

# Entangling Alliances

REPORTS from Washington City last month explained that the United States and Great Britain had agreed to set up on Canton and Enderbury Islands a regime for purposes connected with international aviation and communications, with equal facilities to each country.

"Friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," warned Thomas Jefferson, while George Washington solemnly told us that "it is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

"We avoid entering into alliances or entangling commitments," promised Secretary of State Cordell Hull in 1937, and about a year later he broadcasted over the air that American efforts to secure enduring peace and security for the world would be "always within the range of our traditional policies of non-entanglement."

President Roosevelt's statement, August 18, at Kingston, Canada, that the United States "would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire," suggests similar assurances by the United States in 1842 which practically extended the Monroe Doctrine to Hawaii. Nations of the eastern hemisphere, however, should not conclude that President Roosevelt, by his Canadian speech, offered an entangling alliance with a European country. The President is without constitutional authority to commit the United States to any such status.

The agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the joint occupancy and use of Canton and Enderbury Islands may lead to trouble as did every other similar plan participated in by America for the Pacific area.

It is impossible to eliminate the use of these and other islands from American National Defense.

America's first entangling alliance was with France in 1778. Although this alliance did bring to the United States vital seapower necessary to achieve independence, it eventually entangled us in the affairs of Europe.

A strict interpretation of the America-France treaty would have required the United States, in the seventeen-

nineties, to guarantee to France her West Indies possessions during the wars that spread from Europe to America. Although admitting that the treaty was still binding the United States repudiated it and won a Naval War from France, 1798 to 1801.

"The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is the only exception to the rule that the Government of the United States will decline to enter into any combinations or alliances with European powers for the settlement of questions connected with the United States," concluded Wharton in his Digest of International Law. By this Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 with Great Britain, the United States guaranteed that any canal—whether Panama or Nicaragua—would be used on equal terms by both countries. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty replaced the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in 1901 and in general preserved for Great Britain the rights contained in this last-named treaty. That entangling alliance haunts America today for, though the United States built the Panama Canal, British subjects appear to have rights for using it, equal to those of American citizens.

According to the provisions of an agreement entered into by the United States and Samoa in 1878 the former agreed to employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting any differences that might arise between Samoa and other governments at peace with the United States. It was in this year that the United States secured the fine Samoan harbor of Pago Pago. The entanglement with European states, made possible by this convention came quickly. Germany and Great Britain entered the Samoan picture. Differences arose between Samoa and Germany. So, the United States kept her promise and attempted to adjust these differences. At a conference held at Berlin in 1889, America, Great Britain and Germany entered into an agreement that provided a protectorate for Samoa. Sort of a joint administration of Samoa. It failed and ended about 1900 with Samoa being divided between the United States and Germany. Great Britain —Continued on Page Twenty-Nine

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## Entangling Alliances

*Continued from Page One*

gave up all claim to Samoa, in return for compensation elsewhere. Today, the United States possesses complete sovereignty over Eastern Samoa while New Zealand administers Western Samoa under a World War peace treaty mandate. To be well informed on Pacific affairs an American should not be content to merely glance over these words but should read the whole story of Samoa.

Many Americans have concluded that our relations with European and Asiatic powers during the World War was in the nature of an entanglement which could have, and should have, been avoided.

The Washington Treaties of 1922, and their successors, temporarily entangled us with European and Asiatic affairs and, for the period of their lives,

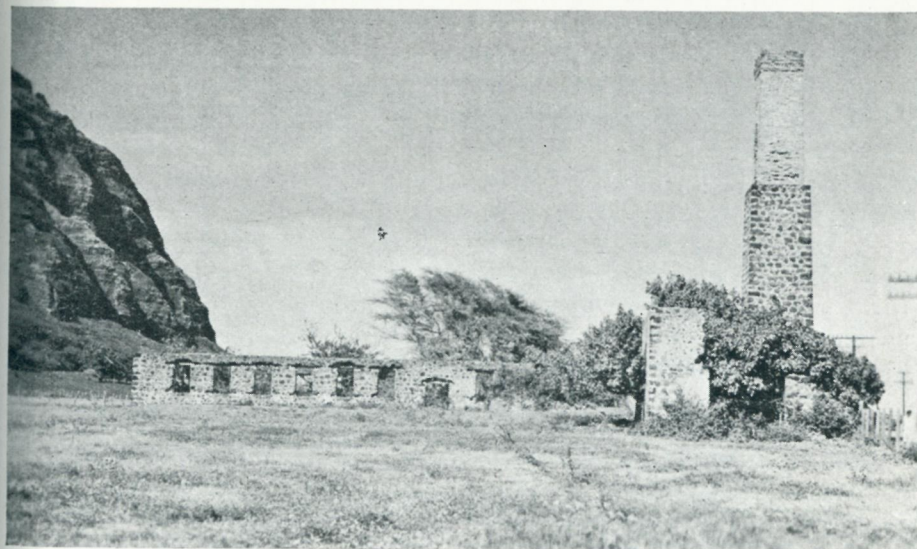
impaired the sovereignty of the United States.

In this year of 1938 appears this modern suggestion of the United States entering into an entangling commitment with a state of Europe—joint occupancy, use, and administration of Canton and Enderbury Islands over which the United States claimed sovereignty and raised the Stars and Stripes. Latest news from London is that the progress toward a "condominium" solution to the Pacific isles dispute has been received there enthusiastically. (Study the failure of the Anglo-French "condominium" over the New Hebrides). Also that the joint holding of Canton and Enderbury should lead to some measure of Anglo-America association on Pacific defense matters. The danger of these two islands leading to an entangling

alliance, and Britain's desire for just such an alliance, is obvious. America hopes that the Canton-Enderbury agreement will not be the entering wedge for a major entanglement. America further trusts that it is not a precedent for administering other Pacific Islands claimed by the United States. It would appear that Congress, particularly the Senate, should feel a constitutional interest in this subject.

### THE "NEW ORIENT"

Right before our Occidental eyes the Orient is being transformed into a "New Orient." With Japan serving as an expert sparring mate, China is fast becoming modernly civilized. Imagine the Far East "Europeanized" into independent states—republics of India, Malay States (several), East Indies (more than one), Philippines, Asiatic Russia, Siam, China (probably several), the Empire of Japan, and others. Alliances and balances of power—Asiatic, European and American—are shuddering in despair. Wise occidental states will anticipate the future.



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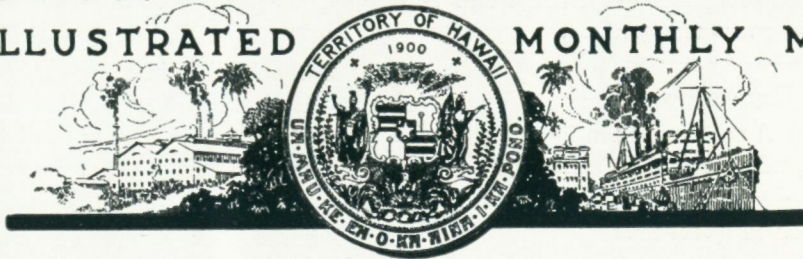


# Paradise of the Pacific

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No. 9

## San Francisco World Fair

Every citizen of Hawaii should stand encouragingly behind the Hawaiian Committee (chairmaned by Sherwood M. Lowrey) of the San Francisco World Fair—The Golden Gate Exposition.

## Elections

The Governor's Report for 1936 showed a total of 75,059 citizens registered for that year's elections divided in the following racial classes: Japanese 18,698; Hawaiian 15,181; American 12,146; Portuguese 11,757; Chinese 6,499; Part-Hawaiian 6,484; Porto Rican 1,268; British 756; Korean 388; Filipino 197; Others 1,685. Primaries will be held on October 1 and general elections on November 8.

## The Strike Is Over

"After sacrificing more than an estimated \$30,000 in wages during the eighty-one day strike, approximately 180 Inter-Island seamen and stevedores have returned to work," reported the Star-Bulletin, August 18, 1938.

## An Independent Philippines

Washington news of August 19th indicate that the American officials are preparing for Philippine independence, both political and economic, in 1946. Also that they are ignoring the suggestions by Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner, for a delay.

## Welfare

Half a Million American Dollars will be raised by 1,500 solicitors in the Twenty-First Welfare Campaign which starts on October 3, 1938. Everybody must do their share.

## Twenty-First Maui Fair

October 13-15 are the inclusive dates—mark them on your calendars and attend the Fair.

## Labor Day

Will be enthusiastically celebrated by Hawaii on Monday, the fifth of September.

## Botanical Garden for Hawaii

Recent news that Doris Duke Cromwell plans to encourage the sandalwood tree, makes one bold enough to hope that Mrs. Cromwell will sponsor a real Botanical Garden for Hawaii. A beautiful and useful area in which not only sandalwood, wauke, and other indigenous and exotic trees will be preserved from extinction but also make Hawaii more attractive to visitors and residents.

## America Must Aid Her Dual Citizens

The United States Government should establish offices to aid American dual-citizens to discard alien allegiance claimed by certain foreign countries. American-born citizens—classified as dual-citizens—should not be required to appeal to representatives of foreign states to aid them in expatriating themselves from such states.

## Our Visitors—Our Attractions

Give a thought to maintaining Hawaii equal to what our advertising states it to be.

## Giant African Snail

Hawaii is to be congratulated upon having the vigilant and efficient officials who so promptly and energetically hunted down the Giant African Snails.

## Hawaii County Fair

Place is Hilo and the dates are October 20, 21, 22. Fly, steam or sampan to Hilo for the Fair.

## Community Theatre

Deserves the unanimous support of the community.

## Familiarity Breeds—

Love. Never get so "used" to the beauty of Hawaii—her flowers, trees, clouds, rainbows, hills, valleys, sugarcane, pineapples, birds and their songs, waterfalls, sun and moon and stars with their shadows on grassy green and water's sheen—that we will lose adequate appreciation of them. Keep "in tune" with Nature of Hawaii.