

July 7-21, 1934

[Speech at San Juan, St. Croix, Panama-Caribbean Tour]

FDR Speech File

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands  
July 7, 1934

Upon leaving the Houston at St. Thomas, V. I., the President was greeted by Dr. Viggo Christensen, Chairman of the Colonial Council, Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John.

Dr. Christensen remarked:

"Mr. President: On the occasion of your setting foot today on our island, I have the honor and pleasure on behalf of the inhabitants to greet you and to wish you welcome.

"This is a day of anticipation and of joy, a day of hope. The hearts of a people go out to you, conscious of what you have done for them while leader of the Nation, confident of your solicitude for them in the coming days, encouraged by your presence.

"Welcome to St. Thomas."

The President replied:

"I am glad to get back after thirty years."

After returning to the Houston, the President received the members of the Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. John in the Commander-in-Chief's Cabin. Prior to their departure, the President made the following remarks to the members of the Council:

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Dr. Christensen remarked:

"Mr. President: On the occasion of your setting foot today on our island, I have the honor and pleasure on behalf of the inhabitants to greet you and to wish you well."

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"Welcome to St. Thomas."

The President replied:

"I am glad to get back after thirty years."

After returning to the House, the President received the members of the Colonial Council at St. Thomas and St. John in the Commander-in-Chief's Cabin. Prior to their departure, the President made the following remarks to the members of the Council:

"I just wanted to say a word while we are here in the family that I am very proud of the work that has been done down in the Virgin Islands because it shows what can be done with a little help from Washington and a great deal of cooperation down here towards improving the conditions of a great many thousands of human beings. Of course, we never expect the Virgin Islands to be a tremendous factor in trade but we do hope that they may be self-sustained."

The President then spoke of raising social and economic standards and thereby improving health conditions.

The President concluded his remarks with:

"The experiment that we are working out in the Virgin Islands is being watched by Washington with a great deal of interest. We have a unit in the Virgin Islands where we can actually see the results of their work. I am very proud of what you have done. I hope to come here again before I leave Washington and see some more of these fine results. I am glad to see you all."

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
San Juan, Puerto Rico  
July 7, 1934

My friends and fellow citizens of Puerto Rico:  
Never as long as I live shall I forget the warmth of your reception to me yesterday and today. The drive from Mayaguez to Ponce and then across the island to San Juan gave me again the wonderful picture of your wonderful island.

I was here thirty years ago and it seems to me that in these years a great deal of progress has been made but I believe, also, that the progress that you have made in the past is very small compared with the progress that you are going to make in the future.

One thing that seemed to be very clear was that your problems here on the island are very much the same kind of problems that we have in many other parts of the United States. They are social problems and economic problems, and the same methods that we use to solve them in other parts of the country will be applied here in Puerto Rico.

I believe in better homes -- that means bringing back a better family life, better living conditions, a better chance for education, and a better chance for every

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I believe in better homes -- that means bringing back a better family life, better living conditions, a better chance for education, and a better chance for every

person to earn their livelihood. That we shall have better health conditions because bad health conditions are caused by a lack of opportunity to earn one's bread and so, my friends, with the help of our Government in Washington and with the splendid help of the Island Government and of the Governor, I am looking forward to the solving of these problems just as fast here in the Island as we will solve them in the continental part of the United States.

We cannot accomplish everything in one year. In fact, we must look ahead for a great many years, and that is why we have all come to an agreement in principle for the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico. That plan, of course, will take a great many years to accomplish, but I hope and I am confident that all of you will do your part in making the plan a success.

So, my friends, I wish very much that I could stay here for many weeks and see many parts of the Island that I have not had the opportunity of visiting. I hope to come back here not once but many times and see what you have done, and that I will see that a great deal of progress has been made.

I know that you will cooperate with us in what we are trying to do for the United States -- not only here but

in all parts of the Nation. And so, my friends, I am not going to say good-by but au revoir.

It has been good to see you again in Puerto Rico and many thanks for your splendid spirit. I shall never forget how good you have been to me on this visit.



THE PRESIDENT'S RADIO ADDRESS AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

JULY 7, 1934

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Governor Winship introduced the President with the following remarks:

Fellow citizens, you are now about to listen to President Roosevelt who has come to visit you and who will now address you in a short message.

The President's address:

My friends and fellow citizens of Puerto Rico: Never as long as I live shall I forget the warmth of your reception to me yesterday and today. The drive from Mayaguez to Ponce and then across the island to San Juan gave me again the wonderful picture of your wonderful island.

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THE PRESIDENT AT ST. CROIX, V.I.

JULY 8, 1934.

Upon arrival at the dock at Frederiksted, the President was welcomed by the Honorable Arnold M. Golden, Chairman of the Colonial Council, St. Croix, who said in part:

"As chairman of the Colonial Counsel of St. Croix, I am privileged to greet you this morning on behalf of the people of St. Croix. It is indeed a great honor that you have paid this little island. It is the first time in its history that a ruler of a nation has visited this island. Mr. President, we welcome you to St. Croix."

The President thanked the Honorable Mr. Golden.

En route Christiansted, the Party stopped at a homestead house where the President directed his son, Franklin, to hang a frame containing the words, "July 8, 1934, Homestead House visited by President Roosevelt," on the outside of the front wall.

Upon arrival at Christiansted, the President was again welcomed by the Honorable Mr. Golden. At this time the Honorable Mr. Golden read the written address of welcome of the Colonial Council of St. Croix, which follows:

"Mr. President:

"We realize that wherever you go, your presence calls

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"Mr. President:

"We realize that wherever you go, your presence calls

for demonstrative greetings and expressions of heartiest welcome. As the chosen representatives of the people of St. Croix we want you to realize that, proportionately, we acknowledge ourselves as second to none in the sincerity of our greetings and in the heartiness of our welcome. Furthermore, Mr. President, we trust that this good-will visit of yours will be the occasion of striking proofs of reciprocal feelings on the part of all in St. Croix.

"Irrespective of party affiliations, despite natural feelings of conscious pride that loyal democracy must experience today, we, who have been chosen to convey to you the welcome of St. Croix, assure you that that welcome comes from the heart of all St. Croix. The life-blood of that heart is fed by the richness of gratitude. That gratitude is engendered by the constant, far-reaching, strikingly practical interest you are taking in these populated dots in the Caribbean - the Virgin Islands, and in particular, our own St. Croix. It has been said that the sheep which are nearer the shepherd are always more cared and better fed, but we can truthfully say, that we who are on the very outskirts of the fold realize the magnanimity of your care, and partake of the choice viands with which you endeavor to feed the entire national flock. Should your efforts to safeguard our rights and further our interests fail of their objective, the account, we

know, will have to be rendered to you, but not by you.

"Triteness of expression does not impugn sincerity of expression, hence, Mr. President, we say to you that we are uniquely honored by your visit to us today. Never before in the history of St. Croix has the ruler of a nation graced the Island with his presence. We are particularly grateful that it is you, the President of the people - the people's President, who should first honour us.

"The brevity of your stay does not permit an intensive study of insular conditions, political or otherwise, nor does the spirit that prompts our words of welcome make any reference thereto. We sincerely trust, Mr. President, that your own observations, guided by the same Christian Charity and practical interest that has thus far directed your efforts to rehabilitate St. Croix, will make of your visit a boon that will forever enshrine you in the hearts of all.

"Mr. President, we welcome you to St. Croix and pray God for your safe return to the Nation's Capital.

"Respectfully offered by the Colonial Counsel of St. Croix Virgin Islands of the United States of America."

The President replied as follows:

"My friends in St. Croix - I am very glad to come here

and I am very grateful to you for this splendid reception and very hearty welcome, and I want you to remember that today, more than ever before, the people of the Continental United States remember and realize that you, also, are a part of the American family."

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Cartagena, Colombia

July 10, 1934

Your Excellency:

From the days of my youth when I was a small boy, it has been my dream to visit "La Ciudad Heroica" -- this noble Cartagena of the New World which signifies so much to all Americans in every part of our Continent.

Today that dream has come true -- and more than true, for I little thought that it would be my happy privilege, as the representative of the United States, to be the guest of the President and of the people of Colombia. I am indeed grateful to you for the warmth of your reception and for the close spirit of friendship which you have shown me, and I am especially happy to be received by President Herrera, who has left behind such a multitude of warm friends which he made during all those years when he represented Colombia in Washington.

We, the citizens of all the American Republics, are, I think, at the threshold of a new era.

It is a new era because of the new spirit of understanding that is best expressed in the phrase, "Let us each and every one of us live and let live." In all of our

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American Nations, there is growing insistence on the peaceful solution of international problems, and Colombia and Peru have rendered an inestimable service to humanity in the settlement of their Letitia problem, and the United States joins with Colombia in every effort they have made to end the unfortunate war in the Chaco, a war that is the only discordant note that remains in all the length and breadth of North and Central and South America.

We are entering a new era in accepting the plan that no one of our nations must hereafter exploit a neighbor nation at the expense of that neighbor. We shall all of us find methods for the development of the commerce and resources of the Americas, but we shall do this in the spirit of fair play and of justice.

Finally I hope, my friends, that this new era is bringing a communion of understanding of the life and culture and ideals of the separate nations that make up the Americas. It is right that each country should have its own cultural development, but every one of us can learn greatly from each other.

That is true of literature and of the arts and it is true also of government.

We in the United States knew of the universities

in the lands to the South of us; many of these were great institutions of learning long before white men founded Virginia or landed at Plymouth Rock. We know of your poets and of your painters, and of your writers.

But it must be equally understood that the process of development in sociological and humanitarian lines is proceeding at a splendid pace in every American republic. All of us are seeking to improve the condition of the average citizen and we give to social legislation an interest and an incentive which augurs well for succeeding generations.

And so, Your Excellency, it is in this spirit of seeking mutual understanding and mutual helpfulness that a President of the United States sets foot for the first time on the sacred soil of the Republic of Colombia. May your nation greatly prosper and may both our countries from this day forth come to know and come to honor each other as good neighbors, and as preservers of human liberty.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA

JULY 10, 1904

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Your Excellency:

From the days of my youth when I was a small boy, it has been my dream to visit "La Ciudad Heroica" — this noble Cartagena of the New World which signifies so much to all Americans in every part of our Continent.

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We, the citizens of all the American Republics are, I think, at the threshold of a new era.

It is a new era because of the new spirit of understanding that is best expressed in the phrase, "Let us each and every one of us live and let live." In all of our American Nations, there is growing insistence on the peaceful solution of international problems and Colombia and Peru have rendered an inestimable service to humanity in the settlement of their Letitia problem, and the United States joins with Colombia in every effort they have made to end the unfortunate war in the Chaco, a war that is the only discordant note that remains in all the length and breadth of North and Central and South America.

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Reading Copy

Speech made at Panama, R. P.

July 11, 1934.

*Pres. Reading Copy*

Speech of the President - Wednesday Evening - July 11, 1934.

Your Excellency:

I am grateful to you, Mr. President, and to the people of Panama, for the cordial welcome you give me. It is a great pleasure to me to return to Panama after an absence of 22 years and to see the great progress which has been made and is being made in the well being of the Republic.

But my interest in Panama may be said to be of an historic character as well, because it was my own great-uncle, Mr. William H. Aspinwall, who was instrumental in starting the Panama Railroad in 1848 and who in the face of many natural difficulties carried it to a successful conclusion in 1855.

It was this railway which began to restore to the Isthmus its former proud position of the crossroads of the Americas. When the work started there was no city where Colon now stands and Panama City had but 10,000 inhabitants. Through the succeeding years, you have become a nation and an important nerve center of the commerce of the World.

The Canal serves all nations in the needs of peaceful commerce. The United States is therefore a Trustee for all the World in its peaceful maintenance. In that Trusteeship, we have always had and I am sure always will have the complete co-operation of the Republic of Panama. The questions of administration and of methods of co-operation which arise and will continue to arise in many new forms in the future as conditions change and new problems

confront us, will I am certain be solved in the same spirit of justice with which we are now conferring.

It was to me most delightful - and most helpful - to have President Arias visit Washington last winter. I appreciate the problems of the Republic of Panama, but I am happy to think that Panama and the United States have both definitely entered into the period of recovery from difficult days.

Both nations are seeking a greater progress and a greater social justice. For you, Mr. President, and for Panama, I wish every happiness and every good.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
Panama, R. P.  
Wednesday, July 11, 1934

Your Excellency:

I am grateful to you, Mr. President, and to the people of Panama, for the cordial welcome you gave me. It is a great pleasure to me to return to Panama after an absence of 22 years and to see the great progress which has been made and is being made in the wellbeing of the Republic.

But my interest in Panama may be said to be of an historic character as well, because it was my own great-uncle, Mr. William H. Aspinwall, who was instrumental in starting the Panama Railroad in 1848 and who in the face of many natural difficulties carried it to a successful conclusion in 1855.

It was this railway which began to restore to the Isthmus its former proud position of the crossroads of the Americas. When the work started there was no city where Colon now stands and Panama City had but 10,000 inhabitants. Through the succeeding years, you have become a nation and an important nerve center of the commerce of the world.

The Canal serves all nations in the needs of peaceful commerce. The United States is therefore a Trustee for all the world in its peaceful maintenance. In that Trusteeship,

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT PANAMA, P.R..

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1934

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from P. M. [Moley]  
[July 11, 1934]

SPEECH DRAFT FOR PANAMA

(At the beginning some mention might be made to the fact that the National Prohibition Act remained in force in the Canal Zone beyond other parts of the jurisdiction of the United States. Some mention of the bill authorizing the President to make rules and regulations with respect to this subject.)

Panama is a place of magnificent contrasts. Here we see at once the East and the West and the North and the South. The shipping of all the nations ~~on coast~~ passes by. The Nationals of all the great countries mingle. A great variety of languages are spoken and contrasts of culture and ideas abound.

The most striking contrast, however, is between old Spain and new America. This part of the world is enriched beyond measure by the contributions of Spanish civilization <sup>of</sup> centuries ago. The culture and imagination and courage of Panama's mother country manifested themselves here and still remain a significant element in your life. I am told that the idea of a canal joining the two oceans was of Spanish origin,

possibly conceived by Cortez. Plans were actually prepared for such a project by Alvares de Saavedra Ceron in 1529. Charles V directed the making of surveys. <sup>the</sup> Imperial dreams of Philip II included plans for a channel connecting the two oceans by way of the Gulf of Darien. The strength and beauty of the civilization brought to the new world by men of Spanish blood is proved by the tremendous influence that it still exerts in the architecture, the art and <sup>general literature</sup> ~~culture~~ of many States in the United States. Those of us whose forefathers came from other parts of Europe and whose influence moved from the North and East to the South and West are quick to acknowledge the enrichment of the Western World by Spanish culture.

But the contrast between the old Spain and the new America here near the Canal is after all, superficial. Fundamentally this country bespeaks a common courage <sup>and</sup> an identical spirit of the pioneer in both <sup>peoples.</sup> ~~nations.~~ Just as it took courage and imagination for the old Spanish leaders to colonize this country and establish their civilization and religion in a new world, so it took the same spirit of the pioneer

on the part of those who helped to build this great canal. In both cases the task was new. There was no example to follow. A record of failure had preceded the effort. There were those who said it could not be done. But in both cases sheer courage supplemented by brains and imagination achieved a great result.

It has been said so many times that it does not need repetition here that the building of the Panama Canal was one of the most daring feats that men have accomplished, ~~on earth~~.

I do not wish to dwell at length upon the engineering triumph of building the Canal. I would rather look to the future because our task of building has only begun. We want to bring the people of the United States still closer to this great Canal and for that reason we have dedicated ourselves to the task of building a great highway between the United States and Panama. Through this means and others we want to improve the means of communication, not only from the United States to the Canal but through the Canal to the great world beyond. To that

end we have worked on plans for <sup>the</sup> highway <sup>and</sup> We have encouraged with splendid results air and water transportation to the Canal and past the Canal to the South and West.

The building of the Canal marked a fourfold victory.

In the first place it was an engineering triumph. General (Colonel) Goethals organized men and machinery on a gigantic scale and his direction of them was a marvel of efficiency.

Second, it was a triumph in the field of public health and the control of disease. I have often thought that the conquest of disease here has probably done more to hearten those leaders of the struggling millions of this earth who give up much of their happiness and efficiency to preventable diseases. Here was a strip forty-seven miles long and half a mile wide in the heart of the tropics, with marshy swamps and stagnant water everywhere, alive with the insect life that ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> in the tropics <sup>is</sup> man's chief enemy. In 1902 the death rate was nearly one hundred to the thousand in the city of Panama. There were no adequate

systems of water supply, drainage, pavements or sewage. People had practically come to regard yellow fever as a poison against which there was no possibility of successful resistance. It was believed to be contagious and to be transmitted by personal contact. Malaria was believed to be caused by miasma rising from the soil and from decaying vegetation. It was the scientific determination of exactly what caused the disease that made possible an attack upon it. I need not tell you the tremendous story of General Gorgas ~~and his conquest of the~~ ~~scourge~~

~~General Gorgas~~ <sup>who</sup> and his loyal assistants fought ~~that~~ scourge like the heroes that they were. *It is safe in the history of our nation.*

The third triumph was over the forces that make for inefficiency in governmental business. I pay tribute to my predecessor and his Secretary of War in the firm establishment of an iron rule against mere political interference and corruption. It is a tribute to the essential strength of democratic government, ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> it showed that it could

not only be free but efficient. The American people have had an object lesson in the extent to which their Government can conduct public business, can maintain social wellbeing, can provide school facilities through the agency of government.

But the fourth and most extraordinary triumph was not against the lifeless earth and rock and water that needed to be moved, not against the mosquitoes and other disease carriers, not against the political jobbery and corruption, but against the "Doubting Thomases" and pessimists of thirty years ago. The work had hardly been started when every means of propaganda ~~was~~ utilized to discourage further prosecution of the work. The pessimists croaked that the forces of nature had always prevailed over the efforts of men. They said that the completion of the Canal would ruin the railway transportation systems of the United States. They said that there would be no traffic for the Canal since there was no hope of developing commerce to any considerable extent on the West Coast of South America. ~~You see,~~ They said, as they always do,



contradictory things, first that the Canal would take so much traffic that it would ruin the railroads and, secondly, that it would not take any traffic at all. They said that only five percent of the world's population lived south of the equator and only one and one-half percent existed on the West Coast of South America. Finally, they said that even if there were people west and south of Panama and there were goods to be carried to them and from them, the United States had no ships for such traffic.

I like to think of these "Doubting Thomases" and their dire predictions as I look around at this magnificent achievement after thirty years. Health conditions have brought the death rate down from one hundred to sixteen per thousand. Material wealth has increased. Commerce in the southern part of the hemisphere has been enormously increased. In twenty years there have passed between the two oceans nearly 80,000 vessels of all nations carrying 360,000,000 tons of cargo. The efforts of men in the face of natural obstacles and in the face of

human cowardice and pessimism has justified itself here just as it justifies itself whenever it attacks the problems that infest human society. I wish that all of the 120,000,000 people of the United States could see every day what 30,000 of our fellow citizens here are seeing. They would know how to measure the sneers of those who say that natural laws cannot be changed by the efforts of men.

But great as is the task that Americans have performed here, there are still greater ones before them in the United States. It is harder to build justice and right into a Government than to build a Canal. It takes more patience and courage and scientific skill to make a democratic state efficient on the one hand and just on the other, than any task that human beings have ever attempted. It is this that we are working toward in the United States.

Nature has given us her treasures - mechanical skill has reached triumphs never dreamed of in years past. We have gathered the means of well-being. Our task is to make these resources the servants of the people. We have had scientific triumphs, but it is a greater thing to make these scientific triumphs the instruments for the benefit of all the people. That is because such a task involves a constant struggle against pessimism and self-seeking and other human weaknesses. Only as a Nation comes to be an aggregation of strong and unselfish men and women can it provide the means by which the doors of opportunity are kept open for everyone. We are trying in the United States to move toward this. We are seeking to establish an ethical standard in public affairs higher than we have had before.

In this attempt to establish justice at home, we feel that we are helping our neighbors in their efforts to achieve the same result. In so far as we in the United States are able to fulfill the great admonition in our Constitution "to establish justice", we are helping the world.

A good neighbor is a man who maintains justice in his own household.

But we are, at the same time, losing no opportunity to engage in helpful and forward looking relations with other nations. I want to do more than merely talk about justice in international affairs - particularly in our relations with Latin-America. I want to be judged by my acts and not by my words. A great American said something to the effect that what we are speaks so loudly that it is impossible to hear what we say. It is through that method of expression that I want to characterize my policy and as a good neighbor.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
to Crew of USS HOUSTON  
Saturday, July 21, 1934

Good morning, men:

This is the first Captain's inspection that I have taken part in since war days, 1918. I am reminded of that last inspection that I was present at on the repair ship in Queenstown Harbor which was looking after all of our destroyers doing convoy and escort duties. I made the inspection with the First Lord of the British Admiralty, Admiral Bailey, Admiral Sims, and Captain Pringle.

The point of the story is that while in those days the good Irish people were not as strongly pro-German as they were anti-British, very strongly anti-British, and therefore somewhat anti-American.

The people on the destroyers had a pretty rough time of it. Queenstown didn't offer much opportunity for liberty but they tried the experiment of sending about two hundred of our people to Cork. They went up to Cork all right and the young ladies invariably preferred the American boys and, of course, the young gentlemen of Cork didn't like that, with the result that they staged a raid on our seamen. There being about a thousand civilians, they drove our men back to

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.

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ing about a thousand civilians, they drove our men back to

the train and they came back with a good many broken heads. Liberty from that time was suspended until the Mayor of Cork gave assurance that the town people would behave better the next time.

However, when I went on this inspection, as I remember on the U.S.S. MELVILLE, a machine ship, we came to one of the machine bays about amidships, and Captain Pringle looked over in a corner and found a large canvas covering something and turned to a chief petty officer, a very red-headed man by the name of Flanigan, and said, "What's under that?" Flanigan saluted and said, "I'll look, sir." He went over and lifted up the canvas and there was the finest assortment of brass knuckles and pieces of lead pipe that you ever saw. Captain Pringle said to Flanigan, "What's that for?" Flanigan with a grin said: "Captain, sir, that's for the next liberty trip to Cork, damn these Irish."

There were lots of episodes like that during the war. People on the smaller vessels and doing convoy duty had a pretty rough time of it. They came through all right.

There is also the historic story of the young man on the converted yacht operating out of Brest where the hours required them to be underway practically all the time. I got over in the summer of '18 on a destroyer and sent for him. I

said to him: "What are going to do when the war is over?" He replied: "I have got it all figured out; I am going to take a pair of oars, put them on my shoulder and start walking inland, and I am going to walk inland until somebody stops me and says, 'Say, fellow, what are those things you are carrying on your shoulder?', and I am going to settle down there and live for life."

You have given me a very happy cruise and made it possible for me to do a lot of catching up with both official and personal work that I have been waiting a long time to carry out. I am delighted with the ship and the officers and men of the U.S.S. HOUSTON. It is a fine ship.

As far as the Navy as a whole goes, I am very proud of it. I have felt myself a part of it for so many years. We are improving the Navy. We got pretty far behind but, as you know, our Navy building program is larger today than it has been at any time since the close of the war.

It is going to take three or four years more to bring the service up to treaty parity but we are going ahead with that object in view.

I am glad to say both Congress and the country understand what we are doing in building up the Navy and about its use. The Navy is not only the first line of defense but



it is the most important line of defense and upon this particular cruise of ours we have very nearly covered three-fourths of the first line of defense. Starting up on the northeast coast, swinging down to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, then to the Canal, out to Hawaii, and back to the coast, we are covering nearly all of this first line of defense.

We can be very certain we are going to keep the Navy up to the fullest amount its size is allowed to have by a treaty with other nations.

The efficiency of the Navy is, of course, the most important thing in the world. No matter what size it may be, a navy that is only 80% efficient will be beaten easily by the navy that is 100% efficient.

I am tremendously pleased to know very definitely the United States Navy is absolutely in the pink of condition. That it is ready at the drop of the hat for its task. The crew of this ship like the crew on most ships represents a cross-section of the United States, a mighty fine cross-section. The old sectionalism that we have had in our country is gone completely. The crew on all the other large ships is very distinctively representative of the United States.

I want to tell you again how much real pleasure I am getting out of this cruise. I am glad that I have had you as my shipmates and I hope that we will have another cruise some day. Many thanks.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE  
CREW OF THE U.S.S. HOUSTON,  
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1934.

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