

# *Land of Our Lady Series*

## **Founders of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Benedict Joseph, S.H.N.

Los Angeles, Calif.

## **Bearers of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Veronica, S.P.B.V.

Central Falls, R. I.

## **Leaders of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Clarita, O.P.

Watertown, Mass.

## **Challenge of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Theresine, S.N.D.

Cleveland, Ohio

## **Guardian of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Augusta, H.H.M.

Akron, Ohio



# Mary's Immaculate Conception

**HISTORY.** The Patroness of the United States is Mary Immaculate. The choice of Mary Immaculate as the principal Patron of the United States was decreed by the First Council of Baltimore, on February 7, 1847.

The dedication of our country under the spiritual banner of Mary Immaculate represents the united appeal of American Catholics for Mary's intercession. It not only gives honor to her, but enlists her help in making our country spiritually strong. This means that our country looks upon Mary as its special protector. Through her intercession, we hope to obtain special favors and blessings from God. The feast-day of the Immaculate Conception is December 8.

**BELIEF.** Catholics believe that Our Lady was preserved from all stain of original sin from the moment when her soul was united to her body—the Immaculate Conception. This special privilege was granted to Mary by Almighty God, through the merits of Jesus Christ.

## Prayer

O God, who by the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin didst make ready a fitting habitation for Thy Son, we beseech Thee that Thou who didst keep her clean from all stain by the precious death of the same Thy Son, foreseen by Thee, mayest grant unto us in like manner to be made clean through her intercession and so attain unto Thee. Through the same Christ Our Lord. Amen.

An indulgence of three years: Plenary on the usual conditions, if this prayer is recited daily for a month (See "The Raccolta," the official book of indulgenced prayers, page 266).

**DOGMA.** The Immaculate Conception is a dogma (a truth solemnly declared by the Church to be an article of Catholic faith), and was defined by Pope Pius IX on December 8, 1854. It is one of five great truths pertaining to Mary. The other four are: Her Assumption, her Divine Motherhood, her Perpetual Virginity, and her Plenitude of Grace.

Courtesy of Rev. J. B. Carol, O. F. M.





*Land of Our Lady Series*

# Guardian of Freedom

*by Sister M. Augusta, H.H.M.*

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## **EDITORS' INTRODUCTION**

UNLIKE its past record of isolationism, the history of the United States in the twentieth century embraces the story of the world from the vantage point of American interest and leadership. The problems of this century are encumbered with social implications never before known in this Land of Our Lady.

A retrospective glance at the mid-century milestone reveals a story of strife for social justice, social security, and world peace caused by the impact of scientific and human forces at work in an ever-shrinking world. Many of these problems of modern history are constantly recurring under various new aspects but remain for the most part unsolved. Through such a background, eighth grade pupils strengthen their concepts of history as a record of the accomplishments of mankind.

History should be a real and vital factor, a dynamic force in the lives of children so that they will become conscientious, intelligent and active citizens of America and of the world. This text helps pupils to understand the relationships of history to their everyday lives. The author has brought into Christian focus such pressing problems of current history as labor, industry and agriculture, the changing foreign policy of the United States, the implications of the New Deal, and the establishment of the United Nations Organization.

Only those with sound convictions, based on a Christian philosophy of life, can make a lasting contribution to the welfare of mankind. It is highly desirable, therefore, that Catholic boys and girls be clearly informed of the contributions of the Catholic Church to our American democracy and the leadership which the Church is giving towards the solution of the vital problems of modern life.

The organization and interpretation of the historical content which embraces the twentieth century can be intelligibly presented to pupils only by weaving the content around large movements or elements. These movements are the subjects of the six Units of the text. Fundamental Christian social

principles are related to the content, when necessary, to show their positive or negative application. The subject matter is told in simple, narrative style, with a vocabulary geared to the comprehension level of eighth grade pupils.

To enlist the pupils' understanding of each phase of history, the text is replete with ample study activities at the end of each chapter. Additional material and mastery tests are found at the end of each Unit.

The present text, *Guardian of Freedom*, fulfills the need for an accurate and Christian explanation of the basic movements at work in the present century. It tells how a comparatively young nation grew in power, influence, and leadership to take its place today as a tower of strength — a *guardian of freedom*. It is fitting that a nation dedicated to Mary, Our Hope, should itself become a beacon of light and a true hope of the world.

THE EDITORS

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## **FOREWORD**

THE publication of the "Land of Our Lady" Series marks a notable advancement in the field of history textbooks for Catholic elementary schools. The Series fulfills very effectively the need for history textbooks that are devoid of secularistic and materialistic tendencies and based on the sound principles of Christianity and therefore, a Christian philosophy of history.

This Series includes not only the factual data that comprise the history of America as a nation, but it incorporates also those elements of American Catholic history that can be assimilated by pupils of the elementary school level. The growth and development of the Catholic Church in the United States parallels the content of American history in each textbook of the Series.

The greatest contribution of these texts to the training and schooling of young American Catholic boys and girls is the manner in which Christian social principles are woven in the texts. As the various events of history are taken up for study, the textbooks point out the positive or negative correlation of the factual data to the principles of Christian social living.

We are grateful to the firm of Benziger Brothers, and to the competent Board of Editors and Authors for the task they have successfully accomplished in producing this American Catholic Series, "Land of Our Lady."

RT. REV. FREDERICK G. HOCHWALT, PH.D.  
SECRETARY GENERAL, N.C.E.A.



## **UNIT ONE**

### **THE UNITED STATES—A GIANT AMONG NATIONS**

#### **CHAPTER I—THE UNITED STATES EXPANDS ITS BOUNDARIES**

Our Changing Policy in World Affairs  
Alaska—Our First Territory Outside the Homeland  
The Samoan Question  
The Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands

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## UNIT ONE

### THE UNITED STATES—A GIANT AMONG NATIONS

PICTURE to yourself the changing civilization in this land which we are so proud to call our own. Can you see those early days when generous-hearted missionaries carried Christ's banner in the wilderness? Perhaps you also catch a glimpse of the time when men were so distressed because our nation was at the point of being divided. Can you recall the reason? Men refused to live in accordance with the principle that we are all brothers in Christ and made to His image and likeness. We know that slavery finally led to secession. It took a long war between the North and the South to save the Union. Do you think this war would have been prevented if men had respected the law of God and the Bill of Rights? Are you determined always to keep that law and to treasure those rights by carrying out the duties which they impose?

One more view of the past is necessary before stepping into the

drama which represents the rest of the history of our land. It was not only the descendants of the early American colonists who helped our country to become great. A tide of immigrants from the Old World brought not only the will to learn and work, but hearts which quickly filled with loyalty for their new country. They contributed greatly to the development of this *Land of Our Lady*.

The first act in this year's historical drama takes us outside the boundaries of the United States. We shall see how the ideas of the founding fathers regarding the place of the United States in world affairs gradually came to be changed. These ideas had to change because our country was growing. In fact, it was becoming a "giant" as the title of this unit tells. This giant reached out and acquired such lands as Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Cuba, and Panama.

## CHAPTER I

### THE UNITED STATES EXPANDS ITS BOUNDARIES

**Points to learn about.** You understand that when we speak about our "founding fathers," we mean those fearless men like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and the others who established our country. If these men were to return to the United States today, they would find many changes. They would see trains, airplanes, radio, and television. There are other changes, too, which would be evident to one who had lived in the early days of our country.

In the first place, after the United States became a new nation, its leaders settled down to the task of developing that nation. They thought that since they were now free of European nations, they could concentrate on their own. For a short time they were right, but no nation can be entirely independent.

Secondly, the Americans began acquiring territory of their own, just as the European nations acquired colonies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In doing this, the United States had to come into contact with foreign nations. These new contacts had a decided

effect on American foreign relations.

As we read this chapter, let us keep in mind the following points: (1) Our Changing Policy in World Affairs, (2) the Purchase of Alaska, and (3) the Annexation of Samoa and the Hawaiian Islands.

#### 1. Our Changing Policy in World Affairs

On several occasions, our founding fathers made clear their ideas regarding our relationship to world affairs. They believed that America was to be for the Americans. When President Washington gave his farewell address in 1796, he said: "Steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." John Adams declared that if foreign nations wished to "cut one another's throats," they could, but they would have to do so without any help from the United States. Thomas Jefferson believed that the United States should cultivate "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations" but make "entangling alliances with none."

Many other early American leaders made similar statements. They wanted the United States, a



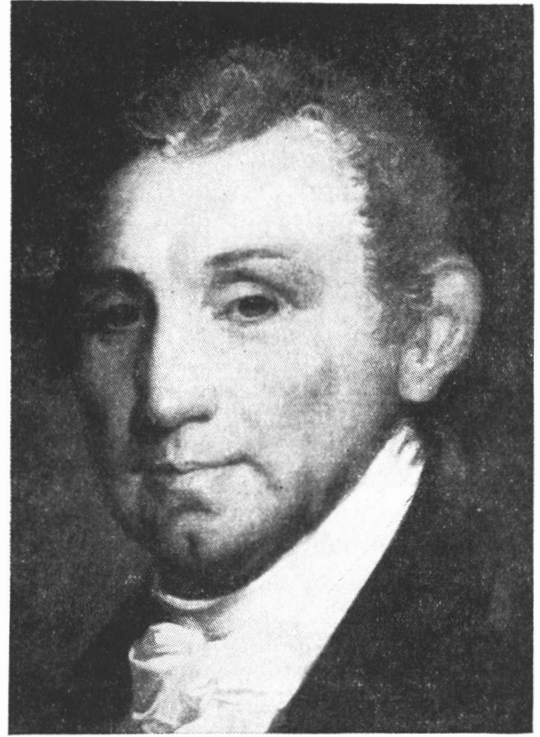
new nation, to be allowed to develop in its own way, without becoming involved in any European quarrels. This policy is one of isolation, that is, attending to our business and letting other nations attend to theirs.

#### **Reviewing the Monroe Doctrine.**

The United States, having gained its freedom from England, was watching some South American countries in 1810 trying to free themselves from Spain. Our country sympathized with its South American neighbors and realized that in order to insure our own safety, Latin American republics had to be made safe also. President Monroe, after a consultation with two former Presidents, Jefferson and Madison, and his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, sent a statement to Congress in 1823.

This statement was broad and bold, and was directed at all European nations. It warned them on two points: (1) that no European nation would be permitted to acquire land or colonize in either North or South America, (2) that any attempt on the part of a European nation to interfere with any existing governments in the Western Hemisphere would be considered an "unfriendly act."

The United States expected its position to be recognized by European countries because it determined to refrain from interfering in European problems. This "Monroe Doctrine" was never a law or a treaty, but it was respected largely because England, which then



*Bettmann Archive*

James Monroe, Author of the  
Monroe Doctrine.

controlled the Atlantic, supported it for her own reasons. In the course of this unit, we shall see how the doctrine has been applied when problems arose.

**Isolationism—an impossibility in the modern world.** We can readily understand how the early founders of our nation wished to follow the "hands-off" policy of isolation. But conditions changed. As the nineteenth century drew to a close, American investments and commerce spread across all oceans. Today, modern means of transportation and communication have made each country the neighbor of every other one. Because of the airplane,

no country, regardless of how well surrounded by barriers, is safe from invasion by an enemy. Isolation from modern ideas or propaganda is even less possible.

The result is that the United States can no longer live completely by itself. Because it desires peaceful relations with all countries, it finds itself necessarily drawn into an effort with other nations to establish world peace. It can not idly watch a strong nation unjustly gain control of a weaker one. In other words, our attempt at isolation has definitely and necessarily been abandoned.

## 2. Alaska—Our First Territory Outside the Homeland

Nineteenth-century Americans looked upon Alaska as nothing more than an enormous iceberg. They thought it was too close to the North Pole to be comfortable. But it has since proved to be America's treasure house in the North.

**A Russian Territory.** In 1728, Captain Vitus Bering, an officer in the Russian navy, sailed the sea which now bears his name and discovered Alaska. However, not until his first visit to the mainland of Alaska in 1741, did Russia claim the land. When the Russians entered Alaska, they carelessly wasted the animal and sea life which abounded there. They hunted for riches, but soon became tired, because of the difficulties encountered in what seemed to be nothing but wasteland and frozen wilderness. Eventually, they returned home.

**A doubtful bargain.** However, the Russians did not forget about Alaska. Frequently, Russian boats could be seen as far south as the Canadian shores. The Monroe Doctrine proved satisfactory in keeping friendly relations between Russia and the United States. Besides, Russia had been in sympathy with the North at the time the slaves were freed in the United States.



In 1867, when Russia needed money, the American Secretary of State, William Seward, offered to buy Alaska. Russia gratefully accepted the \$7,200,000 which we paid her. Most Americans scoffed at paying Russia this amount of money for what they called a "giant



icebox," "Seward's Folly," and "President Johnson's polar-bear garden." Seward believed he had made a rare bargain, and he proved to be right. Critics realized it when gold was discovered there in 1896. Overnight, the icebox became a treasure chest.

**A view of Alaska.** Alaska is about one-fifth the size of the United States. A large part of it lies north of the Arctic Circle. This northern region is covered with Arctic grasslands, where large herds of reindeer, caribou, and musk-ox graze. The winter in this part of Alaska is very long, with few hours of sunlight during the day.

The climate along the coast of southern Alaska is more like that of our own. The waters of the warm Alaska current flow in this direction, making even the winters mild. Here can be found many fine harbors and hundreds of very valuable small islands.

Inland, red and Alaska cedars bend over streams that some day may furnish the power that will crush them into paper. Here, also, abound many kinds of wild life, such as foxes, wolves, and coyotes. The furs obtained from these animals have brought much wealth to the United States.

The mineral resources of Alaska are vast. In 1896, gold was discovered in the Klondike, a small tributary of the Yukon River. The excitement of the gold rush in Alaska was as wild as that in California in the days of the "forty-niners." This sudden spurt of enthusiasm died

down as quickly as it had appeared. The gold which seemed so abundant soon became scarce. Many Americans gave up their search for the precious metal and settled down to fishing and fur trading.

The most important mineral found in Alaska is copper. The output of copper usually exceeds the gold output. The total yield of gold, copper, silver, and other metals has more than paid for Seward's "snow-farm."

**Sea wealth in the waters of Alaska.** Fishing is the most important industry in Alaska. In its icy waters lurks a wealth of plump salmon and glistening seals. The United States Coast Guard escorts hunters to the points where seal-fishing is permitted. If the United States did not guard the seal-fisheries by permitting fishing only at certain times and in certain places, there would soon be no seals left. The next few paragraphs will explain why guards are stationed at the seal-fisheries.

**Dispute over Bering Sea.** The question of seal-fishing became an important one early in President Cleveland's second administration (1893-1897). Bering Sea, as you can see on the map on page 16, lies in the north of the Pacific Ocean and is cut off from it by the long line of the Aleutian (al-you'-shun) Islands. These islands are the homeland of seals. Each spring the seals go to the Pribilof (pree-bil-off) Islands, which are just a little north of the Aleutians, for their young to be born. They remain on these islands all summer,



By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

The homeland of seals. On the Pribilof Islands seals swarm all summer long, teaching their young to care for themselves.

teaching their young how to care for themselves.

When the seals returned to the Aleutian Islands, ships from all nations of Europe would be waiting for them. Frequently, many very young ones would be killed.

While Russia owned this territory, she tried to save the seals by declaring that Bering Sea was a *closed sea*, that is, not open to vessels of other nations. The United States disregarded this claim, as did the other countries.

When the United States acquired the territory, however, and made the same claim, other nations likewise refused to regard it. She tried to use force to make the other countries abide by her demand. Great Britain protested vigorously when some of her fishermen were seized. As a result, a conference was called at Paris in 1893 to settle the dispute. The case was brought before a court of *arbitration*. Arbitration means the attempt at the peaceful settling of a dispute. This court de-



cided that the United States government had no right to regulate fishing beyond three miles from shore, which is according to international law. Great Britain was given a payment for the seizure of her fishermen.

By 1911, seal-breeding on the Pribilof Islands had declined so much that the nations of the world realized the United States was right in trying to regulate seal-fishing. An international agreement was made to protect seals for the future.

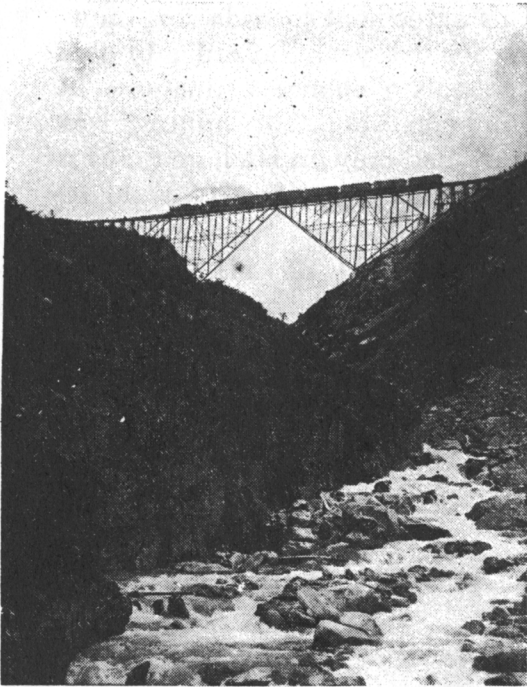
This agreement forbade seal-hunting for five years, in order to give the seals a chance to increase in numbers. After that, hunting was permitted only on land, and only a limited number of seals could be killed each year.

**Government of Alaska.** From 1867 to 1877, Alaska was governed by the United States Army. After that time, it was neglected. Five thousand miles from Washington seemed too far away. However, when gold was discovered, Alaska

A farm in Alaska. This scene shows that Alaska is not the "Giant Icebox" that Americans first thought it.

*From Ewing Galloway, N. Y.*





*By Burton Holmes, from Ewing Galloway*  
Alaska Railroad.

came into notice again. Today, the President of the United States appoints a Governor for Alaska. The country is permitted to send a delegate to attend the sessions of Congress in Washington, but he may not vote. Congress, too, has reserved to itself the right to decide on important questions regarding Alaska. For many years, Alaska has applied for statehood, but as yet its application has not been accepted.

**Present-day Alaska.** Alaska is bidding for settlers. It is not all a cold wilderness. While farming is not too important an industry at present, experts say that Alaska's farmland could feed 10,000,000 people. Fertile interior valleys can be

reached by the government-owned Alaska Railroad. Modern highways have replaced the rugged trails over which dog sleds toiled in the "gold rush" days. The famous Alcan Highway connects Alaska with the United States.

Thriving towns have their own airports where mail and passenger planes come in from all parts of the world. Since there are few railroads because of sparse population and the difficulties involved in laying tracks, the airplane has become of major importance. In 1941, there were more landing fields in Alaska than in any state of the Union, except Texas. These, plus the radio and cable, bring news of the world to places otherwise isolated for many months of the year.

**Missionaries in Alaska.** The first priests to enter Alaska were sent by the Greek Orthodox Church of Russia. After the United States purchased the territory in 1867, it was not long until American priests were there. The Oblates of Mary Immaculate were the first American missionary priests to enter Alaska, but they did not remain long. They made a noble beginning which the Jesuits were to continue.

The Jesuits began their missionary work in Alaska in 1882. Their work was hard and challenging. They had to be men of iron will to fight the strange epidemics which occurred among the Eskimos. The priests had to change native superstitious practices, which persisted in spite of early Christianization.

**The first Bishop of Alaska.** Father



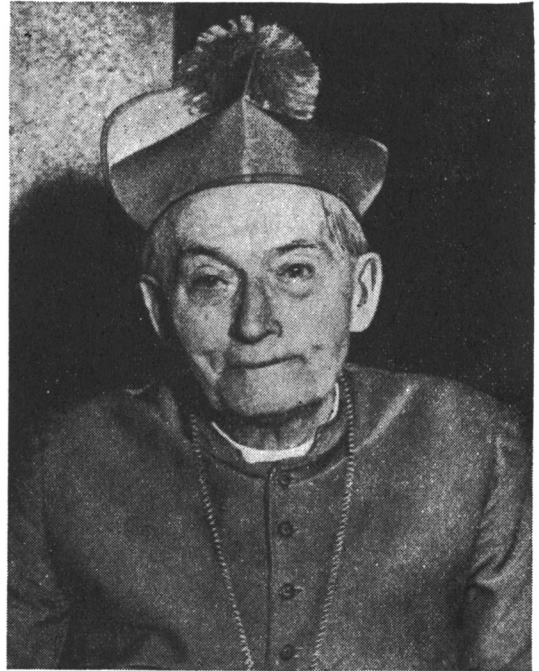
Joseph Crimont (cree-mon'), a Jesuit, went to Alaska in 1894 as a young priest. He had been in frail health, but had always felt the desire to be a missionary. His health improved in spite of the hardships of the North. He became the first Bishop to be in charge of Alaska. Missionary progress increased under his guidance, and, no doubt, through the Queen and Patroness of Alaska, St. Thérèse of the Child Jesus.

**The Glacier Priest.** Probably one of the most popular names connected with the Alaska missions in the twentieth century is that of Father Bernard Hubbard, a Jesuit. He is not only an explorer, but a lecturer and a photographer. Through these means, he has done much to make Alaska's missions known throughout the United States.

Father Hubbard's scientific contributions are many. He has made studies of the Alaskan glaciers. He has studied plant life in the Arctic region, and has made a collection of rocks and important specimens of plants. During the Second World War, his knowledge of weather conditions in the Arctic was a source of priceless information to the Army.

Father Hubbard has risked his life on many occasions to secure valuable scientific information for the United States. His illustrated lectures throughout the country have resulted in financial assistance for the Alaskan missions.

**Value to the United States. Be-**



*Brown Brothers*

Bishop Joseph Crimont, S. J.

The Glacier Priest, Father Bernard  
Hubbard, S. J.

*Brown Brothers*



sides furnishing untold wealth to the United States in minerals, sea and wild life, Alaska has been a worthwhile investment for other reasons. Until the Second World War, Americans were inclined to regard it as a land too far in the North to be concerned about. The war has impressed upon them that the Aleutian Islands form stepping-stones which shorten considerably the distance between the United States and Japan. Then, too, Bering Strait is scarcely more than fifty miles of water separating Alaska from Russia. Alaska's nearness to both of these countries thus makes it very important as a means of defense for the Western Hemisphere. Can you see how valuable and necessary are the many Alaskan airports about which you have previously read?

### **3. The Annexation of Samoa and Hawaii**

For several hundred years, trade had been going on between the United States and the Orient. In order to increase and protect this commerce, the United States desired to secure possession of some of the islands in the Pacific.

We have learned that Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean early in the sixteenth century. But he did nothing more in the way of exploring it. What lay in that great expanse of water? Had not Magellan spent ninety-eight days sailing over it without so much as a sight of land? No one knew there were hundreds of islands scattered over its surface.

**Samoa, land of sunshine.** One group of islands, known as the Samoan Islands, lies northeast of Australia. Here one finds a winterless land of sunshine and warm winds. In spring, terrific hurricanes frequently sweep the islands.

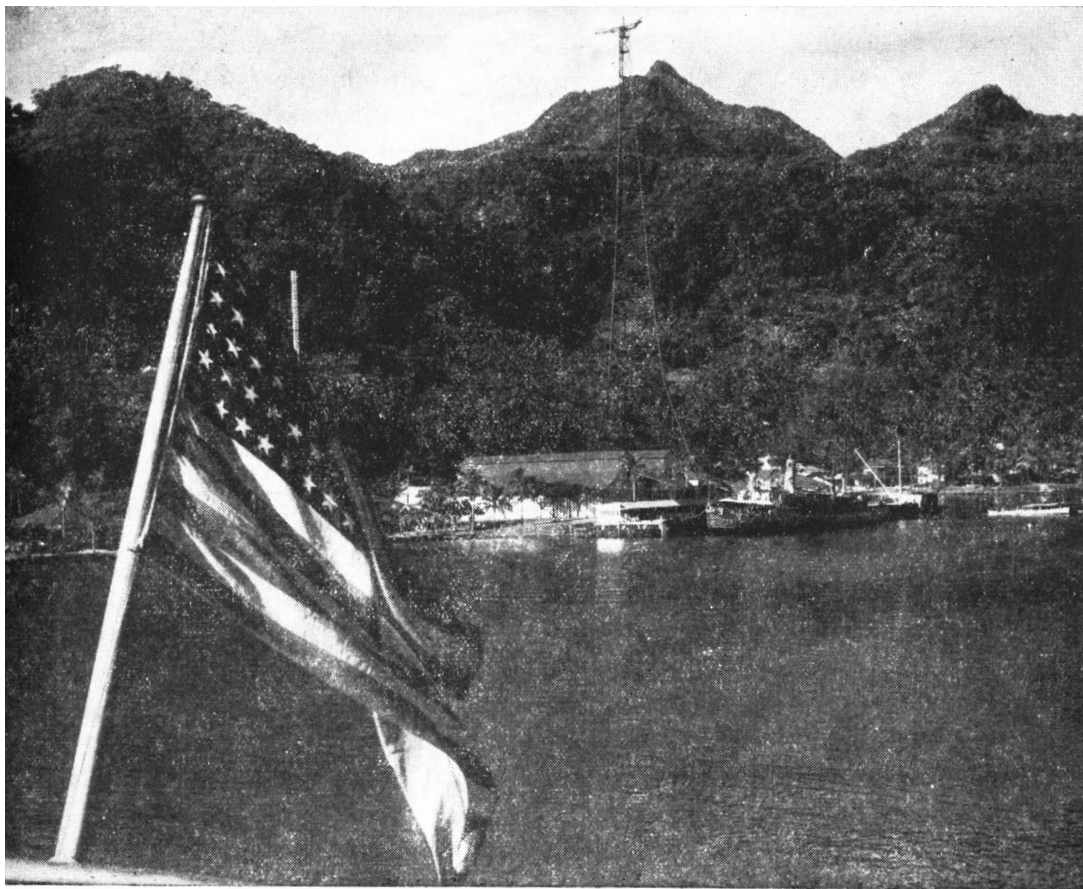
After the Bering Sea controversy, the United States was more than ever concerned about her affairs in the Pacific. One of her interests lay on Tutuila (too-too-ee'-la) Island, in the Samoan group. As far back as 1872, a native chieftain of Tutuila had ceded the best port of that island to the United States. This port, Pagopago (pang'-o pang'-o), has since then been used by our Navy as a supply station for ships crossing the Pacific.

**Nature helps to settle a quarrel.**

Two other countries, Germany and Great Britain, were also interested in these islands. On one occasion when the American flag was torn down by some German sailors, American and German warships prepared for battle. England also favored the Germans. Before the two fleets could do any actual fighting, one of the spring hurricanes wrecked their vessels. This sobered the countries involved, and they made an agreement for joint control of the islands. The agreement lasted about ten years, amid almost constant friction.

Finally, in 1899, while President McKinley was in office, Great Britain gave up her claim in return for some territory in Africa. Germany remained in Samoa until after the First World War, when





By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Pagopago. This important naval base was ceded to the United States in 1872.

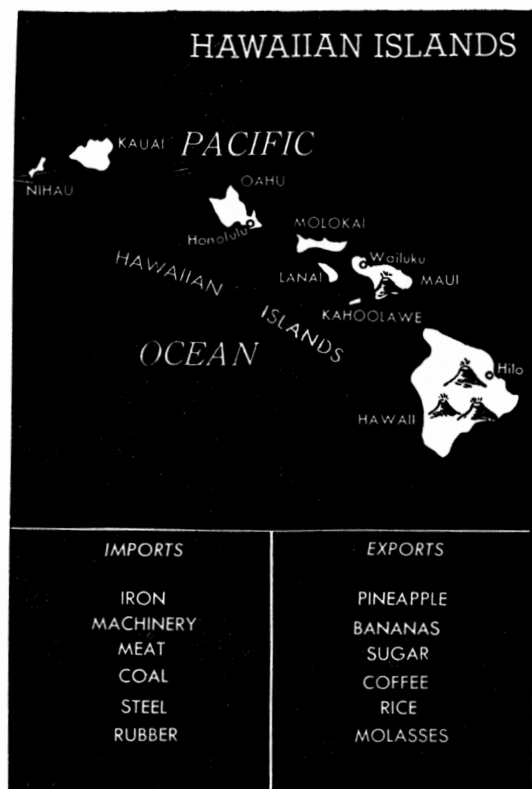
her portion of Samoa was given to New Zealand.

**The natives of Samoa.** The people for the most part are olive-skinned Polynesians. They are often called the "supermen" of the Pacific Islands because of their height and strength. They have not intermarried with other races, and so have retained their pure Polynesian characteristics. They are simple, honorable, and hospitable.

Catholic, Protestant, and Mormon missionaries have worked among the Samoans, but since the

Protestant missionaries reached the islands before the Catholics, they have more converts. Of the fifteen thousand people living there, only about one tenth are Catholics.

**A poet's delight.** Perhaps you will be surprised to know that Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous author of *Treasure Island*, spent the last four years of his life in Samoa. When his health failed, he took his family with him to the warm islands in the hope of recuperating. During these few years, Stevenson did a great deal towards introducing



western civilization into the islands. He loved this land of cocoa palms and giant ferns so much that he requested to be buried on the summit of one of its mountains.

**Hawaii — the crossroads of the Pacific.** The Hawaiian Islands are at once a playground, a source of important food products, and an outpost of defense for the United States. The gentle springlike climate, green forests and fields surrounded by the blue sea, and the charming atmosphere of these islands have earned for them the name of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Their natural situation in the center of the Pacific Ocean has also made them known as the "Crossroads of the Pacific."

The Hawaiian Islands stretch out about twelve hundred miles, but only eight of the islands are inhabited. The others are game grounds for hunters and fishermen. A dozen different nations have contributed to the permanent population of these islands. The native Hawaiians probably came from Samoa centuries ago, but they are now in the minority and are largely mixed with other peoples. The Hawaiians are hospitable to visitors and have the pleasing custom of decorating them with garlands of gay flowers called *leis* (lays).

**Discovery of Hawaiian Islands.** The English explorer, Captain James Cook, on one of his Pacific Ocean voyages, discovered this group of picturesque islands in 1778. He named them the Sandwich Islands for his English friend, the Earl of Sandwich. Later, their name was changed to the native one, Hawaii.

In the early nineteenth century, American whaling vessels in the Pacific used Hawaii as a convenient supply and repair port. Soon, Protestant missionaries went from New England to introduce Christianity into the islands. The people, led by the example of their King, accepted the new faith. It was through these missionaries that American influence was extended throughout the islands.

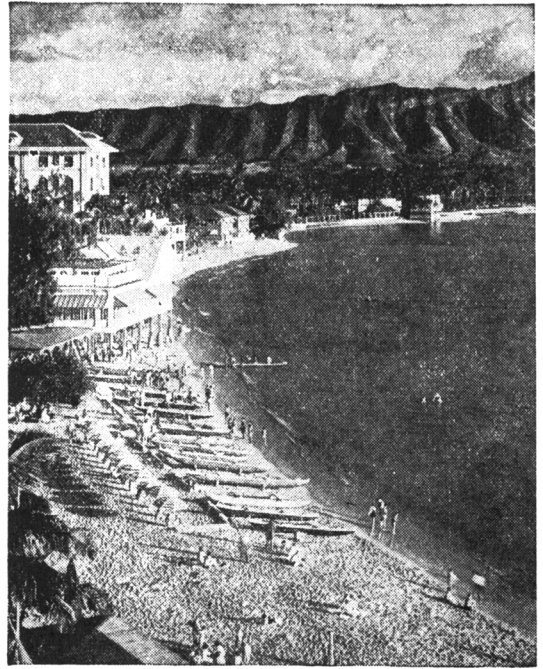
**American influence in the islands.** There were several reasons why America was interested in Hawaii. Many of our business men had invested money in the large sugar





*Brown Brothers*

Hawaii at work.



*By Deane Dickason, from Ewing Galloway*

Hawaii at play.

plantations which had developed there. When other nations also attempted to extend their influence on the islands, President Tyler declared that the Monroe Doctrine included these islands.

The native King was glad to accept the "protection" of the United States, in which country he placed the most confidence. This was in 1876. Soon railroads, telegraph lines, and irrigation systems were established. A thriving business was developing under American control, but the native Hawaiians were not accustomed to hard work. As a result, many Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, and Portuguese were brought into the islands.

These different peoples often in-

termarried with one another and with the native Hawaiians. Some people expected that such racial mixtures would produce an inferior type of person. On the contrary, it has produced a vigorous and hard-working people who have adopted many of our ways and are intensely loyal to the United States. During World War II, even those of Japanese origin worked for American victory.

**A Queen is deposed.** When conflicts arose between the various races and the American land-owners, it was frequently necessary to bring in the United States Marines to restore order. In 1891, a Queen came to the throne in Hawaii. She was Queen Liliuokalani (lee-lee-oo-owe-kah-lah'-nee). She



disliked the interference of foreigners and was determined that she would work for her own people. A revolution broke out against the Queen's rule. Since the Americans also opposed her, the Marines were called in, and she was unjustly deposed. In 1893, the American flag was raised over the government building and the Hawaiian Republic was formed with Sanford Dole, an American, as its first President. The Queen appealed to the President of the United States for help, but before he could act in the matter a new President, Grover Cleveland, took office.

**Cleveland attempts to restore peace.** President Cleveland sent a commission to the Hawaiian Islands to investigate the affair. After due consideration, he concluded that the revolution was encouraged by American planters. He learned that the Hawaiians themselves did not desire annexation to the United States.

Cleveland withdrew the Marines, and ordered the American flag to be taken down from the government building. He promised to restore the throne to Queen Lil, as she is often called, provided that she would pardon the revolutionists. When she refused to do this, Cleveland recognized the provisional government, which Sanford Dole had set up during the revolution.

**Hawaii becomes an American territory.** When William McKinley became President in 1897, he considered it necessary that the United States should control Hawaii. Our

commerce in the Pacific had grown. In order to protect it, American power was to be firmly established. As a result, in 1898, Hawaii was annexed to the United States. Two years later, Congress made it a colonial territory, and all inhabitants of the islands became American citizens. English is the official language of the islands.

Like Alaska, Hawaii has often expressed its desire to be represented by a star in the American flag, but its application for statehood has just as often met defeat when it reached the Senate. Perhaps the future may bring statehood to this group of valuable islands in spite of their distance from the United States.

**Twentieth century Hawaii.** The Hawaiian Islands are an important food-producing region for the United States. Sugar from Hawaii contributes to our own insufficient supply. Pineapples are raised and exported to various countries. Schools have been established, good roads have been built, and thousands of tourists visit the islands to enjoy the delightful climate and see the volcanoes there.

On the island of Oahu (owe-ah'-hoo) is the naval station of Pearl Harbor. The United States has made extensive improvements at this station. It is the principal center of defense in the middle Pacific Ocean. It was here that the Japanese dropped bombs on our warships on December 7, 1941. You will read about that incident later when you study the Second World War.



*By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.*

The Naval Base at Pearl Harbor. The ships in the harbor are gathering prior to the first Atomic Bomb test at Bikini.

### **The Catholic religion in Hawaii.**

There are about five hundred thousand inhabitants in the Hawaiian Islands. Of this number, about one hundred twenty thousand are Catholic. Most of the Chinese and Japanese still cling to their pagan religions. The practicing Catholics are principally the native Hawaiians and the Americans.

Catholic missionaries have been in Hawaii since 1833. Colleges, academies, parish schools, and asylums provide a full Catholic influence on the islands.

**Molokai.** One of the islands which has attracted the interest of people throughout the world is Molokai (moe'-low-kye), which has been a leper colony since 1873. It was hoped that the spread of leprosy could be checked by keeping lepers together in one place, away from other people. Formerly, when a victim entered the colony, he never returned to his former home. To-day, through the untiring efforts of priests, Sisters, and doctors, some victims become well enough to leave the island.



**Father Damien, friend of the leper.** Father Damien was born in Belgium and joined the order of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. He was sent, along with others of his Order, to Hawaii as a missionary. In 1873, he asked to become chaplain at the leper colony on Molokai.

Father Damien worked zealously to make the poor living conditions in the leper colony more comfortable. He improved housing, food and water supply. He founded schools and built churches. He was doctor, nurse, teacher, and spiritual guide.

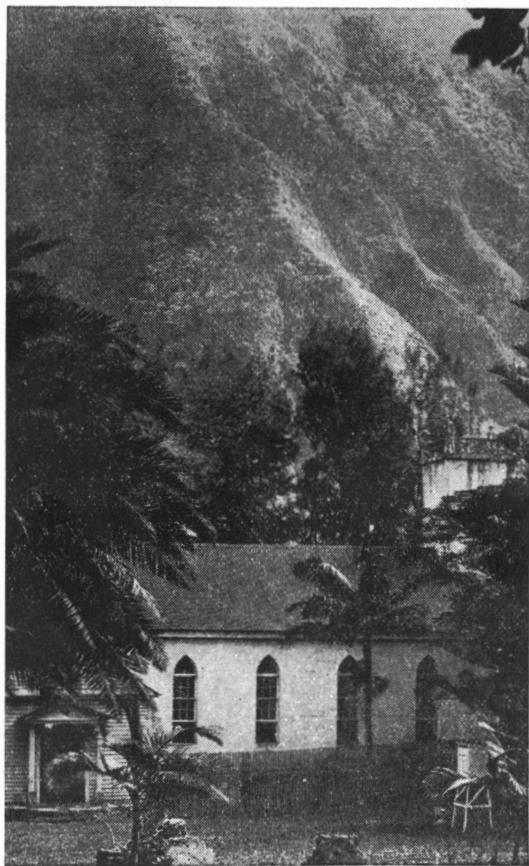
Father Damien.



Because of the fear of leprosy, government officials did not visit the island and knew nothing of the miserable conditions under which the lepers lived. Can you understand why it was difficult for Father Damien to make them understand his pleas for assistance?

Father Damien was never to see the American flag raised over the islands. He was with his lepers for sixteen years, and contracted the disease himself about four years before he died. If he could return there today, he would see modern hospitals where special studies to control leprosy are made. And he

Father Damien's church.



would be happy to find that the island is under the spiritual guidance of the Catholic Church.

**Brave women.** The Sisters who care for the lepers on Molokai are a group of devoted and faithful women. These Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis came from the United States in 1883, with Mother Marianne as Superior, to help Father Damien. They found they would have to care for the lepers by scrubbing and cleaning the floors, walls, beds, linen, and furniture. They made dresses for the women and girls and encouraged the lepers to help each other.

Soon their efforts met with success. The civil authorities realized the good work they were doing, and placed greater confidence in them. Shortly after the Sisters' arrival, Father Damien died, and they increased their labors.

In the many years that the Sisters have worked among the lepers, none of them has ever contracted the disease. In the early days, one of the Sisters feared that she might succumb to it.

### Test your knowledge

Copy the words under Column B on a piece of paper. After each word or group of words, place the number from Column A which is related to it. You will need to use several numbers after some words.

#### Column A

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Annexation     | 9. Bering Sea                 |
| 2. Leper Colony   | 10. Pagopago                  |
| 3. Isolationism   | 11. Captain Cook              |
| 4. Leis           | 12. Aleutian Islands          |
| 5. Father Hubbard | 13. Pineapples and sugar cane |
| 6. William Seward | 14. Crossroads of the Pacific |
| 7. Father Damien  | 15. President McKinley        |
| 8. Oahu           |                               |

One day she confided her fears to Mother Marianne, who told her: "You will never become a leper, nor will any of the Sisters. God has called us to this work, and if we are prudent and observe the rules of sanitation, none of us will be afflicted."

### Do you know the meaning of these?

"founding fathers"	propaganda
permanent alliances	isolation
entangling alliances	persisted
characteristics	hospitable
international law	closed sea
interference	leis

### Some questions to think about and discuss:

1. Explain this statement: "Neither the United States nor any other country is completely self-sufficient."
2. Discuss the value of the work of Father Hubbard.
3. How has Alaska paid for itself in the years since we purchased it?
4. Why was the United States interested in Samoa?
5. What evidences of American influence can be seen in Hawaii today?

#### Column B

Founding fathers  
Pearl Harbor  
Alaska  
Hawaii  
Molokai  
Seal-fishing  
Closed sea  
Samoa