new German possessions of Samoa led to one more question. Both Australia and New Zealand claimed it on the grounds that its phosphates are essential to their agriculture. However, by agreement, the United Kingdom and Australia each receive 8.2% and New Zealand 11.7% of the output.

The relative proximity of the United States to Australia and her possession of the Panama Canal, the other bay to the Pacific, gives her to further anxiety on the part of Britain, since she has not the same sovereignty, since the distance from England to Sydney is one and a half times that from Panama. Let us therefore hope that the policy of Disarmament will succeed.

The less important than the political situation of the Pacific are the much questions. The Pacific problem a model of strategy also, Japan's advances would assure less concern. But unlike the white, the Japanese are themselves excellent tropical colonizers. Consequently, Australia's greatest problem is that of population. The migration of coloured labour into the island countries has raised the question of race relations to the rank of an international affair. Economists calculate that, as the majority of the world's future population will probably be Asian, it is reasonable to assume that they will over-run the semi-tropical underdeveloped areas of Australia with, in very few millions. However, how can the Commonwealth find her empty spaces, when the foreign coloured immigration is so enormous? Economists have shown that it must progress proportionally with the surgical development, and that not all emigrants will be desirable. It used, therefore, to take time. The United States is in a better-balanced by the Australian, all-state, policy. The strongest emigrants have - a would-be white citizen may be years, a plantation

[Image 48x48 to 490x771]
Political Situation of Pacific

Diagram showing significance of French New Caledonia and of Japan's Mandates in the Pacific.
to have her labour market flooded with cheap workers. Since her colonial
inhabitants were of European origin, including many British and Irish
immigrants, she was not exposed to the same issues as the other
colonies. New Zealand, in contrast, was confronted by the immigration
question. The United States, for instance, was not as diverse as
Australia and Canada, which had both British and European
immigrants. New Zealand, on the other hand, had a significant
proportion of Chinese immigrants, who were seen as a threat to
the local population.

The "Yellow Peril" was a real fear in New Zealand, as well as other
colonies. The Chinese were seen as a threat to the jobs of the local
population, and there were incidents of violence against them. The
New Zealand government passed laws to restrict Chinese
immigration, and the Chinese were subjected to various forms of
discrimination. This led to a "White Australian" policy, which was
endorsed by the government and the majority of the population.

In the end, the labour problem was more complex than just the
issue of immigration. The economic conditions of the time, the
global competition, and the cultural differences all contributed to
the labour shortage and the need for immigration. The solution
was not a simple one, and it required a careful balance between
the needs of the economy and the rights of the local population.

In conclusion, the labour problem was a complex issue that
required careful consideration. The solutions were not easy, and
they required a balance between economic needs and social
justice. The labour problem in New Zealand was not unique, and
it was a common issue in many colonies and countries around
the world. The solution was not easy, and it required a careful
balance between the needs of the economy and the rights of the
local population.
originally, for new diseases and drinking habits acquired from Europe have reduced their numbers and degraded them.

However, British rule has certainly not been without its advantages. For on the one hand, measures have been taken for their social uplift, no

less in New Zealand. This has been furthered by the introduction of Christianity, which is supreme over Anglicism in Asia, for example. Britain's policy, moreover, has not been one of utter extermination. True, whilst the indigenous population of Australia, New Zealand, and Asia is less than half the original, and tends to diminish, statistics in the Pacific, in Asia, Africa, and Europe, show long,

and the Hawaiian Islands, the population of native races seems to be on

the increase, yet, on the other hand, the effect of the Empire upon the

Pacific Islands has been entirely beneficial. Accordingly, on the whole, the

natives have progressed very favourably under British control.

The white man too, has generally taken full opportunities to

embolden his new country. In Australia, efforts are being made to bring

social changes, particularly in Australia. Of these, one of the most

noteworthy efforts has arisen from the convoking of the idea; in Australia,

the two largest have absorbed nearly half the population of the whole.

continent. Sydney and Melbourne, alone having over two millions, or one

third, between them, and in New Zealand, half the population is urban.

To reduce this serious danger (yet danger it is, as we have seen), the

less attractive areas must be developed and knowledge allocated by

method and motive for motivation. The extension of immigration schemes on

the mainland species of Australia will help to spread settlement for the

much reduced numbers of rural population. Another problem depending

upon the Hotel is that caused by the break of gauge on the Aus

tralian Railways. Whereas a passenger may travel by train from Brisbane to Adelaide, or distance of two thousand miles in ninety

hours, the haulage from South to North only changes eight times, five

going by break of gauge, taking 1,700 hours to cover 3,630 miles. This

would be a calamity on contour, but cannot, like the old problem,

be moved until Australia has a denser population.

On the other hand, Australians, also are perfectly up-to-date and

the countries are quite progressive. In short, Britain's Pacific

possessions are progressing extremely well.

As for the future, will the policy of Empire Free Trade be adopted.
the liberal media? Will Imperial conferences take place, not only in London, but
elsewhere? What travelling staffs of Justice be necessary for the organization
of Imperial rule? Can King Solomon, so essential in the Pacific Empire
organization, be administrative or merely consultative? Whether the
islanders will be improved by missionary work, and what governmental
measures, if any, they will become prone to, commercial rivalry or whether they will be
uprooted by abandoning, as unseaworthiness have already been, all reason to be
than. As for the islands themselves, those nearer the populated centres will become
more like market-lows, valuable human hubs of trade, not as distant people speaks
of men, supplying the demands for tropical products. The remote islands will be
used as radio stations, a way to stick around are already past, it regards
the future political control of Britain, if not and Japan have their way. Britain
will not accept as a ruling power in the Pacific. The troubles will come
when the world for its uncontrolled possessions, as undeniably also since, will
become too, in a decentralized party in the offices of the Pacific Islands
for they form stepping stones between her and her great rival British. China.
In short, with the recent changes of the worlds youth peace or war, strength of
nationalism in the years before us? Many are the problems, yet after view
on the world taking one more than a century, the Pacific seems to have found
peace, prosperity, and (let us hope) political stability under British rule.

L'Union fait la force.

References:

Barney, E. C.: "British Colonial Policy" (1913-1914)

Redman, T.: The British Commonwealth, of Nations

Crampton, F.: "The Far East: Australia and the Pacific

Chamberlain, C. R.: "Economic Geography of the British Empire"

Kane, A. R. "Asia and Australia"

Bromell, A.: "Australia: A General Account"

Raffles, Sir Joseph: "History of the World" (ed. by J. A. Fiske, 1903)