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U.S.

Foreign

POLICY

American

Foreign Policy

1775-1900

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American Foreign Policy

" * Ever since our country became an independent republic, people have been disagreeing over how we should treat our neighbors in other lands. At different times we have arrived at different answers, but always the argument has continued "

The question of how people should treat foreigners and other nations dates back when colonization first started. Spain wanted Spaniards in her colonies, England wanted English in her colonies, and the French wanted French in their colonies. Of course there were others but as a rule the above held true. Everything that went on in Europe affected the people of the New World. The New World was more or less a part of Europe until the colonies separated from their various mother countries.

History shows us that England started her colonies because she was in constant search of wealth

* Taken from Lawson & Lawson (Our America)

and was also constantly seeking power. History shows that practically all wars fought in Europe were also fought in the colonies. When the English colony swallowed the Swedish colony of Delaware and the Dutch colony of New York it reflected back to Netherlands and England who were struggling for world power. The fight over the Ohio valley with France could also be reflected back to France and England in their struggle to build their Empire. So thus we can see that Europe and the New World were closely bound together and our culture our background was all European.

Now let's take a glimpse at the year of 1775 when the liberty loving colonies revolted against the mother country. The people had escaped Europe because of economic, religious, social and political persecution. They had come to be free and had now wanted to get away from English rule.

The odds were against the colonists and the only prospect of attaining success was by the means of securing some type of outside aid. France was our logical ally because she had been humiliated by England in the recent Seven Years War. She wanted revenge and the defeat of England would mean her restoration of ^{her} power. This was France's chance for nothing could be better than helping to liberate the richest of England's colonial empire and to ruin her. We thus have a military "alliance between weak America and powerful France". Under ordinary conditions the people of America would have welcomed such an alliance but the people remembered too well the bloody battles of Canada, between us and the French ~~with~~ with her red allies. The people highly mistrusted the French but they figured that it was better ~~than~~ than defeat and English rule so in 1778 congress reluctantly instructed her negotiators in Paris to sign the alliance. "Both nations solemnly to oath not to make

a separate treaty with England until the independence of America was fully recognized¹⁷⁸³. Up to this date, many people believe ^{that} France helped us because she loved us. I myself distinctly remember being ~~they~~ taught this in ^{the} lower grades but we find this to be quite untrue. In history we find that nations ordinarily do not do things for other nations because of their love for them. Although there was a great deal of sympathy for the colonial people in France at the time, the alliance really was for the sake of convenience. America wanted independence, France wanted her restoration of power and each got it. Along with America's Revolutionary war Spain and Netherlands followed France. For the first time in nearly a century the shores of England were threatened by a fleet superior to their own. England was now fighting for her very existence and the American war became a secondary issue. The British tried to make us break relations with the French by offering us generous treaties. Especially pertaining to boundaries

* Taken from Chicago Round Table Discussion pamphlet.

we took the offer and with the consent of France, they were written into the Peace Treaty of 1783. By this time we had found out that war in Europe meant war in America. Beginning in 1778 the Americans won dazzling diplomatic victories by taking advantage of European distress. Because of these victories England granted us our independence.

Also America was free for the liberty loving people. She was in a terrible state of confusion. Bankrupt, war-torn, and disunited. The monarchs of Europe all wished to see the downfall of this experimental government called democracy. They knew that a new republic would interfere with their plans for expansion in America. England hated us and made no effort to hide it. She refused to make trade agreements and also refused to evacuate ports on American soil. We were too weak to do anything so it therefore stood as demanded. The Spaniards and the English got together and controlled almost half of the territory under the American flag. Even our allies, ~~the~~

France was quite unfriendly. She wanted to make us weak and divided. She wanted to make us like a puppet where-by she could control us and make us do her bidding. From these mis-treatments the people of America realized the necessity of a strong central government and took strides toward establishing a government under our present constitution.

The new administration with Washington as president called on nicely until the French Revolution took place. (This showed the divided loyalties existing in the United States. The pro-French would demand that we repay our debt to France. The pro-British faction insisted that we fight with England for they were the ones who were upholding "life, property, and decency".*) In 1793 France declared war on England.

Very fortunately Washington was neither pro-French nor pro-English - but was pro-American. He firmly believed that the United States was too weak. Perhaps if he were either pro-French or pro-English the results would have been disastrous. He knew that if we waited a few years

* Taken from U. of Chicago Round Table

we would become strong. Our population
 doubles every 20 years. He knew that
 in time we would be able to stand
 up for our rights ~~to~~ without any fear of
 being destroyed. So ~~and~~ in other
 words the United States had to
 stand humiliation until we were
 strong enough. Obviously our foreign
 policy was "Neutrality". France did
 not force the United States into the
 war because we ~~of~~ were of more
 value out of it. On April 22, 1793,
 Washington issued his proclamation
 of "Neutrality". The pro-Englishes
 damned him - The pro-French damned
 him. The pro-French faction increased
 and was inevitable. However
 Washington knew that the time had not
 yet come. He sent John-Jay to England
 for negotiations. He didn't succeed in
 getting his wishes. However he did succeed
 in getting the British to evacuate
 their posts. The most likely agreed to
 evacuate them because she was afraid
 we would join France. When Jay
 returned with his message the anti-
 British raised an uproar and cursed

the president. Still Washington stayed out and he bowed his head. This postponed the war a full 17 years, until he were better able to stand the fight.

In 1796 Washington gave his farewell address, and remembering the the permanent entanglements with France he urged the people not to, in the future, to form any more alliances unless they are temporary connections for extraordinary emergencies. So thus we have our original isolation movement.

After Jay had made his negotiations, the French were greatly angered and began to seize our ships. All of America rang with a cry. Washington was put in head of the Army and Navy. We began to seize some French ships in return. This undeclared conflict could have resulted into a war but Adams prevented this. France then said that they would receive envoys and Adams sent them. His followers cursed him but he was right "America was still too weak to fight" and so thus again our foreign policy remained unchanged. When the envoys reached France conditions were very favorable. Napoleon had

come into power and wanted to get rid of the Louisiana territory. The American envoys sought \$20,000,000 in damages for the ships seized. They also sought to end the French alliance. Napoleon was willing to give up the alliance if we gave up the claim for damages and so the compromise was thus made. The United States government paid its own people the damage. The Convention of 1800 not only ended the alliance with France but also insured peace. Without it most likely we would have been engaged in a full-fledged war with France and it is quite obvious that if it were so, we would have never got to purchase the Louisiana Territory. The purchase made it possible for us to follow the foreign policy that Washington had outlined. In French lands, it meant war with Napoleon and an alliance with Britain. In our lands it meant that we could expand, have prosperity, and above all neutrality.

Britain during this time was supreme on the sea and France on the land.

Neither could really get grips on the other. There was a great demand on

grain grown in this country and the farmers and shippers were prosperous. The warring nations were willing to pay high prices for them. During this era our policy was Freedom of the seas.

Each warring nation tried to starve each other out. Britain demanded that all boats stop at British ports. Napoleon in turn tried to seize all ships loaded for British ports. Worst of all the British were impressing our seamen.

Jefferson hated war and had allowed the navy to crumble. We were thus too weak to oppose these acts by physical force, thus Jefferson issued the embargo act forbidding ships to the ports. It lasted a whole year. The wharves began grow grass and ships stood idle in port. The ~~more~~ loyal people became paupers and the dishonest smugglers became bankers. It was thus what John Randolph said "It is like cutting off one's toes to cure one's corns". When the act was repealed the ships could sail to any port except those of England and France. The embargo hurt us but that was our price of peace. The act also hurt England and France.

It is said that the distressed British merchants put the pressure on their government and two days before the United States declared war upon them, they had declared in parliament that all restrictions would be removed. If there had been a trans-Atlantic cable the conflict most likely would have been inverted. By the year 1812 the patience was at end. Led by the War Hawks from western waters congress declared war upon England. We were very poorly prepared. The War Hawks wanted to annex Canada but towards the end of the war this had been reversed. The British had occupied quite a bit of territory. They had burned Washington and had sent the president and other officials scurrying into the hills. Our tiny vessels were swept off the ocean and we were blockaded. We had counted on French aid but during the spring they had collapsed and we had to face the enemy alone - unprepared. The British could have pushed us ~~off~~ over but they had been at war twenty long years with France and the overburdened taxpayers of England were

putting up a kick so peace hungry Britain consented to make peace terms. They promised to restore all captured territory. Nothing much was really said at the peace conference. Both sides simply agreed to lay down their arms and stop fighting. The Treaty of Ghent in 1815 started a new page in American foreign policy. ~~The~~ For the past quarter of a century prior to 1815, Europe had been engaged in war after war. We could never turn our backs to them and relax because the sacking of a country was meant our fear or our rejoicing. For the first time everything once more became quiet. Napoleon was put away and European nations were at a point of fatigue. For the first time the United States cast away all fears, turned her back towards Europe and started to tame her vast wilderness. There was one thing, however, that troubled American minds. This was Florida which belonged to Spain. Spain was growing weaker and we were getting stronger. Some frontiersmen in West Florida stimulated a revolution and it became an independent republic, and it was annexed

to the United States. In 1813 we got quite an area of West Florida. Spain was an ally of England. Even at then there was eastern Florida. Spain was too proud to sell it and she couldn't protect it. Ruthless Indians would sweep across the country killing off many Americans. In 1818 - hot tempered Jackson pursued the Indians into East Florida. He disregarded the international boundary, executed 2 British subjects, seized 2 Spanish Forts and lowered the Spanish flag. At this Spain was outraged but they knew only too well that if they did not sell it we'd take it so negotiations started. In 1819 Spain agreed to transfer Florida to the U.S. if the U.S. would abandon our claims to Texas. Also Spain was to pay damage claims to the citizens of the U.S. totaling \$5,000,000. So thus Florida was ours.

When the Napoleonic government was overthrown the monarchs of Europe were on nerve end and they got together to form a protective organization which was called the

the Holy Alliance). Its purpose of its existence was to crush democratic forms of government and make the place safe for autocracy. They above all wanted to crush America for it was setting up examples of democratic government. The Alliance also wanted to trample down the new republics in Spanish America.

On August 1823 the British Foreign Secretary, George Canning, made a proposal to our ministry in London. The proposal was, "Would the United States join with England in a scheme to prevent the Holy Alliance from crushing the newly born Spanish-American republics?"* The proposal was shocking. Only eight years had lapsed after our war and a great power was asking us, a third-rate power to enter partnership. The ministry passed the proposal to Monroe who in turn consulted the ex-presidents Jefferson and Madison. Since the Holy Alliance was threatening the statesmen were willing to accept the proposal. The Secretary of State J. Q. Adams, son of John Adams wondered why England who had been an enemy should become so

* Taken from America's Foreign Policies

suddenly friendly. To him the only obvious reason was to prevent the U.S. from acquiring any of Spanish America. England thought maybe someday we might want Texas, Cuba or California. The entanglement would prevent this. Adams also thought that the Holy Alliance really had no intention to take Spanish America. So therefore we turned down the proposal. Adams knew that England would not permit the Holy Alliance of depriving her of her recently opened Spanish American markets. In other words it was safe for the U.S. to defy all powers with the backing of the British Fleet.

In 1823 when Monroe was presenting his annual message he introduced a doctrine which we know today as the Monroe Doctrine. Monroe simply stated that America was no longer open to colonization and that we would consider any attack at any point on the Western Hemisphere dangerous to our cause and that we would ~~be~~ automatically be ~~the~~ engaged in war. It told Europe flatly "Hands off". So we may say that this doctrine was a self defense policy.

The people of the United States applauded the president. The people of Britain also applauded Monroe for his bold document. However Canning was clever enough to see that the doctrine pertained to England just as well. The European monarchs were fighting mad but again there was the British navy. The doctrine itself was an extremely selfish one and actually it was primarily concerning the United States not Latin America. The doctrine is neither a domestic nor an international law. It simply states Monroe's foreign policy. Some presidents go by it others don't. It has been added to and subtracted to and such changes meet the changing conditions.

Soon the years passed and the United States no longer was weak ~~young~~ and young. By 1850 the 3 million people of 1780 had multiplied into 23 million. As many as there were in the British Isles.[#]

We no longer had had to fear European nations. As a matter of fact they were beginning to fear us. We were developing internally and the people were in an expanding mood. The wave of Manifest Destiny had swept the country. [#]

[#] Taken from Am. Foreign Policy

England hated our boastfulness and our aggressiveness. They would have joined with us if domestic problems permitted but they were unable to. We were so close to war a times that minority groups in Canada clashed and the Lumber Jacks in Maine often had fistfuffs. To settle all disputes the English sent an envoy named Ashburton and they formed the Lanois Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. There was however one major question still unsettled. Who's territory was the Oregon country? Both nations claimed it upon exploration and occupation. The question was constantly burning until 1840 when the people of Entrench. 5 began migrating and occupying the territory. The westward movement went on with a cry "all Oregon or none." 54-40 or fight. Both sides prepared for war until 1846 when London decided upon the 49th parallel which we approved and had four times previously suggested.

The American people had long wanted to possess the territory which we know as Texas. At first we gave up the claim in order to secure Florida.

There was a mass migration of Americans into Texas beginning in about 1820. This resulted into a revolution and in 1835 Texas had become an independent republic.

The U.S. would have liked to annex Texas immediately but it was during this time that the slavery question was becoming a major issue within the states. The northerners cried that the annexation of Texas meant more slave states and because of the north's strong cry the Administration was rather reluctant about annexing the territory.

The republic was weak and needed some protection. Since the U.S. would offer none it wanted Britain's protection. Britain thought this to be a chance to upset the democracy; However the Americans realized the problems we would encounter if we ~~weretad~~ let Britain take control, so in 1845 Congress annexed Texas into the Union. Mexico disliked our aggressiveness but did nothing to check it. The American people now had their eyes on California. We asked Mexico to relinquish the territory to us for \$25 million dollars but Mexico was too proud to sell

It. British mado-wars were making suspicious moves and so we decided we must get the territory or else it will fall into enemy hands. We then made another appeal to Mexico asking her to sell it to us for any price. She refused. She also refused to pay damage to citizens of Texas. Her leaders thought that they could beat the money-grabbing Yankees and started the war. Thus president Polk sent troops into the Rio Grande. The over confident Mexicans were badly defeated and we gained the new territory. We had all of the territory except the Gadsden Purchase Territory. This we purchased from Mexico in 1853. We can now readily see that the United States turned imperialistic and now nationalism set in. Our foreign policy remained the same following the Monroe Doctrine. Furthermore the American people set their eyes on Cuba. Ordinarily Cuba too would have been taken but due to the severe controversy on the slavery problem

the administration dared not take Cuba. Britain eyes us suspiciously and she feared that we would monopolize on the proposed Isthmian canal. To lead us off she got a grip on Nicaragua. We mistrusted Britain and Britain mistrusted us. The feeling was mutual. A compromise finally took form where both agreed not to take control over it themselves and ~~that~~ that both would aid in its construction. Possibly this prevented another war and possibly this prevented Britain from controlling the Isthmus. The only trouble was, we might want to build and fortify the canal, however as time progressed the United States became stronger and stronger and she figured that the time would come when she could do as she had planned.

In 1861 the slavery dispute got to a point where both North and South took arms. Yes, the Civil War had started. For $\frac{3}{4}$ of a century, we had succeeded in attaining things we wished when Europe was in distress. Now it was vice versa.

Our foreign policy in the past had also included freedom of the seas. However now the North was blockading the South. For $\frac{3}{4}$ of a century the monarchs of Europe dreamed of the day that the democratic government would collapse. Instead of collapsing it had survived but now the monarchs were starting to rejoice. Hoping we would tell each other off. There were many anxious hours for the North. Especially when the British steamer the Trent was stopped on high seas and 2 Southern diplomats were taken prisoner. England was mad with rage. The North immediately released them knowing that one was at a time was enough. During this time Napoleon III had put up a puppet Government in Mexico. This was a violation of the Monroe doctrine but no steps could be taken. When the North won however Napoleon III knew that he could not hold Mexico and he withdrew his troops. And this is the first time foreign powers recognized the power of the doctrine and policy of the time and they were beginning to respect it.

When the Civil War came to a close
the Esar wanted to get rid of Alaska
Seward promptly bought it of ³7,200,000.

The American people were annoyed and the
people thought it to be a waste of
money. Now we were thrusting ourselves
forth into the Pacific.

Thirty years following the Civil War
very little as far as expansion, national
defense ~~and~~ foreign policy was thought about.
We refused bluntly to cede Dutch East
Indies and our navy began to rot.

Again in 1870 the eyes of the American
People turned toward the Isthmian
Canal. This attitude was quite natural
because of industrial and commercial
growth. The people of America had wanted
to dig the canal by themselves but the
Clayton - Bulwer Treaty of 1850 with Britain
prevented this. Blaine who was secretary
asked several times for the British to
give the treaty up but England had
refused. There was still a lot of time
and as time went by we were
becoming stronger and Blaine sat tight
because he knew that there would
come a time when England would

withdraw.

In about the year 1889 Blaine thought of binding the nations of the Americas and ~~on~~ this resulted into the first International Conference of American States. The delegates from the various republics gathered in Washington in 1889 and there were many dinners and etc. for the occasion. The results were rather disappointing and the only thing accomplished was the Pan American Union. They also made plans for future gatherings. There were 8 such get togethers and each time relations became better.

The United States had now acquired most of her wants. The Civil War was a thing of the past and she began to look toward new horizons. The people of America harnessed the natural resources. They began to fell trees, open new railroads, and started to build gigantic manufacturing centers. Along with this a powerful steel fleet began to take shape. The interests of the American people in new horizons can be

very well illustrated by the fact that we had nearly come to war about an unimportant matter with Germany in 1889, concerning a distant place of Samoa. We were nearly engaged in a war when both German and United States ships were wrecked by a hurricane at Apia. When the islands were later divided we saw to it that we got our share. In 1893 the people of America felt that the annexation of Hawaii would be a wise thing. Cleveland who was then president didn't approve of this because he was an anti expansionist. However in 1898 when Cleveland was gone we annexed it. It was thought to be a wise thing to do because we could build a base there which would be of great help in distributing our supplies in the war with Spain. Before our annexation of Hawaii, in 1895 there was great trouble over Cuba. There was a revolt against the Spanish rule. On Feb. 15, 1898 the U. S. battleship Maine laid anchor in the Havana Harbor. For a reason still unknown today, the ship blew up and with it

were lost many American lives. when news reached home there was an uproar. The countries journals created a war spirit and people were slanting oaths and slogans like the following "Remember the Maine, to hell with Spain". Despite the fact that business concerns and president McKinley did not want a war the American public plunged the nation in the engagement. Our powerful navy was efficient and Spain's ships were of no match with ours. We had beaten Spain completely. We then had the right to restore order in Cuba and to build a protective base near our shore. Commodore Dewey had destroyed the Spanish Fleet at Manila and when peace came the Philippines were in our hands. We had two choices to make. Either to keep the islands and create a domestic problem or to release them and have another foreign power to step in. There was a debate, the anti imperialists and the imperialists. The imperialists won so we kept the Philippines. Also we took Guam and Puerto Rico for

good measure.

After the war with Spain the other powers of the world could no longer regard us as a weak nation. Before we could get along with a quite small navy but now we had to protect the Philippines and unless we wanted to build a 2 ocean navy we would have to build the isthmian canal which would be very costly.

The Far East by this time was now coming into the spot-light. There wasn't actually any foreign policy involved but because of economic reasons the people of America became interested in the Far East. The Chinese people mistrusted us and more or less isolated themselves. The only port open was Canton until the Opium War forced China to open five. China announced that trade privileges were now open to all on an equal basis. In 1844 the Consular Treaty granted us most favored-nation rights and many other privileges. Our trade with China in 1840 + 50 boomed and our fast moving clipper ships left other ships in their power.

Other powers fought the Chinese but the U.S. policy then was to stay on the side lines and take advantage of the most favored nation guarantee. Along with trade in China the American people were also interested in Japan. Japan had always had a fear of foreigners and had made an isolation policy by which only the Dutch and the Chinese could trade. At that there was only one port open to them, and that was Nagasaki. The American people were determined to open Japan. In 1853-4 Commodore Perry with a small fleet sailed into Japanese waters. After showing our power and battleships Japan reluctantly gave consent to negotiate with him and thus Japan formed the first significant treaty in her history. This was the turning point of Japan's feudalism. She at once threw away her isolation policy knowing that she was far behind times and with hurried studies she adopted western ideas. Everything from then on became western. She accepted western methods of manufacturing and she copied many western arms.

She made progress in leaps and bounds and before she was in a state of being gobbled up but now she could do some gobbling up herself. This shows to be true due to the war between the two Empires in 1894-1895. During this time foreign powers started land grabbing in China establishing spheres of influence and making high tariffs. If this were to keep on American trade would dwindle into nothing. So in 1899 our Secretary J. Hay told the Powers not to set aside foreigners in their spheres of interest. In other words everyone was to be treated equally and we have the Open Door Policy. The following year 1900 the Chinese who had always discriminated foreigners stirred up a rebellion. They trapped some diplomats at Peking and an international army numbering about 18,000 came to the rescue. The diplomats were rescued and returned safely. Now the United States was afraid that Foreign Powers would grab land so the United States stepped in and established the Open Door policy in all of China. Foreign Powers knowing our strength paid attention to it.

The policy also prevented Powers ~~from~~
 from tearing China apart in other
 words it prevented the Powers from
 carrying off the spoils. The people of
 America had watched Japan grow up in
 the Far East and it was the pride of the
 people to see the nation develop so rapidly.
 However when Japan fought Russia and
 became the victor many wondered if
 Perry had done the right thing. After
 the war many of the orientals migrated
 to our Pacific coast. These people were
 hired cheaply and brought the standard
 of living down. Public opinion flared up
 and discrimination started. Public
 schools refused the admittance of Japanese
 but the Japanese government objected
 and in 1908 they came to an agreement
 that the children could be admitted and
 also Japan agreed not to send anymore
 coolies. Japan at this time thought
 we were afraid of them and therefore
 they thought we had made an agreement.
 To make them think differently Roosevelt
 ordered the entire fleet consisting of
 16 battleships to cruise the world.

This took place in the year 1907-1909. When they got into Japanese waters they were greeted very nicely and friendly however our friendly relations were ended at the end of the Russo-Japanese War. Japan had, within a period of seven short years, become a world power and we no longer could trust the nation.

In about the year 1901 the American people ~~are~~ were taking much interest in the Isthmian canal. The canal's existence was needed and it was proved by the fact that in the war with Spain the battleship Oregon was ordered to go to the Atlantic to the Pacific. Her reaching of her destination was of vital importance and she had to go all the way down South America and then up again. All this time she was greatly endangered. People wondered what would have happened if our fleet had been destroyed due to its failure to arrive with supplies. Yes, the digging of the canal was a necessity. We wanted complete control if such a waterway were dug but the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 held us

back. We wondered if Britain would withdraw the treaty. It seemed to be a good time because Britain was exceedingly friendly to us. The only reason was because of Germany's rising power and England was looking forward toward our support. She figured it would be best to withdraw from the Caribbean zone and let the United States Navy defend the Monroe doctrine. She navy by doing this would keep Germany away from American and British possessions. She did sign another treaty with us and gave us the right to build and fortify the canal. President Theodore Roosevelt wanted some credit for starting the canal's construction and in 1903 he sent Secretary Hay to negotiate with Columbia. Columbia refused to let us build ~~the~~ the canal. It is said that we helped stir up a revolution and we at once recognized Columbia as independent and signed a ~~new~~ treaty with ~~the~~ new government. Now that nothing was standing in his way he hurried its construction. In 1914 the canal was completed. In 1921 after Roosevelt's death

we paid Colombia \$25,000,000. The method by which we build the canal strained Latin American Relations for many years. Because of the ~~to~~ above we can see that the United States under Roosevelt for the first time had made a foreign policy which directed world affairs. Roosevelt believed in a policy where-by he could talk gently and have the backing of a powerful navy behind him.

So thus we have a rough scope of what "United States Foreign Policy" has been from 1775 - 1900. We find that isolation is the oldest and most persistent of all our policies. It was outlined by Washington in his "Farewell Address". He said that the "United States would not deliberately entangle themselves in the political trials of Europe, except to make temporary connections for extraordinary emergencies." This policy of isolating ourselves economically and politically from the rest of the world at first was regarded as a temporary policy due to our weakness at the time of

* Taken from American Foreign Policies

Washington's administration. He and the American people knew that they were in no position to entangle into international affairs. As weak as we were we ~~may~~ simply could not afford to. As time passed the United States grew stronger and stronger. The foreign policy which was thought to be a temporary one turned out to be a stable one. The people said that the United States must be isolated from Europe and what happened in Europe was of no concern to us. The views of the latter day isolationist and the original isolationist was quite different. The original isolationist knew that it was vitally important for us to intermingle with foreign affairs at times but the latter day isolationist firmly believed that the United States should stay clear of what-ever course the Europeans steered. However history shows us that out of nine general wars the United States has been a component of nine of them. This just goes to show that it is quite impossible

for us to be isolated. It also shows that when we are weak we cannot get away from foreign entanglements and further more it shows that when we are strong we still can't keep out of foreign affairs. So thus we may say in conclusion that the isolation policy is an exceedingly selfish one and it won't help in the maintenance of peace so it is best to look forward to another policy.

*A Brief Sketch of
American Foreign Policy
From 1900 - 1944*

American Foreign Policy

The preceding pages were about the foreign policy between the years of 1775 - 1900 which is quite general without many fluctuations. The first time our foreign policy became broader was in Theodore Roosevelt's administration as stated before. Although the isolation policy was still there now and then we would have fluctuations especially in the ~~the~~ latter years.

Leaving the subject off at 1900 seems to leave us suspended in ^{mid} air so the following pages will give a rough scope of the 41 years following 1900.

Quite an event happened during Roosevelt's administration. In 1904 it was rumored that the Dominican Republic was bankrupt and it was rumored that Germany was going to come over and get their debts by force so we stepped in. We knew that Germany would endanger the canal and violate the Monroe Doctrine. We had a firm policy ^{to keep} foreign powers on other side of Atlantic.

We took over the receipt from customs and satisfied the European creditors. Due to the elasticity of the Monroe doctrine Roosevelt added to it so that it would fit the needs of the time. The U.S. Marines shortly after beached at Nicaragua and Haiti where they protected both American lives and property. They also safeguarded the canal. President Taft who succeeded Roosevelt made a policy by which American capital would aid the education of backward peoples. He also backed the Open Door policy in China because he didn't want monopolies by other powers. The only trouble was the policy didn't work too well because American capitalists didn't want to invest their money in China.

Taft also, during his administration, in 1915 settled the disorders in Haiti. He had to do it because like others before him he too thought that a foreign nation would step in endangering the canal zone. The Marines landed, restored order and stayed until 1934. The same type of disorders made it necessary for

the marines to land at the Dominican Republic. Here, the marines stayed 8 years. During our period of occupation we greatly improved their educational and economic systems. In 1917 we bought the three Virgin Islands from Denmark fearing that Germany would get them. If they did it would have been a menace to the wellfare of the Panama Canal. We paid \$25,000,000, more than we had paid for all of Louisiana.

During this time trouble was brewing in Europe at by 1914 it had reach the boiling point. Yes, the eighth general European war had started. Already out of 7 wars we have participated 7 times and we were determined not to enter this time. We knew that if we stayed on the sidelines we would prosper by the war. Each nation put up a heavy blockade against each other. Then the time came when the "U" boat menace became great. According to international law a "U" boat or any other boat was supposed to see that the

passengers on the target they were aiming at were safe. The "U" boat, being such a flimsy vessel that could easily be sunk by one well aimed shot, could not rise to the surface first so it sent its torpedoes without warning. We requested that this be stopped but in 1917 Germany issued a unrestricted submarine warfare proclamation. Although Wilson hated war he landed the German ambassador his passports on Feb 3, 1917 and we declared war upon Germany. The people in the U. S. were rather in a confused state. They really didn't know why we entered the war. Wilson who was then president issued his policy. He stated that "we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy"; we are also fighting a war to end all wars." He then set up 14 points. The 14 points would have worked very well but the other nations wanted to take the spoils. He compromised the 14 points away at the Paris peace conference. He figured that the ~~League~~ League of Nations (the results of conference) would

straighten out their policies because their conscience would hurt them. Wilson now asked the people of America to abandon the policy of isolation and take an active part in the League of Nations. Wilson who was in ill health toured the nation making speeches toward his new ideal, however he created many enemies even among his own party. He returned to Washington a shattered man. The question of whether to enter or not to enter the League was in the Senate with Republican reservations. The sick Wilson told his followers to vote against the Republican reservations. In other words he himself destroyed the treaty. Wilson thought "Public Opinion" would make the treaty pass the Senate but it didn't. So thus we have the peace that failed.

Since the League of Nations failed the people of America decided to stay within their own territory, thus a new isolation movement started. Before the war started we were a debtor nation. That is

we owed money to many nations but when the cloud of war lifted we were a creditor nation - That is everybody owed us money. The other nations did not borrow the money but borrowed goods. When the war ended we wanted to get paid back. The nations did not want to pay us back in money, they had rather pay us back in goods. Big business opposed this because it would fill our markets with cheap goods and destroy our domestic manufacturers. We therefore raised a high tariff in 1922 and in 1930 it rose higher. What the U.S. really should have done was to forgive the nations their debts but we figured a loan was a loan. The European nations figured they would get the money from Germany since they could not pay the debt themselves. What really happened was private firms gave Germany loans which Germany in turn gave to the nations to which she owed money who in turn paid us back. Then came the time for Germany to pay us back but she dried up and our private

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investors were put in a pinch. This issue was a contribution to our present day war. When the armistice was signed we had the greatest navy in our history. Britain & Japan kept building and we would not stop until they stopped and they would not stop unless we stopped. Public opinion demanded action so in 1921 President Harding invited the powers to a conference in Washington where by he presented his disarmament policy. ~~The~~ policy was agreed upon and for those that disarmed it went over beautifully but in 1935 Hitler announced his rearmament program which he justified by saying that the former Allies had not disarmed according to promises in 1918-19. Consequently this was true and so Hitler justified kept on building arms. We in America believed that we might as well keep on with our program (disarmament) marked time while the rest of the nations build small naval crafts which were allowed. In 1935 Mussolini overran Ethiopia. The rest of the

would look helplessly on. Congress sensed war and in 1935 enacted the Neutrality Act. The act allowed American citizens could travel on belligerent ships at their own risk.

In 1937 made a permanent neutrality law by which it was unlawful for an American citizen to travel on a belligerent ship. We also could ~~not~~^{could sell} sell munitions and ~~other~~ materials to belligerents providing they would come and get it and take it away. Then in 1939 Hitler invaded Poland. That year we passed an act enabling democracies to buy munitions providing they would come and get it. Then in March of 1941

Congress passed a Lend-Lease Act, under which we pledged our aid against aggressive nations. Then following came that ~~one~~ day of infamy, the day Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. President Roosevelt had formed a "Good Neighbor Policy" with South America. After Pearl Harbor all but 2 S. A. nations declared war upon the Axis. The Good Neighbor Policy is here to stay and is paying dividends.

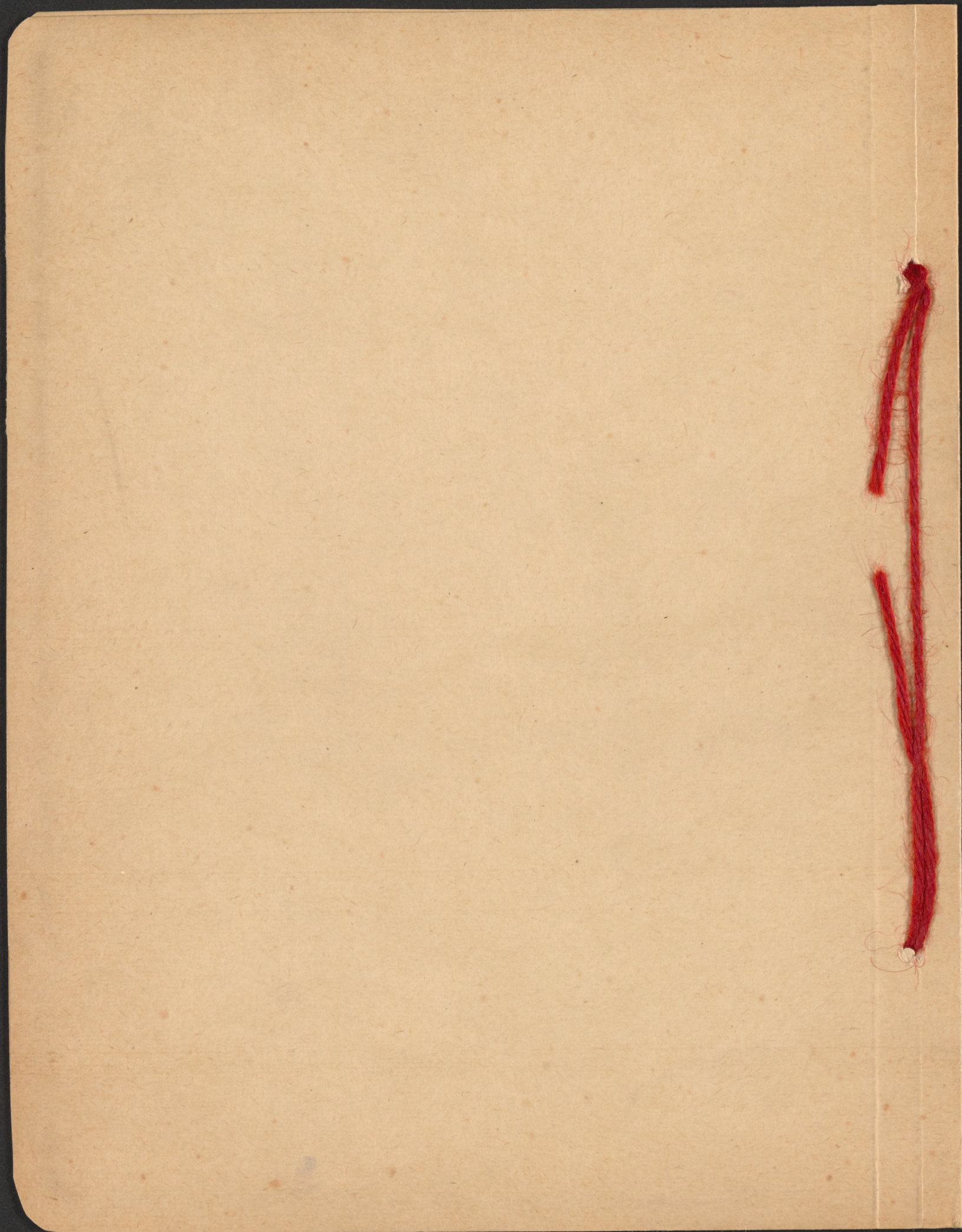
at present Knox has set up a 17 point foreign policy. Of course, as might be expected, the most important of the 17 policies is to "Win The War". What comes after that is a question. The decision lies in the hands of our diplomats and their ability to forecast the future and shape all policies toward a peaceful post war period. The reason we are confronted with this war of today is because in '35 when Mussolini started building his Empire, the nations were unwilling to sacrifice some men. The same can be said to Hitler. Therefore so far as I am concerned, in order to insure future peace we must form an international organization, perhaps another League of Nations" which can have the power in back of them for maintaining peace, and our foreign policy should be directed along that line.

*According to outlines of foreign policies special attention is paid to the following.

(over)

* Taken from America's Foreign Policies.

1. International relations are infinitely complicated
2. Domestic problems often have international aspects.
3. Self-interest is the basis of all foreign policies.
4. Physical force is the final determinant in diplomacy
5. Power imposes responsibilities
6. Policies are means to ends.
7. Self-righteousness hinders international dealings
8. Diplomacy requires the service of our able men.
9. Public opinion controls our fundamental foreign policies.



002

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY
from 1900-1944

Core 11 Period 1-2
Roderick Hara

B+

The American Foreign Policy came out of isolation in about 1900 to blossom into foreign diplomacy. The outbreak of the World War in 1914; surprised the majority of the American public. They did not have any cause that led up to this, and few had any knowledge of ^{it} ~~them~~. The reaction was of horror, followed by a feeling that took sides, but according to social and racial sympathies rather than to the knowledge of the facts. Most of the people of German ancestry felt a thrill of pride at seeing Germany playing for the first time as a nation in ~~the~~ leading role in world affairs. With these ~~were~~ many Irish who were anti British above all, and Americans, that ~~have~~ ^{things} studied in German Universities and knew only the best of that country. Among the intellectuals and the recent immigrants was feeling bitter; the great majority of the people remained open minded, and very many of them remained uninterested.

The people of the United States were unprepared to judge the issues of the struggle; but they were prepared to meet the emergency. The isolation ~~policy~~ at had been kept up for one hundred and fifty years had taught them to keep their hands off questions in which they were not concerned. The Monroe Doctrine and the conditions on which the Monroe Doctrine was based would keep the nation at peace, and it was believed that our strength was so great it could keep respect for our ~~neutral~~ rights than in the great battles of the past.

We were to show the value of our country by ~~keeping~~ the peace; and sane in a war mad world, and to take steps to ^{a/}just and permanent peace.

The first effects of the war were the internal changes at home. Great orders for war materials gave promise of prosperity to certain parts of our country, while the down fall of European industry sent prices of raw material crashing down. The greatest effect was felt in the South. Cotton manufacture was threatened at home as well as abroad by the possibility that German dye stuffs would naturally be cut off, and the falling cotton prices seemed to carry with it the prosperity of the South.

The key to all these problems were in the ocean transportation system. All our difficulties were in securing what we could call just treatment for our ships. The German marine was at once tied up by the fear of capture; a great many of Great Britains marine was called into war services. It would be our problem to make a marine; and in the meantime we must pay heavy prices for freight, and we would be vitally interested in the attitude of the enemy nations toward each others ships.

The use of the sea and of enemy ~~marines~~ was not a matter which we could settle for ourself alone; it depended as well upon the policies of the nations at war. The policy of Britain and her allies like that which she had pursued during the Napoleonic wars, but were much simpler. Great Britain wished to keep open the seas for her own commerce to close them absolutely to her enemies; her economists believed that the German attempts of the last forty years to build up a self sufficient economic life had not been completely successful. The German policy was like that of Napoleon, not to struggle for superiority of the seas, but by various means to destroy the commerce of Great Britain.

In that Great Britain depends greatly on imported foodstuffs was the great German hope. Progress in economic organization had made possible the concentration of all a nation's resources in the struggle; each policy must be complete. One open port would lose any policy of leaving out; no trade was without its relation to the war; the older doctrines of limited contraband and partial blockades became practically gone out of date.

The President recommended that, in a war time situation, Congress authorize the making of a national governmental shipping company. This proposal was not acted upon for three years, but the American ports were opened to foreign built ships, and all the private shipbuilding yards were soon filled to their capacity. To keep the peace at home, the President urged good temper be kept, and, a new method of addressing the people, he asked that all the war films exhibited to be preceded by a request from him that the audience should not applause as varying scenes are shown.

President Wilson avoided ~~the~~ explanation of this decision to interfere, choosing instead to base his decision upon the specific legal objection to unrestricted submarine warfare and upon a generalized moral objection to lawless and cruel attack. These were superficial reasons for the declaration of war . If some Americans did not see clearly, what the threatened German victory would mean to the United States. Many Americans saw in 1917 that if Germany won, the United States would have to face a new and aggressively expanding German empire. She would have made all of Europe her vassals, and Japan her ally. In this position to defend the Western Hemisphere would need immense armaments, and that the United States would have to live in a high state of military preparedness.

It was just practical sense, though unhappily President Wilson preferred not to particularize, that a German victory in 1917 would have made the world unsafe for us and the rest of the democracies from Canada to the Argentine.

The United States did not go to war to make the world safe for all democracies: if it looked as though Germany would be defeated by Czarist Russia, the United States would have remained neutral because our interests in the North Atlantic would have remained secure. The war was not started to overthrow the Kaiser and to make Germany a democratic republic: if the Germans had not broken into the Atlantic and threatened the whole structure of our Atlantic defenses, citizens would still have made faces at the Kaiser, but the nation would not have been in the war.

We did not go into this war because it wanted to found a League of Nations; it went to war to preserve American Security. All nations would almost certainly have accepted in some form or other the idea of the League of Nations if President Wilson had been able to demonstrate to the people that the League would go beyond the security which the military victory had won for them. President Wilson had failed to make this demonstration. He failed because in leading this nation to war he did not have a durable and forceful reason for the momentous decision. The reasons he gave were legalistic and idealistic reasons, rather than the substantial reason that the security of the United States demanded that no aggressively expanding power, like Germany, should gain mastery of the Atlantic.

In the Treaty of Versailles they had not demonstrated to the people how much the defense of the Western Hemisphere depended on having friendly partners in the British Isles, in the French ports on the Atlantic, at Gibraltar and Casablanca and how much the defense of the Philippines depended upon French Indo-China, and upon the British Hong Kong, Malaya, and Burma, and the strength of Russia upon China in Eastern Asia.

The people of the United States did not realize until twenty years later, not until France had fallen and the British were in extreme danger. The Japanese had surrounded the Philippines, and were already in on Singapore, did it become possible for the American public to find the real structure of America's strategic position in the world.

As it has been said before the United States did not have much of a foreign policy to guide her self during the historic half of the century in which the United States participated in three wars. President McKinley, who made a very important commitment in the Philippines, asked at first for only the island of Luzon, then for the whole group of islands, and for one of the Ladrone which turned out to be Guam. Then in 1899 he let Spain sell the rest of the Ladrone and the Marianas and the Carolines to Germany.

These islands which are the great barrier between the Philippines and the Hawaii^{islands}~~land~~ and they were seized by Japan in 1914 at the peace conference in Paris, President Wilson agreed to let Japan have them under the condition of the League of Nation. From these islands the attack on Pearl Harbor was most likely launched. Because Japan held these islands it was impossible to reinforce General MacArthur in the Philippines. Such a failure in American foreign policy because of the Americans had had the habit of maintaining a foreign policy. The Japanese, who had a foreign policy, knew why they wanted the strategic islands. We, who had no foreign policy, did not know enough to care about the strategic islands.

Still larger things came from our national failure to develop a foreign policy. In 1922 we reduced our naval strength to a ratio which gave Japan naval superiority in the Pacific. We also agreed not to improve the fortifications of Corregidor, Cavite, and Guam, which were right under the guns of a fleet which had a superior navy. At this time we renewed our resolution to oppose the Japanese imperialism in Asia and we encourage Chinese resistance against them. At this very time when we were bringing down our strength in armaments ^{and} we were enlarging our resolutions.

The United States knew that Japan was their only possible enemy we had to think about in the Pacific, in spite of that we turned upon our natural partners, Britain and France, and treated them as rivals whose ^{dis}armaments ~~was~~ was a diplomatic victory to reduce. We kept our promise and did not further fortify Guam or reinforce the defenses of the Philippines, but we let Japan go when she refused to let us know what she was doing in her islands. The more we disarmed ourselves and our allies in the coming war of the Pacific, the more violently we resolved to oppose Japanese expansion.

The end of this reckless conduct was upon us in the summer of 1939, just a few months before the second German World War. In that summer a majority of the Senate Committee on American Foreign Relations made two decisions. The first was to advise the State Department to declare an economic war against Japan by abolishing the Commercial Treaty. The Treaty was abolished and Japan began to notice that we were her competitor and we declared it frankly. The committee's second decision was to refuse to lift the arms embargo which prevented Britain and France from buying arms from the United States to resist Germany, the country which had been allied with Japan since 1936.

It would be hard to find any country as incompetent as the United States in guiding the foreign relations of the people. The Senate Committee invited a war in the Pacific area while it deliberately refused to fortify our ancient defenses in the Atlantic. This big carelessness, the inattention to the interests of the people, this is what passed for American foreign policy of the United States at the outbreak of this World War number two.

It is clear how indispensable is a British-American alliance in the Atlantic, where our most fundamental interests lie, it will also be clear that the alliance is necessary to the defense of the Pacific. The American naval power in the Pacific must be very strong to be very effective in holding securely the chain of bases extending from the continental United States through Hawaii, Wake, Guam, and the Japanese mandated islands to the Philippines. It is a long line of bases that cannot be held securely unless there is an anchor at the other end of this barrier chain of bases. This anchor can be provided only by China. We must remember that this American line is a very long chain thrust out into Asia. Therefore, it is very weak at the end of the projecting bases to the Philippines, and therefore the base is likely to get attack if it has to stand alone.

Our war with Japan has proved how capable of being wounded. Everything from Wake west has been lost as fast as the surprise came. Even if we acknowledge that the unpreparedness of December 7, 1941, will never be permitted to exist again, it is still the fact that the isolated defense of such a long chain cannot be guaranteed. When we lost the American line in the winter of 1941-1942, and what would we have done if we did not have any allies.

What would we have done if we did not have any allies, China, Britain, Australia, the Netherlands, and Fighting France had been neutrals in the Japanese-American war. All the whole campaign of the South Pacific is conducted from the British and French bases. The only way of attack on the main land of Japan can only be launched from China and we would have to have China and Russia as allies.

The fundamental subject of foreign policy is how a nation stands in relation to the main military powers of the world. Only the great powers can wage great wars, and only great powers can resist a great power. And therefore the relationship of his nation with the other great powers is the chief not by any means the sole, but the superior concern of the maker of ^{the} foreign policy. Unless the relationship is so that the combination against him is not stronger than the combination to which he belongs, his foreign policy is not discharged: his commitments go beyond his means, and he is leading his people into great trouble.

So no great power can be indifferent to any of the other great powers. It must take a position in regard to all of them. There is no great power that can stand alone against all the others. For there is none that can be great enough for that. If its object is to win a war it has chosen to wage, or not to lose a war imposed upon it, a great power must have allies among the great powers. And if their object is, as ours must be, to preserve the peace it must be with other great states which also desire a lasting peace.

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Preface

Imperialism is a policy that is condemned by all but yet nothing can be done about it, since with the spirit of competition in the air, imperialism is inevitable. The policies of the United States may at times seem absurd and selfish, but an ever growing nation like the United States must at times be selfish in order to exist as a world power and not only that the policies were proclaimed to benefit us. Some of the policies may not in any way seem linked with this theme, but if one thinks deep enough and try to find the motives behind it, you will undoubtedly see it. It is the deep convictions of many that the nations of the world will not return to their former policy of imperialism and thus we hope to avoid another war.

Imperialism in the Caribbean

The vigorous imperialistic policy of the United States in the Caribbean region never had the approval of the Americans, save for a brief periods of time. So harshly was the government criticized by the people that the treaties were carried out by agreements by the executive department which avoided the risk of senatorial rejection. From the very beginning the imperialists fought against the anti-imperialists.

In recent years this policy has been reversed. The partnership between government and the bankers has been dissolved, armed intervention like that of Haiti has been renounced, and the Monroe Doctrine formerly the undisputed policy of the American government is in the process of being transformed into a Pan-American principle. The reversal of the policy took place at a most opportune time, just when it could be used in counteracting any totalitarian threat against the Caribbean region or South America.

So far as the Caribbean region was concerned, the imperialists were not eager for territorial gains on a large scale. They were primarily interested in the acquisition of strategic areas. This however does not mean that the recent acquisitions are merely for selfish reasons, they also include the desire to contribute political, social, and economic progress of the Caribbean region according to the standards of the United States. And they were to receive this without being annexed to the United States and with the minimum of force. All of the more powerful nations have displayed aggressiveness in their policies and most have used force, but because of our fundamental ideals of liberty, popular sovereignty, and equality of individual opportunity, it has been difficult for the United States to follow the path of imperialism without pangs of conscience. Most citizens

disapproves the use of force, menace and pressure in our foreign policy unless the interests of the nation was at stake. And even then we preferred to use peaceful methods of reason and persuasion, the majority of the citizens have held these convictions.

When acquired Cuba from Spain we then changed Cuba to a semi-protectorate. This was a compromise between the imperialists and anti-imperialists. Teddy Roosevelt's policy in respect to the canal stirred a storm of protest and criticism, and in 1921 Congress agreed to pay Colombia 25 million dollars for the canal zone and this by many is considered to be conscience money. In 1906 Teddy Roosevelt gave up his Caribbean policy due to public and political opinion and others trying to continue this policy have met similar resistance. Woodrow Wilson's Mexican policy of 1916 which included the ousting of Huerta and the occupation of Vera Cruz was either approved or condemned because Wilson was opposed to economic imperialism but favored a social and political reform.

A number of reasons may be offered in the explanation of the waning interests in the Caribbean zone after world War I, the disappearance of the European threat, the fact that the islands were troublesome and the fear that the hostility created might cause the loss of the trade, 1924 saw the Marines withdrawing from Haiti and in 1925 from Nicaragua, but within less than a year troops were recalled to Nicaragua to quell a rebellion. At the same time we were threatening Mexico because of their sympathy with the inciters and curtailing of American property rights. At this crisis Bolshevik activities were discovered south of the Rio Grande and the Secretary of State asserted that the Mexican government and the Communists were trying to drive a wedge between the United States and the Panama Canal. Instantly political pressure was borne down upon Mexico but this was

reversed and instead Mexico was ~~to~~ coaxed not forced. In the presidential campaign of 1928 the Caribbean policy was a main issue. So great was the Caribbean issue that the victorious candidate Herbert Hoover made a tour of the Caribbean zone before taking office. The Caribbean policy was somewhat less energetically pursued, and to proclaim a retreat would have been embarrassing. In 1933 the marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua. Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the White House and called the imperialism the Good Neighbor Policy.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt took charge Cuba was still oppressed by a dictator whose overthrow was postponed by the American government ~~to a revolution~~, Haiti was still occupied by a naval unit, and the right of a revolution was denied to five republics of the Caribbean zone. The rate of the reversal of the policy was increased, Cuba was allowed to dispose of the dictator, the marines were recalled ^{FROM} Haiti, the pledges of non-intervention were signed at a Pan-American meeting. The Monroe Doctrine changed to a Pan-American policy, such were the recent changes in the Caribbean policy of the United States. This was an achievement of the greatest importance. The abandonment of the protectorates does not signify that we abandonment of the right to protect our selves, the Panama Canal is still under guard, the naval bases are still retained, only the protectorates have been released.

The protectorates were just released when a threat of an aggressor nation loomed over the horizon, the threat was not fully known to us. If danger threatens the Monroe Doctrine will be used acquire more naval bases, more canals, and every area necessary to the defense of our country will be dominated. Defensive preparations need not cause distrust and bitterness in Latin America again, fair treatment and honorable diplomacy will prevent this. In the whole field of American

foreign relations Pan-American harmony must be preserved.

The threat of the ^atransferring of colonies of the nations subjugated by Germany is now over, the capture of France and Holland was a matter of great importance to us since they own important colonies. However the last of these colonies have been surrendered to us with the fall of Martinique.

In the Caribbean zone dictatorship is the prevalent form of governments and this may be one of the reasons why the people like the Fascist regime. The countries most nearly approaching the democratic ideals are Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico. Dictators or near-dictators dominate the rest of the Caribbean zone. Of the dictators four have used the army to pave their way to power, and the other three have used comparatively fair means. All the dictators seemed ~~to~~ determined to hold their position indefinitely.

Leaders of the Caribbean zone are likely to collaborate with the power which benefits them the most. Since no other nation promises them more than the United States in this respect it appears reasonable that they will co-operate with us unless they conclude that the United States will lose. In that event they will pick the likely winner. The United States has organized and armed its military forces with the utmost of speed, but this is only part of the task. The United States must help equip the armies and navies of its loyal neighbors and it must make contributions to the manufacturing of war goods.

Economic problems of the greatest importance must be confronted, In Latin America, foreign investments other than our own amount to seven or eight billion dollars and in the hands of an aggressor nation this could be used to incite political disorder or as a pretext for conquest. In some manner the investments ~~has been~~ kept from Nazi

control and transfered to American management. All movements to take advantage of nations in distress should be halted. What is to be done with these investments can be decided at the end of the war.

The United States must make every effort to the potentialities of the Caribbean area and distribute the business fairly. The Americas should be so organized as to strengthen the ideals of democracy and increase their determination to defend themselves against aggression from overseas.

One of the most noted achievements in the defense of this hemisphere was demonstrated by Roosevelt in acquiring of the bases for 99 years. It will be observed that most these bases are located in the Caribbean zone, the most vital zone of the American defense strategy.

Imperialism in the South Americas

In the 1840's the United States took Texas and California from Mexico and in 1898 we fought Spain and liberated Cuba. During the period between these two dates America paid little attention to South America; we were facing problems of economics and expansion, we were expanding toward the west. But the power of the United States began to express its self, and the Latin Americas began to look upon us as the power of the North and famous Americans began to talk about our destiny in the Western Hemisphere. And just at the end of the 19th century we indulged ourselves in some imperialism

In 1903 Teddy Roosevelt took Panama from Colombia so that we could build a canal across the isthmus. When Colombia refused to cede us the isthmus we simply incited a revolution. Roosevelt immediately recognized the new government. The following year Roosevelt announced an addition to the Monroe Doctrine stating that the United States had a right to police the Western Hemisphere in the event of a wrong doing. Under Woodrow Wilson we developed the policy of non-recognition of governments that came by revolutionary means, this was meant to halt any idea of a revolution since it could not hope for success without our favor.

The Latin Americas have not forgotten our record of imperialism which includes some unpleasant episodes. Yet this imperialism is not entirely the reason why we are disliked. Some of the reasons why we are disliked are; psychological envy of the United States' power wealth and influence, tactlessness of a few American businessmen, and foreign influence on the people.

However Franklin D. Roosevelt has tried to remedy this dislike by a series of Pan American meetings. These meetings have been in existence ^{since} 1826. The vigorous imperialistic policy, now named the Good Neighbor Policy, was reversed not for the sake of being good friends but

for practical political ideas. Our Latin American relations were at times at a breaking point but the country or countries could not break relations with us for then it would be an easy prey for foreign nations this was realized by educated minds of the Latin Americas.

Foreign sources recognized the Good Neighbor Policy as a selfish policy, a policy used to gain our own ends. And the United States does gain advantages but by doing so we also help the country. The Good Neighbor Policy was the creation of the New Dealers.

In 1933 a convention was held at Montevideo, Uruguay and President Roosevelt announced that we would not intervene, and this was a complete reversal of the American policy. In the year 1936 a special conference was held at Buenos Aires in which we agreed never to use force in collecting debts. After the outbreak of the war in Europe another convention was held at Havana, which marked the furthest development of inter American relations. At this convention a permanent neutrality committee was founded and an inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee was also founded. The famous 300 mile neutrality zone had its beginning here. However the warring nations did not pay any attention to this ruling. Also at this convention we declared the right to take over European colonies if they are threatened by a non-American power. Thus the Moroe Doctrine has been converted to a Hemisphere Doctrine.

The policy of the American government towards South America cannot in any way compare to the vigour of the Caribbean policy since the Latin Americas had nothing to offer us in any way of defense which was our major concern. And it was not until this war that we discovered the wealth of the minerals which would aid us in fighting the Axis.

Imperialism in the Far East

The policies of the United States in the Far East have helped determine the course of events in the following centuries. The United States is not only a power in the Far East but one in the islands of the Pacific. So we therefore had two sets of relations, one with the Western powers, and the other with the independent nations of the Far East. The United States from a point of territory must participate in Oriental politics. In the north Alaska is separated from the mainland of Asia by a narrow sea and in flying distance of our Alaskan bases is Japan. Our island possession rival those of any nation in the Far East, we also operate the only trans-Pacific airlines. America has no illusions of her role as a power in the Orient.

The policy of the United States has been definite, this policy is used in all of our possessions in the Orient and the Caribbean zone. The United States has sought in the Far East, first the protection of the territory and the natives and then the territory was developed according to the economic ideals of the United States,

The ideas the United States has used in keeping peace in the Orient are the balancing of the powers and the Open Door policy. These ideas came into the limelights after the 19th century. We became an Eastern power after we had acquired Philippines, but before then we had been content with profitable trading since it was less expensive than expansion. When we entered the race for land in the Far East, America was a nation of great industrial possibilities and great accumulation of wealth which could be invested in the Far East.

The competition between nations intensified with the years and so great was the rivalry that Africa was partitioned in less than two decades. China was next on the list of nations to be colonized, and certainly Chinese realizing this led a rebellion against imperialism. The Far Eastern powers in 1900 suppressed the rebellion and the different nations began to partition China but with our protests and the d

Eastern powers immediately suppressed the rebellion and the different nations tried to partition China but with our protests and the division of the powers the division of China was halted. However the Open Door policy was established where nations of the world were to have equal trading rights in China. The American policy toward China has been to keep the China in a state weak enough to take orders but strong enough to carry it out, in other words, we were active as the others in the idea of economic and political imperialism.

It is true when Japan became too strong that we supported Russia, Japan's mortal enemy and when Russia became too strong we supported Japan. This is a illustrative example of political imperialism when one was too strong we supported the other to make a balance of power which was necessary to the peace of mind in the Orient.

It is true that we seldom used force in the Orient and that we used reason and persuasion. In other words we were less concerned of the good of China since it did not concern us. Also another reason why we did not use force was because of our geographical position, we were too far away to effectively defend our possession.

Japan as a imperialistic nation fears most political imperialism, as in China where the principles of democracy are wide spread by our missionaries. Its influence was to be ~~reced~~^{kept} with. Hence in this present war Japan is intent upon wiping this idealism, as they call it, out.

The United States policies in the Far East cannot in any way explained in the terms of investments and trade since our investments are about a third of Japan's, this of course was before this present conflict. As far China and Japan were concerned we were interested in preserving the trade. This is another example of economic imperialism?

The westward drive of Japan into China did not concern us so much as the threat toward the rich Southwest Pacific.

The change in the policy of the United States in the Far East came after the fall of the colonial estate holders such as France and Holland. Up till then Japan was able to buy war equipment from us and we were content to sell it to her as long as she did not expand toward the south. The relations between Japan and the United States changed the moment it was obvious to us that Japan had intentions there. The Colonies there were one of the richest areas in the world having vital war and peacetime materials such as rubber, quinine and tin. If these were to be gotten else where only a limited supply could be had, and if they were to be replaced by synthetics it would take a long time and at a cost not practical to us. There are no climatical differences between South East Asia and the Caribbean zone and the upper half of South America, but the costs of labor differ so greatly that growing them here would not be practical. So the change in relations between the two countries. And we could not permit Japan to hold an area so vital to us. The United States had hoped with the combined naval units of Great Britain and ours we might make a show of power and force Japan to give up any idea of a southward expansion. This was made possible by a treaty with Great Britain. However this did not change the course of events since Japan had the advantage of fighting in her own waters, and Japan knew it! And then we began a series of embargos, in 1938 the shipment of all war equipment was halted, again in 1939 another embargo was issued, this time prohibiting of all vital ores. And in return Japan which was our third best buyer refused to buy from us and the exports to Japan fell to nothing.

This ended in a life and death struggle for both, because Japan had

engaged in territory imperialism and the United States in order to stop Japan engaged in economic imperialism. Yes, if one's imperialism fails one must be prepared to fight.

After the present conflict is one by the United Nations we must not engage in this type of imperialism(economic). Most of the past conflicts can be traced directly or indirectly to it.

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American
Foreign

Policy

By
Amy Kondo

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At the conclusion of peace with England in 1783, the United States claimed most of the territory on the Atlantic seaboard up to Northern Florida. Other territories were claimed by the foreign countries.

In this new country were men and women who represented nearly every nationality in Europe. Therefore, it became necessary to keep these different people loyal to the United States, hence, the foreign policy of the United States began.

Under the Treaty of Alliance with France in 1778 the United States agreed to guarantee all of the French possession in America. A few months after the surrender of the English army at Saratoga, France made a treaty of alliance with the Americans. She agreed to help the Americans with men and ships on the understanding that they should fight until independence has been won, and that they would help protect her islands in the West Indies in case of war with England. By this treaty France and America also agreed: (1) to make common cause against Great Britain: (2) that neither side would make peace without the consent of the other; (3) that the colonies agreed to make France secure in the possessions, she

then had in the West Indies and any that she might secure; (4) that France was to assure the colonists of their independence, and of any possessions they might gain from Great Britain in North America; (5) that neither side would not end the war until the independence of the colonies was granted.¹ This treaty of 1778 was the first and only alliance made by our country. It caused United States a great deal of trouble, and probably was one of the reasons that led United States to believe in isolation. Under the Treaty of Commerce and Amity in the same year the French goods, that were useful in war, were permitted to be brought into American ports. In 1793, when the war broke out between France and the European countries (England, Prussia, Austria, and Netherlands), the French did not make an open demand upon the United States for full proposal with the Treaty of Alliance. But they claimed that if they had the privilege of bringing goods into the American harbor, they also had the right to arm these goods in case they were attacked by the enemies.

In 1797, when John Adams was President, our government was having trouble with France. England, Austria, and Prussia declared war on France. Therefore, France immediately asked for the United States government for help.

since France had helped the United States during the War for Independence, the French government thought that it was the duty of the United States to help the French people when they were in trouble. France, in effort, to get aid from the United States sent a representative to America by the name of Citizen Genet. Citizen Genet did not present himself to the President as all foreign minister should do. Instead, he landed in the South, where there were many Americans who were for the French people in this war. He set up courts under French consul, and secured a number of ships to go out as privateers to attack the English trade. He also, planned to seize the Spanish territory in the south and the English territory in the north. If France have done this United States and England would have been involved in a war. Thus, the French Alliance had come to be of no value to the United States.

On April 22, 1793, Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality. This policy of the United States was to keep out of the European affairs. It also stated that the United States would "pursue a conduct friendly, and be fair toward to the belligerent power."¹ Washington's proclamation was adopted without a struggle. Many people thought Washington was right in issuing this proclamation, but there were other people who thought

1. Fish, R. Carl, American Diplomacy, pages 100-101

that United States should be connected closely with Europe at that time, yet many of these people realized that we should keep out of world quarrels if our country was to hold together and grow. Besides, United States had no navy, and the Army wasn't very large. This proclamation, which Washington issued became one of the foundations of our country's relations with the rest of the world. Two years after the Neutrality Proclamation was announced, France opened her ports in the West Indies to neutral trade. This caused a lot of commotion between England and the United States. Washington did not want war at that time, so to secure peace he sent John Jay to England. Our relation with England during the year of 1790 was not scarcely any better than with France. During this time John Jay was sent to England to preserve peace, and to make an effort to settle the disputes by diplomacy. He was to get compensation for the seized vessels and to make agreement concerning the impressment of seamen and the right of neutral trade. He was also to work toward the withdrawal of the western posts held by the British, and the trade privileges with the British Empire. On these latter points he was to accept no settlement except the things he was told to do. In 1796 John Jay signed a treaty, which contained the following

provisions: (1) The western posts were to be turned over to the United States by June 1, 1796. (2) The disputed questions of debts, the boundary line between Maine and Canada, and compensation for illegal captures of American vessels were to be referred to a joint commission for settlement. (3) American vessels of not more than seventy tons could trade with the British West Indies.

The treaty Jay brought home was received with objections, however, the Senate ratified it after striking out the clause relating to the West Indies commerce. For a time it was doubtful what the effect of such partial ratification would be, but later England accepted the change of the West Indies. France dislikes the Jay Treaty, because there was a part in the Jay Treaty which permitted England to seize American provisions on the way to France if England paid for them.¹ As Great Britain needed these supplies to carry on the war with France soon enforced this provision. Due to the fact that the French objected to this, France's relations with the United States became strained.

Later Spain controled the mouth of the Mississippi, which was essential to the United States. As England was signing a treaty with the United States, the Spanish

1. Vannest G. Charles and Smith, L. Henry, Socialized History of the United States, page 179.

minister was afraid that the Jay Treaty might lead to an alliance between Great Britain and the United States against the Spanish. Therefore, Spain agreed to sign a treaty with the United States. This treaty was made by Thomas Pinckney who helped to clear our relations with Spain. This is the reason why it was called Pinckney Treaty. This treaty gave us the free use of the Mississippi River, and the thirty-first parallel should be the southern boundary line of the United States. It also give the United States the right to unload ships at New Orleans for three years without paying a tax. At this time Washington's term of office expired and John Adams succeeded him.

During Adams administration he sent some commissioners to France to re-establish diplomatic relations. The American commissioner were Charles C. Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry, and John Marshall. Whey they reached France they were met by five agents, who demanded a great sum of money, which were to be given to the French officials and government. The American representatives were very indignant and sent a note to the French government, but they refused to see them. When this incident was reported to President Adams, he order his representatives home. Then he sent a message of explanation to Congress in which the letters

X, Y, and Z were used in place of the names of the French agents. Congress passed an act authorizing the raising of an army and to organize a Department of the Navy to supervise the navy. Adams declared that our vessels be armed to defend themselves in case they are attacked. Both nations were prepared for war. There were no engagements on land, but fighting on sea continued for about a year and a half.

Neither nation declared war, however, and France finally assured our minister to Holland that a minister from the United States would be received with the respect demanded by President Adams. Adams appointed a minister and sent delegates to make a treaty releasing the United States from the conditions of the alliance of 1778. France agreed, and the new treaty was signed September 30, 1800.

MANIFEST DESTINY

The American Revolution proved to be the only first series of a political revolution, which swept over the Old and New World. During the French Revolution and the wars following it, England was shaken up with an effect that was similiar to that of the World War a century later. The struggle for trading rights, question of neutral duties were question that was going on before Napoleonic War.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Louisiana had been given to Spain at the close of the French and Indian War. In Jefferson's second year of presidency, he forced Spain to return Louisiana to France. In 1802 the governor of Louisiana told the Americans that they could no longer deposit their goods at New Orleans. This caused a great excitement, and urged Jefferson to take action. To prevent France from closing the Mississippi to the western trade, the President made an effort to buy a piece of land at the mouth of the river. In 1803 he sent Monroe to help Livingston, our minister to France, to buy a strip of territory from France. When they reached France the French Government offered to sell all of Louisiana for \$15,000,000. The Louisiana Purchase consisted of the region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The purchase of Louisiana doubled the land of the nation, and has improved the wealth and power of the national government.

The boundaries of Louisiana were not clearly stated in the treaty. Spain had claimed that Texas and Florida had never been a part of Louisiana. United States gave up the claim of Texas, but insisted that Florida be

hers, as it gave her the control of both side of the Mississippi.

United States and Spanish American

After Napolionic Wars Spain was very weak. The territory that once belonged to the Spanish was eventually included within the boundries of the United States.

When Florida was returned by England to Spain at the end of the Revolutionary War, it contained the area of the present state and also the narrow strip of land extending west of the Mississippi River. Consequently, Uninted States had no way of approaching the Gulf of Mexico except through the Spanish territory. The Purchase of Louisiana and the Pinckney Treaty have opened up the navigation of the Mississippi River. In 1812 when Spain was at war, she failed to maintain order, and to enforce neutrality in Florida. After the war the Indians, that were unfriendly to the United States was taken as refugee in Florida. Therefore, the pirates have been doing great damage to the coast and neighboring island ship-pings. The southern states were very annoyed with the incident that was happening on the coast, so finally President Monroe had given Spain two choices:

1. To maintain order in Florida.
2. To give Florida to the United States.

Since Spain could not maintain order in Florida she has given Florida to the United States.

In the treaty of 1819, United States received all of Florida including two other region which had been annexed to the United States in 1810 and 1812. By this treaty we also gained complete control of the gulf coast of east of the Mississippi. After Florida was given to United States, Spain had become very weak and was facing a revolt in all her American possession. Soon Eastern Florida was bought from Spain for \$5,000,000. When Andrew Jackson was governor the territory of Florida was organized.

President Monroe and John Quincy Adam were very friendly to South America. They believed that the United Staes should preserve neutrality with Spain. They believed that being neutral was right in any way, as they were particularly anxious not to offend Spain, while the negotiations with Florida was in progress.

In 1819, a treaty was made which Spain give her rights to the country north of the forty-second parallel to the United States. In 1824, United States signed a treaty with Russia. The Russians agreed that the Oregon country was no longer a part of their territory.





In 1842, the Webster-Ashburton treaty was issued. Lord Ashburton was sent to United States from England to settle some question with Daniel Webster regarding the boundary line of Maine. By this treaty the land was

divided equally between the United States and Canada.

When Texas was annexed, Mexico broke off her diplomatic relations with the United States. This lead to a war between the United States and Mexico as there was a dispute over the boundary line of Texas. During this time, Nicholas Trist was sent to Mexico to negotiate peace. On February 2, 1848, Trist signed a treaty with Mexico, which gave all of Texas, Utah, Nevada, and California, and most of Arizona, and New Mexico to the United States.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES, 1783-1853



-  Purchased by United States
-  Ceded by agreement or treaty
-  Area of United States 1783
-  Area Seized

HOLY ALLIANCE

In 1815 the Holy Alliance was formed, by which Russia, Austria, and Prussia united to what they believed to be the foundation for their government. Later it was called the Quadruple Alliance, as France later became a member. The opposition of the Holy Alliance to the system of representative government, the intervention of in Spain to restore the power of the Spanish King, and the possibility that it would aid in the reconquest of the Spanish possessions in America caused a misgiving to to both England and the United States. The British were interested in the trade business, as Spain had prohibited her colonies from dealing with the outside world, but as independence was established her commercial barriers were open to the outside world. United States was interested on self defense, because they feared the entrance of the European military powers into the Western Hemisphere.

When in 1823 it seemed that the countries of the Holy Alliance might aid Spain in retaking the colonies. Great Britain feared that France might take a large portions of the old Spanish territories. Therefore, George Canning, the British Foreign minister, advised

the American minister in London that United States and Great Britain should agree on one thing:

1. A joint declaration to transfer any of the portion of colonies to any country other than Spain.

United States did not like this idea as she feared that the European countries might divide the Spanish territory among themselves. Either the United States had to support the independence of the Spanish colonies, or have the Spanish colonies ruled by some powerful countries of Europe. United States feared, also, that the Holy Alliance would stop our movement westward and move the lands that we claimed.

However, Russia, one of the Holy Alliance, had an eye on the Pacific coast of North America. The Russians had crossed from Siberia into Alaska. They were gradually moving down the Pacific coast using Alaska as a base. Even though Spain owned the lands south of Oregon, she was weak and few countries seemed to pay attention to her claims. Meanwhile, we had become interested in the land along the Pacific coast, after the result of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Under no circumstances did we want Russia to start colonies on the Pacific coast.

England was against the Holy Alliance as she did not believe in the ideas they had, and besides the English

merchants had built up a profitable trade with the Spanish colonies in South America, and if these colonies were returned to Spain they would be forced to trade with Spain only. In this way England will lose the business they had with South America. Later the English foreign minister suggested that United States should join England in telling the Holy Alliance to keep away from South America.

MONROE DOCTRINE

The beginning of isolation began with the Revolution.

During President Monroe's administration, John Quincy Adams was his Secretary of State. His chief duties were to look after relations with foreign nations. Adams was concerned over Russia on the North American coast, and the attitude of the Holy Alliance toward the South American Republic. Adams reported this situation, and asked that the President take some action.

Monroe realized that the American ideals of government would be endangered if the Holy Alliance should interfere in the New World. The report made by the Secretary of State and Monroe's own point of view caused him to place the matter before Congress. This is when Adams wrote out a policy for the United States, which was called the Monroe Doctrine. This statement of policy has been known as the Monroe Doctrine, and it is the foundation of the foreign policy of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine contained the following statements:

1. The American continent was no longer open to colonization by any European country. (By this treaty of 1824 made by the czar, Russia agreed not to go south of Alaska.

2. The United States could not interfere with the colonies of Europe that were established in the Western Hemisphere.
3. United States was sure that the South American republic could take care of themselves. This statement was made to check the plans of Holy Alliance. The United States would see that the Republics were protected against any European conquest.

The real purpose of the Monroe Doctrine was to keep Europe out of the Western Hemisphere.

The Opening of the Monroe Doctrine:

The Monroe Doctrine was like a sacred writing, its terms have been interpreted by many secretaries of state and presidents. There are three variable factors which reacted upon its meaning (1) the power of the United States, (2) the danger of European expansion in the Western Hemisphere, (3) the desire of the United States to strengthen the world's peace.

In three different periods in history the doctrine indicates its agreement in that particular period in which the interpretations are made. (1) In the early history of the country up to the Spanish-American War, the United States was weak and stressed for the defensive side of the doctrine. (2) And from the time of the Spanish-American War to the end of the World War, the United States was inclined toward imperialistic, (3) After the war, when Europe was weak she had threaten the

territories of Latin America, the urge to expand the doctrine was greatly reduced. Later United States began to participate more actively in the world peace movement.¹

The doctrine has prevented the seizure of any territories in the Western Hemisphere by the European governments. The Doctrine also opposed to the transfer of an American possession from one European power to another.

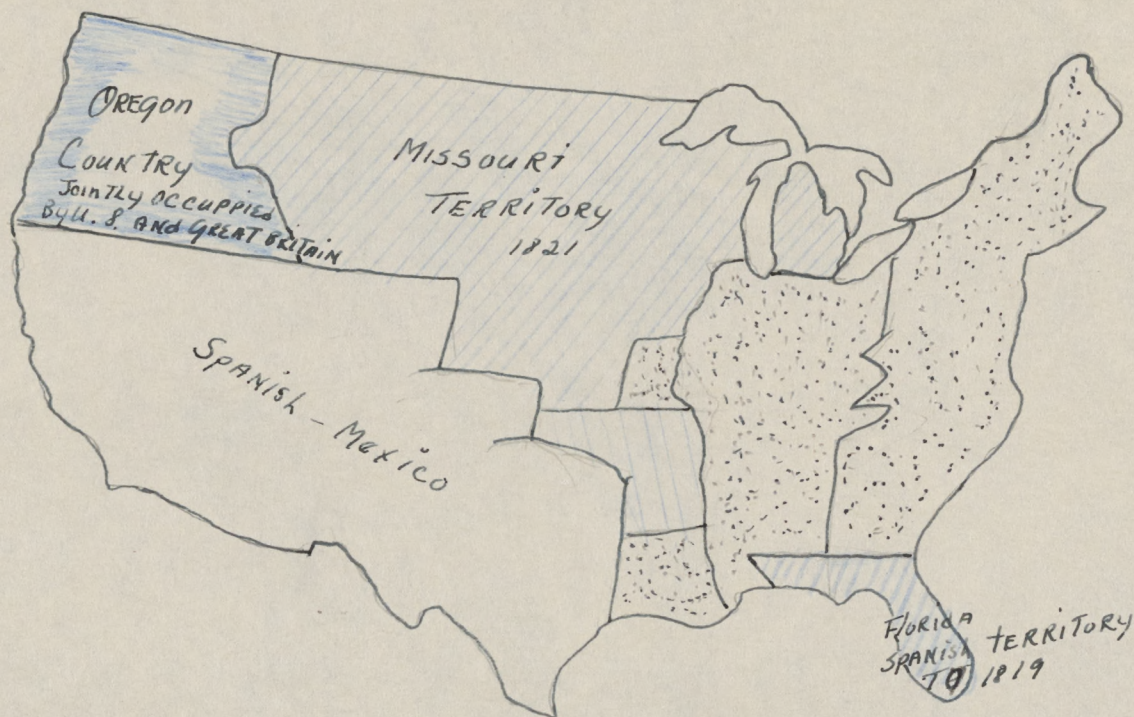
The Monroe Doctrine was interpreted to mean that disputes between the European powers and the Latin-American Republic could not be settled by force as it might mean a territorial gains by the European power. In some cases it has been settled by arbitration. The most serious situations in connection with the Monroe Doctrine was that of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. From the latter part of the Spanish colonial period until 1895, the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana was the subject of dispute. President Cleveland wanted to have this Venezuela boundary dispute settled by arbitration, but have failed to do so. Later Cleveland gave permission to Secretary Olney to sent a note to England demanding arbitration. The British government refused this demand, therefore, President Cleveland sent a message to Congress

1. Benjamin H. Williams, American Diplomacy, page 46.

asking for the appointment of an American commission to see for ourselves the boundary in dispute. After a good deal of diplomacy the question was finally decided upon arbitration.

The Spanish wanted the Monroe Doctrine enforce at time because the European nation always threatened them with danger. But other times they thought that United States was using the Monroe Doctrine as a selfish purpose.

The result of the Monroe Doctrine was that it kept the European countries from dividing up the Western Hemisphere. The Monroe Doctrine had not taken action until after the Civil War. From the time of Monroe's administration, United States had an active interest in the South and Central America.



United States at the Time the Monroe Doctrine Was Announced

THE WESTERN WORLD
Showing The Regions Affected
By The Monroe Doctrine



PAN AMERICAN

In 1825 when Henry Clay was the Secretary of State he wanted an international organization in America to foster economic and cultural relations. In 1826 under the leadership of Simon Bolivar the first Pan-American Congress was held at Panama. During the conference in 1826 only four states were represented. United States was not represented as the representative reached Panama too late for the meeting. In 1889 James G. Blaine was eager to bring the countries of the Western Hemisphere together to promote their trading relations. In order to improve our relations with South America, he realized that the high tariff was injuring the export trade. Therefore he persuaded Congress to lay bases of cooperation with the South American countries in the McKinley Tariff Act. He urged Congress to lower the taxes on articles that were imported in large quantities from Latin America.

The Pan-American Congress promoted a friendlier feeling between the United States and Latin America.

A plan of arbitration has been established as a means of settling the disputes between Latin America and the United States. This conference was important as it was one of the first series of meetings which have led to a better understanding among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Later a permanent organization was organized out of these meetings which was called Pan-American Union. The chief function of this organization was to serve as a clearing house of commercial information, and also to bring understanding and fellowship in common interests in the Western Hemisphere. This Union had its headquarters in Washington with the expenses payed by all the countries that were represented at the conference.

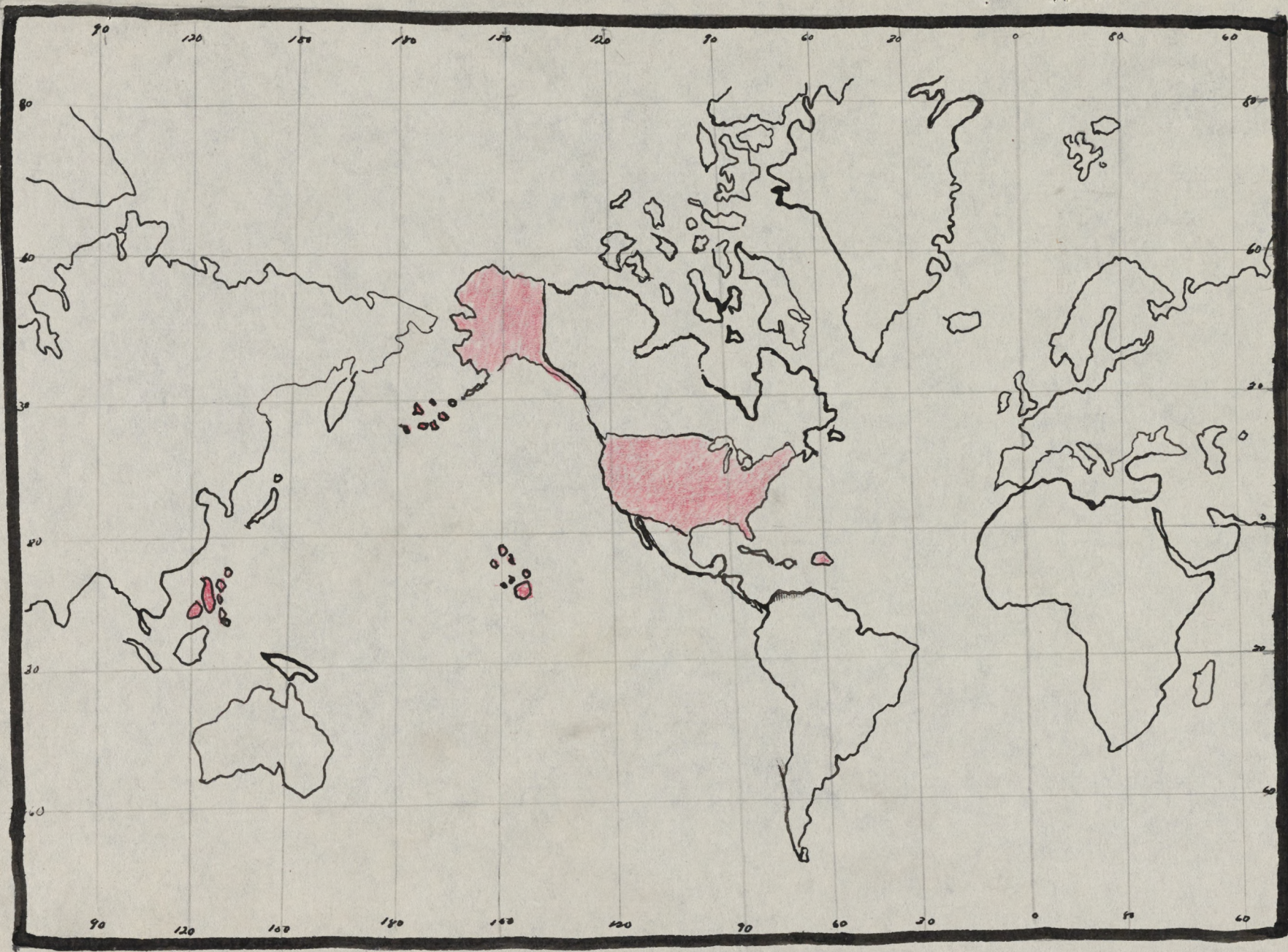
On April 14, 1850, Clayton and Bulwer agreed to a treaty which provided that neither the United States nor Great Britain was to claim or control over any Canal that might be constructed, that no fortifications should be built to command it, and that neither party should colonize or control over any part of Central America. This canal that may be constructed was to be absolutely neutral, even in case of war. The neutrality was mutually guaranteed. Besides having Great Britains and United States other nations could join this treaty too.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was at once attacked as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Buchanan declared that it established the doctrine against ourselves rather than against the European governments. Whether or not John Adams would have admitted Great Britain to an equal partnership, and that the partnership might improve if other nations had joined this treaty. This treaty was for the free use of the isthmus and its improvement. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, between the United States and Great Britain, referred only to the joint policy of any canal that might be constructed.

When Daniel Webster was serving as Secretary of State under President Tyler, he told the Hawaiians that the Monroe Doctrine also concerned their territory, and that European interference with Hawaiian affairs could not be allowed. In 1875 a treaty was made with the ruler of Hawaii, which made him agree not to give away any territory except to the United States. It was not until the Spanish-American War that Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

In 1876 Argentina and Paraguay referred a boundary dispute to the United States for settlement. In 1880 the President of the United States was asked to act as a permanent arbitrator for any dispute between Colombia and Chile, which could not be settled by direct nego-

tiation. During the next year the United States government assisted in settling the difficulties between Chile and Argentina, and between Mexico and Guatemala. In 1879 to 1883 there was a war of the Pacific in which Chile, Peru, and Bolivia fought for a possession in the Tacna District. Our interference in favor of the losing side caused a deep resentment.



UNITED STATES POSSESSION PRIOR TO 1900

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