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MUSEO SOCIAL ARGENTINO

AMERICAN IDEALS

SPEECHES

of the

President of the "Museo Social Argentino"

Dr. EMILIO FRERS

and of

Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

at the Banquet

given in the Colón Theatre

Buenos Aires

November 12, 1913



BUENOS AIRES

1914

Mr. Frers and you my hosts, once again I must thank you for allowing me to speak in English and I must thank you for the generous hospitality with which you have treated me during my stay here. Mr. Frers! You have spoken with characteristic frankness, in connection with the international policy, especially with the Monroe Doctrine, which I replied to in connection with another speech. I maintain the Monroe Doctrine is, in its essence, merely the statement that the soil of the New World is not to be the scene of territorial aggrandisement by any nation of the Old World. It is a doctrine which every self-respecting nation of the two Americas should treat as of cardinal importance, both as a matter of self-interest and also from the standpoint of the common interest of all the nations of the western hemisphere. It is not a matter of international law, it is a matter of American policy, a policy which should be partly

based upon the self interest of every American nation, and partly upon the common interest, the disinterested sense of community of ideals and purposes among all American nations. It is not worth the paper on which it is printed unless back of it there is potential force. I have always championed every practical measure to bring nearer the day when we shall be able to substitute other methods than those of war for the settlement of international disputes. I have always sought in every way to further the cause of the peace and righteousness throughout the world. But as yet, friends, it would be an act of criminal folly for the great free nations not to remember that we must make ~~might the servant of right instead of divorcing~~ ~~might from right.~~ As yet no movement for peace amounts to anything unless the peoples behind it possess in addition to the love of justice, the power and the determination in time of need to use the potential force that is theirs. As yet the proclamation of such a policy as the Monroe Doctrine is not worth the paper on which the words are inscribed, unless back of the words lie the power of action, unless back of the proclamation lies the

potential strength to enforce it and the will to use that strength, should the need arise.

Ninety years ago, when the doctrine was first proclaimed, the only American nation that had sufficient strength to gain a scanty and discourteous hearing from the Old World was the United States of America. At that time the only hearing even the United States received was both scanty and discourteous; nevertheless, it could at times make itself heard and heeded; and therefore the guardianship of the doctrine had to rest with the United States. But times have changed. Certain of the Latin American nations have grown with astonishing speed to a position of assured and orderly political development, material prosperity, readiness to do justice to others and potential strength to enforce justice from the others. These nations are able to enforce order at home and respect abroad. These nations have so developed their institutions that they themselves do not wrong others, and that they are able to repel wrong from others. Every such nation, when once it has achieved such a position, should become itself a sponsor and guarantor of the doctrine; and its relations with the other sponsors and guarantors should be those of equality.

*good
gulf
for*

Prominent among these nations is your own, the Argentine Republic. You are not only one of the great free nations of the future, you are already a great nation of the present. In size, in political stability, in virile energy, in orderly development, in patriotic self-respect, and in the right to the respect of others, you rank on a footing of entire equality with the other free nations of mankind. As far as you are concerned, my feeling is that the Monroe Doctrine in the sense of special guardianship thereof by the United States of the North, no longer applies. You need no protection. You are fit to be the champion of your own Monroe Doctrine.

In other words, friends, you have so developed that you have the right to expect that in all international relations between Argentina and the United States the treatment shall be on both sides absolutely and without qualification that of an equal to an equal based on an exact mutuality of respect and obligation. There are other Latin American Powers which have achieved this position, and as regards them also what I have said should apply. I most earnestly hope that under the stimulus of the example of you, and of those

other Latin American nations that have achieved a similar position, all of the Latin American peoples will finally reach such a level of orderly self-government, of material prosperity, of potential strength and of political and social conduct as to make the Monroe Doctrine, in the sense of being a merely unilateral doctrine, a thing of the past, and to substitute for it a common agreement among all the free Republics of the New World. This time has come as regards you. It has not come as regards any nation in which there is still chronic revolutionary disturbance, in which the bonds of social order and justice are so relaxed that the nation is impotent to do justice to others or to enforce justice from others.

The history of the United States shows with extraordinary clearness the point I wish to make. When our Civil War broke out, when revolutionary disturbance reduced us to impotence abroad, all our power to enforce respect for the Monroe Doctrine or for any other policy we championed, vanished like smoke into thin air. Old World powers at once began again to treat this continent as subject to conquest and exploitation. A European empire was established immediately south

of us. When the period of revolutionary disturbance came to an end, when the Union was restored and the United States again became a great nation, this empire crumbled at once into dust, and once more we were able to re-assert the right of the peoples of this country to independence.

In short, friends, the history of my own country shows that it is useless to claim a right or a privilege unless the country claiming it acknowledges the obligation and duty that go with the privilege. We cannot claim the privileges of freedom unless we exercise the duties of freedom. You of the Argentine and we of the United States, both of us, I am happy to say, have reached the stage where we can truthfully say that we have performed and are performing our duties with at least measurable success and therefore that we are entitled to the privileges and to the rights that should accompany the performance of duty. One of these rights is absolutely self-respecting mutuality of regard and equality of treatment between us.

I need hardly say that the championship of the Monroe doctrine in no way implies any course of action toward any European power save one of the kindest goodwill. It should be the object of

all of us, of you of the Argentine and of us of the United States, to cultivate close and friendly relations with the peoples of Europe. We are of their culture. We are knit to them by many close ties of sympathy and interest. Like them we are part of that great commonwealth of the spirit, which when we use the term in its best and highest significance, we speak of as civilization. We should try to extend the area of that great international commonwealth, not by conquest but by goodwill, by friendliness, by just treatment. Let us hope that in the end every right-thinking, right-acting people in any part of either the Old World or the New shall be admitted to full brotherhood with all other peoples who are striving for justice, for generous goodwill and fair dealing among the nations of mankind.

Nevertheless, close though the ties are that knit our several nations to the nations of the Old World, let us not forget that we are ourselves separate and individual nations, each with its own distinguishing characteristics. We have our own interests, needs, special characteristics and special fields of work. We are not colonies, we are nations, we have reached the status of manhood.

We must not lay our emphasis on supposed racial terms which often indicate a linguistic rather than a racial affinity. The blood of many European stocks runs in the veins of all of us. Each is akin to various European peoples, each is separate from every European people. Each Argentine citizen should learn Argentina first and foremost; don't let him dwell abroad or be a mere copy of something from abroad. Let him stand on his own feet. This is the same advice I have always given to my own people.

You have alluded in your speech to the successful effort made under my administration, and by my direction, to secure admission to the Hague Conference for the nations of the New World, on a footing of entire equality, each with the others and with the several nations of the Old World. I would have felt myself derelict in my duty if I had not striven for this end. Will you permit me also to say that my deeds as President made good every word I have ever spoken in reference to the duty of the United States toward the other nations of this continent. In Panama I acted not only with scrupulous good faith but in the only way that was consistent with my duty towards,

not alone my own country, but all the countries of the New World as well. I served the cause of mankind by what I did, and any other action would have been culpable weakness and folly. I especially ask you to consider what we did in reference to Cuba under my administration, and what we did in reference to San Domingo. We intervened to save Cuba from the effects of a desolating struggle under which her population had diminished in numbers by more than a million, the loss falling far more heavily upon women and children than upon men. When at last we intervened, we said that as a result of our interference Cuba should be independent.

I doubt if there was a chancellery in Europe which believed that this promise was more than an empty form. During my administration I made it an actual fact. We started Cuba on the path of stable and prosperous self-government, and then we left the island and left her a sovereign and independent nation. Later, when there was a revolutionary disturbance, we intervened, but we intervened only to make peace, to secure an honest election, and once more to start the island on a path of stable self-government. Again we left

Cuba. She is now absolutely independent. I have every hope and belief that her stability and growth are firmly assured, and that from henceforth on she will continue as an absolutely independent and prosperous nation.

With San Domingo, our course was a little different, but it exactly met the requirements suggested by you, Mr. Frers, in your statement that poor and disorderly peoples should not be exploited in their own interest by more powerful and less unstable nations. San Domingo underwent such repeated and complicated revolutionary disturbances, and was in such hopeless bankruptcy, that finally I was faced by the fact that three European nations were about to act by taking possession of cities and ports in San Domingo to administer the custom-houses so as to secure debts which it was asserted were owed to their citizens. Such possession would in the end have doubtless been permanent. At the earnest request of San Domingo itself, I interfered. I made arrangements which guaranteed the honest and peaceable collection of the revenues and the freedom of the custom-houses from all revolutionary or other violence. The revenues thus collected were deposited

in a bank of the highest standing. Forty-five per cent were paid to the Government, and fifty-five per cent, under the orders of an Imperial commission, to the creditors. As a result, San Domingo got more money for the use of the Government out of the forty-five per cent of the revenue which were thus collected under our direction than ever she had obtained in the old disturbed times when she was supposed to get all the revenues. Moreover, the just claims of her creditors were satisfied, while the unjust ones were disallowed. All excuse for foreign interference with her autonomy was removed, and notice was served that no foreign territorial aggrandizement at her expense would be permitted. I submit, Mr. Frers, that no nation in the world ever by its actions gave such entire proof of disinterested purpose to treat other nations with the broadest goodwill and in the most generous spirit of justice as the United States gave during the entire period covered by my administration — for the examples which I have quoted to you were but two among many others. Moreover, I believe that in the acting as I did I was expressing the deep convictions and purpose of the American people, in their

desire themselves to enjoy, and to help others to enjoy, the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice, and to live with all other nations, and especially with their brother nations of the New World, in a spirit of the broadest and most genuine goodwill and brotherhood.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTERNATIONAL

A SARMIENTO ANTHOLOGY

main in the thought stage and never be translated into the attempts and action that we need.

The spirit of the present century is analytical and dis-
sective. Abandoning theories to the speculative domain, it
seeks causes and facts, and demands good results before it
will accept them, and poor results before rejecting them.
Let us analyze what are called strong governments and
reach an understanding of what they really are, so that they
will neither deceive us, nor oppress us in the name of pub-
lic welfare or tranquility or of that order, no less invoked
by reactionaries and pseudo-patriots, than are the words
liberty, progress, and civilization by the pseudo-liberals.

The governments of the Roman emperors were vigorous.
So, later in Europe, were those of Cromwell, Louis XIV,
and Napoleon, but none were as strong as those of Philip II
and Ferdinand VII in Spain. We could cite many others in
America, stronger in their fury and cruelty, if the duty im-
posed by a writer's status to enlighten and not to stir up
party feeling, however remote, permitted me, in this case,
to report facts or to recall current happenings to mind.

Let the friends of those strong governments tell us can-
didly what good they have accomplished, what evils they
have avoided, and whither they have led nations, so that,
being supporters of everything that is positive, we may in-
cline to their side and change our allegiance. We see only
misfortunes. Even if it were to be alleged that they have
kept order, we would deny it because the calm now is only
apparent, an empty shadow which will sooner or later van-
ish, and at last what was to happen will take place, but with
far greater uproar and violence, the more reaction is pro-
voked.

What happened to Rome and to the other nations which
we have mentioned? And what has happened to the coun-
tries in South America whose statesmen, if such they can be
called, have professed that doctrine of strong government
in order to suppress revolutions and impose silence upon
demands for justice, by persecution, gibbets, and blood?
The conclusive proof that such a charitable measure is in-

POLITICAL THOUGHT

effective is to be found in the many throats cut and the
groans wrung from humanity, endlessly and futilely during
the thirty years of revolution. From these we see many
tragedies, and, worst of all, a despair of improvement on the
part of the present generation.

That is what those strong governments amount to; they
are like a hurricane that devastates an entire region, fol-
lowed by the silence of destruction; like the conflagration
that reduces combustible material to ashes, which a gentle
breeze scatters; or like the strong-bodied man who abuses
his strength by excesses and ends in exhaustion. We well
know that the cruelest of tyrannies are strong in that way,
but we see no governments of any kind whose elementary
institutions and most sacred duties are, if not to progress,
at least to avoid ruin, by granting concessions little by
little, and more than anything else by knowing the times
in which they rule.

The whole secret lies in this last thought—that they
should know their century and its requirements, and the
present state of civilization in their respective countries.
Then there will be only welfare or at least fewer obstacles
because of the less resistance which the majorities will in-
terpose. But they do not care to adjust themselves to that,
nor to submit to the popular will. They wish to invent
strong, energetic governments carrying destruction in their
system, increasing resistance from day to day, heightening
public irritation, which also increases its fever, producing
weakness and consumption. They spawn the monster of
anarchy that leads to a thousand other despotisms. And
they do not heed the deep abyss into which whole nations
are being plunged, society and morality destroyed, educa-
tion halted, and industry, commerce, and property, and,
finally, the basis of the representative system itself, attacked.

True strength, the robust vigor of governments, depends
on the system which the legislator devises, applies, and exe-
cutes, according to the needs of the people and their differ-
ing situations, taking into consideration what is given the
people who receive it and their capacities to use or abuse it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
CYCLOPEDIA

EDITED BY

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Professor Emeritus, Harvard University

AND

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Roosevelt Memorial Association

FOREWORD BY

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

ROOSEVELT HOUSE

NEW YORK CITY

- Not saying
- Love in the time
of Cholera and the

SOUTH

SOUTH

SOUTH AMERICA

permanent change, and it marks one more step toward what I believe will some day come about—the complete reunion of the two sections. (To Sir George Otto Trevelyan, November 8, 1905.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIV, 181; Bishop II, 155.

SOUTH, THE. See also CIVIL WAR; CONFEDERATES; COPPERHEADS; LEE, R. E.; NEGRO; NORTH; NULLIFICATION; RECONSTRUCTION; SECTIONALISM; SLAVERY; TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE; WASHINGTON, BOOKER T.

SOUTH AMERICA. Portions of South America are now entering on a career of great social and industrial development. Much remains to be known, so far as the outside world is concerned, of the social and industrial condition in the long-settled interior regions. More remains to be done, in the way of pioneer exploring and of scientific work, in the great stretches of virgin wilderness. The only two other continents where such work, of like volume and value, remains to be done are Africa and Asia; and neither Africa nor Asia offers a more inviting field for the best kind of field-worker in geographical exploration and in zoological, geological, and paleontological investigation. (1914.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 328; *Nat. Ed.* V, 280.

When the white man reached South America he found the same weak and impoverished mammalian fauna that exists practically unchanged to-day. Elsewhere civilized man has been even more destructive than his very destructive uncivilized brothers of the magnificent mammalian life of the wilderness; for ages he has been rooting out the higher forms of beast life in Europe, Asia, and North Africa; and in our own day he has repeated the feat, on a very large scale, in the rest of Africa and in North America. But in South America, although he is in places responsible for the wanton slaughter of the most interesting and the largest, or the most beautiful, birds, his advent has meant a positive enrichment of the wild mammalian fauna. None of the native grass-eating mammals, the gramivores, approach in size and beauty the herds of wild or half-wild cattle and horses, or so add to the interest of the landscape. There is every reason why the good people of South America should waken, as we of North America, very late in the day, are beginning to waken, and as the peoples of northern Europe—not southern Europe—have already partially wakened, to the duty of preserving from impoverishment and extinction the wild life which is an asset

J. American Enviro

of such interest and value in our several lands; but the case against civilized man in this matter is gruesomely heavy anyhow, when the plain truth is told, and it is harmed by exaggeration. (1914.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 68; *Nat. Ed.* V, 58.

SOUTH AMERICA — EXPLORATION OF. There yet remains plenty of exploring work to be done in South America, as hard, as dangerous, and almost as important as any that has already been done. . . . The collecting naturalists who go into the wilds and do first-class work encounter every kind of risk and undergo every kind of hardship and exertion. Explorers and naturalists of the right type have open to them in South America a field of extraordinary attraction and difficulty. But to excavate ruins that have already long been known, to visit out-of-the-way towns that date from colonial days, to traverse old, even if uncomfortable, routes of travel, or to ascend or descend highway rivers like the Amazon, the Paraguay, and the lower Orinoco—all of these exploits are well worth performing, but they in no sense represent exploration or adventure, and they do not entitle the performer, no matter how well he writes and no matter how much of real value he contributes to human knowledge, to compare himself in any way with the real wilderness wanderer, or to criticise the latter. (1914.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 166; *Nat. Ed.* V, 142-143.

SOUTH AMERICA — TRADE WITH. We wish to open the countries of South America to our business, we wish to create a market for the products of our business men, the farmers, and wage-workers in South America. This cannot be done at all unless it is to the advantage of the various peoples of South America to have such products. It cannot be made a striking success unless the South Americans find that it is very much to their advantage to deal with us, and unless they so thrive and prosper that it will be greatly to our advantage to extend our dealings with them. In private life a man's only customers who are worth anything are those who can pay for what they get, and his best customers are those whose prosperity increases so that they can get a great deal; in other words it is self-evidently to the advantage of every business man to have a prosperous community with which to do business.

In just the same way it is to the advantage of us as a nation to see the nations with which we do business thrive, prosper, and enormously to increase their material well-being, and therefore their wish and their ability to enter into

made

SOUTH AMERICA

business relations with us. (At New York City, October 3, 1913.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 394; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 294-295.

SOUTH AMERICA. See also BRAZIL; COLOMBIA; GERMANY; INTERVENTION; LATIN AMERICA; MONROE DOCTRINE; PANAMA CANAL; VENEZUELA.

SOUTH AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE. The Revolutionary War itself had certain points of similarity with the struggles of which men like Bolivar were the heroes; where the parallel totally fails is in what followed. There were features in which the campaigns of the Mexicans and South American insurgent leaders resembled at least the partisan warfare so often waged by American Revolutionary generals; but with the deeds of the great constructive statesmen of the United States there is nothing in the career of any Spanish-American community to compare. It was the power to build a solid and permanent Union, the power to construct a mighty nation out of the wreck of a crumbling confederacy, which drew a sharp line between the Americans of the North and the Spanish-speaking races of the South. . . .

The men who brought into being and preserved the Union have had no compeers in Southern America. The North American colonies wrested their independence from Great Britain as the colonies of South America wrested theirs from Spain; but whereas the United States grew with giant strides into a strong and orderly nation, Spanish America has remained split into a dozen turbulent states, and has become a by-word for anarchy and weakness. (1894.) *Mem. Ed.* XI, 318-319; *Nat. Ed.* IX, 95.

SOVEREIGNS. See KINGS; ROYALTY.

SOVEREIGNTY. There are few evils greater than an irresponsible sovereignty, where the final power is exercised by men who cannot be held accountable for its exercise. *Outlook*, November 15, 1913, p. 592.

SOVEREIGNTY. See also POWER.

SOVEREIGNTY, POPULAR. See CONSTITUTION; DEMOCRACY; GOVERNMENT; POPULAR RULE; SELF-GOVERNMENT.

SOVEREIGNTY, STATE. See STATES' RIGHTS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

SPAIN—DECAY OF. The expulsion of Moor and heretic, the loss of the anarchistic and much misused individual liberties of the provincial towns, the economic and social changes wrought by the inflow of American gold—all of them put together do not explain the military decadence of the Spaniard; do not explain why he grew so rigid that, at first on sea and then on land, he could not adapt himself to new tactics, and above all, what subtle transformation it was that came over the fighting edge of the soldiers themselves. For nearly a century and a half following the beginning of Gonsalvo's campaigns, the Spanish infantry showed itself superior in sheer fighting ability to any other infantry in Europe. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, neither the Hollanders, fighting with despair for their own firesides, nor the Scotch and English volunteers, actuated by love of fighting and zeal for their faith, were able on anything like equal terms to hold their own against the Spanish armies, who walked at will to and fro through the Netherlands, save where strong city walls or burst dikes held them at bay. Yet the Hollander, the Englishman, and the Scotchman were trained soldiers, and they were spurred by every hope and feeling which we ordinarily accept as making men formidable in fight. A century passed; and these same Spaniards had become contemptible creatures in war compared with the Dutch and Scotch, the English and French, whom they had once surpassed. Many partial explanations can be given for the change, but none that wholly or mainly explain it. (To A. J. Balfour, March 5, 1908.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIV, 122-123; Bishop II, 105-106.

SPAIN. See also FRENCH REVOLUTION.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. I would regard a war with Spain from two viewpoints: First, the advisability on the ground both of humanity and self-interest of interfering on behalf of the Cubans, and of taking one more step toward the complete freeing of America from European domination; second, the benefit done to our people by giving them something to think of which isn't material gain, and especially the benefit done our military forces by trying both the Army and Navy in actual practise. I should be very sorry not to see us make the experiment of trying to land, and therefore to feed and clothe, an expeditionary force, if only for the sake of learning from our blunders. I should hope that the force would have some fighting to do. It would be a great lesson, and we would profit much by it. (To W. W. Kimball, November 19, 1897.)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Henry F. Pringle, *Brace &*

but the war thru left us not mer land and sea, t tage, the knowle highest motives, as for our own are thankful th the fact that th serious danger c as Governor, A. Ed. XVII, 5-6;

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. I would regard a war with Spain from two viewpoints: First, the advisability on the ground both of humanity and self-interest of interfering on behalf of the Cubans, and of taking one more step toward the complete freeing of America from European domination; second, the benefit done to our people by giving them something to think of which isn't material gain, and especially the benefit done our military forces by trying both the Army and Navy in actual practise. I should be very sorry not to see us make the experiment of trying to land, and therefore to feed and clothe, an expeditionary force, if only for the sake of learning from our blunders. I should hope that the force would have some fighting to do. It would be a great lesson, and we would profit much by it. (To W. W. Kimball, November 19, 1897.)

The suffering half of it was been practically hardtack, bacon high fever such Roosevelt Cowlers, 218-219.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. Our own cause of the Cu pecially because lected Isthmian interests from Cuba was at ou thing for us to agony. It was standpoint of standpoint of n

ARGENTINA QUOTES:

A: NATIONAL ANTHEM:

-Your national anthem speaks of the "sacred cry" of freedom, asking that such laurels be made eternal.

B: BUENOS AIRES:

-After just a few hours here in this city that many refer to as the "intellectual capital of the continent," I understand what Jorge Luis Borges meant when he described the city's unique personality as a "silent magic that captures newcomers almost titally."

C: We marvel at the natural splendor of this vast Argentine Republic, from the mightty Andes, to the channels of Tierra del Fuego, where, as one writer put it, "rainbows and sea fade away among the flight of eagles and albatross;" from the silent whiteness of the Antarctic Circle, to the Pampas (sea of grass), and the Rio de la Plata ("lion colored river") surrounding Buenos Aires; from the dark jungles of Misiones, to the snow-covered hills of the Altiplano, the vineyards of Cuyo, the smooth hills of Cordoba, and the paradisiac valleys of Patagonia.

D: And how appropriate are, even today, the words of Theodore Roosevelt who, when he visited Argentina in 1913, spoke of the similarities between our two nations. Of course each nation has its own peculiar characteristics, he said, but "our likenesses are more important than our differences...both young, both vast of physical area, both growing by leaps and bounds."

E: Think of those likenesses: both our countries won their independence from European powers, and each of founding fathers acted upon similar desires for liberty and justice. (The drafters of the Declaration of Independence proclaimed that "all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In Argentina, Esteban Echeverria said "Equality and liberty are...the two poles of...Democracy." Abraham Licoln described democratic government as "of the people, by the people, and for the people." In Argentina, Juan Alberdi declared "Public freedom is no more than the sum...of the freedoms of all." And while our Constitution made clear the need to separate the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, the great Argentine liberator Jose de San Martin stated that "Displaying the most excellent principles matters not at all, when he makes the law, he who carries it out, is also he who judges it.")

F: President Eisenhower, when he visited Argentina, spoke of feeling that spirit of friendship among the people, a spirit captured in your language by the phrase "en su casa." Well I too feel that spirit.

What we want:

- ① Personnel (Tennis w. Meyers)
ete.
- ② Quates
- ③ Length
 - Ⓐ Major : 20 min.
15
 - Ⓑ Annual : 4-6 min
 - Ⓒ Dept : 3-4 min.
 - Ⓓ Short toast
 - Ⓔ Embossing greeting - TP
 - Ⓕ Other - 6-8 min.

④

Argentina

Photo Copy Preservation

① Trump - big deal.

② Bush - personal relationship
in countries - leaderless.

↳ what he says is "the law"

③ "Enterprises for the Americas"
↳ free trade
popular with S.A.'s -
eager to see POTUS confirmation.

④ Difficult period of economic
restructuring.

(China - success story)

⑤ Dispel fear of western
diversion with Eastern
Europe "reengaging" with
Latin America."

⑦ "World's first completely democratic hemisphere" + free trade.

⑧ Populist tone to economic reform (free enterprise - don't lecture to these people "opportunity", 'we' rather than "I" - shared vision)

⑨ negative growth - speak to reality.
"We are all facing difficult economic choices" but there is hope.

⑩ 'Uruguay Round'

⑪ Handle Emigration - but with sensitivity
Crews like 'conspiracy' fears

Environment - most sensitive

- (12) Houston - fund for tropical forests didn't go over well.
- (13) Emphyse - "we listen"
L will get killed for
'V' held Sam Leefening"
- (14) These are not the big drug countries, but there is big concern about drugs lands moving in.
(Partnership)
L prevention.

111. Argentina

Contacts for
studies?

① Look at inaugural addresses.

② Transition to democracy
(+ Chile, Uruguay, Brazil)
These four countries show
our interests in Uruguay
round.

③ Real people terms

④ Bell Atlantic in Argentina.
incl. Buenos Aires.
+ Spain

⑤ Population, station

⑥ Menem - reducing size of
state - selling off state
owned interests to privateers,
⑦ Telephon
⑧ Airlines - there

- ③ Oil Lines
- ④ Gas + electric
- ⑤ Railway
- ⑥ Road Concessions

- Currency free - exchange rate by market forces

- IMF agreement
(same opposition but opposition party publicly supports + next party as well.)

- Privatization.

- but: Dwindling middle class wages not keeping up with tariffs.

- high unemployment.
- national treatment to foreign companies
- seeking economic alignment.
- try to remove subsidies.
- GATT subsidy code.

- problems - exports limited.
 nuclear, energy problems.
 [stopped all activity in
 missiles

- seek science + technology
 [~~*~~ Co-operation

- great scientific legacy.

- Menemen - Bush - 'warren +
 lasey.' Player tennis +
 lost to Bush (Then they won
 in doubles together)

- opens out is Menemen.

Opel
Boncoff?

Maradona

VILAS

Falklands?

- Corp has left

Muga?

↳ wanted right to host his political enemies.

- Called + wrote POTUS re. Enterprise Initiative.

- just declared large forest reserves.

- American investment

- Opel active - removed bureaucracy

Rowland

COURAGE

- taking on special interests + own party

- rich agriculture + minerals
↳ rich resources.

- give and take.

- Export oriented economy.

Industry

Stress: People have to do it themselves, we can only help.
→ Global economy

Photo Copy Preservation

CASTRO

Light, quick treatment.

HUMOUR: WE'RE
BUDIES

REMEMBER
TRANSCATION

LEXUS/NEXUS

Jim Plummer

Connectar
W/ 3 - for names

Capital: Buenos Aires.

Flag: Three vertical bands—two light blue, one white.

Geography

Size: 2,771,300 square kilometers—second largest nation (after Brazil) in Latin America.

Topography: Wide variety of topographical features. Andes mountains and foothills lie in west along Chilean border. Subtropical jungles in north, fertile prairie lands in center, and subantarctic territories in south.

Climate: Great variations owing to considerable north-south extension. Andean regions vary from cool in north to cold in south. Northern lowlands tropical; central prairie lands moderate.

Society

Population: Mid-1985 estimated population 30.7 million. Annual rate of growth 1.5 percent.

Education and Literacy: Partially decentralized system. Primary education compulsory. In 1980 official literacy rate 94.2 percent.

Health and Welfare: One of highest health standards in Latin America. In 1985, life expectancy 70 years. Infant mortality rate 35.3 per 1,000 live births. Leading causes of death heart disease, cancer, accidents, and problems relating to childbirth.

Language: Spanish, official language, spoken by virtually all.

Religion: 91.6 percent of population professes Roman Catholicism. Protestantism, with 2.5 percent, ranks second.

Economy

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): In 1983 equivalent to US\$2,

497 per capita. Growth of economy linked closely to production and export of cereals and oilseeds.

Agriculture: Production alone accounted for over 15 percent of GDP. Associated agroindustrial activities in processing transport, sales, and other services raised total share of agriculture-based output in GDP to about 30 percent.

Manufacturing: Contributed 24.1 percent of GDP in 1983. Major industries comprised metal products, machinery and equipment, food and beverages, and chemicals.

Exports: US\$7.8 billion in 1983. Agricultural goods accounted for 79 percent of total export value. Most important agricultural exports—cereals, oilseeds, and their byproducts—accounted for 56 percent of total export value. Other important exports included minerals and fuels, metals, plastics, resin and rubber.

Imports: US\$4.5 billion in 1983. Main imports included machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, and metals.

Major trade partners: In 1983 major export markets include Soviet Union, United States, Netherlands, China, Iran, and Japan. Major sources of imports included United States, Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Bolivia, Japan and Italy.

Currency: Austral, divided into 100 centavos, is unit of currency.

Government and Politics

Government: 1853 Constitution in force in 1985. Federal system with 22 provinces, the Federal District, and one national territory formally autonomous in matters not specifically delegated to national government. Local autonomy limited national government power to intervene in provinces in order to "guarantee the republican form of government." National government power concentrated in indirectly elected president. Bicameral legislature (Congress consisting of 46-member Senate and 254-member Chamber of Deputies) relatively

weak. Most senators elected indirectly; deputies elected directly. National judiciary headed by Supreme Court. Provincial governments headed by elected governors. Means of election vary, with some elected directly and some indirectly. Most provincial legislatures unicameral; some bicameral. Most local governments headed by mayors appointed by governors.

Politics: Liberal-democratic system reestablished in December 1983 after eight years of military rule. In 1985 governing party, Radical Civic Union (Unión Cívica Radical—UCR), controlled presidency and Chamber of Deputies. Major opposition party was Justicialist Party, with strong ties to organized labor. Large number of smaller parties to both right and left of these two. Organized labor and armed forces important political forces, together with large number of interest groups.

Foreign Relations: Formally of United States but maintains independent posture on many issues. Relations seriously damaged as result of 1982 South Atlantic War with Britain. Growing trade relationship with Soviet Union. Major issues include status of South Atlantic islands and questions concerning payments on country's foreign debt.

International Agreements and Memberships: Party to Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty). Membership in international organizations includes Organization of American States and its specialized agencies, United Nations and its specialized agencies, Latin American Integration Association, and Nonaligned Movement.

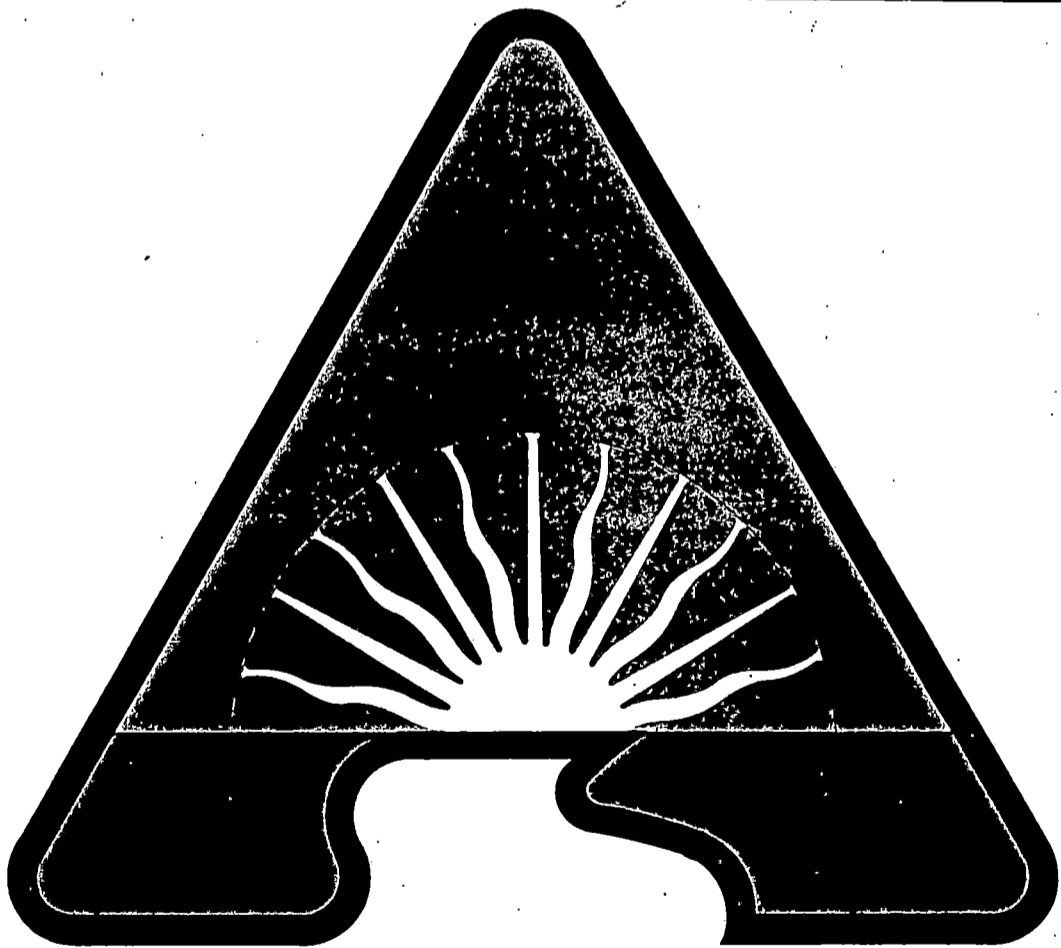
National Security

Armed Forces: Controlled by civilian-directed Ministry of Defense. Total strength of professional troops in 1985 approximately 110,000: Argentine Army, 65,000; Argentine Navy, 28,000; Argentine Air Force, 17,000. Total number of conscripted personnel about 47,000. Paramilitary forces, responsible to Ministry of Defense, divided between National Gendarmerie and Argentine Naval Prefecture and totaled 20,000 personnel. Reserve troops, including National Guard and Territorial Guard, also available for military service.

Military Units: Personnel in Argentine Army divided among

four army corps. Argentine Navy divided among four naval zones corresponding to coastal and riverine territory. Air force divided among nine air brigades. Number of army brigades—largest ground troop formations—being cut from 10 to six in mid-1980s. Major naval vessels in 1985 included four submarines, one aircraft carrier, and 10 destroyers. Major air force formations included four ground-attack/interceptor squadrons, three ground-attack squadrons, one bomber squadron, two counterinsurgency squadrons, and one attack helicopter squadron.

Internal Security: Civilian-directed Ministry of Interior principal government body responsible for internal security in 1985. Size of Federal Police, major law enforcement agency, estimated at slightly over 20,000. Other law enforcement bodies included provincial, city, and municipal police forces. Right-wing terrorism identified by government as primary internal security problem in 1985. By mid-1985 elite antiterrorist police corps formed.



**Secretaría de Turismo
de la Nación**

ARGENTINA

Naturalmente

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Buenos Aires, Argentina)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 4:15 P.M. LOCAL
1:15 P.M. EST
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1990

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE ARGENTINIAN CONGRESS

Palacio del Congreso
Buenos Aires, Argentina

December 5, 1990

I am honored to be with you today in this beautiful Hall of Democracy, with so many members of your Congress. And I am privileged to be with you at this time in history, both your own history, and the history we share as members of the same hemisphere. For we live in an era of dramatic change.

Some may have thought that the events of Monday would make me change my plans. To the contrary, they strengthened my resolve to come to Argentina, to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with President Menem and the Argentine people, who love democracy and refuse to see it subverted.

The message today from Argentina is clear. Democracy is here to stay. Too many brave people sacrificed and died to bring democracy back to Latin America. Let those who would attack constitutional democracy understand: In Latin America the day of the Dictator is over.

Violent assaults upon the Rule of Law represent the old way of thinking and acting that history has left behind. It is time to think anew.

No longer should we think in terms of "the Old World," where our roots lie. Or of "the First World," or "the Third World." No, we must move beyond the labels that once separated us, to grasp the common future that unites us. Argentina, the United States, and the other nations in this continent share the promise of a new dawn in a new world.

So, I have come to Argentina to speak about change, the kind of positive, hopeful change symbolized by the sun of the Spirit of May in your dramatic seal behind me.

But above all, we share a devotion and commitment to our respective nations that would have pleased General San Martin, who wrote: "Love for one's native land fuels noble souls."

All of this is part of the unique bond between our countries. But it's also recent history that unites us. Your return of democracy has brought our peoples closer than ever before. Your sacrifice during past decades caused us deep anguish and concern. But your people did not lose faith in the democratic ideal, and the United States did not lose faith in you.

- more -

*file under
12/5/90
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As we prepare, with optimism and anticipation, for the challenges facing this hemisphere and the rest of the world, some things are clear. We all know that we want to live in a new world that is a model of security and stability. This means regional arms control, as well as nuclear, missile, and chemical non-proliferation, and the collective determination to face down aggression.

As I said in Brasilia, the United States applauds the decision announced November 28 by the leaders of Argentina and Brazil, to move forward on nuclear safeguards, and to bring the Treaty of Tlatelolco into force. We hope you will move quickly to realize both of these commitments, as they have a direct, measurable impact on regional and world security. Such action will also allow the U.S. and other countries to expand significantly the range of our nuclear and other technical cooperation.

In the current crisis in the Gulf, you have also shown strength and vision by helping to lead international efforts to stop Saddam's brutal aggression. Your contribution to the multinational force in the Gulf is a statement of your commitment to peace and the Rule of Law, and a clear sign that you are assuming your rightful place as a leader among freedom-loving nations.

Argentina and President Menem have not limited their efforts to promoting international security. Here in Argentina, you have embarked on another courageous action, the restoration of your economic dynamism. Your President, Carlos Menem, has defined the challenge we face today. He said: "To take advantage of democratic experiences to propel economic growth and progress, is the principal crossroads and challenge for our peoples and governments."

It is a difficult challenge as well. I believe few Presidents have ever taken office under more testing circumstances than did President Menem. Yet he and his colleagues in this Congress didn't shrink from the task at hand. Instead, you set into motion a forward-looking structural, economic and social transformation of this country.

We know of the painful, short-term sacrifices you are being called upon to make, in what your own President has called "Surgery without anesthesia." For this tremendous undertaking to succeed, it will not take miracles. It will take work. But know that the U.S. is prepared to work with you every step of the way.

Just yesterday, we signed two new agreements, a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, and a Mutual Customs Cooperation Agreement. And last June, to help this movement in your nation and the others of this continent, we proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which calls for a major hemispheric effort to expand trade and investment and reduce debt. To unleash energy. To encourage initiative. And to let the incentive of reward inspire people to better themselves, their families, and their futures.

We are absolutely committed to this initiative as a major priority. It will give impetus to the essential economic restructuring which is already underway. And it will sustain and deepen this process in tangible ways.

The Initiative is our hemisphere's new declaration of interdependence. For economic revolution is the equal of political revolution. And economic cooperation must be embraced not as a threat to privilege for a few, but as the key to prosperity for all. We know that prosperity in our hemisphere depends on trade, not aid. And it is within our power to make our region the largest trading center of sovereign nations in the world. Already, the Southern Cone common market is moving us closer to our ultimate objective, a free trade system that links all of the Americas. We support you in this and look forward to completing a framework agreement on trade and investment between the United States and the Southern Cone.

But to promote long-term growth, we need the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. The negotiators must succeed in their efforts to reduce or eliminate tariffs, subsidies and other barriers to agricultural products. This will mean new market opportunities for the farmer in Buenos Aires Province; the agricultural workers in Jujuy; and the engineer in Rosario.

No act could be more significant for your nation than the move toward a market-oriented economy, a move crucial to attracting foreign investment. It lays the groundwork for your future, building a road that leads to a modern, growing Argentina. A free enterprise economy will encourage capital investment, greater individual initiative, and real prosperity for this and future generations. With the help of the Inter-American Development Bank, we want to encourage the reform and opening of investment regimes. The spirit of enterprise will unleash your great potential and assure this nation of its position as one of the most vigorous nations in the world.

The reforms that you are carrying out in your economy, including your bold program of privatization, are not only the key to economic growth and expanded opportunity, they are also the first crucial steps under the Brady Plan to achieve debt reduction with your commercial creditors. I understand the burden of debt that weighs on Argentina. But I believe that today, like Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Costa Rica, Argentina is on the right road to reduce that burden under the Brady Plan.

The way we deal with our common economic realities can be a steppingstone to a permanent partnership among all the nations of the Americas. I believe we are on the brink of something unprecedented in world history: The first wholly democratic hemisphere. The first hemisphere devoted to freedom. To free speech. Free elections. Free enterprise. Free trade. Free markets.

That's why I've come to your country. To celebrate what we share. To recommit my nation to the movement toward democracy and prosperity in the Americas. To stress the vital importance of mutual cooperation and understanding among traditional friends. For we read in Martin Fierro: "Brothers should stand by each other, because this is the first law: Keep a true bond between you at each and every time."

Argentina is a great nation with enormous resources, but none more impressive than the Argentinian people themselves. When this century began, Argentina was among the most prosperous and productive nations in the entire world. I am confident that Argentina will be such an economic leader again.

Together, yet from our own beloved lands, we will watch freedom, democracy, and prosperity grow. We will watch it from the vantage point of two countries strong in liberty and expanding in economy. And we can look forward, with shared optimism, to the 21st century, to the brilliant new dawn of a splendid new world.

don't find. Fabled Patagonia is a bleak Nevada with millions of penguins perched on burrows like prairie dogs. Lake Nahuel Huapi at the mountain resort of Bariloche in central Argentina is as blue as Lake Tahoe; but on the lake's Isla Victoria can you see the surrealistic cinnamon forest of Walt Disney's *Bambi*.

Pine plantations march Georgia-like along red soil, then the ruins of another Jesuit commune appear suddenly—carved red sandstone testimonials to a vast empire that lasted approximately from the time the Pilgrims landed to the U.S. Declaration of Independence, then faded when the Jesuits were expelled by Charles III of Spain. And more. Wild West train cross trestles at a breathless 12,000 feet. Mendoza, like Carmel-by-the-Sea in California, has tucked itself into a beautiful forest. But Mendoza, a city of 1.2 million, sits on a dry, treeless plain at the foot of the Andes. Hundreds upon hundreds of trees had to be planted by hand, and every acre is irrigated through a canal system first dug by the Incas.

The natural spectacles are often bold. A network of concrete catwalks takes you right into the spray at Iguazú Falls, twice as big as Niagara. When you perch on the cliffs at Lago Argentino, the ground underneath quakes as Perito Moreno Glacier creaks and groans toward you, moving five yards a day and shattering curtains of icebergs in its path.

A journey to Argentina grants the pleasures of surprise, of chic boutiques and unsurpassed steaks, of exploring the tail end of the New World, all worthy reasons to visit. Yet there is a bonus of common roots here in the Old World—Europe, the Middle East, or the Orient. When uprooted North Americans meet uprooted Argentines, they stare into a mirror. Both peoples are educated, most own their houses or condominiums, and an increasing number seek the help of psychiatrists in attempting to wrest control of their lives. One mix from the melting pot was acculturation under Protestant-English guidelines, the other under Catholic-Spanish. And now, generations later, most of them would not trade places, neither the Spanish-speaking Welsh with Latin swaggers nor English-speaking Italians whose hands are mute.

Who are the Argentines, and what are they like? When the question was put to a Jewish-Argentine psychoanalyst (who has a cousin in Buenos Aires Hills), he jokingly repeated a stereotype: The typical Argentine is an Italian who speaks Spanish and thinks he's British. That was said before the Falklands/Malvinas War against England in 1982, which doesn't make it any less true today—just not as commonly repeated. (Latin Americans have called the South Atlantic islands "Malvinas" since 1698 when they were named by French sailors.) Beyond that shallow peek is an isolated culture that developed on its own, borrowing and adapting until it dug into the deep topsoil of the pampas and grew.

Some Argentines would argue that they are a hybrid in search of a national identity, and others would argue the contrary. With great drama and conviction, with passion and facts, they argue for hours over a cup of espresso, philosophizing about who they are. Philosophizing is the favorite sport of the Argentines; second is flirting; then comes soccer. That ranking is debatable, especially when discussed at a busy sidewalk cafe where at least two of the three sports can be practiced.

The Argentine dedication to flirtation can be devastatingly attractive. Argentine men flirt intelligently, usually harmlessly, with a locked jaw and a silent, regretted farewell. Nothing crosses a woman's mind but a

Life as lived by the Argentines requires stamina. They work regular office hours (9 A.M.—7 P.M.) and put in full evenings, too. Often downtown sidewalks are more crowded at 11 P.M. than during the day. They enjoy movies, operas, ballet, symphony, Gestalt therapy groups, university seminars, talking over dinner, talking over coffee (not cocktails), talking, talking. Life has a patina of drama. People live on the edge, elated by a happy hour, despairing over *desastres* (dis-AS-trays)—disasters. Life is a roller coaster, and visitors climb aboard for the ride. It's impossible to ignore, for Argentines have a warmth and curiosity that embraces strangers.

Spanish Colonization

Gold that surpassed the dreams of Midas lay waiting to be plundered in the Inca Empire, an advanced civilization centered in Peru. Docile Indians who used the same word for "duty to the state" as "happiness" were already working in fields and mines. For them, the Spanish Conquistadors meant merely switching from one master to another. When the conquistadors rode south from the capital of Cuzco, they wanted more gold and more slaves whose souls they could save, only to discover they already had the best of the booty. The history of the Spanish in Argentina is really a story of Peru and the pauper.

For most peoples, the Andes would have been a harsh barrier, but the Incas were a highland nation, used to living in mountain basins whose elevations rival the peaks of the Rockies. When the Incas expanded from central Peru, they reached farther and farther through the *cordillera*. Irrigation systems were developed, crops planted, mines dug, and roads built to distribute the goods.

The Spanish rode down the Inca highways, protected by the mountains on both sides, as the Incas had been. Finally, the road branched. The richer route followed the abrupt western slope into the Atacama. There, in the driest desert on earth, the Incas had mined copper. The Spanish took over. By following oases, the Incas had conquered various Indian tribes midway into the lush Central Valley of Chile, where they had been halted by the fierce Araucanians. Likewise, the Spanish were stopped too.

Other conquistadors followed the eastern road into Argentina and marched to its termination, an Inca fortress at present day Tucumán. Here in Argentina the protective eastern mountains ended. The irrigated oasis of Tucumán was under constant threat from the Abipones, nomadic plains Indians who became more dangerous once they mounted stolen Spanish horses.

With neither gold, silver, gemstones, nor sedentary Indians to labor for them, Argentina held little appeal for the Spanish. It was a hostile backwater that was easily ignored. The preoccupation of the Spanish Crown was how to bring the wealth of the New World home, for no sooner had the first treasure ships arrived than pirates, commissioned by France, stole the next shipment. Spain responded with a rigid system of protection that kept Argentina in thrall for almost 300 years.

Lima, a capital for Spanish America, was established on the Peruvian coast, far enough inland to be secure from marauders. All minerals and goods produced along the Andes had to be carried by mule to Lima, shipped by armed convoy from the

ack? - Pres of Senate + Pres of Chamber of Deputies
↳ Eduardo Menem (pres bro)
- Alberto Pierrri
(Hinchliffe/Grossman/Garmey)
November 28, 1990 2 p.m.
ARGENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO ARGENTINE CONGRESS
Buenos Aires Palacio de Congreso
Wednesday, December 5, 1990

Thank you. I am honored to be with you today in this beautiful hall of democracy, with so many members of your Congress. And I am privileged to be with you at this time in history -- both your own history and the history we share as members of the same hemisphere. For an era of change is here.

Change that will not be easy: but which will be tremendously rewarding. Change that is heralded by the Sun of May in your dramatic seal behind me and in the ceiling overhead. For Argentina, the United States, and our sister nations in this continent are beginning to stir in the new dawn of a New World.

No longer can we think in terms of the "Old World," where our roots lie. Or of "the First World," or "the Third World." No, we have moved beyond the labels that separate us; and into a new phase where we look to what unites us.

There is so much that we can accomplish together because there is so much that does unite us. ~~There's an old saying that when North Americans meet Argentines, they stare into a mirror.~~ I've felt that. Much here feels familiar. The cattle. The oil rigs. The seas of grass. The tradition of liberty. The shared belief in the dignity of the individual. Our common European roots and shared colonial past. The 500 years since Columbus discovered our lands. The warm energy and spirit of the people. Even our interest in soccer -- we look forward to welcoming your

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Political

Jim Walsh

* - accompanying him

"Political Counselor"

is "V.P. Eduardo Duhalde"
DOONALL DAY

PRES. OF THE SENATE

① - Pres of the Senate
& VP of nation
Mr. Pres of Sen, Mr. VP of Nat

PRES PRO TEM

② Pres Pro Tem of the Senate
Sen Eduardo Menem

PRES OF CHAMBER

③ (like on speaker)
Pres of the House of Deputies
Dr. Alberto Pierri (PSEE ETH)

Overall → [- "distinguished legislators,
gov officials,
ladies & gentlemen
→ Chief Justice of Argentina

2003

G.D.

team to the U.S. in 1994 for our first hosting of the World Cup.

All of this is part of the unique bond between our countries. But there's more. More even than the fact that we've had diplomatic relations for nearly 170 years. It's what Teddy Roosevelt said. "We have such problems in common, such beliefs and ideals, and methods of government and ways of life and habits of thought, that we inevitably are closer together, and will in the end have a closer and more understanding relationship with one another."

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And it's also recent history that joins us. Your embrace of democracy has brought our peoples and governments closer than ever before. Our mutual cooperation in science and technology has led to new advances. And in the current crisis in the Gulf you have been a tremendous ally -- the only country outside Europe and the Middle East itself to provide troops and ships for the peace-keeping force. Under President Menem, you are assuming your rightful place as a leader among freedom-loving nations. Your contribution to the multinational force in the Gulf -- this marvelous gesture from a nation so far from the conflict -- is a statement of your commitment to peace and the rule of law.

Draft

State
Draft
-> see if
its true
up to date

And under President Menem, you are launching another courageous rebirth -- the restoration of your economic stability. You know, so many leaders feel friendship and admiration for this man whose courage inspires people not just in his country, but also in his region and, indeed, around the world. [[And, may I add, when we were tennis partners in San Jose, we won. I hope that will be a lesson of the success the U.S. and Argentina

State
Draft

experience when they team up together.]] I was struck by something your President said -- and his words do not apply just to Argentina. He said: "to take advantage of democratic experiences to propel economic growth and progress, is the principal crossroads and challenge for our peoples and governments."

*for the Em...
...
...*

And a difficult challenge as well. I believe few presidents have ever taken office under more testing circum-stances than did President Menem. Yet he didn't shrink from the task at hand. Instead, he set into motion his complex structural, economic and social transformation of this country. It is with broad, brilliant strokes that he is leading one of the most remarkable economic restructuring programs the world has seen.

We know the excruciating short-term sacrifices you are being called upon to make, in what your own President has called "surgery without anesthesia." Because for this tremendous undertaking to succeed, it will not take miracles. It will take work. But know that the U.S. is here to work with you. To that end, we've signed with your government the Bilateral Investment Treaty, to encourage US investors to join Argentines in an extraordinary cooperative partnership -- resulting in greater productivity.

*ST Draft
Hegel*

out

More exports. More jobs. And greater optimism about the future.

In addition, we have signed, or are negotiating a variety of other agreements with Argentina, including: the Tourism Treaty; the Customs Cooperation Agreement; the Framework Trade Agreement; Subsidies Agreement; the Joint Satellite Project; and others. But for this exciting new chapter to begin, and to promote long-

*cap?
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Code?*

cap?

term growth, we need the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. This will mean new market opportunities for farmers in San Juan; shipworkers in Santa Cruz; office workers in Buenos Aires.

We want to be a part of your work because we recognize that no act could be more significant for a nation-in-need than your move toward a market-oriented economy. That's because it lays the groundwork for your future by envisioning a road that leads to a modern, growing Argentina. A country which will encourage greater individual initiative, guaranteeing prosperity for this and future generations. And an open and democratic economy will unleash your great potential and restore this nation to its position as one of the most vigorous nations in the world.

do we want to call it that "mealy"

To do what we can to help this embryonic movement in your nation and the others of this continent, we introduced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, calling for a major hemispheric effort to expand free and fair trade. For that is the way to unleash the million sparks of energy and enterprise. To encourage individual initiative. And to let the incentive of reward inspire people to better themselves, their families, and their futures.

Agree

We are absolutely committed to this Initiative as a major priority. It will give impetus to the painful, yet essential, economic restructuring which has already begun here. And it will sustain and deepen this process in tangible ways.

Agree

The Initiative is our hemisphere's new Declaration of Interdependence. For economic revolution is the equal of political revolution. And economic cooperation must be embraced not as a

threat to privilege, but as the key to prosperity. After all, prosperity in our hemisphere depends on trade, not aid. And it is within our power to make our region the largest trading center of sovereign nations in the world. Already, ~~the plan is~~ the Southern Cone Common Market is a major step toward the world's first Hemispheric Free Trade Zone. But our ultimate aim must be a free trade system that links all of the Americas. *SWITCHING GEARS*

They are negotiating
Hoyul

The way we deal with our common economic realities can teach us a powerful lesson. We can realize that for all our shared concerns -- for the challenges that know no borders -- we should envision a permanent partnership among all the nations of the Americas. And as we enter this era, perhaps we could turn to La Difunta Correa, your unofficial patron saint of new beginnings.

make like
in her
Nash
Greg

For we in the Americas are on the brink of something unprecedented in world history: the first wholly democratic hemisphere. Think of it. The first hemisphere devoted to freedom. To free speech. Free elections. Free enterprise. Free trade. Free markets.

That's why I've come to your country. To celebrate what we share. To commit my nation to this movement toward democracy in the Americas. To stress the vital importance of mutual cooperation and understanding among traditional friends. For we read in Martin Fierro: "Brothers should stand by each other because this is the first law: keep a true bond between you at each and every time." And it is together, only together, that we can make our vision become a real partnership of equals in a New World.

GD

*more of
entire*

*State
Draft*

You in Argentina -- following your anthem's cry of "freedom,
 freedom, freedom" -- led the move away from military governments
 to democracies in the 1980s. So you can now herald the 1990s as
 the Decade of Democracy. ~~\\ And we are beginning this decade --~~
~~this new era of the New World -- together.~~ As representatives
 of our countries, we have two duties. First, we must reaffirm
 our allegiance to each other. Then, with the bonds of our common
 heritage strengthened by our devotion to freedom, we must secure
the fruits of this liberty for all the peoples of the Americas.

*cc
fay*

And so we begin by reinforcing together the special friend-
 ship between Argentina and the United States. And we do it with a
 passion and commitment that would have pleased Gen. San Martin,
 who wrote: "Love for one's native land fuels noble souls."

Together, yet from our own beloved lands, we can watch this
 Decade of Democracy grow. We can watch it from the vantage point
 of two countries strong in liberty and expanding in economy. And
 we can look forward -- together -- with shared and sound optimism
 to the 21st century -- to the brilliant new dawn of a splendid
 New World.

#

To JG

Date 11/27 Time 12:30

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Fred Bauman

of Lib of Long-Mane.

Phone 707-5387

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message American Ideals
speech in Colony Theatre

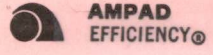
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Democratic Ideals

- one in Buenos Aires Nov 7

- Nov 7 Charter of Democracy

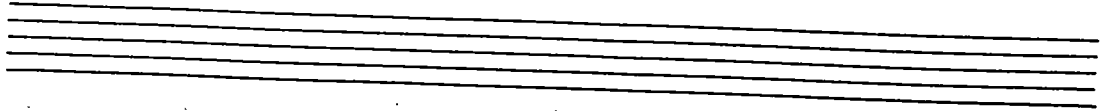
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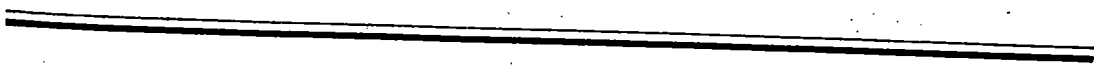


Sixth Edition

Edited by

W.L. REED and M.J. BRISTOW

BLANDFORD PRESS
POOLE NEW YORK SYDNEY



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- re - mos con glo - ria mo - rir.

*Argentina
Anthem*

Free Translation

Hear, oh mortals! the sacred cry:
Freedom, freedom, freedom!
Hear the noise of broken chains;
See the throne of Equality the noble.

The United Provinces of the South
Their throne full of dignity opened!
And the free of the world reply:
A salutation to the great Argentine people!

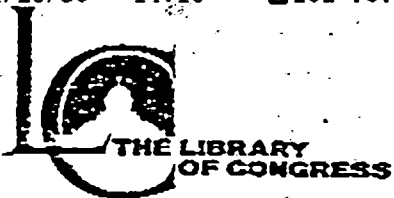
CHORUS Let those laurels be eternal
Which we knew how to win:
Let us live crowned by glory
Or swear with glory to die.

Maest

1. A
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toil

wealth
wealth



Date: _____

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

TO

Name: Jennifer Grossman

Location: White House, Research Dept

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1 of 6 pages

STRONG GOVERNMENTS

(From *El Mercurio*, November 17, 1841)

WE HAVE previously written about the so-called liberals who, invoking principles that they do not understand or launching maxims that they do not practice, work only for their own personal advantage, later to become fierce tyrants, dictating laws against the conquered—conquerors who wreak their vengeance without regard to justice or form. The world is full of such liberals. South America is plagued with them, not only because of its special transitional situation but also because of its lack of wide distribution of property, and its ignorance, easily imposed upon by the pompous and flattering offers of prosperity with which seducers deceive nations, in order to dominate and despoil them.

If these false liberals have been the scourge of nations, the false ministerial men have been not far behind them in the race to do terrible mischief by using, in their turn, words and a vocabulary working in a sense diametrically opposed to the explanation which they give of them. "Energy," they say. "Strength," they shout! And they proclaim the necessity for strong governments. We would unhesitatingly agree to that if by strong governments were meant institutions, laws, and customs—in a word, political combinations or a machine, with strong springs and a solid movement.

Unfortunately, that is not the case. Quite to the contrary. Despotism or tyranny is practiced, not strong government. Instead of having tranquilizing effects, it produces anarchy, and instead of promoting social betterment it retards it, destroying the germ of welfare by an humorality that breeds corruption.

Leaving aside theoretical systems, generally seductively beautiful to liberals as well as to reactionaries and conservatives, let us stick to practice, without whose operation politics, like everything else that happens today, would re-

main in the thought stage and never be translated into the attempts and action that we need.

The spirit of the present century is analytical and dis-
sective. Abandoning theories to the speculative domain, it
seeks causes and facts, and demands good results before it
will accept them, and poor results before rejecting them.
Let us analyze what are called strong governments and
reach an understanding of what they really are, so that they
will neither deceive us, nor oppress us in the name of pub-
lic welfare or tranquility or of that order, no less invoked
by reactionaries and pseudo-patriots, than are the words
liberty, progress, and civilization by the pseudo-liberals.

The governments of the Roman emperors were vigorous.
So, later in Europe, were those of Cromwell, Louis XIV,
and Napoleon, but none were as strong as those of Philip II
and Ferdinand VII in Spain. We could cite many others in
America, stronger in their fury and cruelty, if the duty im-
posed by a writer's status to enlighten and not to stir up
party feeling, however remote, permitted me, in this case,
to report facts or to recall current happenings to mind.

Let the friends of those strong governments tell us can-
didly what good they have accomplished, what evils they
have avoided, and whither they have led nations, so that,
being supporters of everything that is positive, we may in-
cline to their side and change our allegiance. We see only
misfortunes. Even if it were to be alleged that they have
kept order, we would deny it because the calm now is only
apparent, an empty shadow which will sooner or later van-
ish, and at last what was to happen will take place, but with
far greater uproar and violence, the more reaction is pro-
voked.

What happened to Rome and to the other nations which
we have mentioned? And what has happened to the coun-
tries in South America whose statesmen, if such they can be
called, have professed that doctrine of strong government
in order to suppress revolutions and impose silence upon
demands for justice, by persecution, gibbets, and blood?
The conclusive proof that such a charitable measure is in-

effective is to be found in the many throats cut and the
groans wrung from humanity, endlessly and futilely during
the thirty years of revolution. From these we see many
tragedies, and, worst of all, a despair of improvement on the
part of the present generation.

That is what those strong governments amount to; they
are like a hurricane that devastates an entire region, fol-
lowed by the silence of destruction; like the conflagration
that reduces combustible material to ashes, which a gentle
breeze scatters; or like the strong-bodied man who abuses
his strength by excesses and ends in exhaustion. We well
know that the cruelest of tyrannies are strong in that way,
but we see no governments of any kind whose elementary
institutions and most sacred duties are, if not to progress,
at least to avoid ruin, by granting concessions little by
little, and more than anything else by knowing the times
in which they rule.

The whole secret lies in this first thought—that they
should know their century and its requirements, and the
present state of civilization in their respective countries.
Then there will be only welfare or at least fewer obstacles
because of the less resistance which the majorities will in-
terpose. But they do not care to adjust themselves to that,
nor to submit to the popular will. They wish to invent
strong, energetic governments carrying destruction in their
system, increasing resistance from day to day, heightening
public irritation, which also increases its fever, producing
weakness and consumption. They spawn the monster of
anarchy that leads to a thousand other despotisms. And
they do not heed the deep abyss into which whole nations
are being plunged, society and morality destroyed, educa-
tion halted, and industry, commerce, and property, and,
finally, the basis of the representative system itself, attacked.

True strength, the robust vigor of governments, depends
on the system which the legislator devises, applies, and exe-
cutes, according to the needs of the people and their differ-
ing situations, taking into consideration what is given the
people who receive it and their capacities to use or abuse it.

A SARMIENTO ANTHOLOGY

But this must be legal, whatever else it is, because arbitrary action is license—the antithesis of system, method, and government.

The strength of a government, moreover, lies in the ability of its prominent men and its best minds to act within the legal framework of the system, once it has been adopted, or if desirable to alter it, but always by legal means.

It will not be amiss to realize that one of the solidest elements of strength in a government is the energy and courage of its governor to face the storm, without abandoning the helm or altering his course, or at least always with the intention of returning to it. It is likewise essential to realize that great strength lies in toleration for all opinions, whatever they may be, in order to moderate partisan excess and prevent it from conspiring secretly—out of despair. Finally, there is indestructible strength in justice for all, in governmental morality, in the patriotism of public men, and in the honest administration of national interests.

This is immovable strength and vigor. The contrary is weakness and annihilation, like the weakness of a pilot who loses his head in time of danger, and, his courage failing him, drives his ship onto the rocks.

Wishing those who aspire to rule nations with a noble ambition for glory to know these great truths, we submit them to the public judgment, to candid examination, and to the practice of sincere and loyal patriotism. Let them be tried sometime, since others have so often put arbitrary measures into practice in the name of strong government, abandoning the basis agreed upon among us, and the requirements of South America that laws keep pace with customs.

Let these customs, we repeat, be examined. Let institutions be made for them. Let transition be assisted, improvements forwarded, the nation educated and given moral instruction, and let sources of wealth be opened, but let there be independent landowners and citizens in abundance, and not idlers calling themselves patriots. Then governments will have fulfilled their mission.

POLITICAL THOUGHT

As a means of preserving tranquility, this business of throat-cutting, proscribing, imprisoning, and confiscating is merely showing weakness and is an unworthy and criminal laxness, which serve only to keep one's job and its emoluments and, worst of all, to perish inevitably in the long run, involving whole nations in the catastrophe when it inevitably arrives, today, tomorrow, or later.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN
REPUBLICS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE
CENTURY

(A Report to the Historical Institute of France, 1852)

... ANOTHER external influence ... acts on a part of Central and South America, which is destined to operate with constantly growing effectiveness and strength. In our opinion, moreover, it is the sole lion, convertible, definitive, and effective influence. We might say further, it is the only one which will end the uncertainty and vacillation of policy of those states. I am speaking of the influence of the institutions of the United States, and I must make plain the reasons on which I base my views.

The influences which the movements of world civilization exercise on the masses do not, unfortunately, wait for nations to be prepared to receive their impulsion. The Spanish colonies were not prepared for independence. Nevertheless in 1810 the colonial spirit was imbued with revolutionary feeling and purpose from Mexico to Chile. The coincidence and simultaneousness of the insurrections prove it—revolutionary movements having even broken out on the same day at different places on the continent. The North American colonies having successfully rebelled, all the other colonies followed their impetus. North American liberties are likewise destined to exercise the more active influence upon South America as European influences become suspect because of the absolutist direction which they have taken. The former, moreover, are supported by the

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26 November 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BETH HINCHLIFFE

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: T. R. QUOTES FOR ARGENTINA REMARKS

- 1) ON THE MARK PROPHECY ABOUT THE MOMENTOUS CHANGES AROUND THE WORLD, AND GOOD ON U.S.-SOUTH AMERICAN INTERDEPENDENCE:

"This twentieth century is big with the fate of the nations of mankind, because the fate of each is now interwoven with the fate of all to a degree never even approached in any previous stage of history."

- 2) INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND RESPECT FOR THE INTEGRITY OF OTHER NATIONS:

"We all look forward to the day when there shall be a nearer approximation than there has ever yet been to the brotherhood of man and the peace of the world. More and more we are learning that to love one's country above all others is in no way incompatible with respecting and wishing well to others, and that, as between man and man, so between nation and nation, there should live the great law of right."

- 3) T.R.'s MESSAGE TO "OUR BROTHERS OF THE SOUTH":

"..we wish you well; we wish you all prosperity; and we say to you that we earnestly hope for your well-being, not only for your own sakes, but also for our own, for it is a benefit to each of us to have the others do well."

- 4) INDEPENDENCE OF U.S.-SOUTH AMERICAN BILATERAL RELATIONS:

"We of the two Americas must be left to work out our own salvation along our own lines...we shall all strive upward in honest and manly brotherhood, shoulder to shoulder."

- 5) TRADE:

"..it is..true that the prosperity of any of us can best be attained by measures that will promote the prosperity of all."

"Modern industrial competition is very keen between nation and nation, and now that our country is striding forward with the pace of a giant to take the leading position in the international industrial world, we should beware how we fetter our limbs, how we cramp our Titan strength."

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THE STRENUOUS LIFE

ESSAYS AND
ADDRESSES

BY
THEODORE ROOSEVELT



NEW YORK
THE CENTURY CO.
1902

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Scholarly Press, 22929 Industrial Drive East
St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080

THE TWO AMERICAS

SPEECH AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE PAN-AMERICAN
EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, MAY 20, 1901

THE TWO AMERICAS

•

TO-DAY we formally open this great exposition by the shores of the mighty inland seas of the North, where all the peoples of the western hemisphere have joined to show what they have done in art, science, and industrial invention, what they have been able to accomplish with their manifold resources and their infinitely varied individual and national qualities. Such an exposition, held at the opening of this new century, inevitably suggests two trains of thought. It should make us think seriously and solemnly of our several duties to one another as citizens of the different nations of this western hemisphere, and also of our duties each to the nation to which he personally belongs.

The century upon which we have just entered must inevitably be one of tremendous triumph or of tremendous failure for the whole human race, because, to an infinitely greater extent than ever before, humanity is knit together in all its parts, for weal or

woe. All about us there are innumerable tendencies that tell for good, and innumerable tendencies that tell for evil. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that our own acts must determine which set of tendencies shall overcome the other. In order to act wisely we must first see clearly. There is no place among us for the mere pessimist; no man who looks at life with a vision that sees all things black or gray can do aught healthful in molding the destiny of a mighty and vigorous people. But there is just as little use for the foolish optimist who refuses to face the many and real evils that exist, and who fails to see that the only way to insure the triumph of righteousness in the future is to war against all that is base, weak, and unlovely in the present.

There are certain things so obvious as to seem commonplace, which, nevertheless, must be kept constantly before us if we are to preserve our just sense of proportion. This twentieth century is big with the fate of the nations of mankind, because the fate of each is now interwoven with the fate of all to a degree never even approached in any previous stage of history. No better proof could be given than by this very exposition. A century ago no such exposition could have even been thought of. The larger part of the territory represented here

good
prophecy

to-day by so many free nations was not even mapped, and very much of it was unknown to the hardest explorer. The influence of America upon Old World affairs was imponderable. World politics still meant European politics.

All that is now changed, not merely by what has happened here in America, but by what has happened elsewhere. It is not necessary for us here to consider the giant changes which have come elsewhere in the globe; to treat of the rise in the South Seas of the great free commonwealths of Australia and New Zealand; of the way in which Japan has been rejuvenated and has advanced by leaps and bounds to a position among the leading civilized powers; of the problems, affecting the major portion of mankind, which call imperiously for solution in parts of the Old World which, a century ago, were barely known to Europe, even by rumor. Our present concern is not with the Old World, but with our own western hemisphere, America. We meet to-day, representing the people of this continent, from the Dominion of Canada in the north, to Chile and the Argentine in the south; representing peoples who have traveled far and fast in the last century, because in them has been practically shown that it is the spirit of adventure which is the maker of com-

monwealths; peoples who are learning and striving to put in practice the vital truth that freedom is the necessary first step, but only the first step, in successful free government.

During the last century we have on the whole made long strides in the right direction, but we have very much yet to learn. We all look forward to the day when there shall be a nearer approximation than there has ever yet been to the brotherhood of man and the peace of the world. More and more we are learning that to love one's country above all others is in no way incompatible with respecting and wishing well to all others, and that, as between man and man, so between nation and nation, there should live the great law of right. These are the goals toward which we strive; and let us at least earnestly endeavor to realize them here on this continent. From Hudson Bay to the Straits of Magellan, we, the men of the two Americas, have been conquering the wilderness, carving it into state and province, and seeking to build up in state and province governments which shall combine industrial prosperity and moral well-being. Let us ever most vividly remember the falsity of the belief that any one of us is to be permanently benefited by the hurt of another.

Let us strive to have our public men treat as axiomatic the truth that it is for the interest of every commonwealth in the western hemisphere to see every other commonwealth grow in riches and in happiness, in material wealth and in the sober, strong, self-respecting manliness, without which material wealth avails so little.

To-day on behalf of the United States I welcome you here—you, our brothers of the North, and you, our brothers of the South; we wish you well; we wish you all prosperity; and we say to you that we earnestly hope for your well-being, not only for your own sakes, but also for our own, for it is a benefit to each of us to have the others do well. The relations between us now are those of cordial friendship, and it is to the interest of all alike that this friendship should ever remain unbroken. Nor is there the least chance of its being broken, provided only that all of us alike act with full recognition of the vital need that each should realize that his own interests can best be served by serving the interests of others.

You, men of Canada, are doing substantially the same work that we of this republic are doing, and face substantially the same problems that we also face. Yours is the world of the merchant, the manufac-

turer and mechanic, the farmer, the ranchman, and the miner; you are subduing the prairie and the forest, tilling farm-land, building cities, striving to raise ever higher the standard of right, to bring ever nearer the day when true justice shall obtain between man and man; and we wish god-speed to you and yours, and may the kindest ties of good will always exist between us.

To you of the republics south of us, I wish to say a special word. I believe with all my heart in the Monroe Doctrine. This doctrine is not to be invoked for the aggrandizement of any one of us here on this continent at the expense of any one else on this continent. It should be regarded simply as a great international Pan-American policy, vital to the interests of all of us. The United States has, and ought to have, and must ever have, only the desire to see her sister commonwealths in the western hemisphere continue to flourish, and the determination that no Old World power shall acquire new territory here on this western continent. We of the two Americas must be left to work out our own salvation along our own lines; and if we are wise we will make it understood as a cardinal feature of our joint foreign policy that, on the one hand, we will not submit to territorial aggrandizement on

this continent by any Old World power, and that, on the other hand, among ourselves each nation must scrupulously regard the rights and interests of the others, so that, instead of any one of us committing the criminal folly of trying to rise at the expense of our neighbors, we shall all strive upward in honest and manly brotherhood, shoulder to shoulder.

A word now especially to my own fellow-countrymen. I think that we have all of us reason to be satisfied with the showing made in this exposition, as in the great expositions of the past, of the results of the enterprise, the shrewd daring, the business energy and capacity, and the artistic and, above all, the wonderful mechanical skill and inventiveness of our people. In all of this we have legitimate cause to feel a noble pride, and a still nobler pride in the showing made of what we have done in such matters as our system of wide-spread popular education and in the field of philanthropy, especially in that best kind of philanthropy which teaches each man to help lift both himself and his neighbor by joining with that neighbor hand in hand in a common effort for the common good.

But we should err greatly, we should err in the most fatal of ways, by wilful blindness to whatever is not pleasant, if, while

justly proud of our achievements, we failed to realize that we have plenty of shortcomings to remedy, that there are terrible problems before us, which we must work out right, under the gravest national penalties if we fail. It cannot be too often repeated that there is no patent device for securing good government; that after all is said and done, after we have given full credit to every scheme for increasing our material prosperity, to every effort of the lawmaker to provide a system under which each man shall be best secured in his own rights, it yet remains true that the great factor in working out the success of this giant republic of the western continent must be the possession of those qualities of essential virtue and essential manliness which have built up every great and mighty people of the past, and the lack of which always has brought, and always will bring, the proudest of nations crashing down to ruin. Here in this exposition, on the Stadium and on the pylons of the bridge, you have written certain sentences to which we all must subscribe, and to which we must live up if we are in any way or measure to do our duty: "Who shuns the dust and sweat of the contest, on his brow falls not the cool shade of the olive," and "A free state exists only in the virtue of the citizen." We all accept these statements

in theory; but if we do not live up to them in practice, then there is no health in us. Take the two together always. In our eager, restless life of effort, but little can be done by that cloistered virtue of which Milton spoke with such fine contempt. We need the rough, strong qualities that make a man fit to play his part well among men. Yet we need to remember even more that no ability, no strength and force, no power of intellect or power of wealth, shall avail us, if we have not the root of right living in us; if we do not pay more than a mere lip-loyalty to the old, old commonplace virtues, which stand at the foundation of all social and political well-being.

It is easy to say what we ought to do, but it is hard to do it; and yet no scheme can be devised which will save us from the need of doing just this hard work. Not merely must each of us strive to do his duty; in addition it is imperatively necessary also to establish a strong and intelligent public opinion which will require each to do his duty. If any man here falls short he should not only feel ashamed of himself, but in some way he ought also to be made conscious of the condemnation of his fellows, and this no matter what form his shortcoming takes. Doing our duty is, of course, incumbent on every one of us alike; yet the

heaviest blame for dereliction should fall on the man who sins against the light, the man to whom much has been given, and from whom, therefore, we have a right to expect much in return. We should hold to a peculiarly rigid accountability those men who in public life, or as editors of great papers, or as owners of vast fortunes, or as leaders and molders of opinion in the pulpit, or on the platform, or at the bar, are guilty of wrongdoing, no matter what form that wrongdoing may take.

In addition, however, to the problems which, under Protean shapes, are yet fundamentally the same for all nations and for all times, there are others which especially need our attention, because they are the especial productions of our present industrial civilization. The tremendous industrial development of the nineteenth century has not only conferred great benefits upon us of the twentieth, but it has also exposed us to grave dangers. This highly complex movement has had many sides, some good and some bad, and has produced an absolutely novel set of phenomena. To secure from them the best results will tax to the utmost the resources of the statesman, the economist, and the social reformer. There has been an immense relative growth of urban population, and, in consequence,

an immense growth of the body of wage-workers, together with an accumulation of enormous fortunes which more and more tend to express their power through great corporations that are themselves guided by some master mind of the business world. As a result, we are confronted by a formidable series of perplexing problems, with which it is absolutely necessary to deal, and yet with which it is not merely useless, but in the highest degree unwise and dangerous to deal, save with wisdom, insight, and self-restraint.

There are certain truths which are so commonplace as to be axiomatic; and yet so important that we cannot keep them too vividly before our minds. The true welfare of the nation is indissolubly bound up with the welfare of the farmer and the wage-worker—of the man who tills the soil, and of the mechanic, the handicraftsman, the laborer. If we can insure the prosperity of these two classes we need not trouble ourselves about the prosperity of the rest, for that will follow as a matter of course.

On the other hand, it is equally true that the prosperity of any of us can best be attained by measures that will promote the prosperity of all. The poorest motto upon which an American can act is the motto of "some men down," and the safest to fol-

Trade?

low is that of "all men up." A good deal can and ought to be done by law. For instance, the State and, if necessary, the nation should by law assume ample power of supervising and regulating the acts of any corporation (which can be but its creature), and generally of those immense business enterprises which exist only because of the safety and protection to property guaranteed by our system of government. Yet it is equally true that, while this power should exist, it should be used sparingly and with self-restraint. Modern industrial competition is very keen between nation and nation, and now that our country is striding forward with the pace of a giant to take the leading position in the international industrial world, we should beware how we fetter our limbs, how we cramp our Titan strength. While striving to prevent industrial injustice at home, we must not bring upon ourselves industrial weakness abroad. This is a task for which we need the finest abilities of the statesman, the student, the patriot, and the far-seeing lover of mankind. It is a task in which we shall fail with absolute certainty if we approach it after having surrendered ourselves to the guidance of the demagogue, or the doctrinaire, of the well-meaning man who thinks feebly, or of the cunning self-seeker who endeavors to

rise by committing that worst of crimes against our people—the crime of inflaming brother against brother, one American against his fellow-Americans.

My fellow-countrymen, bad laws are evil things, good laws are necessary; and a clean, fearless, common-sense administration of the laws is even more necessary; but what we need most of all is to look to our own selves to see that our consciences as individuals, that our collective national conscience, may respond instantly to every appeal for high action, for lofty and generous endeavor. There must and shall be no falling off in the national traits of hardihood and manliness; and we must keep ever bright the love of justice, the spirit of strong brotherly friendship for one's fellows, which we hope and believe will hereafter stand as typical of the men who make up this, the mightiest republic upon which the sun has ever shone.

ARGENTINA

Naturalmente

Iguazú

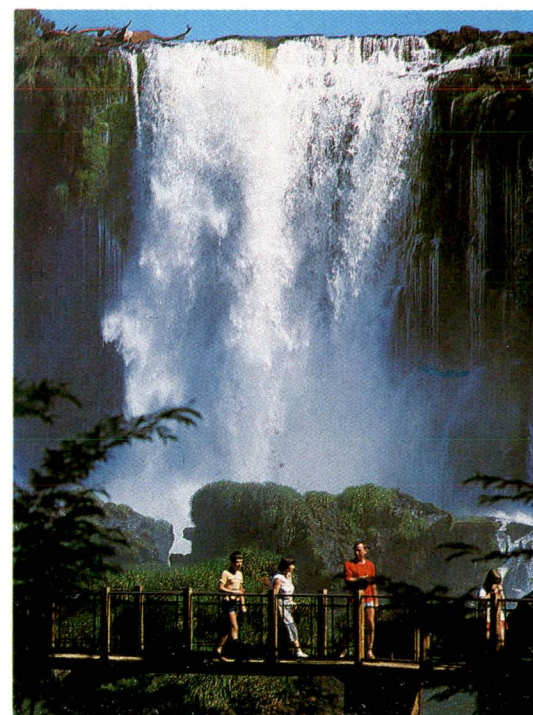
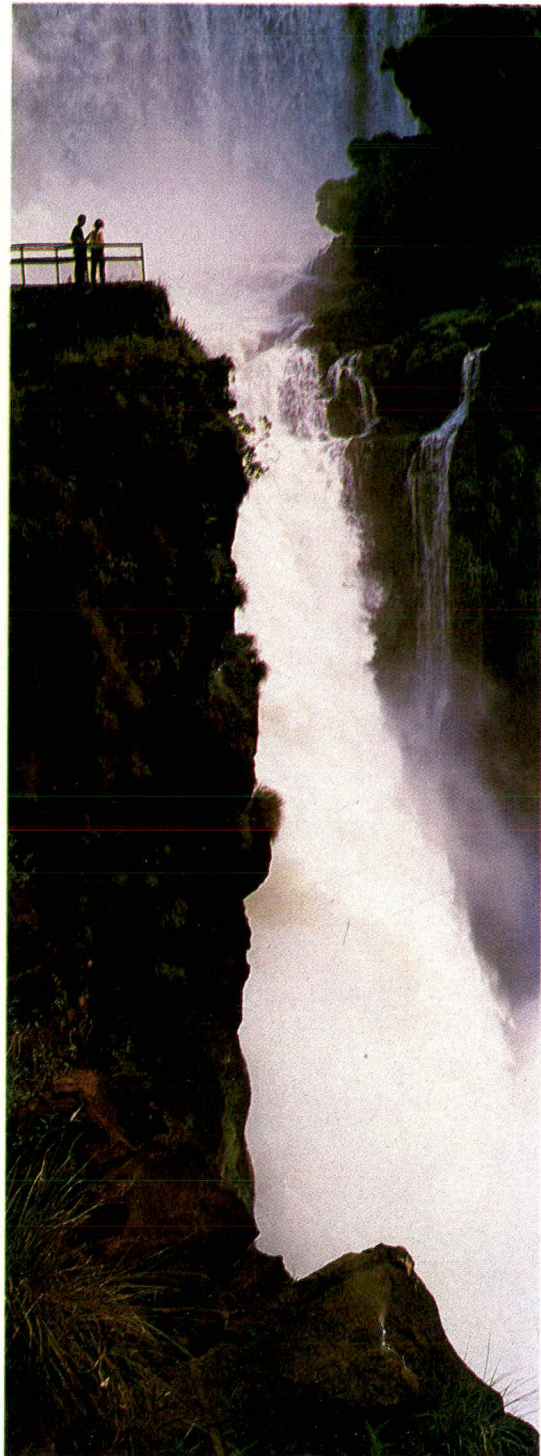
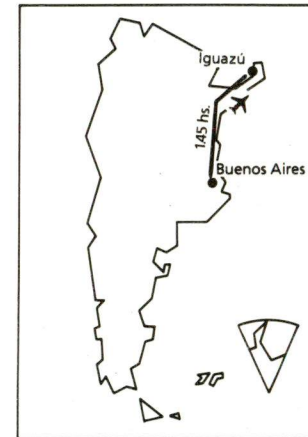


ARGENTINA
Secretaría de Turismo de la Nación

IGUAZU

The majestic spectacle of the Falls in the tropical jungle.

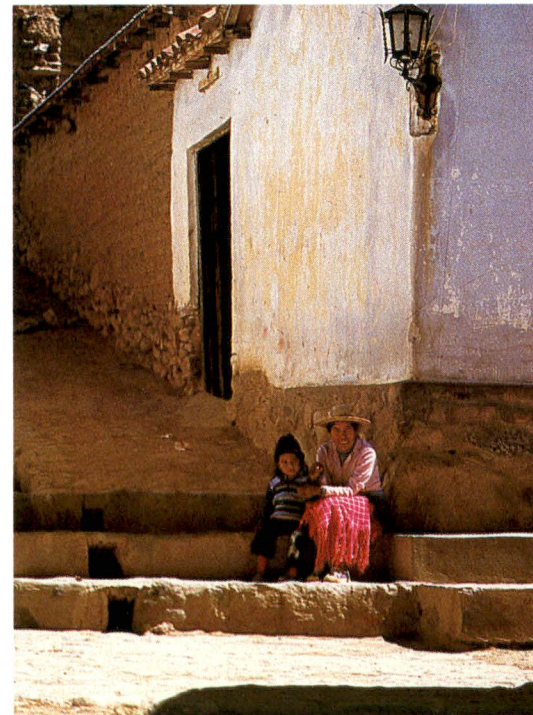
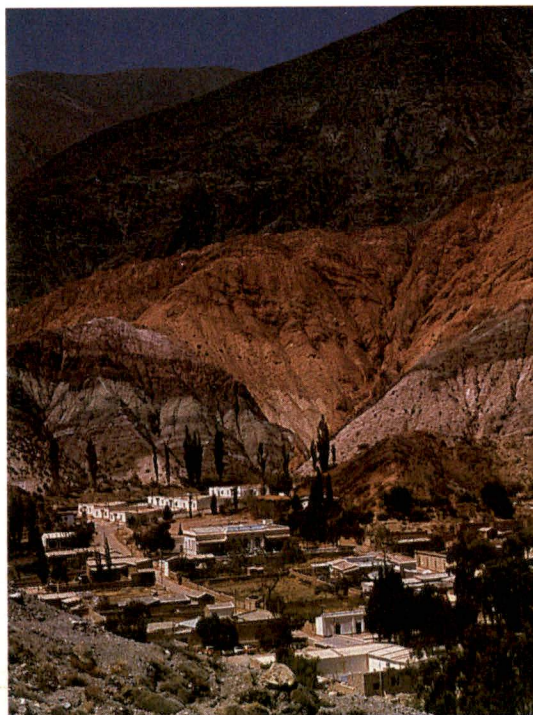
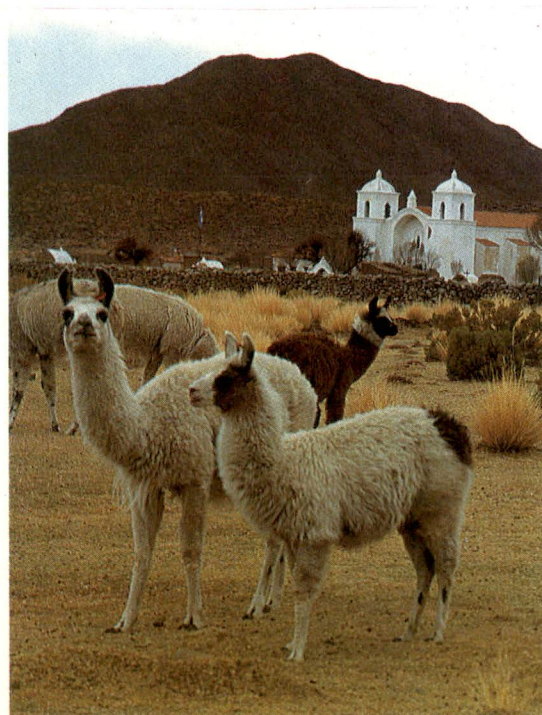
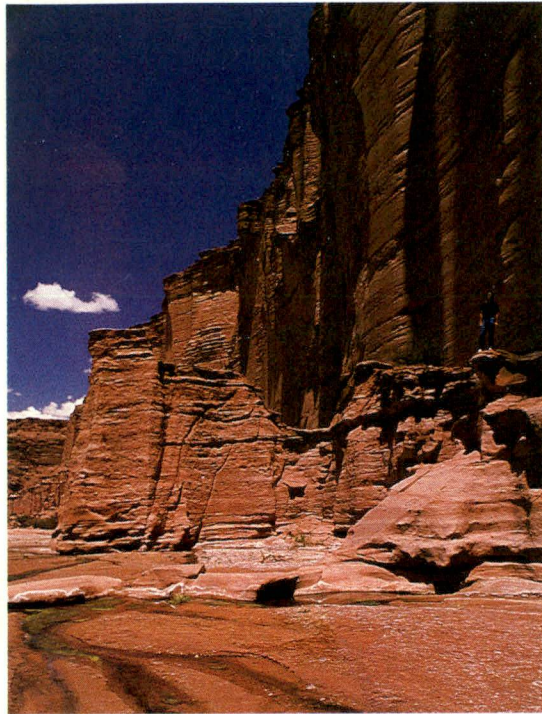
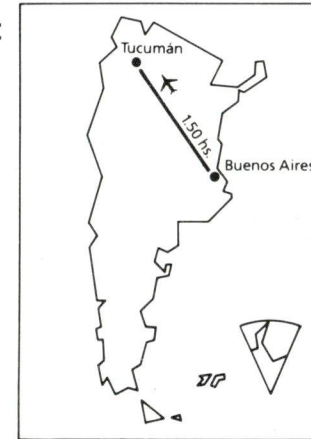
The province of Misiones offers the opportunity of meeting Nature in all its dimension, of participating in a great adventure, of visiting the Iguazú Falls in their landscape, feeling and touching the water with your hands. Farther away, the wonders of an indian construction, full of mistery and suggestion, where the Jesuitical imagination created what is known today as the San Ignacio Ruins. And the Iberá swamps, flora and adventure, fauna and the wild music of millions of birds and of incredible animals. A strong Nature, a synonym with life and the images of the times.



THE NORTH

A symphony of multicoloured mountains.

In Humahuaca, the seven colours of Nature are discovered: they come from the mineral bowels of the earth and get threaded with the deep blue of the sky of the ravine. From Salta, full of history and music which derive from it, the "Train to the Clouds" climbs up to the sky. Purmamarca: stillness and small streets that get into the past of the old races. In a passionate archaeology, millennial ages live again. And, at night, the guitars of the serenades draw the stars of the clean sky closer to us.





El Norte

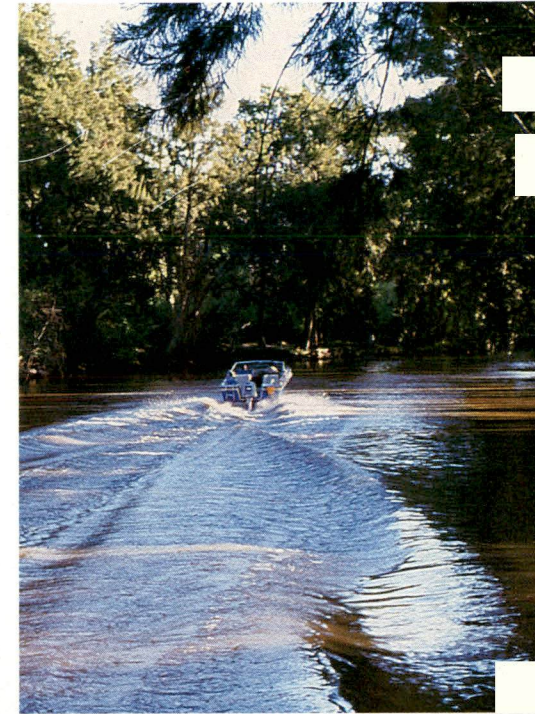
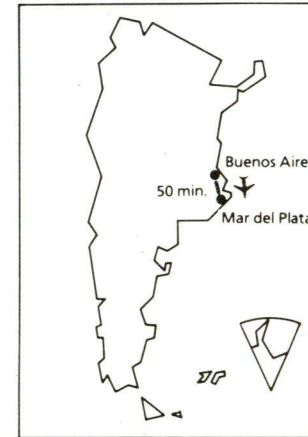


La Pampa

LA PAMPA

The vast agricultural and cattle-raising plain, the wide beaches on the Coast.

The Argentine pampa: an extensive plain with an extraordinary richness in cattle and splendid crops harvest. The gaucho, formidable horseman, keeps alive his old customs. The old "estancias", which were built by the man, show the passionate contrast between tradition and the modern development of work. Thousands of small streams go across the plains and form lagoons with a marvellous fauna. Its vast maritime littoral offers a succession of beaches with cities such as Mar del Plata, Villa Gesell, Pinamar, Necochea and Miramar, full of life and gaiety.

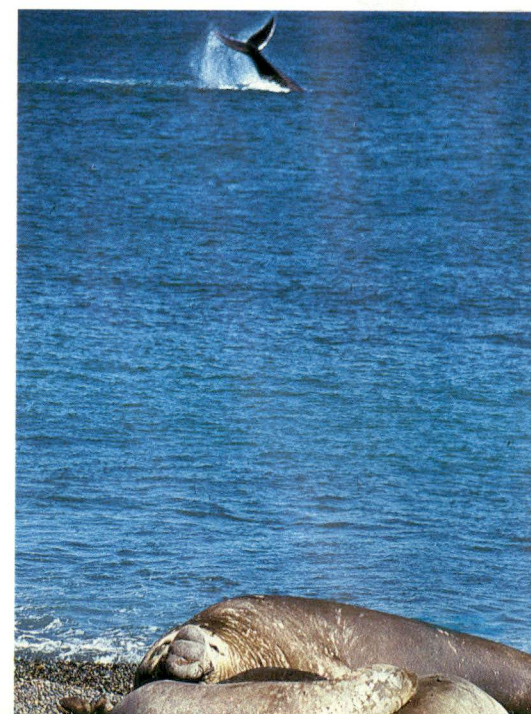
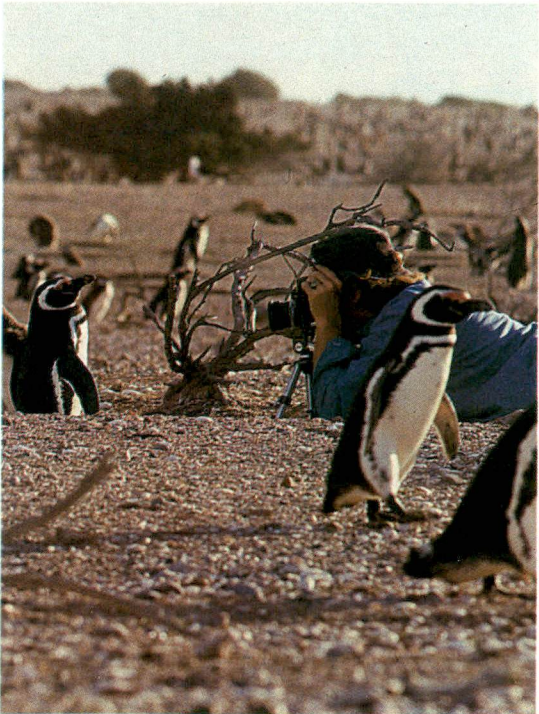
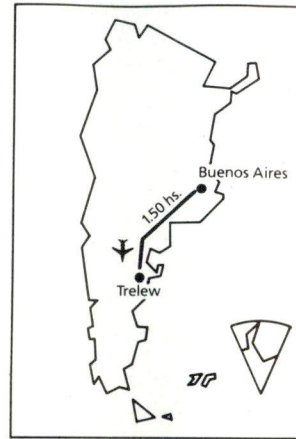




PENINSULA VALDES

The Patagonia of the sea and the plains The school of the whales.

Península Valdés: a unique place in the world where the whales are at hand and where one can see the marvellous moment of their reproduction. In the coast, the nice penguins and the big sea elephants enjoy the peace of the place and a wide variety of birds take part in this peculiar performance of a natural, exclusive and moving theatre.

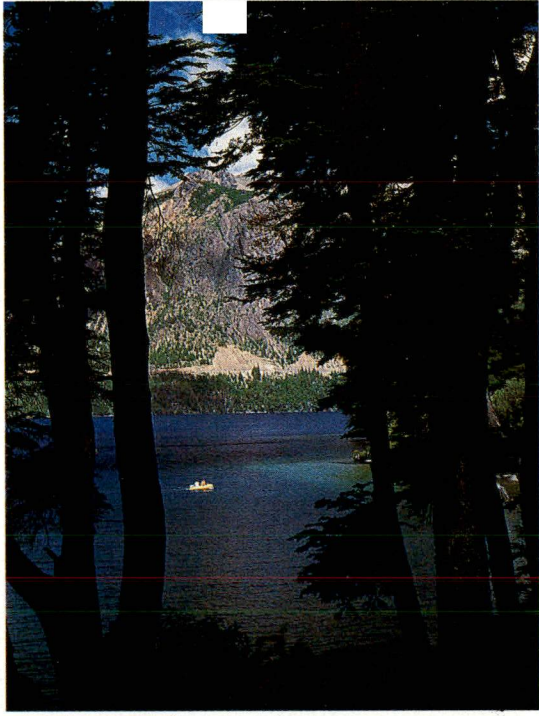
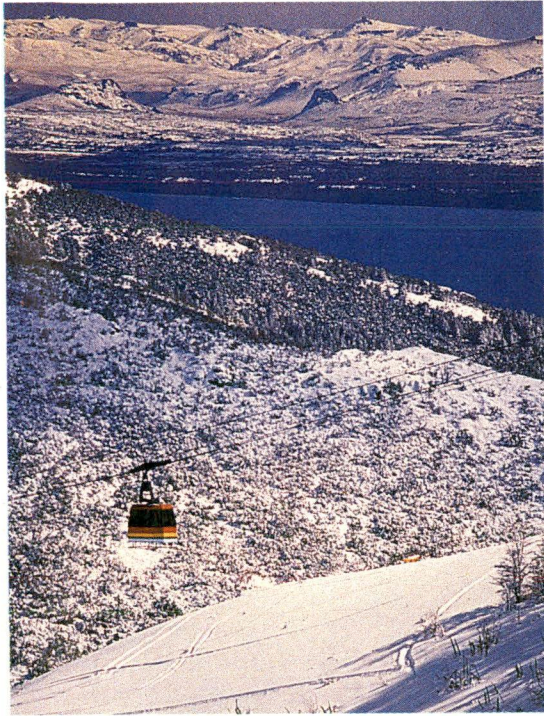
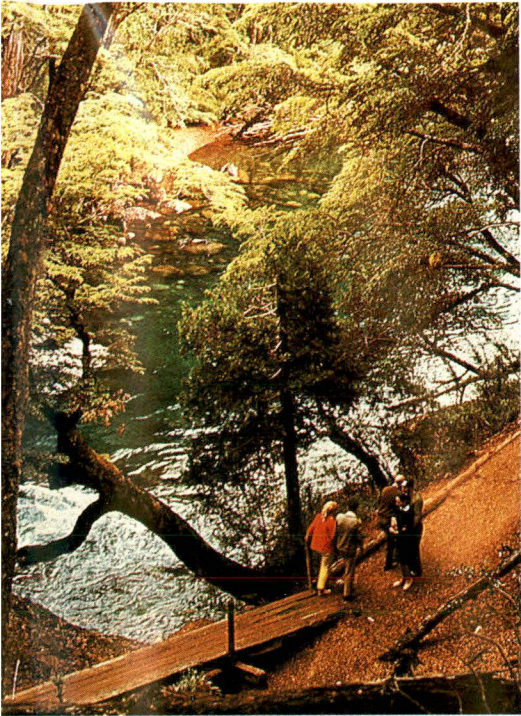




Península Valdés



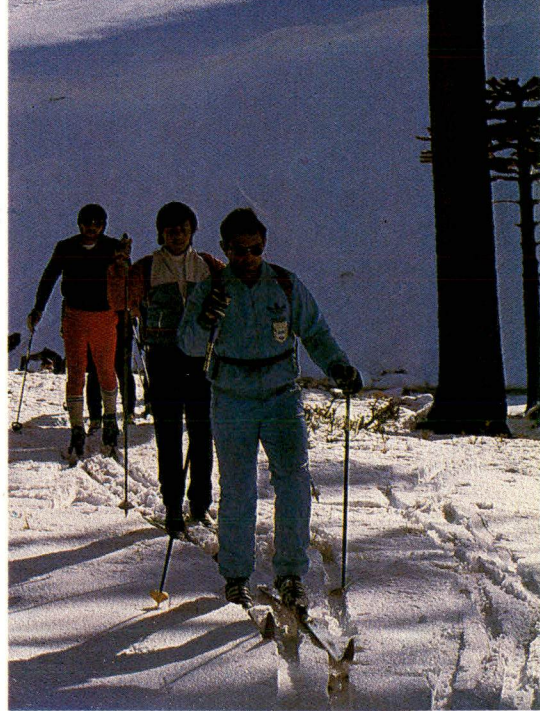
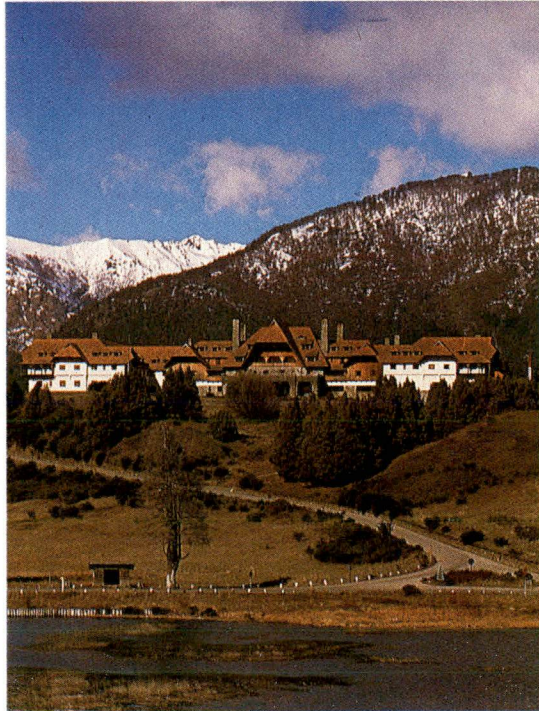
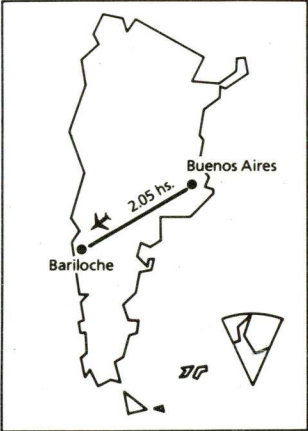
La Patagonia de los Andes

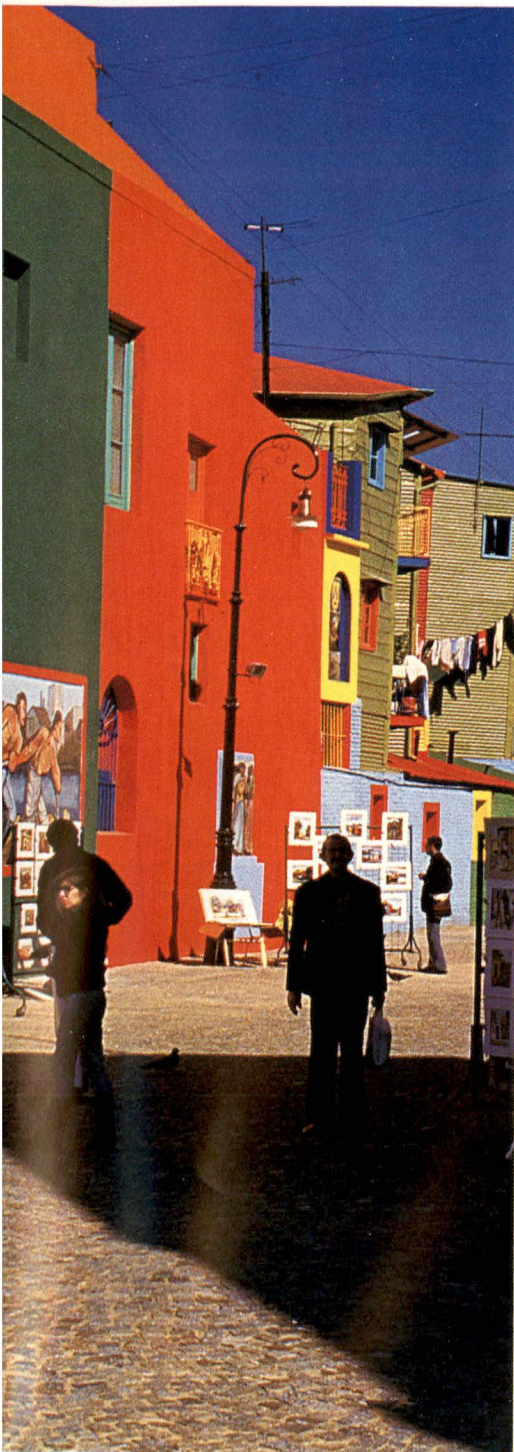


PATAGONIA

The Patagonia of the Andes Ranges. The Paradise of the National Parks.

The Southern Lakes are the symbol of the intangible purity of our National Parks: they are beautiful mirrors of crystalline water, surrounded by virgin mountains. Cold forests, the incomparable sensation of skiing, incredible places for fishing and the colour of life everywhere.
Bariloche, San Martín de los Andes, Villa La Angostura, Isla Victoria, El Bolsón, Esquel: names difficult to be forgotten!

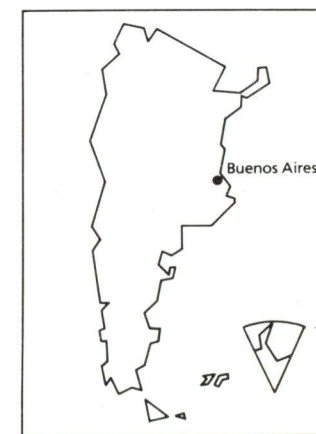




BUENOS AIRES

The Fascinating capital of tango on the River Plate.

Buenos Aires, a daydream and the tango nostalgia. One of the ten most important cities in the world. Facing it, a river so wide that, from one coast, one cannot see the other. With all the cultures, the races and the comfort. Its gastronomy is versatile, full of imagination and its famous roasted meats let discover unforgettable wines. Its good airs are not only in the name: a pure climate in a clean, healthy and not contaminated city. In its green places, the sun fills the dynamic and suggestive Capital of the River Plate, with life and natural gaiety.





Buenos Aires

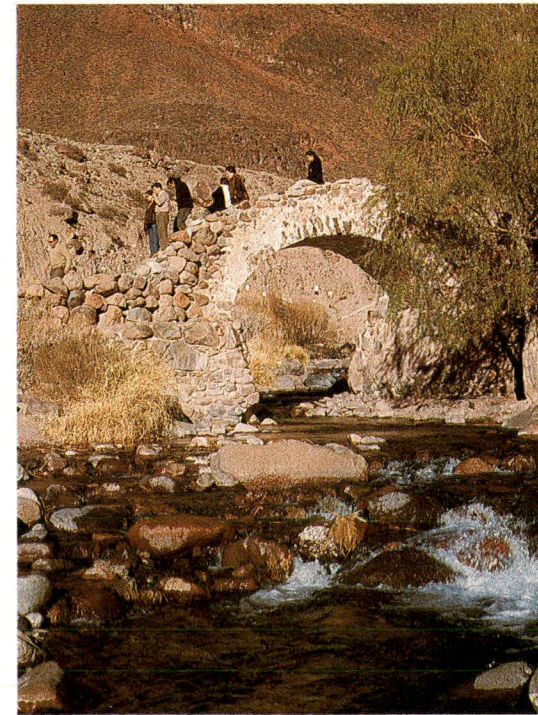
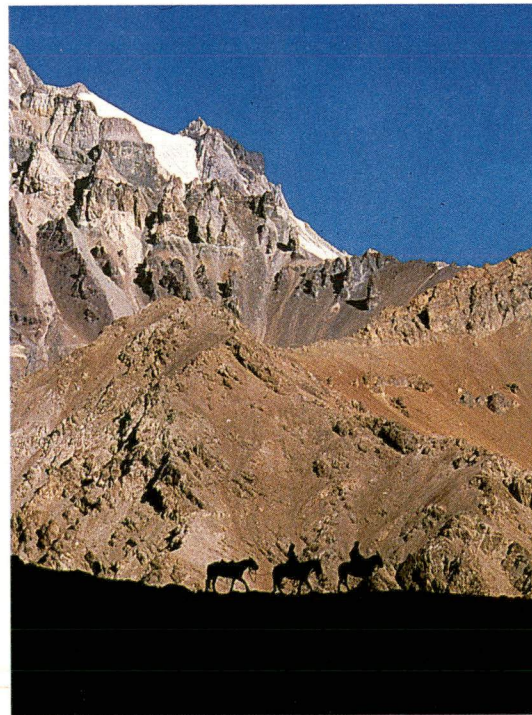
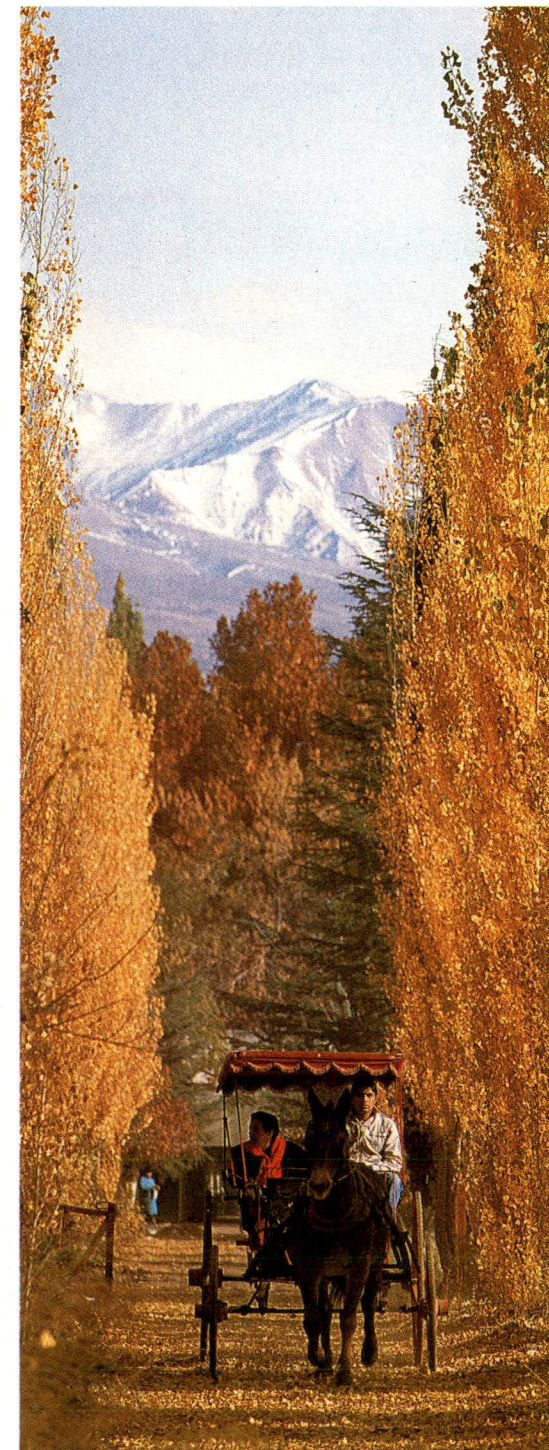
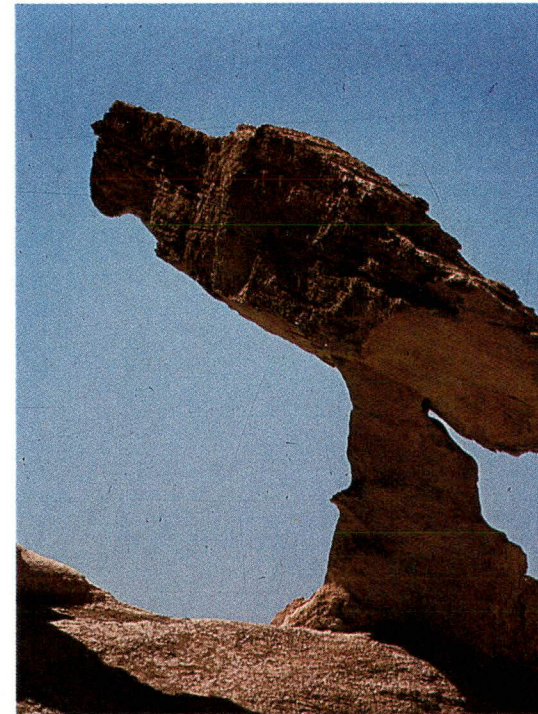
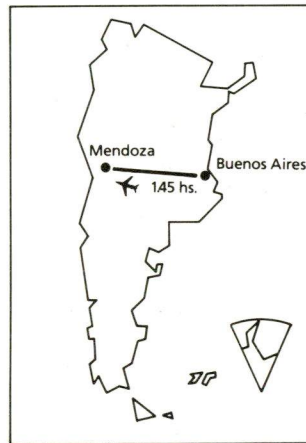
Cuyo

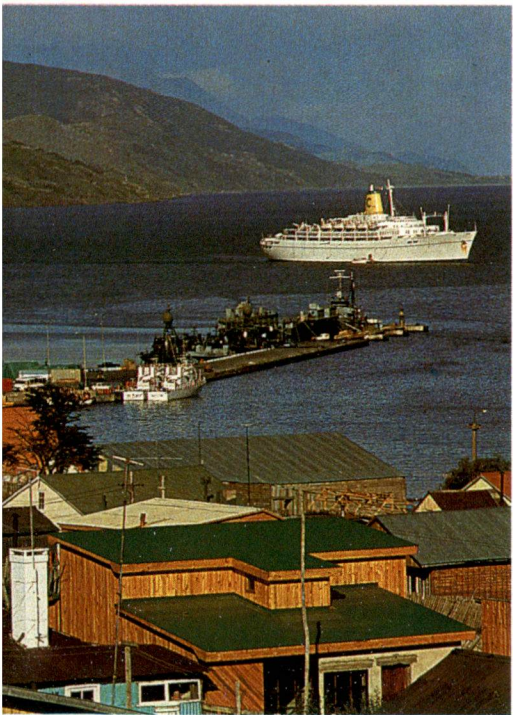
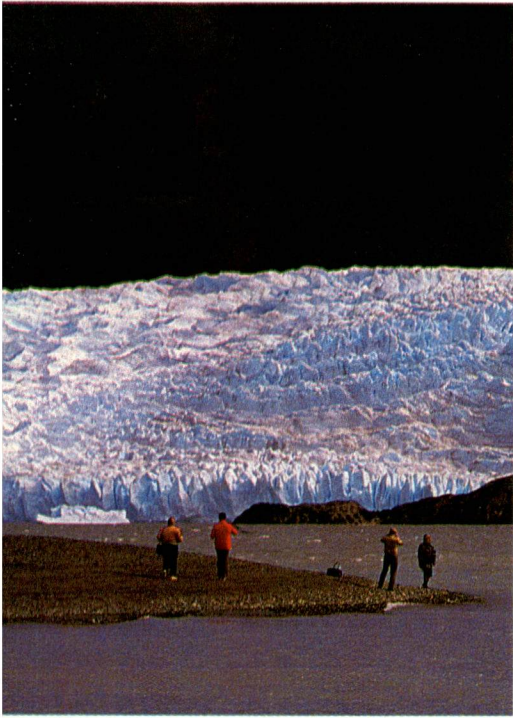


ACÜNĀGUA

America's highest peaks.

Among the highest peaks of America, one can see the skiing tracks. Skiing: the king of the winter sports with its fast and brilliant men and women, dressed with multicoloured clothes. Rivers of big volumes for bold sports. In the Andean Ranges, a sun and snow show. Down-mountain, vast fields with vineyards which will give life to suggestive wines. And the different, gay and lively city. An ideal climate where the generosity of the landscape and the hospitable people shake hands. In the high peaks, the adventure in the mountains is waiting...

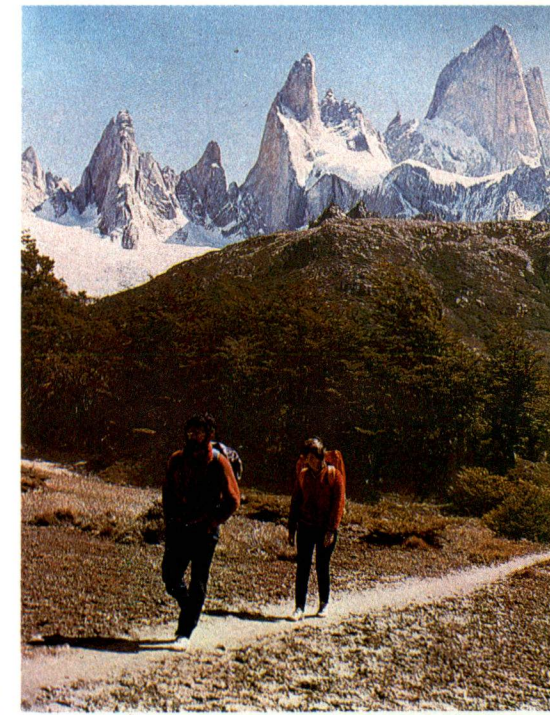
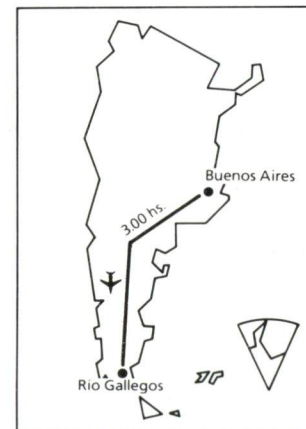




TIERRA DEL FUEGO

**To the south of Planet Earth,
a natural shelter...**

In the world of eternal ice, never-seen landscapes and a fauna which found there its shelter from the world. The adventure of an unusual exploration which, at the same time, makes man smaller before the contrast of the quietness and the noisy breaking of the Perito Moreno Glacier, declared "UNIVERSAL HERITAGE" by the UNESCO. The view of this magnificent spectacle is like a transcendental instant of Creation. To the south, Ushuaia, the southernmost city of the world, the gateway to Antarctica, a continent which is just beginning...





El Sur


**AEROLINEAS
ARGENTINAS**