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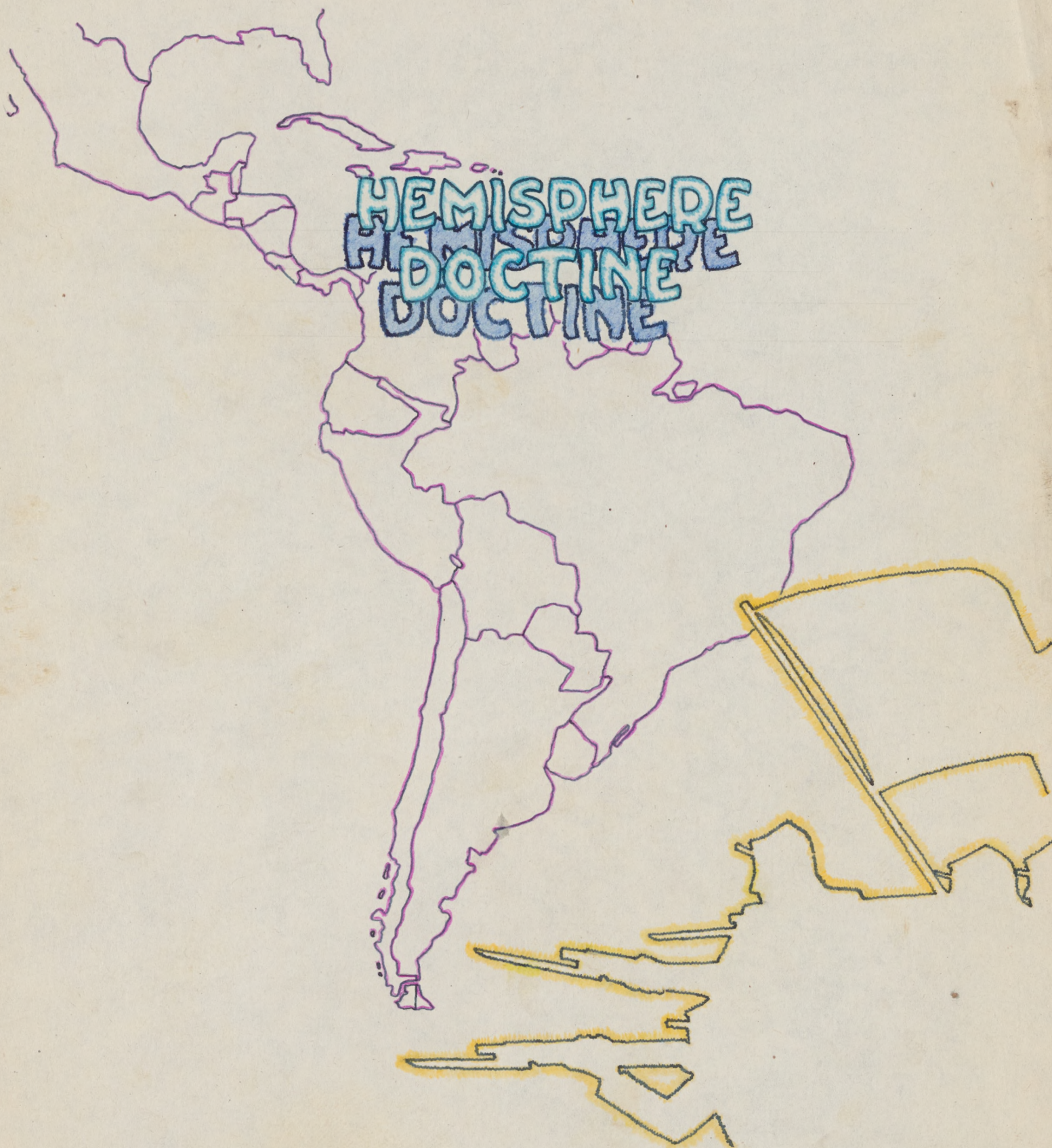
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John G. G. G.  
Case 102



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## Acknowledgments

- "Latin America" Guyinman, Samuel
- "Inside Latin America" Gunther, John
- "Our America" Lawson and Lawson
- "The Caribbean Danger Zone" Rippy, J. Fred
- "The Rise of American Democracy" Casner and Gabriel



## I. Prelude to "Doctrine"

### A. Independence movement begins in Latin America

1. In 1810
2. Revolts against Spain
3. Started in Mexico, Venezuela, and Argentina

### B. Holy Alliance formed

1. Formed under Metternich of Austria
2. Made up of Austria, Russia, and Prussia
3. For the purpose of:
  - a. To return the world to the days of the monarchs
  - b. To destroy the representative government
  - c. Sought to return kings to their rightful position
4. Meets in 1815
  - a. At Vienna
  - b. Known as The Congress of Vienna

### C. The United States' interest in the Vienna Congress

1. If Metternich's plan is carried out
  - a. Latin America would be returned to Spain
  - b. In return Spain would grant the Holy Alliance some New World territories
2. The United States' fear of the Holy Alliance
  - a. Receiving a foothold in the New World the Holy Alliance might not be satisfied with Latin America alone.
    1. Therefore might extend its powers



2. Might reach into the territories claimed by the United States
- b. Russia's interest in the Pacific Coast
  1. Russians moving from Alaska into the Pacific Northwest
  2. Russian colony in territory claimed for the United States during Lewis and Clark expedition will be threat to "Manifest Destiny" (destiny that U.S. will extend from coast to coast)
- D. The British also have an interest in the Vienna Congress
  1. England dislikes principles of Holy Alliance
  2. England has a profitable trade with South America
  3. Under the Holy Alliance trade will be threatened
    - a. Colonies returned to Spain
    - b. Colonies will be forced to trade with Mother country

## II. "Doctrine" founded

- A. Doctrine suggested indirectly by British
  1. George Canning, British Foreign Minister suggests Doctrine to Richard Rush, U.S. Foreign Minister
  2. President Monroe accepts Canning's suggestion
- B. Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams objects to "playing second fiddle" to the British
  1. Believed that we should act independently
  2. Thought that the protection of the American Republics



were the full responsibility of the U.S.

C. Adams writes the principles of the Doctrine

1. "American continent is no longer open to colonization by the European countries"

- a. Direct Statement to Russia to keep out of the Americas.

- b. Later caused the signing of a treaty with the czar
    1. in 1824

2. in which Russia agreed not to go south of Alaska

2. "The United States will not interfere with the colonies of Europe already established in the New World"

3. "To look upon any form of monarchy dangerous to the peace and safety of our hemisphere"

4. "United States would see that the republics were protected against any European conquest"

5. "Any country violating the Doctrine will have to face the consequences administered by the U.S."

D. President Monroe accepts the Doctrine

1. Presents it in his yearly message to Congress  
(December 2, 1823)

2. Doctrine given the name "Monroe Doctrine"

3. Doctrine is the foundation of U.S. Foreign Policy

III. United States interpreted the Doctrine as the exigencies of the moment demanded

A. No protest when Britain took the Falkland Islands in 1833



- B. No protest when Britain took Belize (British Honduras)
- C. No help offered Chile and Peru against Spain (1866)
- D. France tries to maintain second foothold in America
  - 1. France installs Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico
  - 2. U.S. uses Doctrine to put out Monarchy
- E. Boundary dispute in Venezuela
  - 1. Dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela
  - 2. President Cleveland said British were violating the Doctrine
  - 3. U.S. decides border
    - a. British does not arbitrate
    - b. U.S. forces boundary by threats of War
- F. Last time Doctrine formally enunciated- to get rid of Pro- Axis ideas

#### IV. Monroe Doctrine defined by Latin Americans as a cloak for North American imperialism

- A. Spanish American War
  - 1. Cuba revolts against Spain during 1890s - Plantation labors take up arms
  - 2. American investments in tobacco and sugar threatened
    - a. In 1898 "Maine" sent to protect American interests
    - b. Maine sunk by mysterious explosion
    - c. U.S. declares war
  - 3. U.S. Armada destroys Spanish fleet
  - 4. War ends- Cuba liberated



B. Theodore Roosevelt waves his Big Stick

1. Takes Panama from Colombia for canal
  - a. Colombia refuses to cede U.S. necessary land
  - b. U.S. fomented Panamanian revolution
  - c. U.S. recognizes the new government-Builds canal
2. Announces "corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine
  - a. Claimed right of international police power for United States
  - b. In December, 1904
3. U.S. Marines in Nicaragua and Cuba
  - a. In 1909 aids in Nicaraguan revolution
    1. Places Pro-U.S. in power as gov. head
    2. Formed Bryan-Chamorro treaty-gives U.S. certain privileges
  - b. Marines used to protect U.S. business interests
4. Roosevelt, the judge of Pan-American affairs
  - a. Venezuela affair- 2nd
    1. Venezuela unable to pay debt she owed European powers
    2. Germany tries to force payment by bombardment of Venezuelan ports
    3. Germany is ordered to arbitrate the case
  - b. His policies affect future relation
    1. Santa Domingo unable to pay debt to European governments



- a. By treaty (1907) U.S. takes charge of custom houses and money affairs
  - b. Also took charge of election of 1924
- 2. Haiti debted to France and Germany
  - a. Bank of Haiti refuses aid to gov.
  - b. Because part of New York city bank, Marines sent to remove money
  - c. Occupation lasted til 1930 when military occupation was not necessary
- c. Protecting our neighbors-given for occupation excuse
  - 1. Marines only used to protect U.S. interests
  - 2. Where U.S. had business interests they forged U.S. control

#### C. United States and Mexico

- 1. Mexican leaders struggle for control
  - a. 1911 revolution against Diaz
    - 1. Francisco Madero put in power
    - 2. Madero killed-Huerta becomes president
  - b. President Wilson does not recognize Huerta as the real ruler-Because believed that Madero was murdered
  - c. Conditions in Mexico turn from bad to worst
  - d. Wilson forced to land troops
    - 1. To prevent munitions shipment reaching Huerta (Vera Cruz)
    - 2. Affair arbitrated by Argentina, Brazil, Chile



2. Venustiano Carranza succeeds Huerta

a. Francisco Villa refused to recognize him

1. Tries to take over gov.
2. Tries to force U.S. to help

b. Villa crosses into U.S.

1. Kills 19 in Columbus, New Mexico
2. General Pershing sent to punish Villa-Fails in wild goose chase

c. Carranza followed by Obregon and Calles

1. Tries to carry out new constitution

- a. Deals with U.S.
- b. States that anything below the surface of Mexico belongs to the gov.

2. President Harding refuses to recognize new gov.

3. Obregon changes law

- a. New law would not affect land leased before 1917
- b. U.S. protects oil interests

4. Mexican Congress refuses to give Obregon power to change law

5. Dwight Morrow, ambassador sent to Mexico

- a. Mexico won over
- b. In 1927

V. Roosevelt II and the new Deal

A. Good Neighbor policy

1. To improve relations with Latin America



2. To unite the continent in harmony and peace
  3. Organized by Mr. Wells
  4. Brains behind it-Mr. Hull
- B. "Continentially we stand"
1. We can exist by bullying each other nor can we ignore the continent
  2. One alternative remains- to be friends
- C. Good neighbor policy in action
1. Conferences formed of all republics
    - a. Monroe Doctrine converted to serve all the Americas
    - b. Problems of the hemisphere discussed and taken care of
    - c. Seven Meetings held since beginning
- D. The Hemisphere stands united in world crisis
1. At U.S. outbreak of War (1941) Americas quit all relations with the Axis
  2. South America declares War against the Axis
- VI. Monroe Doctrine stands as Hemisphere Doctrine
- A. Under leadership of United States, Americas have grown closer together
  - B. Americas for the American



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## AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

less its ancient civilization has also bequeathed it an instinctive feeling for the dignity of the individual which few other people, Eastern or Western, have in the same degree. China also has a political tradition whose absolute is neither national divinity (as in Japan) nor national power (as in Germany), but something nearer our own Christian absolutes. Confucius said that "in the face of a wrong or unrighteousness, it is the duty of the son to oppose the father and the duty of the minister to oppose his sovereign." He recognized the right of human beings to revolt.

They did revolt in 1911; and their still-revolutionary government has vast postwar plans to make China a great country once more, modern, democratic, strong. After six years the Chinese are so tired of war that the postwar is their chief topic of conversation. And in some of their postwar talk a chip-shouldered arrogance can be heard. Two Chinese writers, T. S. Chien and Lin Yutang, have recently warned us to expect from postwar China a chauvinistic suspicion of its allies as well as of its foes.

This kind of neo-Boxerism will not prove serious if the U. S. stands for human freedom inside China as well as out, and places a large bet that China will itself stand for it too. The "bet" should be an assurance to China that we consider it our partner and our equal in all matters relating to the governance of the Pacific and to international law. Our bet should be backed up by the investment policy mentioned earlier, and by our showing the same respect for Chinese personality that we want them to show to their neighbors. Nothing breeds Boxerism like a racial exclusion law. But let us remember that Boxerism is as foreign to China's principles as to our own.

If we succeed in allying ourselves with modern China in the cause of freedom under law, the potential gains are immense. Our national security in the Pacific will be sustained against any challenge. And the largest block of humanity on earth—the variant estimates of whose population, from 400 to 550 million souls, differ by more than our total population—will be well on the way to freedom.

### Law and the People

By now we have surveyed the main situations which our foreign policy will have to deal with after the war. A Big Four, we have found, is not a policy in itself; we must know our special relationship toward each of the others. We have tested these situations by a principle, the principle of human freedom under law; and it is seen to be not only a feasible principle, but indispensable if we wish to understand what the war is about. Moreover, if there were time, we could test our relations with all other countries by this principle, and we would find a host of smaller allies by our side.

But freedom is a word which every man can interpret for himself. So far we have said little of law. And it is law that makes real freedom possible, by distinguishing between a Hitler's interpretation of "freedom" and our own. Law, much more than freedom, has been the guiding principle of U. S. foreign policy in the past. The thread that runs through all our foreign policy is respect and support for international law.

The first principle of international law is that *pacta sunt servanda*—treaties are made to be kept. We do that. Under our Constitution treaties are part of the supreme law of the land. If a U. S. President tried to break a treaty which he and the Senate had approved, foreigners could theoretically have him overruled in our own courts.

Treaty-breaking and territorial aggression, under international law, are the supreme crimes. Thus we refused to recognize Japan's conquest of Manchuria, Italy's of Ethiopia, Russia's of the Baltic States, Germany's of Czechoslovakia. Our legal record is perfect. Whenever an aggressor moved, we officially frowned and Secretary Hull privately cursed. Yet throughout the '30's, our policy of isolation and disarmament made it quite clear that we would never resort to arms to enforce international law. Manifestly there was something wrong with that particular combination of principles. As a combination, it blew up at Pearl Harbor. Why?

In its review of the diplomatic events leading up to Pearl Harbor, published under the name of *Peace and War*, the State Department supplies its answer. It makes over and over again one pitiable, exasperating complaint. It blames the failure of its highly legal principles, and its own helplessness in the face of mounting danger, squarely on the American people, who were too complacent, pacifistic or ignorant to understand what was coming. State saw, but the people were blind, so State was helpless. That is State's story.

But there are two things wrong with that story. First, interna-



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## AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

tional law as State interpreted it would have been an inadequate foreign policy, even had it been enforced. Second, if the people did not back State up, it was State's fault as well as the people's. Let us take the second point first.

There is a theory that a democracy is incapable of successful foreign policy, unless it turns it over to professionals. The makers of our Constitution believed this theory. They gave complete authority over foreign affairs to the President (who entrusts them to his Secretary of State). The two-thirds rule which gives Senators a veto over treaties was designed to put a check on foreign policy not in the hands of the people, but in the hands of the states. This tradition of complete executive autonomy in foreign affairs has persisted to the present day. There is of course still a large area in diplomatic affairs where "secrecy and dispatch" (to quote *The Federalist*) are essential. But there has also grown up a great new area of foreign affairs in which, if the President (or his Secretary) does not really speak for the people, he had better not speak at all.

Woodrow Wilson found this out when the Senate repudiated his League. Since then most nations of Europe have doubted that America is capable of a vigorous foreign policy. For they know that although Congress has no power to conduct foreign affairs, it has power to obstruct and stultify them. A Soviet statesman is reported to have asked, "How can we make a deal with a country that insists on having elections every four years?" We are not likely to change our elective habits to please the Russians. But we can recognize some justice in this complaint, for other countries make it too. The fact is that a major commitment of a U. S. President, unless and until it is accepted by the people, lacks *responsibility*.

We have a choice, then, of finding some way to make our foreign policy responsible, or of being a dumb ox in the councils of the nations. The obvious way to make our foreign policy responsible is to let the people in on it. Fortunately this does not require any change in the Constitution. A simpler method has been outlined in a series of articles on our foreign policy by Joseph Jones, now appearing in *Fortune*. It requires only that the State Department take the initiative in giving more information about foreign affairs to Congress and the people, and exchanging ideas with them. At present the Secretary of State is the only Cabinet officer who is not required to make an annual report to Congress. He should not only make an annual (or semiannual) report; he should also make regular—perhaps monthly—public appearances before Congress, or a joint Committee of Congress, and subject himself to a rigorous questioning on current events and policies (except, of course, State secrets). Such a custom would serve to break down the wall of ignorance between those who handle our foreign policy and public opinion.

It is high time for the State Department to enter into diplomatic relations with the American people. For foreign affairs are no longer a luxury; after this war they will affect the people in their daily lives as never before. If our foreign policy is designed to circumvent Congress and the people, it will be repudiated sooner or later. And this would be a tragic frustration of America's need and aspiration to participate responsibly and creatively in shaping world affairs.

Said Elihu Root, one of our great Secretaries, in 1922: "When foreign affairs were ruled by autocracies or oligarchies the danger of war was in sinister purpose. When foreign affairs are ruled by democracies the danger of war will be in mistaken beliefs. The world will be the gainer by the change, for, while there is no human way to prevent a king from having a bad heart, there is a human way to prevent a people from having an erroneous opinion. That way is to furnish the whole people . . . with correct information."

### Law and Reality

The second basic reason why our prewar foreign policy blew up at Pearl Harbor is that international law alone, especially as Mr. Hull conceived it, is an inadequate foreign policy. Even had he explained his policy more frankly and cogently than he did, he could never have won popular interest in it.

International law is a collection of customs, principles and understandings among the nations which has slowly accumulated over several centuries. It is not written down in any one place, and no single court or foreign office is the custodian of all of it. It can therefore be twisted to suit any national interest. Many lawyers do not regard international law as law at all. Yet somehow, like all law, international law lives and even grows, expressing society's restless will to find both peace and freedom. When Japan is thrown out of Man-



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## AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

churia, our impeccable legal record will have been vindicated, and international law will be that much stronger. Americans need not blush for a foreign policy that supports international law. But they can be bored with a policy that seeks no more than the law's letter.

The problem of international law is not only to strengthen it, but to keep it in touch with reality. International law can be made in three ways. The first is by international courts of specific jurisdiction, whose interpretations of international law all civilized nations will accept. We have taken a leading part in promoting such courts ever since Elihu Root's day. Last month a committee of the American Bar Association urged a new world court as part of the postwar settlement, and an extension of other tribunals. The U. S. should certainly be for that.

A second, and ultimately the most important, source of international law is international legislation, now made by multilateral agreements. Someday, to be really effective, such legislation must come from a sovereign world government, which (as we have seen) we are not likely to get very soon. But those who would promote real international law are long-term plotters for the Parliament of Man. Therefore their goal demands a universal electorate of free, educated, world-minded citizens. A bold stand for international law should include the ultimate advocacy of an International Bill of Human Rights. Americans can be for that, too.

The third source of international law is the policies of strong nations like ourselves. The very flexibility of international law, as at present constituted, gives America the right and duty to interpret it not only judiciously, but in accordance with our own best aspirations for mankind. Judges make law; over wide areas of the law the U. S. is the sole judge; and every judge has a human bias. Our bias in all such cases should be for human freedom.

Secretary Hull himself professes this bias. "The spirit of liberty is the only real foundation of political and social stability," said he last year. These are not new ideas. American revolutionaries like Tom Paine correctly believed that liberty would never be safe here until it was established throughout the world. That is why Paine fought for liberty in France. Today most of mankind is still unfree; but Mr. Hull's words are a pale echo of Paine's. His actions speak even less loudly.

If freedom under law were generally accepted as the living principle of U. S. foreign policy, the State Department's diplomacy of expediency (Vichy, Darlan, Franco, etc.) would have aroused far less popular suspicion than it has. But in one situation after another we seem to muff our chance to take a strong stand for human freedom. No doubt circumstance, or bigger game, or even international law itself has stood in our way. But we are our only judge in world affairs when our security is concerned. Why cannot we be equally powerful (though equally judicious) when the issue is human freedom? To win the peoples' following, our foreign policy must be safe and sound; but it must also use American power for some great end that the people believe in. Such an end is human freedom.

Thus freedom under law should be the cornerstone but not the whole of U. S. foreign policy. The whole may be summarized as follows:

- 1) We want a world in which American territory is secure from attack, and we must depend on both our own military strength and peace-keeping agreements with other powers to make it so.
- 2) We want a world in which American prosperity can increase, by being shared with all other peoples.
- 3) We want a world in which freedom is safe here because it is extended everywhere with the help of a growing system of law, backed by the might of America and all other freedom-loving nations.

And this can be our foreign policy only if the American people agree that it should be. They cannot reject it on the ground that it does not express their self-interest, for it does. Security, prosperity, freedom; they are inseparable. A Kelland plan is not a foreign policy, since it expresses only part of our self-interest. But neither is the Four Freedoms, for it has not been related to the problem of U. S. national survival in a way the U. S. people understand.

On our cornerstone, freedom under law, can be built the armaments and the alliance system we need for elementary security. By it can be tested the success or failure of our special relations with Britain, with Russia, with China, with anybody. It is the proper test too of our economic policy, to promote worldwide expansion. It is a principle on which our nation was founded, and in pursuit of which our nation will someday merge into the single nation of mankind. It is an American principle. Perhaps this war is worth fighting just to rediscover it.



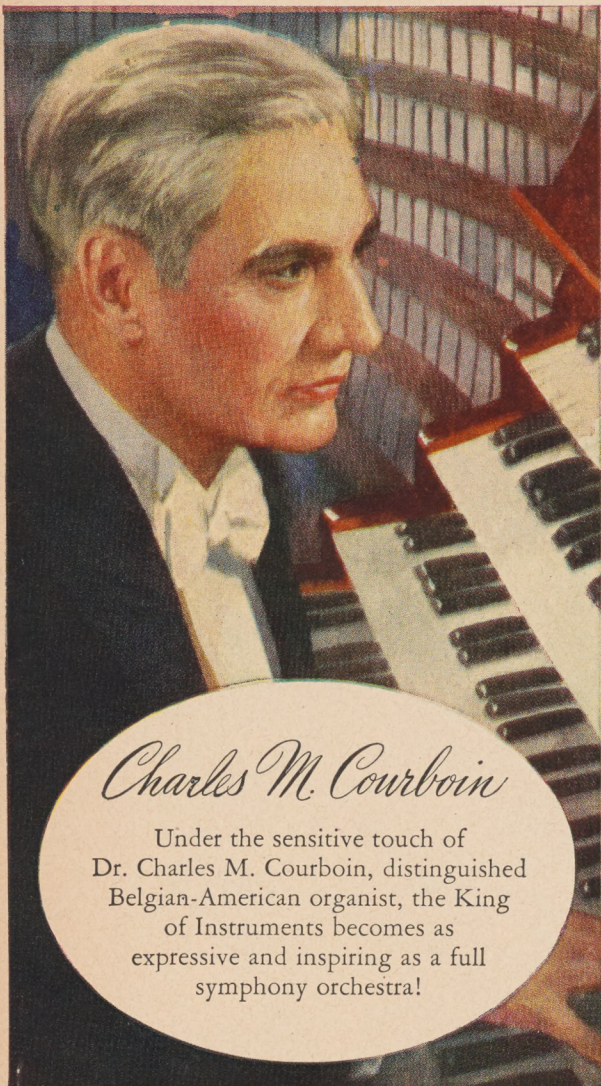


U. S. CAPITOL DOME is made of cast iron, painted white to match its supporting masonry. At its top is a circular "lantern" with 13 fluted columns, each representing an

original state. And above that stands Thomas Crawford's statue of *Freedom*. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War when the statue was being designed; he ordered Crawford

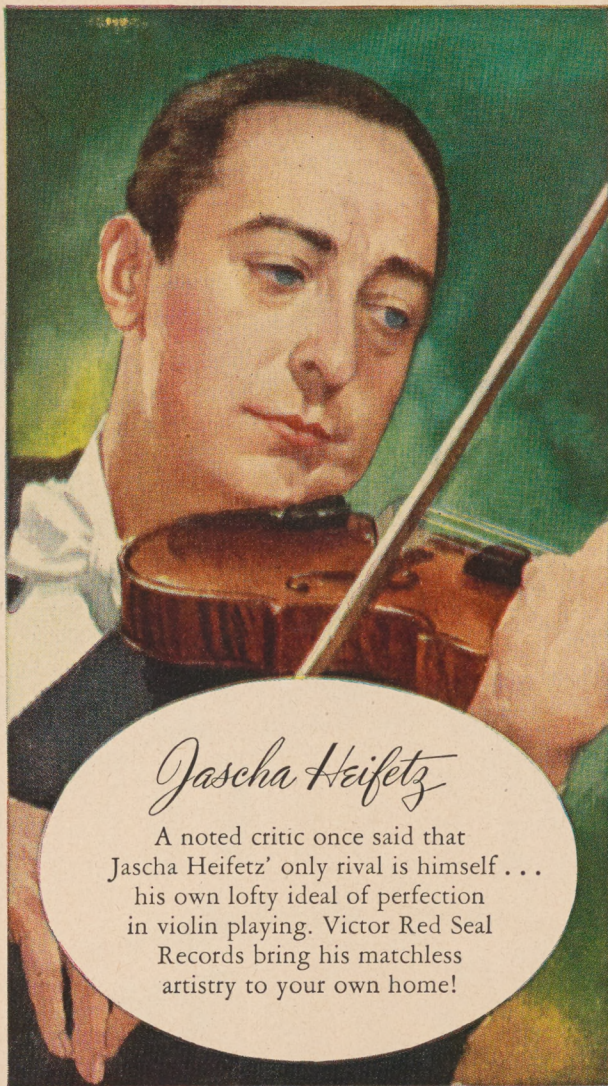
to put a crested helmet on the figure instead of the Phrygian liberty cap the sculptor favored. This gives *Freedom* a vigilant and warlike look that is quite appropriate today.





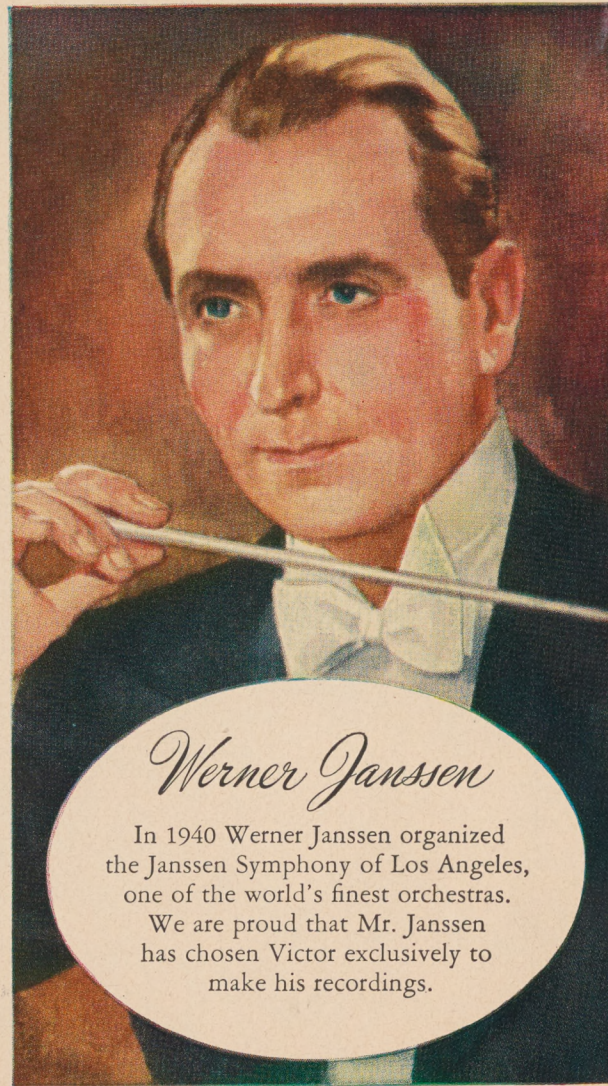
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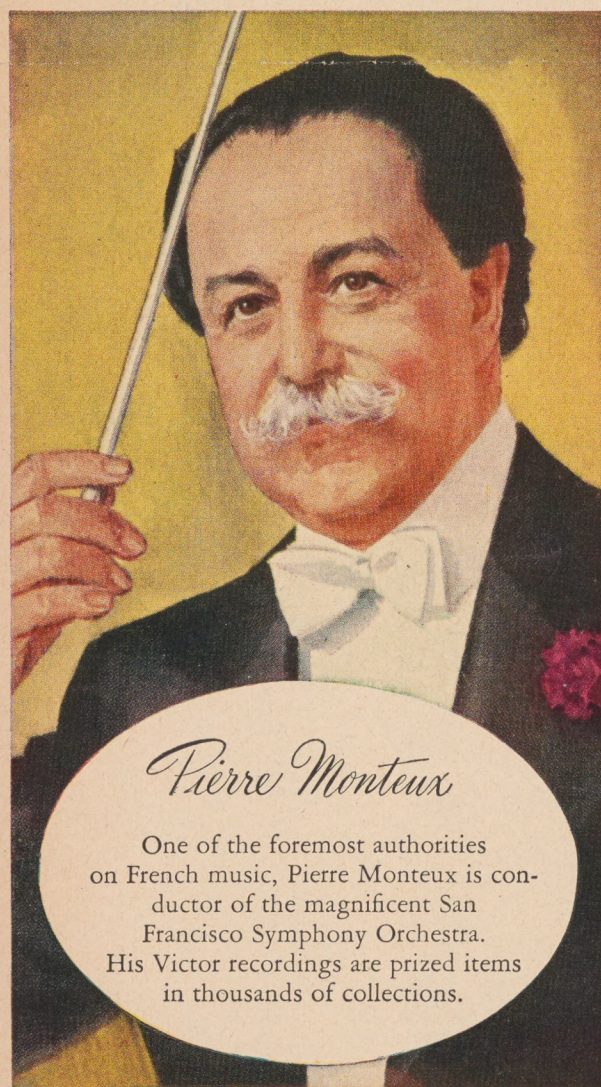
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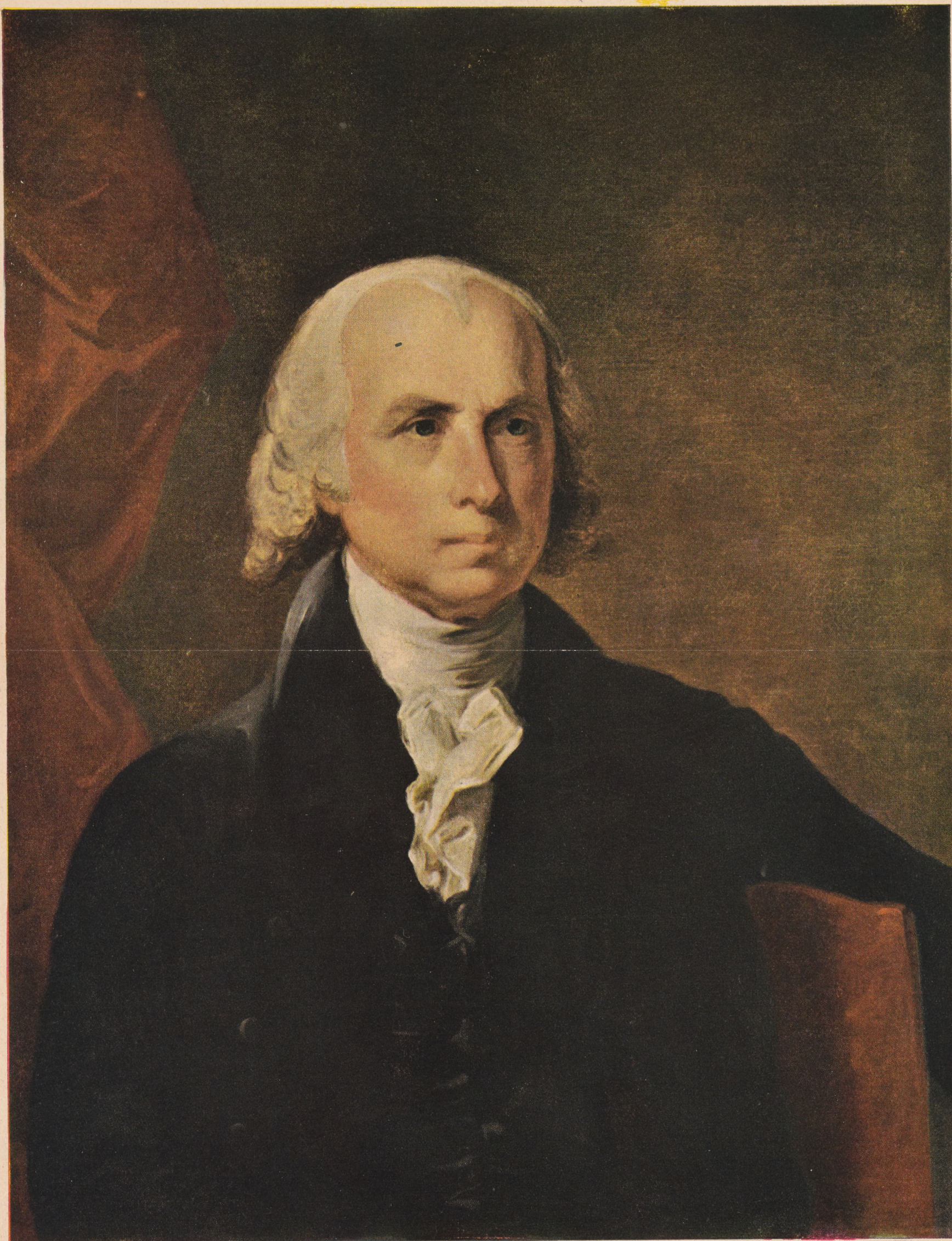
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became the "father of the Constitution" by persistent scholarship and clever politics. He married the prettiest widow of his day (Dolly Payne Todd), knew everything about the his-

tory of ancient republics and personally recorded all of the debates on the Constitution in 1787. Madison, even when President, considered Congress the No. 1 branch of the Government.





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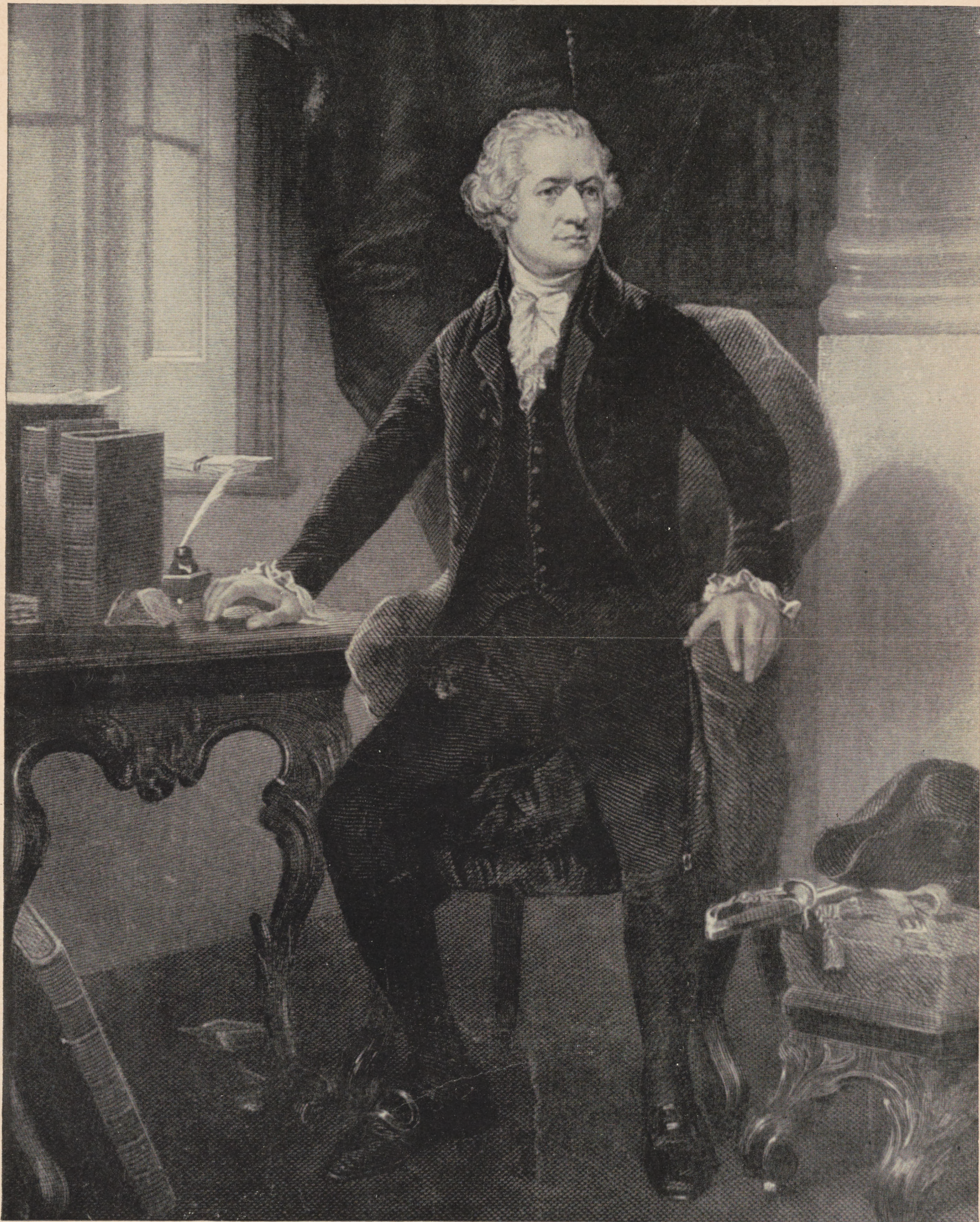
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*Alexander Hamilton*

led the political fight for adoption of the Constitution even though he did not approve it. He would have preferred a much stronger central government, even a monarchy. Hamilton regarded public

order, public faith and seemly public behavior as the qualities most to be guarded by a government. The people's liberties, he wrote, must always depend on the general spirit of the people themselves.





IN STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, S. C., A YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICAN BOY, BLINDED IN ITALY AT THE CROSSING OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER, SITS PATIENTLY IN BED

## BLIND NISEI

An American hero loses his sight  
at the crossing of the Volturno

When the Fifth Army crossed the Volturno River in Italy Oct. 13 a column of American-born Japanese was near the front. Fourth in line was a 24-year-old Nisei named Yoshinao Omiya, called "Turtle" by his friends because he was so slow. His parents came from Japan, but Yoshinao was born in Honolulu. It was there that he went to school and there too, just before Pearl Harbor, that he was inducted into the Army. In Italy he was a member of a U. S. machine-

gun squad and it was his duty to carry the tripod. Suddenly the leader of his column tripped over a booby-trap wire. The resulting explosion blew out one of Yoshinao's eyes and damaged the other.

Last week Jack Wilkes, photographer for LIFE, took this picture of Yoshinao in Stark General Hospital, Charleston, S. C. Since then he has been evacuated to the Kennedy General Hospital in Memphis. Doctors have told him that he will never see again.





*George Washington*

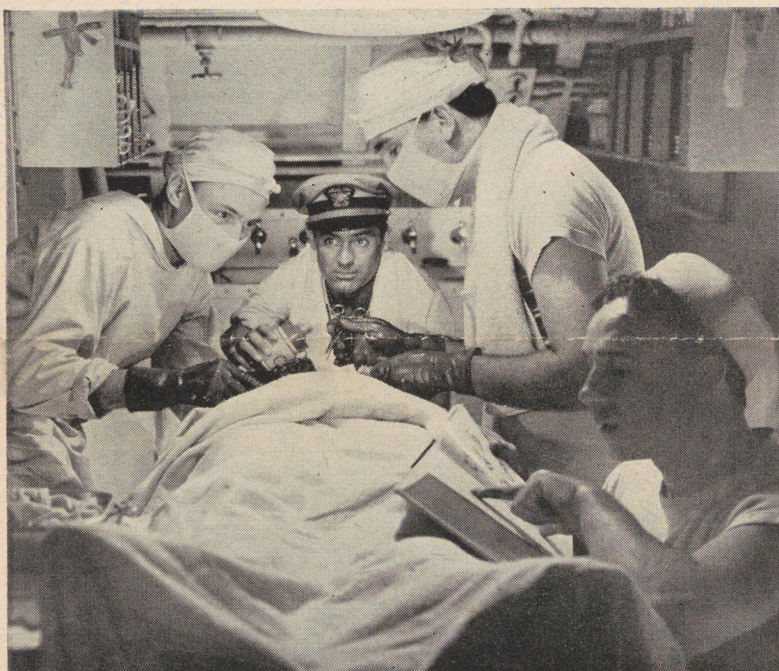
led the U. S. to victory in its Revolution against Great Britain. But he found the perils of peace even worse than those of war. The 13 states were fighting jealously among themselves and some of Washington's own offi-

cers tried to get him to organize a dictatorship. Washington performed perhaps the greatest service of his life when he put all his immense prestige behind the movement for a strong national constitution and government.





Landing in Tokyo Bay to obtain weather information for Americans' air raid on Tokyo, the detail led by a U.S. Navy expert on Japan prepares to beach rubber boat.



Appendectomy is performed on The Kid by a pharmacist mate (left) while submarine lies on bottom. Mate accomplishes operation partly by directions in surgical book.



Depth bombs explode all around sub after it has sunk a Jap aircraft carrier during the American raid. Forced to bottom, its men are injured and water seeps into ship.



**WHOO-EE! My tastifyin' AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKES**  
sure perks up appetites!



Good things start happening the minute you introduce Aunt Jemima's secret recipe Ready-Mix to your griddle! When those famous Aunt Jemima pancakes start baking to a golden brown and that wonderfully tempting aroma reaches your family—look out for the stampede! Here's scrumptious eating—any meal, any time!

And another tip—you can make heavenly-light waffles, too—out of that self-same box of Aunt Jemima Ready-Mix. Just try 'em—pancakes or waffles!



**GET BOTH KINDS**  
Red box for pancakes and waffles. Yellow box for buckwheats—



**NOT RATIONED**



### THREE DUTIES

THE THREE DUTIES OF  
GOVERNMENT ARE:

1. TO MAKE THE LAW;
2. TO ADMINISTER THE LAW;
3. TO INTERPRET AND EN-  
FORCE THE LAW.

ALL THREE WORKING  
TOGETHER PROMOTE THE  
INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.  
IT IS OUR DUTY TO DO ALL  
IN OUR POWER, AS IND-  
IVIDUALS, TOWARDS MAK-  
ING THESE THREE FUNCTIONS  
OF OUR GOV. WORK PROPERLY.



My dear

I don't see any quite  
marks!! The problem  
was not really answered  
in as completely a way as  
I had wished  
Bibliography??



## COMPARE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE 1800'S WITH OUR GOVERNMENT TODAY.

— o —

### HOW OUR GOVERNMENT CAME INTO EXISTANCE.

FIRST OF ALL, WHAT IS GOVERNMENT. WHEN WE THINK OF GOVERNMENT NOW, WE THINK OF ORGANIZATION. SO IN GENERAL, GOVERNMENT IS ANY ACCEPTED RULE OR ACCEPTED AUTHORITY. SECONDLY, WHAT MAKES UP THE GOVERNMENT. (WE ALL KNOW THAT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ARE CARRIED OUT BY THE STATE, AND STATE DUTIES ARE CARRIED OUT BY THE COUNTRIES WITHIN THE STATE. SO SINCE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ARE RAN BY THE PEOPLE OF VARIOUS OFFICES WE CAN SAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS MADE UP BY THE PEOPLE, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE, THE STATES AND THE NATIONAL MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT. THIRD, WHY IS NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NECESSARY. SINCE THIS COUNTRY IS MADE UP OF FORTY-EIGHT STATES SOMETHING HAS TO KEEP THESE FORTY-EIGHT STATES WELDED TOGETHER, AS A WHOLE WE STAND AS A POWERFUL NATION. FOR THIS REASON WE HAVE OUR GREAT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TODAY.

LIKE ALL THINGS, OUR GOVERNMENT HAD TO HAVE A BEGINNING. IF WE WANT TO KNOW HOW OUR GOVERNMENT CAME INTO EXISTANCE WE MUST FIND OUT ITS' BACKGROUND.



When the Great Western Roman Empire could get no more law and order within her boundaries, she had turned to the knights and leaders for protection. This was the beginning of Feudalism in European History.

These events started as the Moslems captured the Holy Land. When the Christian world heard of this, Pope Urban II being head of the Christian world asked for volunteers to go recapture this land. Since then the knights and soldiers of Europe wanted to become rich with fame they sold their farms organized into bands which were called Crusades. This step led to the New World. Most of the Crusaders that went on the voyage did not return but those who did return brought back many species from the Eastern. The Western people wanted these luxuries and so they started trading goods with each other. This started the trade. As they kept trading the knights lost money while the merchants made money. So the merchants took the places of knights as leaders. As the merchants began to gain power they began to look to their king as a leader. This made the people look up to this one king which started our National Government.



AS THE WORLD BECAME MORE LIVELY STEP BY STEP COLUMBUS DISCOVERED THIS NEW WORLD, WHICH IS NOW OUR COUNTRY. SOON AS ~~BY~~ EVERYONE FOUND OUT ABOUT COLUMBUS'S DISCOVERY MOST OF THE PEOPLE LEFT THE OLD COUNTRY AND MADE MAD RUSHES FOR THE NEW WORLD. SO IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT WAS MADE UP. THIS WAS THE ARTICLE OF CONFEDERATION. THE COLONIES OF THE LATE PERIOD WAS GOVERNED BY THIS ARTICLE. THE PEOPLE LIVED UNDER THIS ARTICLE FOR EIGHT YEARS AND DID NOT GO VERY SMOOTH. BECAUSE OF THE UNWANTED ARTICLE PEOPLE CALLED A MEETING TO MAKE UP ANOTHER FORM OF GOVERNMENT. FINALLY THEY MADE A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH IT IS NOW AT OUR PRESENT TIME, OUR CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CONSTITUTION, BECAME THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT, GEORGE WASHINGTON BECAME PRESIDENT AND THAT'S WHEN OUR GOVERNMENT WE HAVE TODAY OFFICIALLY BEGAN. NOW IT IS KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

NOW THAT WE HAVE A VAGUE IDEA OF HOW OUR GOVERNMENT CAME INTO EXISTANCE LET'S SEE HOW OUR STATE GOVERNMENT IS OF TODAY. ALL STATES HAS PRACTICALLY THE SAME KIND OF GOVERNMENT TODAY. EVERY STATE HAS AN WRITTEN CONSTITU-



TION, ALSO A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AND THREE DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT TO CHECK UP ON ONE ANOTHER TO MAKE SURE. TO KEEP NEUCLES OF THE STATES THE PEOPLE ARE TO ACT AS THE BACKBONE. THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS ONE THAT REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE OF THE STATES. THESE REPRESENTATIVES ARE ELECTED TO MAKE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE A LAW. THERE ARE THREE DIVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT TO CARRY OUT THE STATE DUTIES. THEY ARE THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT WHICH MAKES THE LAW, THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENT WHICH PUTS THE LAWS INTO EFFECT OR PUT THEM UNDERWAY, THAN THE JUDICAL DEPARTMENT WHICH INTERPRETS THE LAW OR SEES IT DOES NOT VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION. SOME OF OUR PROBLEM STATES HAVE TODAY ARE! A BETTER WAY OF RUNNING THE CONSTITUTION, A BETTER TAXATION SYSTEM, A BETTER PLAN OF REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGESLATURE, AND MANY OTHERS THAT ARE AS NOT MUCH OF IMPORTANCE.

(WE OWE OUR STATE VERY MUCH IN WHICH TO REPAY FOR OUR PROTECTION. WHAT WE OWE OUR STATE IS MUCH THE SAME AS THE DUTIES WE OWE OUR LOCAL COMMUNITIES. SOME OF THEM ARE:" BUILDING SUCCESSFUL LOCAL COMMUNITIES, INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE IN STATE'S PLANS, SUPPORT THE STATE'S



PLANS BY THE PEOPLE, OBEDIENCE TO STATE LAWS, WILLINGNESS IN EVERY HELPFUL WAY, LOYALTY, AND PAYMENT OF TAXES TO SEE THAT THE PEOPLE GET THE SERVICES THEY NEED." ONE OF THE MOST BIGGEST PROBLEM OF STATES RIGHT WAS THE LOYALTY TOWARD S ~~HER~~ COUNTRY. FROM THE COLONIAL DAYS THIS LOYALTINESS WAS FACED AS A PROBLEM. DURING THIS PERIOD WHICH WAS 1797 TO 1801 FRANCE WERE VERY MUCH UNSETTLE TO HOW THEIR COUNTRY WAS TO BE RULED. LATER IT WAS RULED AS A REPUBLIC. FOR THIS ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND PRUSSIA DECLARED WAR ON FRANCE. FRANCE IMMEDIATELY TURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR HELP BECAUSE SHE HELPED THE UNITED STATES OUT IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. FRANCE SENT AN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO OUR COUNTRY TO GET THE HELP BUT UNITED STATES REFUSED TO BECAUSE DURING THAT TIME SHE WAS NOT READY FOR ANY SUCH FIGHTING. THIS BROUGHT ABOUT THE XYZ AFFAIR AND LATER DRAGGED IN THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACT. ~~OR~~ SINCE UNITED STATES WOULDN'T HELP OUT IN THE WAR ALL FOREIGNER TURNED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. SO THE SEDITION ACT WHICH GAVE THE GOVERNMENT POWER TO PUT ~~OUT~~ EDITORS OF NEWSPAPER, PUBLIC SPEAKER, AND OTHER PERSON IN PRISON IF THEY TALKED OR WROTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, WAS PASSED.



THEN THE ALIEN <sup>ACT</sup> GAVE THE THE PRESIDENT POWER TO PUT FOREIGNER OUT OF THE COUNTRY WHO FELT WAS DANGEROUS TO THE PEACE OF OUR COUNTRY. THIS WAS THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACT WHICH SOLVED THE STATE'S RIGHTS OF LOYALTY PROBLEM. THEN CAME THE WAR OF 1812, KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTION, EMBARGO ACT, SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY, AND LIQUOR PROBLEM. THIS WAS THE FIRST PROBLEM THE STATE GOVERNMENT FACED SERIOUSLY. THE SECOND PROBLEM WAS PARTICIPATION. BY THIS WE MEAN TO TAKE PART IN GOVERNMENT. THIS WAS ANOTHER PROBLEM THAT WAS UNSOLVED. WHO WAS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE. SOME THOUGHT JUST SOME THAT ARE CAPABLE OF VOTING AND TAKE PART OF THE OFFICES SHOULD VOTE. OTHERS THOUGHT EVERYONE SHOULD VOTE. SO THE REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING WAS AS FOLLOWS:

1. IN ALL STATES A PERSON MUST BE AT LEAST 21 YEARS OLD.
2. THE PERSON VOTING IS CITIZEN OF THE U.S.
3. THE PERSON LIVES IN THE U.S. FOR CERTAIN TIME.
4. SOME STATES DEMAND CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL STUDIES.
5. SOME STATES REQUIRE PERSONS TO PAY A POLL TAX.

THE THIRD PROBLEM WAS ON TAXATION.



ALL OF THESE SERIOUS <sup>PROBLEM</sup> JUST MENTIONED HAPPENED CLOSE TO THE YEARS OF 1800 AND SOME IN THE YEARS OF THE 1800 TO THE PRESENT DATE, SO YOU CAN SEE HOW THE GOVERNMENT OF THE OLD TIME HAS WELL AS THE PRESENT STRUGGLED TO MAKE THINGS MUCH EASIER AS OUR LIFE LIVES ON. MOST OF THE PROBLEM MENTIONED TOOK PLACE MANY YEARS BACK WHICH WERE STATE PROBLEM AND NOT OF OUR COUNTRY.

NOW LET US SEE HOW THE PROBLEMS OF OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WERE OF THE COLONIAL DAYS. I THINK MAJORITY OF THE PROBLEM WAS WERE ON THE USAGE OF PUBLIC LAND. FIRST OF ALL HOW DID WE MAINTAIN OUR PUBLIC LANDS. IN THE COLONIAL DAYS, THE ENGLISH RULERS GRANTED MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES TO COMPANIES AND TO INDIVIDUALS. THEREFORE SOME OF THE BIG COLONIES LIKE MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT, WERE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO CLAIM LAND FROM COAST TO COAST. ALSO, NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA CLAIMED ENORMOUS TRACTS OF LANDS.

BUT THEN SOME OF THE STATES WERE LEFT OUT COMPLETELY. STATES LIKE RHODE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, AND MARYLAND. THESE STATES WERE SO SMALL THEY WERE LEFT OUT WITHOUT ANY CLAIMS. SO THIS STARTED TO DEVELOP MANY BICKERING. FINALLY IN <sup>ABOUT</sup> 1790 WHEN THE



STATES WERE ASKED TO ACCEPT THE ARTICLE OF CONFEDERATION, MARYLAND REFUSED TO SIGN UNTIL THE OTHER STATES GAVE UP THEIR CLAIMS. FINALLY IN 1780 NEW YORK GAVE UP HER CLAIMS AND SO THE CONGRESS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL OTHER STATES DO THE SAME. THIS WAS OBEYED BY STATES OWNING CLAIMS WHICH LEFT MILLIONS OF ACRES. CONGRESS SAID THAT THE LAND SHOULD BE SOLD TO THE IMMIGRANTS AND THE MONEY BE USED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. ALSO SAID AS SOON AS THERE IS ENOUGH PEOPLE ON THESE LAND, NEW STATES SHOULD BE FORMED AND BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION. MOST OF THE GIVEN UP CLAIMS BY THE STATES WERE GIVEN TO SCHOOL PROPERTIES. ABOUT THE YEAR OF 1784 QUESTIONS CAME UP AS HOW TO GOVERN THESE LANDS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SUGGESTED A GOVERNMENT FOR THESE LAND IN ORDINANCE OF 1784. THIS ORDINANCE DID NOT TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY. HIS PLAN OF ORDINANCE WAS DEFEATED BUT IN 1787 CONGRESS PASSED THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE. THIS ORDINANCE CONTAINED MOST OF JEFFERSON'S SUGGESTED IDEAS OF 1784 ORDINANCE. SOME OF THE TERMS OF THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE WAS TO DIVIDE THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY INTO FIVE STATES. AS SOON AS THESE STATES HAVE A POPULATION OF SIXTY-THOUSAND IT WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE



UNION, MAY HAVE CERTAIN GOVERNMENT LIKE THAT OF MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA, EDUCATION ENCOURAGED, WORSHIP AS THEY PLEASE, AND NO SLAVERY ALLOWED.

SO IN THIS WAY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TOOK CARE OF THE LANDS AND PREPARED THEM FOR STATE HOOD. THIS POLICY WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REASONS FOR THE RAPID GROWTH IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

PUBLIC LANDS WERE THEN USED FOR SCHOOLS, TO SPREAD SLAVERY, SEPOULATION, RAILROAD BUILDING, NATURAL RESOURCES, IRRIGATION, AND PARTY POLITICS.

TODAY AS WE HAVE DEVELOPED OUR RAILROADS AND SCHOOL TERRITORIES OUR PUBLIC LANDS ARE USED FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS, NATIONAL FORESTS, AND MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IS ESPECIALLY WELL REMEMBERED FOR HIS EFFORTS TO STOP WASTING LANDS FOR UNNECESSARY USES. BECAUSE OF ROOSEVELT'S INTEREST AND THE EFFORTS CONGRESS PASSED SEVERAL LAWS. HIS FORM OF IDEAS WAS TO SAVE THE NATURAL RESOURCES. FOR EXAMPLE TO RECLAIM A FOREST BY REPLANTING EACH TREE THAT HAS BEEN CUT DOWN. SO RECLAMATION AND CONSERVATION ARE METHODS



OF SAVE NATURAL RESOURCES. THEODORE ROOSEVELT DURING HIS OFFICE ADDED 140 MILLION ACRES TO OUR FOREST RESERVES LANDS. ROOSEVELT'S CHIEF HELPER WAS GIFFORD PINCHOT.

SO NOW YOU SEE JEFFERSON'S WAY OF GOVERNING WAS BY DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS TO WORTHY CAUSES, AND ON THESE HE HAD DISTRIBUTED MADE A STRONG GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE. WHILE ROOSEVELT IN BUILDING UP NATURAL RESOURCES AND TO CONSERVE AND RECLAIM WAS HIS IDEAS. WITH THE NATURAL RESOURCES HE GAVE THE UNEMPLOYED CITIZENS THE JOBS CONNECTED WITH FORESTATION. THIS FORMED THE CCC.

GOVERNING OUR POSSESSIONS WAS ANOTHER PROBLEM. U.S. VERY MUCH UNDOUBT IN THE WAY TO GOVERN THE POSSESSIONS. BUT THE GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY SOLVED THIS PROBLEM. THIS IS WHERE THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE HELPED OUT. THIS ORDINANCE MADE THE PEOPLE SCATTER OUT TOWARDS THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

FROM MY VIEW OF STAND POINT THE GREATEST CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT IS THE WAY OUR COUNTRY IS BEING GOVERNED TODAY. IT HAS CHANGED COMPLETELY FROM ITS COLONIAL BACK GROUNDS.



## PASSING BILLS

THE COURSE THAT A HOUSE BILL MUST TAKE BEFORE IT BECOMES A LAW IS ABOUT AS FOLLOWS:

(1) A BILL IS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE AND (2) IS SENT TO THE CLERK'S TABLE WHERE IT IS RECORDED, AND (3) IS REFERRED TO THE PROPER COMMITTEE.

IN COMMITTEE THE BILL IS EITHER (4) KILLED, OR (5) ENDORSED, OR (6) AMENDED --- OR (7) REWRITTEN. THEN IT (8) IS TAKEN UP IN COMMITTEE AND (9) DISCUSSED IN SECRET OR PRIVACY.

A BILL (10) HAS THREE READINGS; AND (11) IS DEBATED AND AMENDED. IF PASS IT (12) GOES TO THE SENATE.

THE BILL NOW TAKES ABOUT THE SAME STEPS IN THE SENATE AS IT TOOK IN THE HOUSE. SEE (13) THEN (14) REPRESENTATIVES FROM BOTH HOUSES DECIDE UPON ITS FINAL WORDINGS; THEN IT IS PUT TO A FINAL VOTE. IF PASSED IT (15) GOES TO THE PRESIDENT.

IF (16) THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE BILL, IT GOES BACK TO CONGRESS. IF PASSED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE IT IS A LAW UNLESS (17) THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL. IF CONSTITUTIONAL, IT (18) REMAINS A LAW.

(TAKEN FROM: WE AND OUR GOV.)



## STATE GOVERNMENT

WHAT OUR STATE GOVERNMENT DOES FOR US.  
EXPLAINED IN THE SIMPLEST WAY.

FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE, EVERY AMERICAN  
IS INFLUENCED IN SOME WAY BY STATE GOVERN-  
MENT.

AT BIRTH THE STATE REQUIRES A BIRTH CE-  
RTIFICATE. A LICENSED DOCTOR WRITES IT  
OUT. AT SIX STATE LAWS SENDS THE CHILD TO  
SCHOOL.

HIS TEACHER IS LICENSED. IF THE YOUTH  
WORKS DURING VACATION, WORKING PAPERS AUTH-  
ORIZED BY THE STATE MUST BE FILLED OUT. AFTER  
PUBLIC SCHOOL HE MAY GO TO A STATE UNIVER-  
SITY.

IF HE GOES TO WORK IN A FACTORY HIS HOURS  
OF LABOR MAY BE REGULATED BY THE STATE. IF  
HE RUNS A TAXI HE MUST SECURE A STATE LIC-  
ENSE. IF HE IS INJURED WHILE AT WORK, A STAT-  
E WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW PROTECTS HIM.

IF THE YOUNG MAN ENTERS A PROFESSION  
DENTIST, LAWYER, OR A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNT-  
ANT HE MUST SECURE A LICENSE. IF HE MARRIES,  
BUYS AN AUTOMOBILE, OR GOES FISHING, HE MUST  
FIRST SECURE A LICENSE.

His FOOD AND DRINKS ARE INSPECTED BY

(TAKEN FROM: WE AND OUR GOV.)



THE STATE. HE DIES, IS BURIED BY STATE PER-  
MIT. HIS HEIRS PAY AN INHERITANCE TAX ON  
WHAT HE LEAVES.

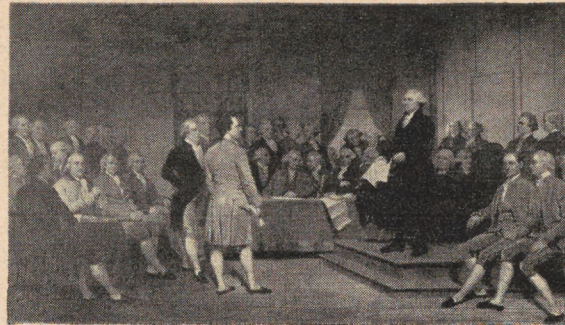


## WASHINGTON PRESIDES OVER THE FEDERAL CONVENTION

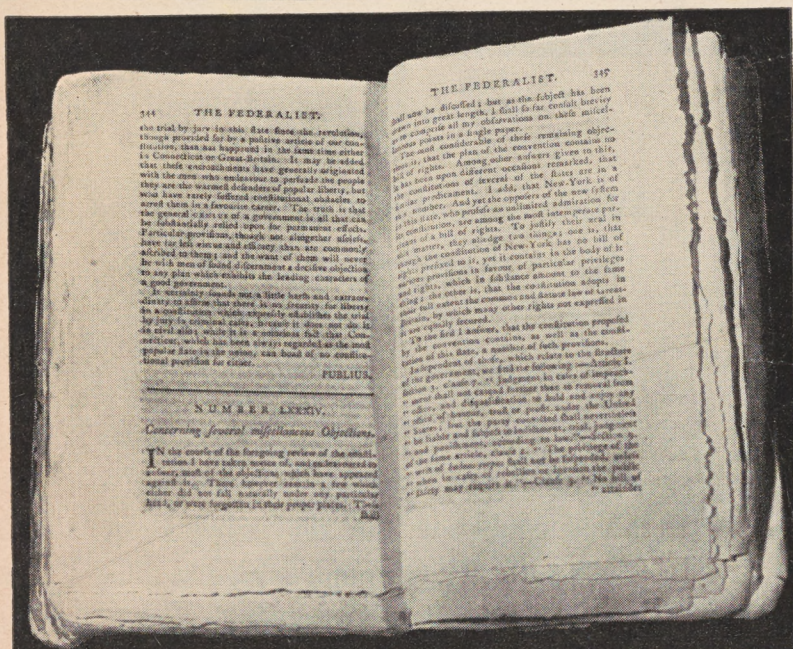
On May 25, 1787, delegates from 7 states convened in the State House in Philadelphia for the purpose of "revising" the Articles of Confederation adopted during the Revolution, in 1781. (All the states were invited, but five were late, and Rhode Island refused to come.) Everyone agreed that the recently liberated U. S. was then in a terrible condition: its trade was ruined, its money was no good, its people were seething with discontent. There had just been an alarming insurrection in Massachusetts (Shays' Rebellion). The U. S. in fact was not a nation at all but 13 sovereign states continually flying at each other's throats. General George Washington was not the only man who feared that in a few more years the country would fall apart completely and be swal-

lowed up in pieces by Great Britain, France or Spain.

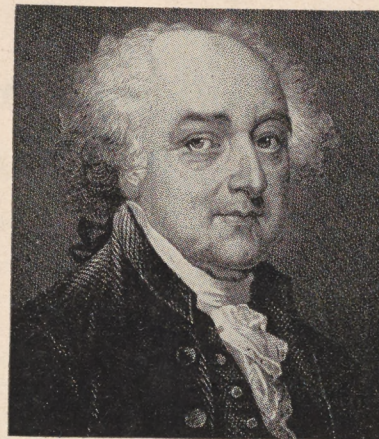
In this crisis James Madison of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton of New York and James Wilson of Pennsylvania led a movement to scrap the old Articles entire-



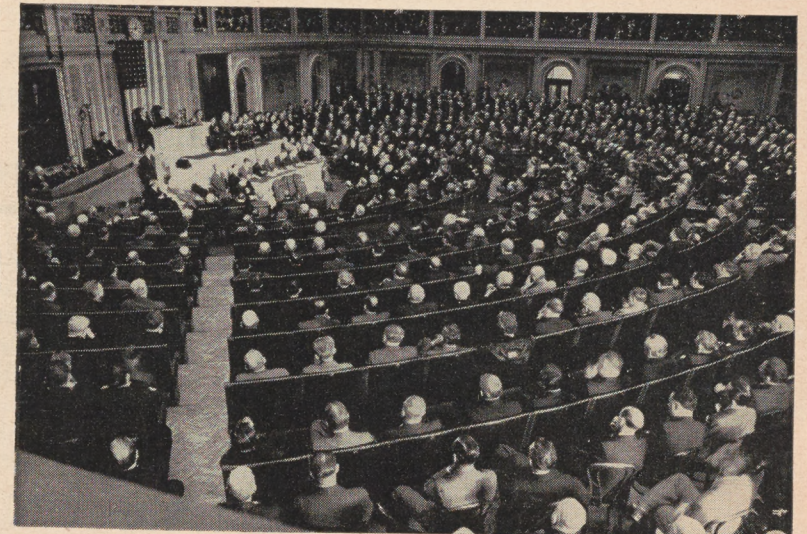
ly and write a new constitution. Washington, the chairman of the Philadelphia Convention, strongly favored this idea and gave it his powerful support. This brought on a last-ditch battle between the large states (Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts) who were willing almost to erase state lines and erect a strong national government deriving power direct from the people, and the small states (which then included New York) who wanted the government to get its power from the states, which were to remain equal in representation. Finally the "Connecticut Compromise," providing that the House of Representatives should be elected on the basis of population and the Senate on the basis of states, solved this great deadlock and made the present U. S. Constitution.



HAMILTON WROTE most of *The Federalist*, a collection of essays favoring the adoption of the Constitution. It is the No. 1 American book on political theory.



PRESIDENT John Adams sponsored 1798 sedition law to crush political foes.



THE U. S. CONGRESS convenes to hear a report from President Roosevelt. Under our federal system, the legislative and the executive functions are kept separate.



MICKEY TANIHASHI  
 PERIOD 1-2



MONROE DOCTRINE

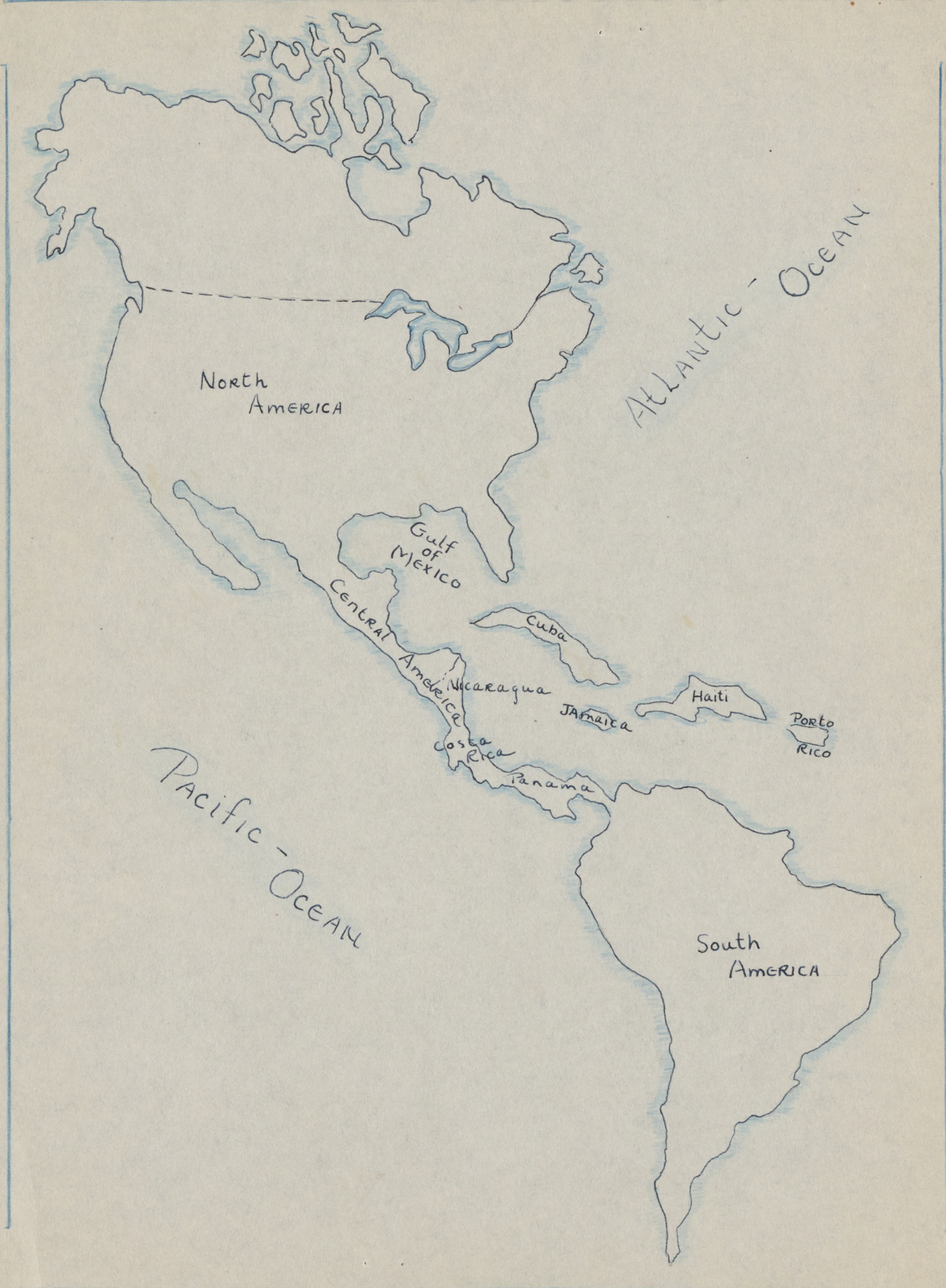
Shizue Yoshino  
Hunt High School

May 30, 1944



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### "INTERPRETATION"

The Monroe Doctrine was applied to the European powers extending their political control in the Western Hemisphere, but according to Mr. Hughes, "The Monroe Doctrine is opposed to:

1. Any non-American action intruding upon the independence of American states under any disguise.
2. The acquiring in any manner or the control of additional territory in this Hemisphere by non-American powers."<sup>1</sup>

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1. Unit History of the United States, Hamm, p. 764



### MONROE DOCTRINE (1923)

The "Doctrine" which bears Monroe's name was issued on December, 1923 as a part of the presidents message to Congress. The President and his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams were both responsible for it. The Doctrine sets forth three principles upon which the American policy was based:

1. No new colonies should be established by European powers upon the American continent.
2. Any attempt on the part of European powers to conquer those countries which had already gained their independence would be regarded by the United States as an "unfriendly act."
3. The United States would not interfere with any colonies now belonging to European nations. "In the wars of European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so."

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1. Historic Currents in Changing America, Corman 973-C, p. 268-69



THE MONROE DOCTRINE  
( Issued)

During the break-up of the Spanish empire, the United States purchased the two Floridas from Spain. From then on the United States held the whole ocean and the gulf coast line from Maine to Louisiana. In the treaty with Spain the United States also agreed upon the boundary across the plains and mountains from the Sabine River to the Pacific Ocean, and the Spaniards gave up all their claims north of 42°. The Spanish colony of Mexico included Texas and California, and so was the next-door neighbor to the United States.

At this several great European powers thought that it was a very bad lesson for their own people that Spaniards, even in America, should be allowed to set themselves free and so formed an alliance. The purpose of this alliance was to preserve the political and territorial conditions of Europe, to protect the monarchs of the member nations from revolutions among their subjects. This alliance of European nations was determined to spread democracy. The English wanted the new states to be free to trade with them. The British minister of Foreign affairs recognized how much the friendship of the United States meant to his country, so he proposed that the two countries unite in a statement that they would not permit such an invasion.

President Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, realized that if the emperor succeeded in extending his control along the western coast of North America, Russia would endanger our claims to Oregon and again if Spain regained her control over Mexico, she too would insist on her former claim to Oregon.



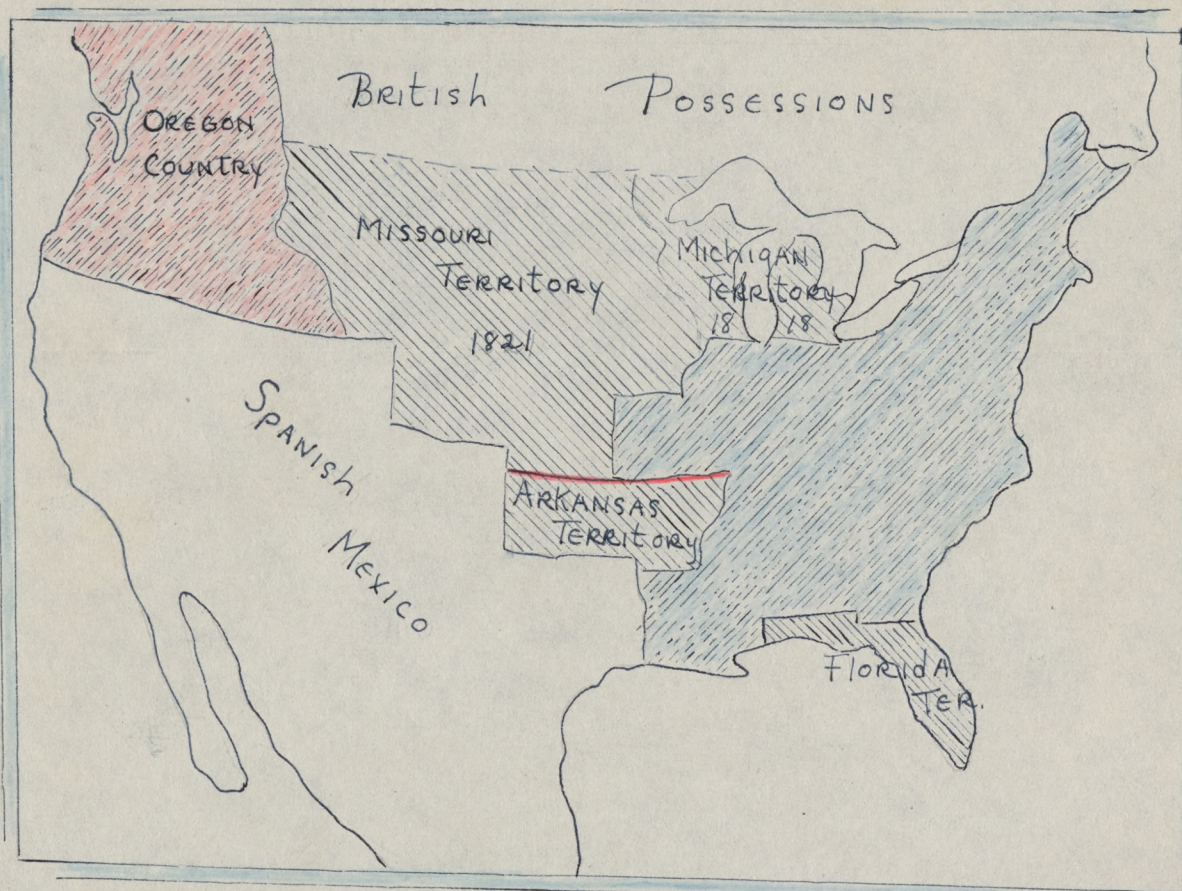
Urged by his Secretary of State, President Monroe in his message to Congress in December, 1823 declared that the American continents "from now on is not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." He also stated that the United States had never interfered with the existing colonies of the European countries in the New World and that it did not intend ever to do so. But Monroe insisted that the case of the newly established Spanish American republics was an entirely different matter. They had declared and maintained their independence, and that the United States had recognized them as independent republics. Monroe declared that European powers must not interfere with the American republics "for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling them in any other manner their destiny."<sup>1</sup>

With this doctrine Monroe was trying to preserve peace in America. He argued that since the United States has kept out of European affairs, Europe must keep out of American concerns. Spain gave up all hope of regaining control over her lost colonies and Russia too abandoned her claims to the Pacific coast south of Alaska and the other great nations of Europe, followed the leadership of England. Therefore the "Monroe Doctrine" is a declaration of home--America for the Americans.

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1. School History of the United States, Hart, 973-H P. 239-41  
The United States of America, McClure and Yarbrough,  
 973-M, P. 321-24



## THE UNITED STATES IN 1823



States of the Union in 1823



United States Territories in 1823



Territory of undetermined sovereignty in 1823



Missouri Compromise Line of 1820



### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The doctrine was simply a declaration of the policy which the administration of Monroe intended to follow. It was neither a law nor a treaty. The principles themselves were not new; they had been given warning before by both Washington and Jefferson. The doctrine did not attract a great deal of attention at the time, and was not referred to as the "Monroe Doctrine" until after the Civil War. Since that time it has come to be regarded as almost a part of the Constitution, and has had great influence on policies of the United States and of European countries.

The doctrine withdrew the Western Hemisphere from the field of European expansion. The continent of Europe was suffering at this time from a very severe conservative reaction and was frowning when steps were taken toward democracy. The United States government was established on the principles against which the Allies were then fighting in Europe.



## EUROPE

Europe accepts the Monroe Doctrine. Europe had to accept our decision for we stood protected by the strongest member of the family--England. Four weeks after the Monroe Doctrine was announced in the United States, it was printed in the English newspapers. The Holy Alliance had to choose between letting affairs alone in the Western Hemisphere, or running the risk of a war with England. If they risked a war with the United States, they feared the money and sea power of Great Britian. Therefore nothing was done, and Latin America won its independence.

Meanwhile, the affairs in Europe moved at a very rapid pace. Wars and revolutions occupied most of the time of the Europeans from 1820-1850. With these difficulties thousands of the people left Europe and came to the New World. These people therefore, helped us to settle the lands of the Mississippi Vally and to expand to the Pacific coast.



The Doctrine Recognized by Europe. At first the Monroe Doctrine was backed by our words and the good will of England, but later the European countries including England questioned our rights to use the doctrine. During the recent years the League of Nations has given Europe recognition. However, as the years passed, we have read new meaning into the doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine today differ somewhat from the statement as originally given by President Monroe.

With the doctrine so close at hand we acquired land which did not originally belong to us, our people pushed for glory and homes. The movement, backed by the new motives carried us to the shores of the Pacific. And by the time Europe was free to resume her interest in us, she found that we had grown to an alarming size.



## APPLYING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The French in Mexico. For many years the Mexicans had felt that our government had robbed them of their land. This made it very difficult for the American government to establish friendly relations with them. At the close of war between the states our applying of the Monroe Doctrine to the advantage of Mexico caused them to have a great sincerity towards the United States.

The year 1863 the battle between the states had ended favorably for the Union side. One of the chief friends of the Confederacy in Europe was the French Emperor, Napoleon III. There were several European currents of opinion which had to be taken into concern for there had been mistrust of democracy on the part of many in the rich and the conservative classes in England. There was the easily understandable failure to realize that the war was really a blow against slavery. There was hope of realizing anew their dreams of the American empire to many of the French and Spanish plotters.

In 1861 England, France, and Spain made a joint military demonstration against Mexico as a cause of one of the constant disputes over financial affairs. But, England and Spain withdrew their co-operations after satisfactory terms had been made with the Mexicans. So France alone continued to exert the pressure of force in pursuance of a greater adventure.

If the Union was to be broken, the Monroe Doctrine could be safely done away with. If Napoleon could secure the



independence of the Confederacy, he would have a power on his side friendly to French imperial schemes in America. In June, a few days before the Gettysburg was fought, the French army captured the city of Mexico. The following year, Napoleon set the archduke Maximilian up as Mexican emperor in the throne.

As long as the war continued the federal government did not give much attention of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine, but as soon as the war was over, troops were sent to Mexico. After realizing that the United States could not be backed by force, the French withdrew from Mexico.



## THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

The process of securing a foothold in the Hawaiian Islands began much earlier. Daniel Webster, the acting president for President Tyler assured the Hawaiians that the Monroe Doctrine applied as well to their territory as to the continental America, and that European interference, with their affairs would not be allowed. A treaty negotiated by President Grant, gave the United States the power of controlling Hawaii. In 1884 President Arthur secured the <sup>e</sup>renewal of the treaty and the use of Pearl Harbor as a naval station. After the American residents overthrew the native government in 1893, President Harrison entered into a treaty of annexation. Before it was ratified, Cleveland became President for a second time, and immediately withdrew the treaty on the ground that the landings of American marines had been <sup>a</sup>a factor in the revolution. It was not until 1898, during the Spanish-American War, that Hawaii was annexed.



### MONROE DOCTRINE in DANGER

Before the treaty of Paris had added to the United States the insular possessions of Porto Rico and the Philippines, but while the war of Spain was still raging,, President Cleveland annexed the Hawaiian Islands. This was done by a joint resolution of Congress, with the consent of the people of the islands. These islands had been in control of the American rebels since 1893. In 1900 a portion of the Somoan Islands in the Southern Pacific were added.

These annexations and the treaty of Paris, in 1898 ushered in a new era to the history of United States. The republic left her former isolated position as an "ocean bound" republic and enrolled herself as a world of power with responsibilities and duties. With this the Monroe Doctrine was involved in new difficulties. If the United States could meddle in affairs of another hemisphere of as she did in the Phillippines, why, couldn't a power of another hemisphere, invade America. This the world would ask. A further danger in the new order of things lay in the increased possibility that the United States might be drawn into the wars of foreign nations. It was a grave responsibility to undertake to govern dependencies in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.



## HAITI

In the year of 1914 the Haiti's trouble had reached the peak. At this time France and Germany wanted the debts Haiti owed them to be paid, but the National Bank of Haiti refused to help their own government. This refusal placed the Bank into great danger. With this danger coming up for the Haiti National Bank President Roosevelt sent over marines to the islands. They then removed five hundred thousand dollars from the bank vaults and took it to the National Bank of New York which was the branch of the National Bank of Haiti. Haiti at first refused to give us control of its own money affair but when the marines had landed the commander threatened to take all the customs receipts so the little republic agreed.

Under the military control, conditions in Haiti gradually improved. No doubt, the Haitians did not like the idea of being watched all the time and protested against it. In 1930, President Hoover appointed a commission to investigate the conditions in the country. The reports indicated that military control was no longer necessary in Haiti and our marines were then withdrawn.



## LATIN AMERICA

How the Monroe Doctrine was Received. In most of our dealings with our southern neighbors, we have used the Monroe Doctrine as a basis for our actions. Therefore the doctrine has become a cause for hard feelings between Latin America and the United States. It is very true that in the 19th century the doctrine had helped Latin America to get on its feet, and had protected them from Europe but in the 20th century, Latin America thinks that it is no longer necessary. These republics feel that they are no longer infants and do not need to be looked after by their "big brothers" up north. They also believed that the Monroe Doctrine had been used by us as an excuse to control parts of Latin America.

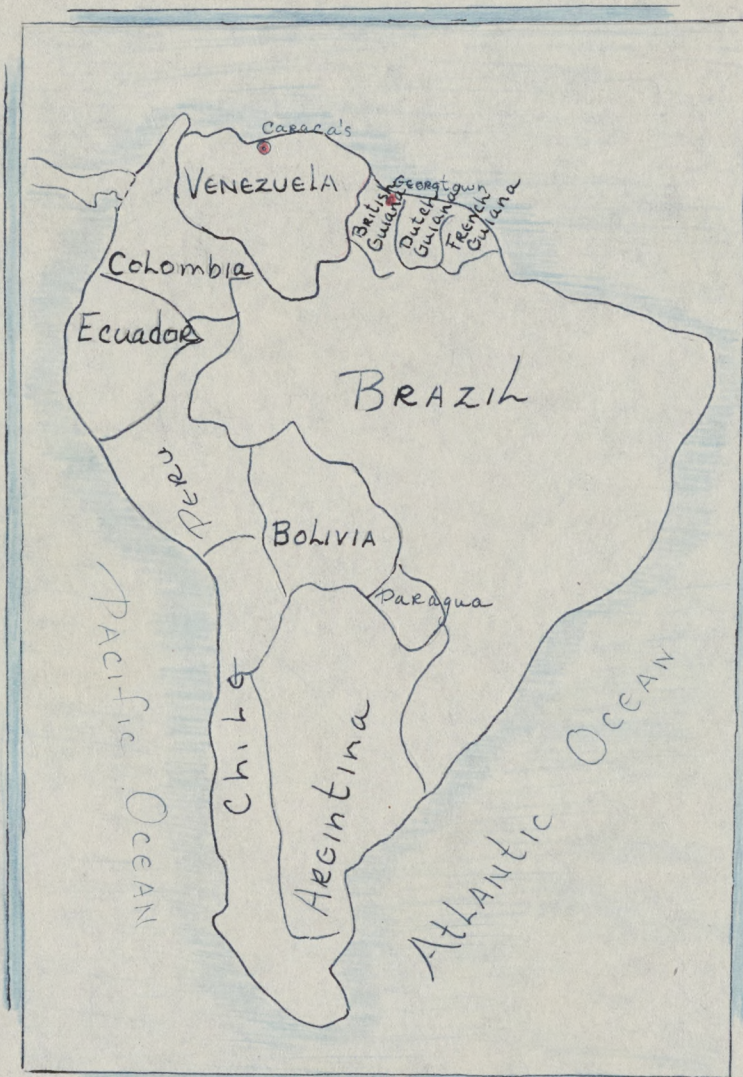


## LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PAN-AMERICANISM

Since the South American countries are members of the League Of Nations, and the United States is not, presented a problem in concerning the future of the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism. At the insistence of leaders of opinion in the United States, a clause safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine was inserted in the Covenant of the League to the effect that nothing in the Covenant would invalidate a regional understanding like the Monroe Doctrine. What does this mean? Does it mean that in the event of a dispute in South America the United States would object to the handling of the dispute by the League of Nations? Does it mean that the United States interpret the Monroe Doctrine to mean that it alone had the right to intervene to settle the dispute? These questions were asked but a full and complete answer to these questions were not given.

The United States in effort to win the good-will of the South American countries did not object to the League for intervening to settle disputes between Columbia and Peru over the ownership of Leticia.





SOUTH AMERICA



### THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR

The second difficulty with Great Britain arose in 1895. This all grew out of a quarrel between that country and Venezuela over the western boundry of British Guiana. The United States at the request of Venezuela took an interest in the quarrel. It did this on the ground that the Monroe Doctrine said that the European countries cannot acquire more land in this hemisphere. England replied that she was not trying to get more territory but was merely claiming what had already belonged to her. She also added that the Monroe Doctrine was not involved.

In December 1895 Cleveland sent a message to Congress. He asked that American citizens be selected to find out what was the true boundry between Venezuela and the British Guiana. Then he declared that the United States will resist by every means in its power any attempt of Great Britain to hold lands which the American Commission might assign to Venezuela. He also hinted that war may result.

Cleveland's message pleased many American citizens, but it alarmed others, who thought that it might bring on a needless war. Fortunately Great Britain helped the American commission to find the facts in the case and finally agreed to lay the disputes before a court of arbitrators. In this way the quarrel which might have brought the two countries to war was settled.



Venezuela in debt. During Roosevelt's administration Venezuela was again in trouble. Venezuela was heavily in debt to the European capitalists and was unable to pay interest and the principal. At this time Germany sought to enforce the payment of debts by blockading the Venezuela ports, seizing the customhouses, and collecting the Venezuelan tariffs.

Roosevelt knowing that such practice often led to permanent occupations, Roosevelt informed Germany that the United States would not tolerate the procedure. He then insisted that the controversy be submitted to arbitration. Fourteen years later Roosevelt described the incident: "When we were menaced with trouble, I acted up to my theory that the proper way of handling international relations was by speaking softly and carrying a big stick."<sup>1</sup>

Roosevelt then used the Monroe Doctrine to prevent the European powers from forcing the weak governments in South America to pay up their debts.

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1. A Unit History of the United States, Hamm, pg. 746



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VENEZUELA AFFAIR  
(In Debt)



### PAN-AMERICANISM AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

South America resented the attitude of the United States toward the Monroe Doctrine. Some leaders of opinion in South America suggested that the time had come for the United States to "Pan-Americanize" the Monroe Doctrine. That is, to permit the republics of South America to share in its interpretation and application. The United States, however, had insisted that she alone had the right to interpret and apply the Monroe Doctrine. (The "good neighbor" policy of Roosevelt had satisfied these demands for he has an important part in regaining the respect and confidence of Latin America.)



## NICARAGUA

Our Attitude toward Nicaragua. The United States marines were also sent to Nicaragua. There we aided in the revolution of 1909, and saw to it that candidates who favored our business interests were elected to high office. Much to the disgust of the other Central American countries, the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, made in 1916, gave us certain privileges in Nicaragua. Costa Rica and San Salvador took their complaints against this treaty to the Central American court of Justice. The court decided against us, but we paid no attention to the decision. In 1925 we withdrew the marines from Nicaragua but sent them back almost immediately. They remained there until January 2, 1933 despite the efforts of their rebel leader Sandino.



## PANAMA CANAL

The Monroe Doctrine had played an very important part during the nineteenth century in helping us to keep out of European countries and to move across the continent. In the 20th century it began to take on a new meaning and became more important in our dealing with our neighbors.

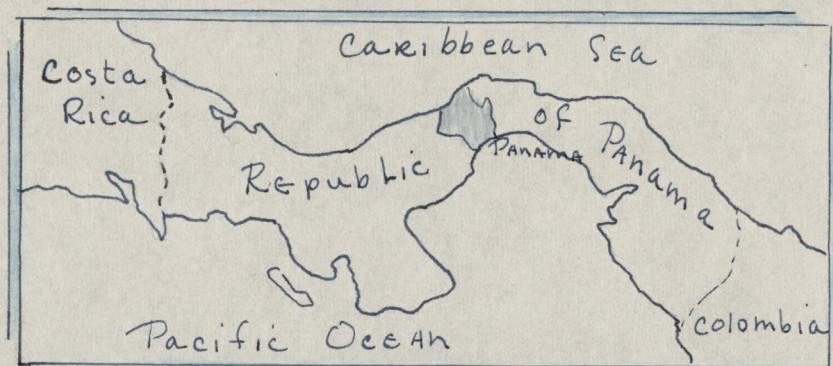
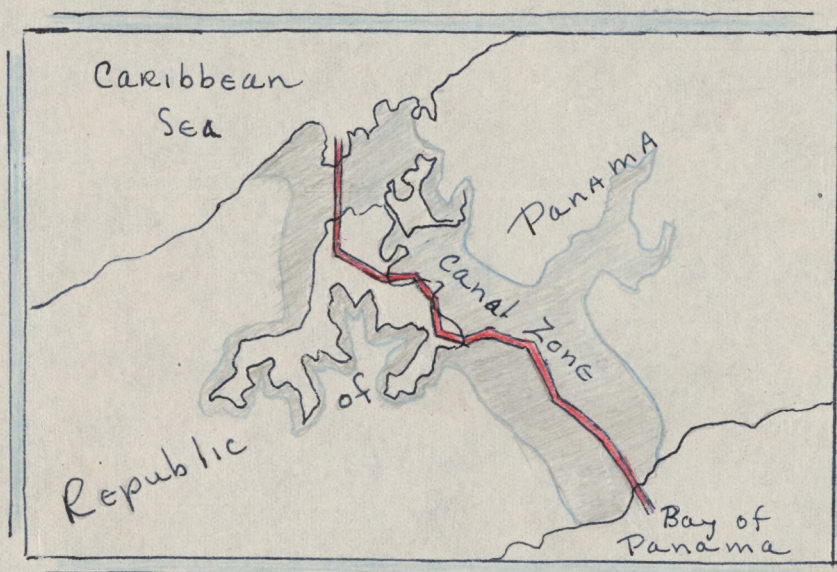
One of the reasons for the prominence of the Monroe Doctrine at this time arose from the fact that we built the Panama Canal. The leasing of the Canal Zone and the building of the "Big Ditch" brought us into close contact with France, Columbia, Panama and England. All of these countries had certain rights of the Panama. We had to handle many questions regarding these rights very carefully in order not to cause serious trouble.

The canal gave the United States more coast line to be protected. To increase this protection we bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917. Then we became interested in the little republics such as Nicaragua, Haiti, and Santo Domingo for protection also. Whenever trouble appeared in those lands the United States has often stepped in to settle their affairs.

In 1929, Congress thought of building a canal through Nicaragua, but the republics of Central America objected. These South American countries believed that they should have say in the building of the second canal. But we believed that it was our business only. The Panama Canal and other



interests in other possible canals in central America has not increased the friendship of the Central American republics toward us.



Panama Canal



## THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

Our Guardianship. Most Americans had always desired to keep out of international disputes. In 1823 President Monroe's famous message to Congress now known as the Monroe Doctrine, expressed our policy of keeping all of America free from European disputes. Blaine in making the policy become effective established the Pan-American Bureau. Under President Roosevelt the importance of our relations with the Central and South America increased. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State both made speaking tours of South America, but the South American nations came to doubt our sincerity for their national sovereignty when they saw how Roosevelt overbore Columbia in trying for the control of the Panama Canal route. We fortified the Canal Zone and by treaty gained control of the Panama itself during the times of war. After 1898 we owned Puerto Rico and had a naval harbor in Cuba.

Many of the Caribbean states owed large sums to European nations. Roosevelt said that we could neither let the European nations collect such debts nor could we defend the republics against the honest creditors. He also concluded that it was necessary that we should act as policemen of the Caribbean. In 1904 he peacefully occupied the Dominican Republic. In 1915 President Wilson also took similar action with regard to Haiti. Both the Republic and the Democratic parties felt it was necessary to preserve the peace in such countries and from 1912-29 we occupied the Nicaragua for that purpose.



## CONFERENCES

The Havana Pan-American. The statesmen of South America raised this question at the Pan-American conference held in Havana in 1928, Secretary of State Hughes made a strong defense of American policy and declared in vigorous language: "That the United States had the right and duty to protect the persons and property of its citizens that the ownership of the Panama Canal imposed special problems of defense and protection on the United States, that it was wrong for South Americans or others to lump together all of American action toward the republics of South America as special applications or interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine."<sup>1</sup> Mr. Hughes also said that the "Monroe Doctrine" was not used as a convenient cloak to cover all of the actions of the United States toward the Caribbean and South America. Mr. Hughes vigorous defense of the American policy raised suspicion, for no serious attempt was made by South American delegates to compel a modification of American policy.

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1. Current Problems in American History, Hamm, p. 141



## ROOSEVELT'S "COROLLARY"

In the memorandum which was published in the year 1930 the State Department declared: "It is evident that the Monroe Doctrine is not equivalent for self-preservation; and that therefore the Monroe Doctrine need not and should not be invoked in order to cover the situation challenging our self-preservation. Therefore, Roosevelt's "Corollary" when put into effect says in case of financial or other difficulties in Latin-American countries the United States should attempt to help, but the European government should interfere and interfering should occupy territory, and is not justified by the application of the doctrine of self-preservation."<sup>1</sup>

It is for the future to determine whether the effort to point out that the Monroe Doctrine is not the only policy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere that will cool the growing anger of South America and cause its trade to flow in large volume toward the United States.

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1. A Unit History of the United States, Hamm, p. 764  
Current Problems in American History, Hamm, p. 132



The Pan-American Peace Conference, (1936-1937) Continuing the New Deal "good neighbor" policy and attempting to present a solid American front against war, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace convened at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on December 1, 1936. This conference which was called at the suggestion of President Roosevelt met to confer on the policies to be adopted to determine how the maintenance of peace among the American Republics can best be safeguarded.

With the agreements made and by the spirit of confidence and good will of the delegates the conference was a success. The abolishing of the Platt Amendment, the abandonment of the American financial control in the Caribbean Sea region, the mutual tariff arrangements with these countries and the United States, the democratic attitude of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Roosevelt smile contributed to the cooperative spirit of the delegates.

The outstanding agreements adopted by the conference were:

1. The establishment of a Permanent Consultative Committee which will meet whenever the peace of the American republics is menaced. A war between any two American countries; a war between any two American countries; a war between any American countries and any other country; and a war any where in the world would be recognized as a threat to the peace of the American republics.
2. Intervention of one country in the affairs of another country is regarded as an unfriendly act which will put the peace machinery into action.
3. In addition to these major treaties, the representatives pledged their governments to improve commercial relations with one another, to promote cultural understanding through the exchange of students and teachers, and to improve the means of communication, by the completion of the Pan-American highways.



It would seem that the "good neighbor" policy has introduced a new era in Pan-American relations. This new attitude of the United States has created many friends in the Latin American countries; a spirit of friendship between North and South America has emerged from this policy of understanding and respect.



I would see



### OLNEY'S INTERPRETATION

The Secretary of State, Richard Olney under President Cleveland, said that the Monroe Doctrine was "based upon a recognized principle of an international law. He said, that any nation had a right to intervene in the disputes of other nations whenever it is considered its own interests to be involved. The United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its order is a law on subjects to which it confines its interposition."<sup>1</sup> Olney's theory of the Monroe Doctrine was a matter of public international law is sometimes referred to as the "Olney interpretation" of the Monroe Doctrine.

1. Unit History of the United States, Hamm, p. 175-76



### " JAPANESE MONROE DOCTRINE"

The victories of Japan in her war with China and with Russia made her ambitious. Japan opposed Secretary Hay's "open door" policy and entered on war to free northern China from Russian control for she wished to be the paramount influence in China. Japan effected a treaty of alliance with Great Britain which raised her admiration among the nations of the West. These conditions made her desirous over Asia. This is sometimes called the "Japanese Monroe Doctrine."



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