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THE PAN-AMERICAN GOOD NEIGHBOR FORUM

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New address:
330 S. Wells St.
Chicago 6, Ill.

28 September 1946

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square West
New York City 11, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The contest, which the Minister of Education of the Republic of Mexico has organized in the high schools of that country with our cooperation, has come to a successful end. The topic as you will remember was "Franklin Delano Roosevelt, His Life, His Ideals, and His Work for Pan American Unity".

A young high school student Miss Tara Parra MacNair (14 years old) has been proclaimed the nation-wide victor and as I mentioned before will come to Chicago accompanied by her mother and Miss Soledad Anaya Solórzano, Director General of High School Education of the Republic of Mexico. The group will be our guests from October 10th to 25th and possibly a few days longer.

Enclosed are an official copy of Miss Parra's composition in Spanish and a very slightly abridged translation. I thought that you might like to add the Spanish copy to the Franklin D. Roosevelt archives as an homage of the youth of Mexico to the father of the Good Neighbor Policy.

We had the ardent desire to send the delegation to Hyde Park and let them see the home of one of the greatest Americans but unfortunately, as a peoples' organization we lack the necessary funds to extend the itinerary, much as we should like to do so.

With my very best wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest Schwarz
Dr. Ernest Schwarz, Director

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FORO PANAMERICANO.-CONCURSO 1946
Trabajo que obtuvo el PRIMER LUGAR
LA DIRECTORA GENERAL DE SEGUNDA ENSEÑANZA.

S. de la Cruz Solórzano
Sociedad Anónima Solórzano.
LA VIDA, LOS IDEALES Y LA OBRA DE ORION
PANAMERICANA DEL PRESIDENTE FRANKLIN --
DELANO ROOSEVELT.



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SU VIDA. - El 30 de enero de 1858 en Hyde Park, Estado

Nueva York, nace un gran hombre, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, hijo de James Roosevelt, hombre rico y de Sara Delano, mujer joven, inteligente y llena de virtudes, las mismas que entre juegos y risas fue inculcando a su único hijo.

Durante su niñez no se le fatiga con las tareas escolares, sino que su instrucción la recibe de la naturaleza, pues como su padre tenía su casa en las márgenes del Hudson, allí conoce todo lo que le rodea y aprende a pescar, cazar, nadar y navegar en compañía de los chicos de la hacienda.

A los 13 años entra a la escuela de Groton, Mass., destinada a niños ricos, pero en este medio no se encuentra contento, pues no ve entre sus compañeros más que competencias por los trajes o por las fortunas de sus padres.

Pocos años después ingresa a la Universidad de Harvard donde sus compañeros, al darse cuenta de las facultades que tenía como orador y la facilidad con que detallaba los juegos deportivos a que era muy afecto, le dan un puesto de redactor en el "Crimson", periódico de la universidad. Aprovecha los artículos que él escribe para manifestar su descontento con la clase privilegiada de la escuela que por su dinero quería dirigirlo todo, quería todo para ella, y estas cosas Franklin las consideraba injustas, por eso él propone que los cargos y los honores fueran repartidos según los méritos y capacidades

y no según las riquezas. También se sirve del periódico para pedir a las autoridades escolares la dotación de escaleras para que en caso de incendio pudieran todos los alumnos salvar su vida. Este rasgo indica ya su preocupación por las obras de beneficio social.

Cuando muere su padre, Franklin se convierte en el hombre de la casa desempeñando los trabajos que su padre hacía. En Hyde Park pasan temporadas sus parientes con los que sigue cultivando amistad, principalmente con su prima Eleanor que elige para esposa casándose con ella cuando cumplió 22 años.

Eleanor al casarse tenía solamente 19 años, era culta, había leído muchos libros sobre el movimiento social, la pobreza, el trabajo, los derechos de la mujer, pues esta clase de lecturas la entretenía mucho más que novelas y poesías.

Los jóvenes esposos cambiaron su residencia a Nueva York donde Franklin estudia derecho. De sus estudios de leyes se inclina más por los problemas marítimos, sin duda porque desde su infancia hacía viajes frecuentes por el Hudson hasta su desembocadura o también porque el gusto por la navegación lo traía en las venas, pues descendía de marinos por la línea materna.

LOS IDEALES DE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. - Franklin Delano Roosevelt grabó en su conciencia y en su corazón estas palabras desde que él era un niño:

"Para nosotros son verdades incontestables que todos los hombres nacen iguales; que a todos los ha concedido el creador derechos de que nadie los pueda despojar; que para proteger a éstos se instituyeron con el consentimiento y consentimiento de los hombres los gobiernos que debían regirlos, y que cuando alguno de aquéllos llegara a ser perjudicial, por no defender como debe las libertades de un pueblo, cuidáramos de su felicidad."

dad, éste tiene derecho para modificarlo todo o abolirlo, Fernando Ocho, fundándolo en tales principios y erigiéndolo de tal modo que pueda contribuir al bienestar público".

Estos principios le sirvieron de base para todas las leyes y disposiciones de su vida por insignificantes que éstas fueran, desde que salió elegido como Senador hasta que llegó a Presidente de la República. Tal vez estas ideas formaron parte de su ser, porque uno de sus antepasados Robert Livingston, fue uno de los que compilaron la comisión que redactó el Acta de Independencia de los Estados Unidos de América, el 7 de mayo de 1776.

A base de celebrar asambleas cuando emprende su primera campaña electoral para Senador va conociendo a los hombres, política las injusticias que les rodean, se da cuenta de lo que ellos desean, y se siente capaz de darles lo que piden, pues para leerle eres que sólo necesita trabajar impulsado por sentimientos humanos que se inspiran en el Acta de Independencia: "Todos los hombres nacen iguales", le decía su condeñela, "y los gobiernos no son más que para proteger los derechos que el creador les ha dado".

Retirado a la vida privada después de perder su candidatura para Vicepresidente, sufre una terrible enfermedad, la parálisis infantil, entonces desconocida y difícil de curar; pero al cabo de tres años por su fuerza de voluntad y por los cuidados que puso en esta empresa su abnegada esposa, pudo vencerla.

En 1929, Roosevelt ha triunfado para ser gobernador del Estado de Nueva York y su política se encamina en contra de los grandes monopolios. En este año viene una alarmante crisis económica y se enfrenta con las grandes empresas y los millonarios.

torizaba para intervenir en sus asuntos interiores.

Después promovió una reunión panamericana en Buenos Aires que se denominó Conferencia Interamericana de Consejeros de la Paz, en cuyo acto inaugural se expresó de esta manera:-

" En esta nuestra determinación de vivir en paz, los pueblos de las Américas, ponemos al mismo tiempo evidencia que estamos firmemente unidos para nuestra decisión final...." Al expresar nuestra fe en el Hemisferio Occidental, afirmamos: " Que mantengamos y defendamos la forma democrática de gobierno representativo constitucional ". " Que por medio de esa forma de gobierno podamos ofrecer una mayor distribución de cultura, de educación, de ideas y de libre expresión del pensamiento ". " Que por ese medio podamos asegurar mayor seguridad de vida para nuestros estados y mayor igualdad de oportunidades para el desarrollo de prosperidad ". " Que por este medio podamos fomentar mejor el comercio y el intercambio científico y científico entre las naciones ". " Que nos permitas alentar la rivalidad en materia de armamentos, evitar recursos y promover la buena voluntad y la verdadera justicia. "

" Que por ese gobierno podamos ofrecer oportunidades de paz y de una vida de mayor abundancia para los pueblos del mundo entero ". " La Fe de las Américas está puesta en el espíritu. La organización, la fraternidad de las Américas será invulnerable mientras las naciones que la componen mantengan ese espíritu. "

Con este discurso de Roosevelt se reafirmó la obra de unida panamericana, desde entonces quedó establecida la cooperación de las Repúblicas Americanas con el gobierno de Washington. El Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt inspiró a la América entera el sentimiento de solidaridad con su política de buena voluntad.

No es menos importante la Conferencia Interamericana sobre Problemas de la Guerra y de la Paz, cuyas sesiones se celebraron en el Castillo de Chapultepec en febrero de 1941, pero el acuerdo más importante fue el denominado "Acta de Chapultepec" cuyas declaraciones principales son:-

rios para evitar la miseria, afirmando sus ideas el 2 de julio de 1934 en la convención celebrada en Chicago cuando aceptó su postulación para Presidente, en donde dijo lo siguiente:

" Os hago depositarios y me hago yo mismo responsable de un "Nuevo trato" para el pueblo americano, el "New Deal", que lo define así: "Cree que el individuo debe tener plena libertad de acción para poder desarrollarse en la medida de su capacidad; pero no cree que en nombre de esa sagrada palabra "INDIVIDUO" unos pocos y poderosos interesados deben tener derecho de convertir a la mitad de la población de los Estados Unidos en -- carne de cañón industrial".

OBRA PANAMERICANA DE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. - La actua-

ción de su primer período presidencial es altamente beneficiosa para el pueblo americano cuando plantea y ejecuta la política del "buen vecino". El gobierno de Roosevelt ya no hace lo que dicen los millonarios de Wall Street que eran los que manejaban la política continental y por boca del Vicepresidente Wallace, Franklin D. Roosevelt, dice:-

"Las naciones mayores tendrán el privilegio de ayudar - a las más jóvenes, pero todo imperialismo debe cesar. Los hombres de América debemos estar unidos para nuestra defensa, bien podemos realizar el sueño de Bolívar, el sueño de una cooperación interamericana dentro de - la justicia y el respeto al derecho ajeno".

Así comienza la obra de unión panamericana del Presidente --- Roosevelt.

Había declarado que los pueblos no pueden vivir aislados, que la unidad espiritual y moral del Hemisferio Occidental era conveniente y útil para los Estados Unidos y que, por eso, sostenía la política de "buena vecindad", y lo primero - que hizo en favor del panamericanismo fue el acuerdo tomado - en Montevideo para que los Estados Unidos eliminaran de su -- tratado con Cuba la denominada "Enmienda Platt", que los au--

"1.- Que todos los Estados soberanos son jurídicamente iguales entre sí".- "2.- Que todo Estado tiene derecho al respeto de su personalidad e independencia por parte de los demás miembros de la comunidad internacional".- "3.- Que todo atentado de un Estado contra la integridad o la inviolabilidad del territorio, o en contra de la soberanía o independencia política de un Estado americano, será, de acuerdo con la parte III de esta Acta, considerado como un acto de agresión -- contra los demás Estados que la firman". etc.

Estas declaraciones del Acta de Chapultepec tienen las ideas expresadas por Roosevelt dos años antes, cuando en la ciudad de Monterrey se estrecharon la mano México y Estados Unidos, Roosevelt dijo allí:-

"Sabemos que ha pasado ya definitivamente la época de la explotación de los recursos y del pueblo de un país, para beneficio de grupos de otro país. En es hora de que cada ciudadano en cada una de las repúblicas americanas, reconozca el hecho de que la política del buen vecino significa que el daño causado a uno de ellos, implica un daño para todos y para cada una de las demás. Sin excepción, hemos reconocido el principio de la interdependencia, ya es tiempo de reconocer también que la interdependencia de unos y de otros constituye un privilegio".

El 12 de abril de 1945 el mundo se conmovió con la noticia de la muerte de Franklin Delano Roosevelt, acaecida en su "casita blanca" de Warm Springs; pero este gran hombre no ha muerto, su espíritu palpita, vive y vivirá eternamente en todo el Hemisferio Occidental.

México, D. F. a 3 de agosto de 1946.

TARA PARRA MACNAIR. (firmado)

14 años de edad. 2º año. Grupo N° 12.
ESCUELA SECUNDARIA DIBRNA No. 11.-
México.-D.F.

La Directora. A. García Cerral. (firmado)

Obras consultadas para este trabajo:
Roosevelt el Demócrata por Félix P. Palavicini.
Vida de Roosevelt por Emil Ludwig.
Opiniones y Comentarios 1945 por Vicente Sáenz.

mej.



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Senorita Tara
Parra MacNair

Republic of Mexico

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT: HIS LIFE, HIS IDEALS, HIS WORK
FOR PAN AMERICAN UNITY

HIS LIFE

On January 30, 1882 a great man was born in Hyde Park, New York. He was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, son of James Roosevelt, a wealthy man, and Sara Delano, a young intelligent woman with many gifts which she later on, between games and laughter, inculcated in her only son.

During his childhood he never fatigued himself too much with his school duties but gained his main instruction from nature, for his father's house was at the edge of the Hudson River and there the boy learned and came to know, in company with the children of the farm, everything pertaining to fishing, hunting, swimming and boating.

When he was 13 years old he entered the school of Groton, Massachusetts, destined for the children of the rich. In this environment he did not feel satisfied for he did not observe among his mates anything but competition concerning their clothes or the fortunes of their fathers.

Some years later he entered Harvard University. There his co-students, recognizing his ability as an orator and his skill in the sports he loved so well, gave him the position as editor of the "Crimson," the university student newspaper. The articles he wrote showed his dissatisfaction with the spiritual attitude of the young men of the privileged class who attended the school and who thought that because of their money they could rule everything and demand everything. He wanted duties and honors justly divided in agreement with merits and abilities and not in proportion to one's wealth. He also asked in his newspaper for the construction of fire

escapes, so that students could escape to safety in case of a fire. This already shows his preoccupation with social welfare.

After the death of his father, Franklin became the "man" of the house, taking over all the activities of his late parent. From time to time he visited his relatives, with whom he had established a sincere friendship. This was especially the case with his cousin Eleanor, whom he married when he was 22 years old.

Eleanor was only 19 years old when she married. She was very cultured and had read many books about the social movement, about the peoples' poverty and toil, and about the rights of women, for this kind of reading material interested her much more than novels and poetry.

The young couple moved to New York where Franklin studied law. In addition to these studies he took an ever-increasing interest in maritime problems, perhaps because since his childhood he had made many trips on the Hudson and perhaps also because the interest in the sea was in his blood, for he was descended through his mother from seafaring ancestors.

THE IDEALS OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Since the days of his childhood Roosevelt engraved on his conscience and heart the following words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness."

These principles served as the basis for even the smallest actions and intentions of his life up to and during the period that he was president.

III.

Perhaps these ideas were part of his whole being, for one of his ancestors was Robert Livingston, who was one of the committee that composed the Declaration of Independence on May 7, 1776.

When he undertook his first electoral campaign, to become a Senator, he knew men and was aware of the injustices that surrounded them. He was awake to their wishes and felt that he was capable of giving them what they wanted, for he was convinced that to reach this goal it was only necessary to work on the basis of the principles which had inspired the Declaration of Independence, namely that "all men are created equal." To this his conscience added "and the governments are there only to protect these rights which the Creator has given man."

Retiring to private life after losing his campaign for the Vice-Presidency, he was stricken by a terrible sickness, infantile paralysis, which had not been well explored at that time and therefore was difficult to cure - but after three years, through his willpower and the care of his unselfish wife, he was able to overcome his handicap.

In 1929 Roosevelt triumphed and became Governor of the State of New York. He immediately directed an attack against the great monopolies. That year saw a fateful economic crisis and his measures were immediately resisted by the great trusts and millionaires, who said that he wanted to interfere with their businesses.

Soon afterwards Roosevelt (who in the meantime had been elected to the Presidency) convoked a Pan American conference at Buenos Aires known as the "Interamerican Conference for the Consolidation of the Peace." In the inaugural address he made the following statement: (abridged)

"While expressing faith in the Western Hemisphere we affirm that we will maintain and defend democratic, representative, constitutional government. We also will reaffirm our belief that through

this form of government we shall be able to offer to the people the greatest extension of culture, education, ideas, and free thought as well as the greatest measure of security and equality of opportunity for dignified living. In affirming these verities we shall be able to avoid rivalry in armaments and the rise of ill will. This form of government offers hope for peace and a more abundant life to the whole world. The faith in the Americas, therefore, is a spiritual one. Brotherhood in the Americas will be invulnerable as long as the American nations maintain that spirit."

This speech of Roosevelt became the cornerstone of Pan American unity. It initiated the real cooperation of the Latin American Republics with the Washington government. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the one who really inspired all America with a feeling of solidarity through the Good Neighbor Policy.

Of equal importance was the International Conference on World Peace held at the Castle of Chapultepec in February 1945. Its most important result was the Act of Chapultepec. It agrees with Franklin D. Roosevelt's ideas which he developed in 1934 at Chicago in his acceptance speech for the Presidential candidacy. Then he said, "I make you depositaries and I make myself responsible for a New Deal for the American people. I believe that the individual should have full liberty of action to develop in the measure of his or her abilities but I also believe that a few powerful men should not have the right to sacrifice half of the population of the United States as industrial cannon fodder for their notion of individualism."

THE PAN AMERICAN WORK OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

One of the first actions of his government was, and still is, of the highest benefit to the American people, because it founded and initiated the Good Neighbor Policy. The government of Roosevelt refused to yield to the influence of the Wall Street millionaires who up until then had dominated hemisphere policy, and through the mouth of Vice President Wallace, Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

V.

"The stronger nations will have the privilege of helping the younger ones, but any kind of imperialism will have to close. The men of America must unite for defence, and still we can realize the dream of Bolivar, the dream of international cooperation, with justice and respect for the rights of our fellow man."

Thus began the work of President Roosevelt for Pan American unity.

He had declared that nations cannot live in isolation and that spiritual and moral unity in the Western Hemisphere was convenient and useful to the United States, and therefore maintained the Good Neighbor Policy. The first practical action he took in favor of Pan Americanism was the acceptance of an agreement at Montevideo for the United States to abolish the so-called Platt Amendment in the treaty with Cuba...

The Declaration of Chapultepec contained the ideas expressed in a speech Roosevelt had delivered two years before in Monterrey, when Mexico and the U. S. extended a cordial hand to each other. Said he: "We know that the time is definitely over when exploitation of the resources and people of a country for the benefit of another country was the general rule. The hour has come when each citizen of each American country will have to recognize the fact that the Good Neighbor Policy means that damage to one country is damage done to each of them. We have finally recognized the principle of independence and now it is time to recognize that the interdependence of our countries constitute a privilege."

On the 12th of April 1945 the world was shaken by the news that Franklin Delano Roosevelt had died in his "Little White House" in Warm Springs. But this great man has not died. His spirit throbs, lives, and will live eternally in the entire Western Hemisphere.

Mexico, D.F. on the 8th of August 1946.

Tara Parra MacNair (signed)

14 years old, 2nd Year, Group #12

Day High School #11

(countersigned) Director A. Garcia Corral

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

PAN AMERICAN UNION

PEDRO DE ALBA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR



WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 18, 1946.

Thanks

Library

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

At the request of Ambassador Daniels, I have much pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of the address which he delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the exhibit of models of the proposed "Good Neighbor Policy" Memorial to be erected as a tribute to President Roosevelt.

I beg to remain, my dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

Very sincerely yours,

L. S. Rowe

L. S. Rowe

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Director General
Hyde Park,
New York.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE JOSEPHUS DANIELS
AT THE INAUGURATION OF AN EXHIBIT OF MODELS
OF THE PROPOSED GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY MEMORIAL
IN TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT TO BE
ERECTED IN MONTERREY, MEXICO. PAN AMERICAN
UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 12, 1946.

I am very happy to-night to renew cherished associations in this stately edifice which has long been the centre and light fountain of Pan Americanism. It is gratifying to meet friends from Mexico who, sensing the greatness of President Roosevelt and his contribution to Pan American unity and world brotherhood plan to perpetuate their appraisal in a noble memorial of the greatest Good Neighbor. It is altogether fitting that it should stand in the prosperous industrial city of Monterrey where he was warmly received and given the keys and freedom of that great city when he was welcomed to the Mexican Republic by President Camacho on one of the last visits to neighboring nations he was privileged to make. The reception warmed his heart. I can understand his feeling for I, too, had tasted of the hospitality with a flavor all its own of the hospitable people.

Nothing ever makes me happier than the opportunity to testify out of some service to the increasing meaning of the policy of the Good Neighbor on this earth. I have the privilege, not yet vouchsafed to most of you, of looking back across a good many years on the often troubled annals of the relations of neighbor nations. Men who aspired to peace in the world saw it only precariously - and suspiciously - preserved

PAN-AMERICAN

even in this hemisphere.

But I also shared with all of you an experience in the dynamic shapings of the destiny of the Americans toward understanding, confidence and productive peace. Sometimes in the United States we remember the first inaugural address of Franklin Roosevelt only in terms of the courageous escape from our own fears at home. But I remember vividly now the sentence which was the heart of that address in home-meaning and world-meaning, too. Not many of us here have forgotten it. You remember:

"In the field of world policy I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor - the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others - the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."

He restated it to me less formally as he said good-bye on my departure to take up the duties of Ambassador to Mexico. "Chief", he said, "I have enunciated the doctrine. I will implement it officially in every possible way, but it is yours to incarnate it, to live it among our nearest neighbors, who have sometimes doubted our disinterestedness. They will understand and realize our sincerity only, as in the flesh, they see you in your daily walk and conversation as the representative of your country."

Four significant things need to be remembered about President Roosevelt's inaugural and later developments.

1. It sounded the death-knell of such imperialistic policies as Dollar Diplomacy, the Big Brother or any approach to them, and the Big Stick with Marines quartered in neighbor nations.

2. Across the first years the policy of the Good Neighbor seemed less a world statement than a statement for this hemisphere, where our closest neighbors are.
3. And that even in this hemisphere men of other countries had heard high and fine words - and they waited as they were justified in waiting for deeds.
4. The consecration to the fullest independence of the twenty-one republics on the Western hemisphere in this solemn compact in 1933 at Montevideo - "No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another."

Well, we know now that the acts followed the words on that historic March the Fourth day. The Platt amendment disappeared, the last marines were withdrawn. At the conferences of the American nations the paternalist notion of the United States as responsible for this hemisphere disappeared and the ideal of the United States as a nation responsible with all the other nations developed. Of course, the full growth of the Good Neighbor ideal was not a progress like a parade. There have been and there will be differences between nations. But we know today that the ideal stands. The Good Neighbor is our pattern of heritage. Today we can remember that while Washington and Bolivar made us free nations, Franklin Roosevelt led us to dignity and honor, respect and equality in this whole hemisphere. In the Americas national sovereignty has become not the symbol of pride and sometimes fear in separation, but the democratic basis of equal nations working together for the peace and security of all Americans.

In 1936 when President Roosevelt violated all precedents and journeyed to South America to attend the Pan American conference he compressed the new brotherhood in these few words:

-4-

"Each one of us has learned the glory of independence.
Let us each one learn the glory of interdependence. The
only encirclement sought is the encircling words of
old fashioned neighborly friendship."

Our task is not done. Indeed, the policy of the Good Neighbor as a living human policy is one which must always be in process of fulfillment in the hearts of men and their statesmen. But we have come a long way. Indeed, the experience of this whole hemisphere is today the most heartening example in a troubled world. We have gone far enough to remember that when Roosevelt spoke on that desperate day in March 1933, he was speaking not merely for the United States, not merely to the Americans, but that he was enunciating in the images of all men's understanding a program for the world.

Our own progress in the Americas gives us basis for faith in the world. We need not be lost in the mechanics of diplomacy or the suspicions and fears of people. But we must hold fast to Roosevelt's revealing faith that everywhere among nations as among men, the hope, the good will, the warm-heartedness of good neighbors is the only basis for peace among nations or security for their peoples.

The Good Neighbor - the Great Neighbor - sleeps at Hyde Park. But his dream is still the pattern for all men in our time.