

July 5th 1934

[Case Hatten, Haiti]

FDR Speech File

[July 5]

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Cape Haitien, Haiti

July 6, 1934

(The President in opening his remarks spoke in French and said in effect: That it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to visit Haiti and that he was most appreciative of the cordial reception that had been extended to him; that 18 years ago he had made a speech in French at Port au Prince and thought that perhaps it would be better on this occasion to make his address in English.)

Mr. President: I am very happy to come back to Cape Haitien. I shall always remember as long as I live this week which I had the privilege of spending in the Republic of Haiti.

I am glad to come back especially at a time when the relationship between the Republic of Haiti and the Republic of the United States will be restored to a basis of complete independence.

I am glad that, as a result of the visit of President Vincent to Washington, as he has so well said, two out of three points which we considered have already been consummated or are about to be consummated.

Very soon, within I think a month or six weeks, the last Americans who have served here with the Garde de Haiti and with the Marines will leave the Republic of Haiti.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

This is a transcript made by the White House stenographer from his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Underlining indicates words extemporaneously added to the previously prepared reading copy text. Words in parentheses are words that were omitted when the speech was delivered, though they appear in the previously prepared reading copy text.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
Gage Hall, Haiti
July 8, 1934

(The President in opening his address said in effect: That it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to visit Haiti and that he was most appreciative of the cordial reception that had been extended to him; that 18 years ago he had made a speech in French at Port au Prince and thought that perhaps it would be better on this occasion to make his address in English.)

Mr. President: I am very happy to come back to

Gage Hall. I shall always remember as long as I live

this week which I had the privilege of spending in the Republic of Haiti.

I am glad to come back especially at a time when

the relationship between the Republic of Haiti and the Republic of the United States will be restored to a basis of

complete independence.

I am glad that, as a result of the visit of President Vincent to Washington, as he has so well said, two out

of three points which we considered have already been consummated or are about to be consummated.

Very soon, within I think a month or six weeks,

the last Americans who have served here with the Gendarmerie and with the Marines will leave the Republic of Haiti.

That is not all; I am very hopeful and am very certain that when these Americans leave your shores you will think of them with the spirit of friendship and that you will be happy in the days to come remembering that they tried to help the people of Haiti and so when they go, Mr. President, I am certain also that you will carry on the same spirit of friendship between our peoples which must always exist in the future. We shall have the same confidence, closer relationships of commerce and also something that you desire far more than commerce, and that is a spirit of understanding and a spirit of friendship between not only our two peoples but also our two governments.

And so, Mr. President, I am happy to come here once more. I wish that I had the opportunity to go from one end of the Republic to the other. In this short visit, I want to thank you for your hospitality; and I want to thank you for the great pains to which you have gone to make my visit most comfortable, and I want to drink to the health of the President of Haiti, to the Government of Haiti, and to the people of Haiti. May our friendship ever continue.

July 6, 1934

354-a

The President in opening his remarks spoke in French and said in effect:

That it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to visit Haiti and that he was most appreciative of the cordial reception that had been extended to him; that eighteen years ago he had made a speech in French at Port au Prince and thought that perhaps it would be better on this occasion to make his address in English.

The speech in English follows verbatim:

Mr. President:

I am very happy to come back to Cape Haitien. I shall always remember as long as I live the week which I had the privilege of spending in the Republic of Haiti.

I am glad to come back especially at a time when the relationship between the Republic of Haiti and the Republic of the United States will be restored to a basis of complete independence.

I am glad that, as a result of the visit of President Vincent to Washington, as he has so well said, two out of three points which we considered have already been consummated or are about to be consummated.

Very soon, within I think a month or six weeks, the last Americans who have served here with the Garde de Haiti and with the Marines will leave the Republic of Haiti. That is not all, I am very hopeful and am very certain that when these Americans leave your shores you will think of them with the spirit of friendship and that you will be happy in the days to come remembering that they tried to help the people of Haiti and so when they go, Mr. President, I am certain also that you will carry on the same spirit of friendship between our peoples which must always exist in the future. We shall have the same confidence, closer relationships of commerce and also something that you desire far more than commerce, and that is a spirit of understanding and a spirit of friendship between not only our two peoples but also our two governments.

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SUBJECT

FDR at Cap-Haitien,
Haiti - with President
Vincent

DATE

July 5, 1934

PLACE

Cap-H

EVENT

CREDIT

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President Vincent & FDR at Cap-Haitien July 5 1934

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Second-Class Matter,
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1934.

PP

TWO CENTS

In New York
City.

THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles
In

LATE CITY ED

WEATHER—Cloudy, show-
ers today; tomorrow showers
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 8

NEW DEAL CHECKS REDS AND ANARCHY, RICHBERG ASSERTS

He Tells Texas Bar Criticisms
of NRA Are 'Pitiful' and
'Partisan.'

HITS 'DICTATORSHIP' TALK

New Industrial Emergency
Head Predicts Greater Se-
curity Than Ever for Nation.

Text of Mr. Richberg's address
is printed on Page 11.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
FORT WORTH, Texas, July 5.—
Criticism of the administration's
industrial policies as a "theoretic-
al experiment by a mythical group
of brain-trusters operating under
a Presidential dictatorship" was
identified as "pitiful" here tonight
by Donald R. Richberg, chairman
of the newly created Industrial
Emergency Committee.

Mr. Richberg, who will move in
a few days from the office of gen-
eral counsel of the NRA to his
apartment at 100 West 42d street, said

Cool Weather Due After 85° Heat; Detective Dies in Queens, 4 Felled

Showers Are Expected Here After More Warmth Today—Many
Swimmers Rescued as Throngs Flock to Beaches—Member
of Police Force Stricken Down on Duty in Station.

The hot weather continued yes-
terday, causing one death and four
prostrations in the city. However,
showers and scattered thunder-
storms were moving eastward over
the Great Lakes last night, and
Burton Salisbury, night force-caster
at the Weather Bureau, looked for
cooler weather over the week-end.

"There is still plenty of heat out
through the Middle West," he ex-
plained, "and New York will con-
tinue to get a share of it today.
The temperature here should not
change greatly today, though it
may be slightly higher than yester-
day."

"However, showers or thunder-
storms in the afternoon or at night
should be followed tomorrow by
cooler weather."

The maximum temperature in
New York yesterday was 83 at 3
P. M., and the heat was accentuated
by abnormally high humidity.
From 92 at 8 A. M., the humidity
dropped to 43 at 10 A. M. That was

the low mark of the day. By 3
P. M., it was up to 47 and toward
nightfall it began a rapid climb
that brought it to 83 by 9 P. M.

A heart attack, superinduced by
heat, was responsible yesterday for
the death of Detective Max Schain,
37 years old, of 13-13 134th Street,
South Ozone Park, Queens. He was
overcome while on duty in the
Richmond Hill police station and
died a short time later in Jamaica
Hospital.

Although the rush to the seashore
to escape the heat still was in full
swing and hundreds of thousands
went bathing, no drownings were
reported.

There were several rescues, how-
ever. Ida Reginos, 17, of 137 West
Sixty-seventh Street was stricken
with a cramp while swimming in
the Hudson River off Eighty-sixth
Street. Catherine Hayes, 13, of the
same address went to her aid and

Continued on Page Ten.

ROOSEVELT IN HAITI RENEWES HIS PLEDGE TO RECALL MARINES

In Luncheon Speech He Asks
the Citizens to Remember
Troops as Friends.

HAILED BY STREET CROWDS

President Vincent Officially
Welcomes Him as Houston
Puts In at Cap Haitien.

By The Associated Press.

CAP HAITIEN, Haiti, July 5.—
After promising the prompt with-
drawal of American marines from
Haiti, President Roosevelt joined
the Chief Executive of that country
today in a toast to the restoration
of complete independent relations
between the two republics.

The President came ashore from
the cruiser Houston, which is tak-
ing him to the Pacific on his vaca-
tion, and was escorted to the Union
Club, where President Stenis Vin-
cent toasted the visitor and pledged
friendship between the two coun-
tries.

President Roosevelt then accepted

GERMANY FACES I WITH FRANCE OVE NAZIS SEEKING NE

Events in Germany

Following were the chief devel-
opments in the German situation
yesterday:

Complications with France were
threatened after the publication
in the official press of an ac-
count charging that country was
concerned in plotting with
Schleicher.

The problem of the future of the
Storm Troops was the main fea-
ture of the Nazi party confer-
ence at Flensburg.

The Reichswehr is shown to have
stood aloof from the activities
of Hitler and Goering in sup-
pressing the "revolt" plots.

A visit by the King and Queen of
Siam broke the seclusion of
President von Hindenburg at
Neudeck.

Officials admitted that Edgar
Jung, who helped Papen pre-
pare his Marburg speech, had
been executed. Papen's house
was reported searched again.

DENIAL E

He Calls
Paris V
'Nons'

GERMANS

The Whole C
Press C
France

REGIME'S

It Is Bese
Incident F

BORAH STARTS WEST EDEN SAYS BRITAIN
TO DENY CANADIAN CLAIM AND SECURITY

PRESIDENTIAL LOG

U.S.S. HOUSTON

Wednesday

4 JULY. Anchored in lee of Long Island about 7:00 A.M. Full dressed ship at 8:00 A.M. and fired the national salute at noon. The fishing party got away from the ship about 9:30 and returned at 2:30. The President caught the first fish shortly after starting (a fifteen pound Grouper) and shortly thereafter caught a twenty-eight pound Barracuda. John Roosevelt caught two Groupers and Franklin caught one. The sea was choppy and the weather overcast with occasional heavy showers. The expedition served as an excellent try-out of all boats and fishing gear and provided in addition some excellent sport. In embarking and returning to the Houston it was necessary for the ship to get underway in order to provide a proper lee.

Upon the return of the fishing expedition the Houston, accompanied by the Gilmer and Williamson got underway and proceeded on their way to Cape Haitian.

The President attended movies after dinner. The movies included the excellent picture of the Carnera and Baer fight. Deck sports had been arranged but were postponed because of rain.

Thursday

5 JULY. Anchored at Cape Haitian at 7:00 A.M. The Captain of the Port of Port au Prince and Colonel McClellan, U.S.M.C., came aboard immediately to discuss details of the arrangements on shore and a visit by the President's sons to Sans Souci.

Notwithstanding the lack of a proper dock at Cape Haitian, it was found that the Haitian Government had equipped a cargo barge with a special platform for the convenience of the Presidential Party and had provided special landing facilities. The entire arrangement showed resourcefulness and enterprise.

At 9:15 General Louis Little, U.S.M.C., in Command of Naval Forces in Haiti and The Second Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Drew, came on board to greet the President. Mr. Armour, the American Minister was unable to accompany them as scheduled owing to a severe attack of Dengue fever. The day before he had a temperature of 104. He arrived by plane from Port au Prince later in the day, however, and was present for the reception of President Stenio Vincent on board the Houston.

President Roosevelt left the ship on his "Spanish Galleon" at 9:15 and was met at the landing stage by President Vincent and his entire Cabinet. Full Presidential honors were rendered. The Haitian constabulary made an excellent impression and showed the results of fine training. The scene at the landing was impressive and picturesque owing in part to the natural beauty of the harbor, but more particularly to the intense enthusiasm and friendliness of the populace assembled on the water front.

PRESIDENTIAL LOG

U.S.S. HOUSTON

An impressive cavalcade of cars, led by the President, drove slowly through the entire town. The drive was accompanied by a spontaneous applause of a very orderly populace. The excellent policing and the modern street drainage were noted.

The drive terminated at the City Club where a small reception was arranged in President Roosevelt's honor. It was conducted with great dignity and in accordance with carefully prepared plans. President Vincent made an excellent brief address, the substance of which was that of great appreciation for the Roosevelt policy of the good neighbors and all that it implied for Haiti. President Roosevelt replied extemporaneously. His remarks and his visit created an extremely favorable impression. This was evident from the comments and expressions of Haitians and Americans alike. After a short private conversation with President Vincent, President Roosevelt returned aboard the Houston with the customary honors. A copy of translation of President Vincent's address together with President Roosevelt's reply and a joint statement is appended marked "A".

Shortly after his return President Vincent and the Members of his Cabinet returned the call. They were given light refreshments on deck and after a brief visit returned ashore.

The Houston and her escort got underway at 1300 and proceeded toward Mayaguez, Puerto Rico -- the next port of call.

The weather ashore had been quite uncomfortably warm. During the subsequent passage the Presidential Party rested in preparation for a long day on the morrow.

Friday
8 JULY. The Houston completed mooring to the very excellent dock at Mayaguez by 0700. A fleet of cars was in readiness and a battalion of Puerto Rican troops was paraded on the dock.

Governor Winship arrived on board at 0830 and was accorded full honors by the Houston. He held conversation on board with the President after which the President and his entire Party began the drive to San Juan. It began to rain after the first hour and continued throughout the remainder of the drive. The roads were in quite good condition but are so tortuous that the rate of progress was slow. The drive took us through some very lovely country with thick tropical foliage. The Flamboyant trees in full bloom added charming spots of color to the roadside and to the countryside. An enthusiastic populace lined the roads and assembled in the villages. A list of stopping places with a record of events and remarks by the President is appended marked "B".

PRESIDENTIAL LOG

U.S.S. HOUSTON

APPENDIX "A"

COPY OF TRANSLATION OF PRESIDENT STENIO VINCENT'S

ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT CAPE HAITIAN, HAITI

JULY 5, 1934.

Mr. President:

~ The joy, the very great joy which we feel today in bidding you welcome is of a signal character and it is certainly at least equal to the great honor which you pay us in visiting Haitian soil. It is a legitimate pleasure which is fully justified by the events now in progress, a pleasure which has its origin in the depths of the soul from which spring the pure sentiments of gratitude and recognition. We cannot forget, in effect, and this country will never forget, that it is due to your personal policy -- to your good neighbor policy -- which your administration has so generously inaugurated with the other states of this hemisphere, that we are at this moment at the last step leading to our complete and definitive sovereignty.

I have the most agreeable and clear recollection of our conversations in Washington. The sympathy with which you received and revised the aspirations of the country which I represented, the broad and just understanding which you displayed of its immediate needs and of everything which can provide for its future well being made you less a negotiator than a great friend of the case of our independence and prosperity. I cannot say how happy I am to recall that publicly on this holiday and to thank you for it in the name of my compatriots who are gathered here, in the name of the authorized representatives of the nation and in the name of all those who, here or elsewhere, are joining in the homage which the government of the republic wished to render to its illustrious visitor in this City of Cape Haitian which destiny seems decidedly to have indicated for the consecration of our greatest national events. Here, in effect, history repeats itself and this second visit, this time a peaceful one, this joyous, festive visit, has taken place in the same scene as the first one -- in the same surroundings which saw the last great feat of arms of our forefathers, in November 1803.

Of the three essential points which we discussed in our conversations in Washington, two have already been realized, at least on the part of the American Government, which has made the necessary effort for the cessation of its financial control in this country, and has spontaneously offered to present to us a large part of the equipment which it possesses in Haiti. The work is therefore being perfected, and your third promise will soon be an accomplished fact. In effect, your excellency, let us hope that as soon as you receive the necessary

PRESIDENTIAL LOG

U.S.S. HOUSTON

APPENDIX "A" (Continued)

authorization from Congress to conclude treaties and commercial accords and to modify, accordingly to the circumstances the provisions of your customs tariff, you could undertake, in the same spirit of justice and good will which you showed in the settlement of the question of financial control, a special treatment for certain of our products.

As the authority which you requested has just been granted I have the conviction that we shall shortly sign the diplomatic instrument which will establish these tariff advantages and that the principal commodities and products of Haiti will henceforth find a readier outlet in the great American market which by its proximity and its consuming power and by the present rapidity of communications, constitutes for our export trade an almost natural outlet.

That, gentlemen, is what we owe to the liberal and generous policy of President Roosevelt and what we have a right to expect from it. Therefore in thanking him for his memorable visit, in thanking him for everything that he has done and for everything that he can still do for our small country, I am convinced that I again speak for the entire nation and that I faithfully interpret the intimate thought of every Haitian citizen.

That is why I raise my glass with enthusiasm and ask you, gentlemen, to raise our glasses to President Roosevelt and the ever growing prosperity of the great nation whose destiny he directs.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT VINCENT'S ADDRESS
CAPE HAITIAN, HAITI, JULY 5, 1934

Opening remarks spoken in French in effect "That it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to visit Haiti and that he was most appreciative of the cordial reception that had been extended to him. That fourteen years ago he made a speech in French at Port au Prince and thought that perhaps it would be better on this occasion to make his address in English."

Mr. President:

I am very happy to come back to Cape Haitian. I shall always remember as long as I live the week which I had the privilege of spending in the Republic of Haiti. I am glad

PRESIDENTIAL LOG

U.S.S. HOUSTON

APPENDIX "A" (Continued)

to come back especially at a time when the relationship between the Republic of Haiti and the Republic of the United States will be restored to a basis of complete independence. I am glad that as a result of the visit of President Vincent to Washington, as he has so well said, two out of three points which we considered have already been consummated.

Very soon, within, I think, a month or six weeks the last Americans who have served here with the Garde de Haiti and with the Marines will leave the Republic of Haiti. That is not all I am very hopeful and am very certain that when these Americans leave your shores you will think of them with the spirit of friendship and that you will be happy in the days to come remembering that they tried to help the people of Haiti and so when they go, Mr. President, I am certain also that you will carry on the same spirit of friendship between our peoples which must always exist in the future. We shall have the same confidence, closer relationships of commerce and also something that you desire far more than commerce and that is a spirit of understanding and a spirit of friendship between not only our two peoples but also our two governments.

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JOINT STATEMENT OF PRESIDENTS VINCENT AND ROOSEVELT

CAPE HAITIAN, HAITI

JULY 5, 1934

COMMUNIQUE

During the conversations today, July fifth, in Cape Haitian between President Roosevelt and President Vincent, the following conclusions were reached:

(1) In view of the rapid progress made by the Garde d'Haiti, and upon the request of the Haitian Government, it has been agreed that the Garde d'Haiti will be turned over to complete Haitian command on August 1, 1934. All American Marine forces now in Haiti will be withdrawn a fortnight later.

PRESIDENTIAL LOG

U.S.S. HOUSTON

APPENDIX "A" (Continued)

(2) President Roosevelt informed President Vincent of the action of the Congress of the United States which authorized him to present to the Haitian Government a portion of the equipment belonging to the American Government now in use by the Garde d'Haiti and the Marine forces in Haiti.

(3) Negotiations will begin shortly between the two Governments for the conclusion of a commercial treaty, the underlying principles of which have been under discussion for some time. It is hoped that such a treaty will result in a mutually profitable increase in the commerce between the two countries.

The conversations held between the two Presidents at Cape Haitian have served to reaffirm the feeling of friendship and cordiality existing between the United States and Haiti, a feeling which was signally marked in the course of their conversations held last April in the City of Washington, D. C.

Presidential Palace,
Cape Haitian,
July 5, 1934.

End of Appendix "A"