

EMILIO RODRIGUEZ DEMORIZI

TRUJILLO
AND
CORDELL HULL



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Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic
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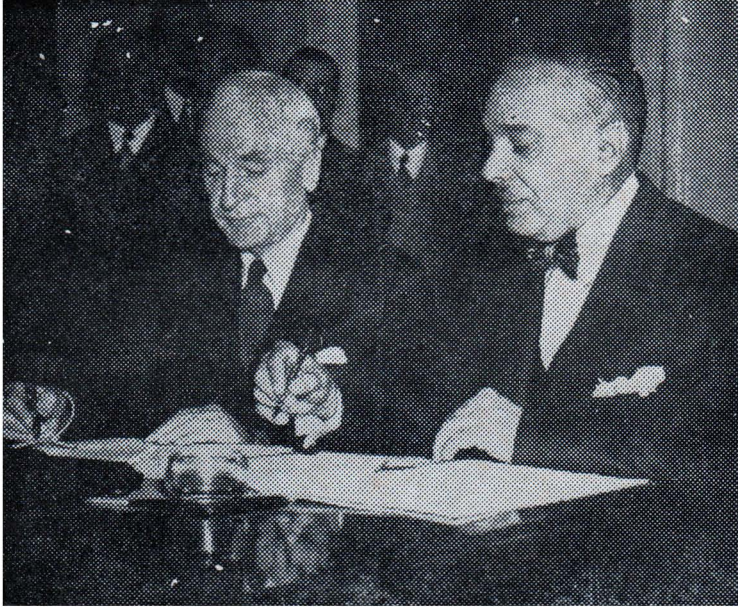


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Historic moment at which Generalissimo Doctor Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, Benefactor of the Fatherland and Father of the New Country, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, sign the famous treaty thru which the Dominican Republic recovered its Financial Independence.





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The Dominican people must see its nationalism magnified by the fact that, instead of being roughly mishandled, as of yore, by the North American politicians, their most conspicuous representative during the last years has considered a Dominican as the most outstanding statesman of the Continent.

This chronological synthesis is also eloquent: in the Pan American Day, April 14th, it is a homage to Cordell Hull and an instructing example of what friendship between statesmen is worth for the common people.

The "Trujillo-Hull Friendship," so fruitful in realities for the Dominican Republic, is worth remembering, of repeating itself, and of becoming model for the statesmen of America.

No vow, therefore, is more apt at this Pan American Day.

1939-July 6th

Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina arrives to Washington. He is received by Lawrence Douglas, Chief of the Latin American Republics Division of the Department of State; Stanley Woodward, Chief of the Protocol Division; Henry Norweb, Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of the U. S. A. to the Dominican Republic; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union; Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Harris, assigned as his Military Aide by the War Department; by various members of the Latin American Diplomatic Corps, and by func-



tionaries of the Dominican Legation. A Marine guard-of-honor rendered him honours. He acknowledged the reception with these words:

"I am happy on treading this noble land of North America and I am deeply grateful to the American Government, for the cordial reception awarded me. I am the bearer of effusive greetings from the Dominican People and their Government, to the United States People and Government. We are sincerely attached to the policy of peace, harmony and cordiality of the American Continent, and I offer my heart to the service of those ideals."

He goes directly to the Dominican Legation with his retinue. Visits Mount Vernon, tomb of Washington, the Arlington Cemetery, site of the Unknown Soldier remains, and Fort Hunt in Virginia. He declares to the reporters:

"I bring to the American People and Government the most sincere greetings from the Dominican People and Government, and the most sincere hopes that our efforts will always tend towards creating firmer bonds of friendship among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. I have devoted myself to work for the peace, union and cordiality of the American Nations."

In the afternoon the Legation is visited by Senators David Y. Walsh, W. King, Ernest Lundeen, Theodore F. Green, Ruth Holt; Representatives Robert Y. Mouton and Matthew J. Merrit; the E. E. and P. M. Norweb; Generals J. C. Breckenridge, George Y. Uphur, Colonel Rixie, Major McKittrick; Captains Lucius Johnson, R. Harris and Lawrence Douglas, all of whom go to greet and pay their respects to him. Senator Walsh proposes a toast in his honor saying:

"I am honored, as spokesman of the Americans meeting here, to honor the arrival of the Generalissimo, to offer him a warm welcome in the name of the American People. The Generalissimo has been a great and powerful servant of the public interests, more than any other statesman of Central America. In my concept, he has defended those humanitarian and progressive policies that promote the wel-



fare of all countries. During his term as President of the Dominican Republic, he exceeded by his devotion and loyalty, in all those causes and principles that were related to the progress of the Dominican people. It is a pleasure to welcome and congratulate him for his successes, and assure him that the people of the United States of America are pleased to have among them one who has done so much for the welfare and progress of the Dominican people.”

The Presidential Room of the Washington railway station is opened in his honor. Used rarely, it was used to receive therein the King and Queen of England.

1939-July 7th

The Time Herald, newspaper of Washington, states that “the totalitarian states must lose hope that the Dominican Republic will offer them its sympathy.” He states to the press:

“The Dominican Republic is closely united by sincere friendship to the United States.”

Interview at eleven o'clock in the morning with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, lasting forty minutes. Accompanied by Minister Pastoriza. Secretary Hull states he is very pleased that the Generalissimo finally made up his mind to visit the United States of America, as the mutual knowledge will help to further even more the relations between the two countries, and that he hopes those relations will always continue as excellent and cordial as at present, for the benefit of both countries and the common defence of the American Continent. He visits the Navy Yard, and reviews the Marine barracks. At noon attends a lunch, given in his honor by Senator Green, at the Capitol. Delivers a speech, saying among other things:

“The betterment of the onerous conditions imposed on the Dominican Republic by the anachronous Dominican-American Convention of 1924, instrument of injurious stipulations, that will always hurt the national feelings, makes it desirable that in its necessary revision both govern-



ments employ their friendly efforts, united as are both countries by a common destiny and a cordial and generous fusion of ideals.”

1939-July 8th

Minister Pastoriza suggests that the reception to the Pan American Union be postponed as a token of respect due to the death of Secretary of the Navy Charles Swanson. He visits Fort Meade and inspects the encampments. At noon he attends a lunch given him by Colonel Thomas Watson.

1939-July 9th

Visits the Annapolis Naval Academy, where he is received by the Superintendent Captain Nilo Draemel and Lieutenant Commander Chester Wood. In the night he is a guest of Brigadier General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army.

1939-July 10th

Leaves in the morning for the Quantico Naval Base, accompanied by his retinue and Colonel Thomas Watson. Received in Quantico by General Carson Breckenridge. He walks around the military base. Visits the Military Club, where General Breckenridge offers him a lunch, with these words:

“It is pleasing for us North Americans to welcome the Generalissimo, and this is especially true of his friends in the Marine Corps, who are glad to see him again and hope that his stay in this country will be pleasant and fruitful.”

The Generalissimo answers him with a brief speech, saying among other things:

“I am glad to be here and appreciate the cordiality and hospitality that has been shown me, and it is espe-



cially pleasing for me to greet my friends in the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps and my American friends can always count on the hospitality of Santo Domingo and with a home and a friend in my country.”

1939-July 11th

At five o'clock in the afternoon he arrives at the White House, accompanied by Ministers Pastoriza and García Godoy, Secretary Benzo and Personal Secretary Bonetti Burgos. He is received by the Chief of the Protocol and two Military Aides of President Roosevelt. He is taken to the Room of Honor, where the Chief Executive of the U. S. A. is awaiting him. They drink tea together. Talk about various themes. President Roosevelt remembers his visit to Santiago in 1917, and says he had brought from that city two Spanish crossed swords from the time of the colonization; that he wished to visit Ciudad Trujillo and present them to the National Museum as his donation. The conference lasts one hour. During the night he attends the banquet given in his honor, at the Mayflower Hotel, by Brigadier General George C. Marshall and high ranking officers of the U. S. Army. Leaves at 10 p. m. for New York City.

1939-July 12th

Arrives to New York. A commission, comprised by Colonel Fowler, Mayor LaGuardia's representative, and high military officers, welcomes him. Goes to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where he stays. From there he goes, accompanied by Captain Elwin Griffith to the Summer City Hall, where he is received by Mayor LaGuardia. Visits the West Point Military Academy. During his entrance to the field he is greeted by a salvo of twenty-one cannon shots, while the Music Band plays the National Anthem. A lunch is given him at the Officer's Club. Goes to a military parade. Returns to the Waldorf Astoria. In the night goes to a banquet offered him by the Pan American Society and



the Dominican Chamber of Commerce, at the Biltmore Hotel. Acknowledges the homage. Praises in his speech the peaceful spirit of the New World and avers that Pan Americanism is synonymous to pacifism. States that the Dominican Republic is ready to help in the refugee problems with the most liberal criterion and without considering political ideologies. This act is attended by Frederick Hasler, Vice President of the Pan American Society; Charles Wanzel, President of the Dominican Chamber of Commerce; David Grant; New York's Republican Representative Hamilton Fish, and personages from the banks and commerce. The Listin Diario informs that the Generalissimo sent his mother, Mrs. Julia Molina viuda Trujillo, a branch of rosemary and a branch of heliotrope, both growing at George Washington's house.

1939-July 13th

The New York Times reports his visit to the United States of America. At 11.30 AM he visits the World's Fair. Is greeted by a salvo of twenty one cannon-shots at the Perylon. Welcomed by the Fair's President, Grover Whalen. Signs the Fair's Commemorative Book. Visits the grounds. Reviews at the Washington Camp a detachment of eight hundred soldiers. Goes to the Federal building, where he is received by Mr. C. M. Spoffard, Assistant of the U. S. Commission. Returns to the Perylon, where Fair President Whalen offers him a lunch.

1939-July 18th

He is officially received by the Directors of the Business Exchange, at Wall Street.

1939-July 19th

Goes to a lunch offered him by the Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank, Gordon S. Rentschler.



1939-July 25th

Returns to Washington. During the night attends a dinner offered him by Colonel Thomas Watson. Among the guests are Major General Holcomb, Commander of the U. S. Marine Corps; Brigadier Generals Uphur and Lane, and Colonels Smith and Larson.

1939-July 26th

Visits Brigadier General George C. Marshall. In the afternoon goes to two cocktails parties, one offered him by Senator and Mrs. Lundeen and the other by Major and Mrs. Frederick Benton. On arriving to the latter's house he is greeted by a "Viva Trujillo."

Writes President Roosevelt thanking him for the courtesies received during his recent trip to Washington and requesting the revision of the offensive Dominican American Convention of 1924, which replaced that of 1907. In a letter dated August 4th President Roosevelt replies accepting his request. In another letter to Roosevelt, dated October 25, gives him the essential points for abrogation of the Convention.

1939-July 27th

He visits General Holcomb in the morning. Captain Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador, offers him a lunch. In the afternoon attends a reception offered him by Minister and Mrs. Pastoriza at the Dominican Legation. Present in this reception are Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg, and Mrs. William E. Borack, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, high officials of the U. S. Government, high Army and Navy officers, senators and representatives, and other personages from the society, commerce and industry of Washington.



1939-August 2nd

Embarks for Europe, aboard the French transatlantic Normandie. Declares to the press:

“To avoid speculations about the reasons for my voyage, I wish to inform that is due to purely personal reasons. I am going to meet my wife, who is in Paris, and to meet my small daughter who was born in France. I shall return later with my family. On leaving the United States I wish to express my deep appreciation for the cordial reception I received.”

1939-August 7th

Arrives to Le Havre. Dwells at the Borboule Castle, near Paris. At the end of August visits Marseilles, Biarritz and San Sebastián.

1939-September 3rd

Due to the declaration of war, by France and England, to Germany, the Generalissimo returns to this country.

1939-September 18th

In New York. Later in Chicago, Rochester, Kentucky and Washington.

1939-October 24th

Interview with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to say goodbye. He makes declarations to the press:

“The Dominican Government has reached an agreement with the Inter-Governmental Refugees Committee, to establish a refugee colony in the Dominican Republic.” Spends his birthday at home, without any celebrations. Receives telegrams, and congratulations from Senators, Representatives, high U. S. Army and Navy officers. Senator Green says to him:



"I wish to express my sincere congratulations on your birthday and pray to God that your country will continue prospering through the services you have rendered it."

Representative Merritt tells him:

"My warmest congratulations on your birthday. Your country is one of the most fortunate to count on the many improvements you have started, which I had the pleasure to see recently. It is my earnest hope that the great works you have done continue giving peace and prosperity to the Dominican People."

Senator Djamgaroff tells him:

"I am greatly pleased to express my sincere congratulations on your birthday, and of stating the desire, in which participate all the Americans that know you well, that, your country continue receiving the benefits of the many extraordinary works you have done, as the greatest and most distinguished statesman of the Dominican Republic."

1939-October 25th

Announces that the Dominican Republic will harbor 500 refugee families from Europe, for the establishment of a colony in the country. The same day he says to the press:

"I am going with the hope that the Good Neighbor Policy will take hold in the public feeling and resolve in practice and with justice some Inter-American problems that, like the Customs Receivership in Santo Domingo, affect the sovereignty of an independent country."

1939-October 26th

Arrives to Miami. The same day sails aboard yacht Ramfis, escorted by two American destroyers, on his way home.



1939-October 29th

Arrives to his country. Is jubilantly received.

1939-December 16th

Secretary Hull addresses the following letter to the Minister in Washington, Mr. Andrés Pastoriza:

“My dear Mr. Minister:

“I must acknowledge, with many thanks, the translation which you were kind enough to hand me of the article which recently appeared in Listín Diario, which included an interview given by General Trujillo. The approval which General Trujillo has given to some of the objectives and policies of this Government is very much appreciated, as is your kind transmission of the clipping.

“With personal good wishes, believe me, very sincerely yours (sgd) Cordell Hull.”

1940-August 28th

The Generalissimo is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary on Special Mission for signing in Washington, in representation of the Dominican Government, of the Agreement abrogating the Dominican-American Convention of 1924.

1940-September 2th

Sails for the United States of America.

1940-September 7th

Obtains an agreement for the abrogation of the Dominican-American Convention, interfering with the national sovereignty. The President of the Republic, Secretaries of the Cabinet, and high Government Officials, sent him a cablegram congratulating him for the agreement reached



on this date, for the cancelation of the Dominican American Convention of 1924. The American Ambassador, Hugh Wilson, and the Dominican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Arturo Despradel, write the Treaty according to which the United States of America relinquish control of the Dominican customhouses.

1940-September 20th

Secretary of State Cordell Hull states to the press that he is "pleased that Generalissimo Trujillo has come to Washington to participate in the discussions relative to the relations between the Dominican Republic and the United States."

Trujillo is entertained by high U. S. Army Officers. Among others present, is General Marshall. Attends during the night a concert given at Constitution Hall by the American Youth's Symphonic Orchestra, directed by Conductor Stokowsky.

1940-September 21st

Visits the Navy Yard, invited by Admiral Pettengill, and has an interview with Secretary Cordell Hull. States to the press that he is in excellent health, planning to go to Miami on his yacht Ramfis, flying therefrom to Ciudad Trujillo in his special plane.

1940-September 24th

Colonel and Mrs. Joseph Fegan, of the U. S. Marine Corps, offer him a reception at the Army and Navy Country Club.

1940-September 24th

Signs in Washington, as Special Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, together with American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the treaty which re-establishes Domin-



ican sovereignty over the Customhouses of the Republic. Receives the press aboard the yacht Ramfis. Reiterates the desire of the Dominican Republic to cooperate with the United States and other nations of the Western Hemisphere in the continental defence. Press associations cable the following news:

“The New Treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, by which the United States relinquishes control over the Dominican customhouses, has been signed this morning by Secretary Cordell Hull and Generalissimo Trujillo.”

The good news is received in the Dominican Republic with unusual demonstrations of patriotic joy. He entertains, on his yacht Ramfis, General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, who says the following words:

“It is with great joy that I welcome Generalissimo Trujillo to our country. Excellence: After my last visit to the United States, the tremendous European events seem to have altered world peace, but a splendid result has come out of those tragic and catastrophic events: the approach by close bonds of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. This makes up for everything and I can rejoice. I deeply appreciate your hospitality and at the same time assure you that the sincere cooperation of the Dominican Republic in the defence problems of the Hemisphere is greatly appreciated by this country. It is a great pleasure to welcome the Generalissimo to Washington, and I express the feelings of all the officers present when I say that we hope he will visit us frequently.”

Message to the People and the Government from Washington about the signature of the Trujillo-Hull Treaty, on cancelation of the public debt. Celebrations all over the country, with various acts, on the signature of the Trujillo-Hull Treaty. The Legislative Chambers meet in a joint session. The President of the Republic announces to the people the signature of the new Treaty.



1940-September 25th

Offers on his yacht Ramfis a reception to American Rear-Admiral Pettengill.

1940-September 26th

The Legislative Chambers know about the law project in view of which the title of RESTORER OF THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE is bestowed on him. A law is promulgated disposing that a bronze plaque be placed on the historic "27th of February Bulwark," Altar of the Country, saying: "Eternal glory to Trujillo, Benefactor of the Country, to whose effort and abnegation, is debtor the Dominican people for the restoration of its full economic sovereignty."

1940-September 28th

Visits the Pan American Union. Is received by the President of that institution, Dr. L. S. Rowe, and by the Assistant Director, Pedro de Alba. In the afternoon goes to see the national regattas in Washington, for the cup donated by President Roosevelt.

1940-October 5th

A law from Congress is promulgated disposing that the following legend be placed on all Customhouses in the country:

"The economic independence of the Dominican Republic is the work of the great citizen and outstanding statesman Generalissimo Doctor Rafael Leonidas Trujillo y Molina, Benefactor of the Country."

Also promulgated is another law declaring "national jewel" the pen used by Generalissimo Trujillo and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to sign the agreement of September 24, 1940.



1940-October 8th

Declared National Holiday. Leaves Miami en route to this country. Arrives to San Pedro de Macorís at 2.45 PM, aboard a special hydroplane. Accompanying him are Plinio Pina Chevalier, Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Manuel A. Robiou and Colonel Charles McLaughlin. The President of the Republic; General Héctor B. Trujillo Molina; First Lady Doña Julia Molina viuda Trujillo; his wife; his son Ramfis; the Secretaries of the Cabinet and other personalities are there to receive him. Arrives in Ciudad Trujillo at 5 PM. A salvo of twenty one gunshots is fired in his honor. The Legislative Chambers ratify the Trujillo-Hull Agreement.

1940-October 20th

The Legislative Chambers ratify to him the gratitude of the nation for the signature of the Trujillo-Hull Treaty. Attends a meeting during which delivers a speech and proclaims that America is the continent of peace. The march of Victory takes place. More than sixty-thousand persons meet at the George Washington Avenue to render him a homage of admiration and gratitude.

1940-November 10th

Is appointed Professor of Political Economy at the University of Santo Domingo.

1941-February 14th

The United States Senate ratifies the Trujillo-Hull Treaty.

1941-March 1st

In a message to General G. C. Marshall confirms his firm and unalterable disposition of sharing with the North



American Army “the fortune or misfortune that might be ours in case the genius of war should knock at the doors of our Continent.”

1941-March 8th

Arrives to Washington.

1941-March 10th

Takes effect the Trujillo-Hull Treaty, when the exchange of ratifications takes place in Washington between the Generalissimo and Secretary Hull.

1941-March 19th

President Roosevelt promulgates the Trujillo-Hull Treaty.

1941-April 1st

The Republic's customhouses are delivered by Mr. Thomas Pearson to the Dominican authorities, represented by Secretary of the Treasury and Commerce, don Virgilio Alvarez Pina. The following day, with that motive, the Generalissimo addresses a message to the people, requesting the cooperation of all Dominicans for the protection and guaranty of the Nation's interests. President Troncoso delivers to the National Museum, thru Secretary of Education, Dr. Victor Garrido, the pen used in Washington to sign the famous Treaty.

1941-April 14th

The National Congress, by a law, gives a vote of sympathy to President Roosevelt for his personal intervention in the Trujillo-Hull Treaty.



1942-June 15th

President Roosevelt tells him:

“I am sending you these personal lines of congratulations upon the occasion of your new inauguration to the Presidency of the Republic, and I send you likewise my best wishes for the utmost measure of success in your high office. The magnificent support rendered by the Dominican Government and by the Dominican people to the present war effort is deeply appreciated and will never be forgotten by the people of the United States.”

1943-January 14th

Generalissimo Trujillo writes President Roosevelt about the results of the Trujillo-Hull Treaty.

1943-November 3rd

Letter to the Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to greet and congratulate him for his participation in the Moscow Conference. He tells Mr. Hull that “the defeat of the totalitarian armies is nearing” and comments with foresight that the “unity of purpose of the postwar will result in the permanent organization of a world based on a just and fruitful peace, towards the enjoyment of life dignified by mutual respect and by a deep and noble feeling of solidarity.”

1943-November 19th

Writes Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thanking him for his present of the book Peace and War.

1943-December 8th

Secretary of State Hull writes to the Generalissimo: “My dear Mr. President:



“Through the courtesy of your Ambassador, His Excellency señor Anselmo Copello, I have received your most friendly letter of November 3. It is indeed gratifying to receive this cordial message expressing your warm support of the international policies of this Government, and I am most grateful to you for your generous and kind reference to my participation in the recent Moscow Conference.

“I have noted with the greatest satisfaction your admirable statement that the agreements reached at Moscow should contribute not only to the final defeat of the totalitarian nations but also to an eventual just and fruitful peace governed by the fundamental principles of democracy. It is, indeed, for those noble purposes that our two countries, associated with the other United Nations, are fighting.

“I am honored by Your Excellency’s invitation which you have been kind enough to extend to Mrs. Hull and myself to attend the ceremonies celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the Dominican Republic. It would give us the greatest pleasure to be present on this historic anniversary and it is with deep regret, therefore, that we find it impossible to accept at this time when the obligations of my office allow little time for absence from Washington.

“It is a pleasure for me to be able to inform you that President Roosevelt has appointed a delegation of distinguished representatives to attend the Centennial celebration. The formal communication with regard to these appointments will no doubt have been received by this time by Your Excellency’s Government.

“Again I wish to thank you, Mr. President, not only for Your Excellency’s thoughtful invitation but also for your inspiring reference to the solidarity of our two countries as we confidently approach the achievement of that victory which will bring safety, opportunity for freedom and peace to all peoples. Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and my cordial personal regards. Faithfully yours, (sgd) Cordell Hull.”



1944-August 30th

In an important letter to Secretary Hull, delivered personally by the Dominican Secretary of Foreign Relations, M. A. Peña Batlle, the Generalissimo deals with the Argentine case, indicating possible solutions. He says, among other things, of his purpose of approaching some Chancelleries in America, for the purpose of "bringing about joint action by all our Governments towards obtaining a revision of the attitude thus far maintained by the Government of the Argentine Nation as regards the spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance which generally prevails in international relations in this Continent. . .

"The depth of my Pan American sentiments is widely known, and also how great my satisfaction would be to see the continental unity completed by the unforeseen accession of Argentine into the system of cooperation. . .

"I take intimate satisfaction in the belief that among American statesmen no one is more closely bound than I to your glorious political career, and that no one wishes with more sincerity than I the success of the man who has best and with greatest fairness of mind understood and taken under his auspices my sentiments as a man and as a ruler."

In his long reply of September 16th, Secretary Hull tells him:

"It is with a sense of deep satisfaction that I have, received from the hands of the distinguished Foreign Minister of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Manuel Arturo Peña Batlle, your thoughtful and generous letter of August 30. The satisfaction that I feel is commensurate with the sincerity and the spirit of American solidarity with which I know that you have approached this difficult problem. I shall try to reply to Your Excellency, and to state my own views, with the same frankness and sincerity.

"The problem with which we are now confronted in this Hemisphere, with respect to Argentina, is not a sudden development; nor is it a passing phase of internal political de-



velopment with which we need not be preoccupied. The problem is far deeper and more serious. . .

“The reality of the situation and the true course for our nations to follow was admirably stated in the public declaration of Your Excellency’s Government on July 27 last. . . I am fully aware of its staunch adherence to the concept of American solidarity, both in theory and practice. . . I have interpreted it as one more evidence of the sincere attachment and practical interest of Your Excellency’s Government in the maintenance and strengthening of the fraternal ties that unite the peoples of this Hemisphere. To that same end I have dedicated all my efforts, and the Government and people of the United States have always been prepared to make the maximum contribution. . .

“In the great and challenging task that lies before us I count upon the continued cooperation of Your Excellency’s Government, and you may be sure that you can count upon ours.

“In conclusion, permit me, Mr. President, to express to you once again my deep appreciation of the sincere spirit of cooperation manifested in your letter, and your particular courtesy in transmitting it to me by the hand of my distinguished colleague, Dr. Peña Batlle. I should like to add that it has been an especial pleasure for me to have this opportunity of meeting and talking to Dr. Peña Batlle on matters of such deep concern to us all. I am, my dear Mr. President, very sincerely yours, Cordell Hull.”

1944-November 28th

In view of the Secretary’s Hull resignation, Generalissimo Trujillo addresses him a warm letter, saying in the first paragraphs:

“The deep sorrow I have felt because of your resignation as Secretary of State, for reasons of health, is only to be compared with my fervent desire, that you may soon recover, fully and completely, from the illness you have been suffering of.



"The Dominican people, whose representation I bear, regrets with me the decision you have taken for very due reasons, and I feel sure, that the same regrets are felt at this very moment by all those in the whole world, and specially in our Continent, who praise as conspicuous and irreproachable the work you have carried on in the Department of State during the last twelve years.

"I beg you to accept this letter, as the very expression of my true friendship for you and your distinguished wife, and to be always assured, that I will please myself recalling our official relations and keeping up the sincere and close personal ties existing between us."

In view of Mr. Hull's delicate health, the letter was delivered to Mrs. Hull by Dr. J. Ramón Rodríguez and Dr. Porfirio Herrera Báez, functionaries of the Dominican Embassy in Washington. Mrs. Hull expressed hers and her husband's friendship towards Generalissimo Trujillo. Said that her husband was proud of that friendship and that there was no doubt it would always be one of his satisfactions having worked with President Trujillo for the welfare of the Dominican Republic.

1944-December 2nd

Mr. Hull addresses the following letter to the Generalissimo:

"Through the courtesy of your Embassy here, I have received your kind letter of November 28th. I deeply appreciate your generous reference to my labor as Secretary of State. I am very sorry that, due to my illness, I cannot continue, officially, giving my contribution to the furtherance of the bonds of Inter-American peace and cordiality. I will however be always ready to give all the cooperation, within my power, to you and all those that continue struggling for this marvelous cause.

"I wish also to let you know that Mrs. Hull and I are deeply grateful for your fine tribute to her, as well as your kind offer of hospitality, in case it was possible for us



to go abroad. This has been very kind indeed from you and we shall never forget it.

“With my sincere personal regards and good wishes, sincerely yours, Cordell Hull.”

1945-May 25th

By a message to the National Congress he submits the Resolutions of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo giving the name of Cordell Hull to an avenue of Ciudad Trujillo.

1945-May 30th

The National Congress votes Law No. 918:

“Only one —This approves the Resolution taken by the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo, under date of May 18th, 1945, which copied verbatim says:

“The Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo, in use of its legal attributions:

“Considering that the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo has been honored by a just initiative of the Honorable President of the Republic, Generalissimo Doctor Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, that a street of this city be named after Cordell Hull, in recognition of the illustrious American citizen who has contributed so much to the cause of continental solidarity;

Considering that the Honorable Cordell Hull is worthy of the greatest distinctions because of the noble and apostolic devotion with which he has served the highest ideals of equality and justice among all Nations;

“Considering that the Honorable Cordell Hull will be eternally remembered by the Dominican People for having been an illustrious signer, together with Generalissimo Doctor Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, Honorable President of the Republic, of the Trujillo-Hull Treaty, subscribed to in Washington the 24th of September 1940, which restored to the Dominican Republic the plenitude of its rights as a free and sovereign nation;



“Therefore, The Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo, in view of the high merits and virtues embodied in the person of the Honorable Cordell Hull and deeming it its duty to render him a permanent homage of admiration and respect:

“Resolves:

“Article 1. Designate with the name of Cordell Hull the street actually known as Sabana Real in the residential district of Gascue;

“Article 2. Dispose that a copy of the present Resolution be sent to the Dominican Republic’s Embassy in Washington, for delivery to such a distinguished continental statesman;

“Article 3. Establish as effective date of the present Resolution the next 4th of July, Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America;

“Article 4. Submit the present Resolution, thru the corresponding channels, to the approval of the National Congress, as disposed by Law No. 950, promulgated by the Executive Power on July 11th, 1935.

“Given in the Room of Sessions of the Palace of the District of Santo Domingo, in Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic, under date of May 18th, 1945; 102nd year of the Independence; 82nd year of the Restoration and 16th year of the Era of Trujillo. Signed: R. Paíno Pichardo, President; Arturo Bonetti, Secretary.”

1945-June 5th

The President of the Administrative Council, Mr. R. Paíno Pichardo, writes Mr. Hull, sending him the preceding Resolution:

“It was a happy initiative of the Honorable President of the Republic, Generalissimo Doctor Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, to recommend to the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo, to name a street of this Cap-



ital City, oldest in the New World, with the illustrious name of your Excellency, in homage to the arduous and fruitful work you have done for the attachment, equality and justice among all nations.

“This Council received with great pleasure such honoring recommendation and unanimously agreed to send Your Excellency a parchment containing such a Resolution, thru our Embassy in Washington.

“On begging Your Excellency to accept it as testimony of the admiration and respect that profess you the Honorable President Trujillo and all the citizens of the Dominican Republic, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity to express in the name of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo, as well as in my own name, our most cordial votes for the full recovery of your health.”

1945-June 27th

Upon receiving from the hands of Dr. J. Ramón Rodríguez, Minister of the Dominican Embassy in Washington, the letter and the parchment from the Administrative Council, relative to the designation of the Cordell Hull Avenue, Mr. Hull stated that “it is a high honor and a great personal satisfaction for him that due to the initiative of his friend, President Trujillo, the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo named after him a street in Ciudad Trujillo. . . From no country have I received so many distinctions and demonstrations of friendship. My relations with President Trujillo and the high functionaries of your Government have always been very satisfactory to me, because when I was Secretary of State I always received their valuable cooperation at all times, in the interests of war and peace and in the interests of continental solidarity.”

1945-July 4th

Solemn inauguration in Ciudad Trujillo of the Cordell Hull Avenue. Speeches on the occasion are delivered by the



President of the Administrative Council, R. Paino Pichardo, and the United States Ambassador, Joseph McGuck.

1945-July 11th

Mr. Hull addresses the following letter to the President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo:

‘My dear Mr. Paino Pichardo:

“I wish to thank you for your courteous letter of June 5th, forwarded to me through the good offices of the Dominican Embassy, informing me of the kind action taken by the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo, at the suggestion of His Excellency, the President of the Dominican Republic, in giving my name to one of the streets in your capital city. I also greatly appreciate receiving the parchment copy of the Council’s resolution which was transmitted with your letter.

“I deem it a great privilege to be thus honored by the Dominican Government and people, in whose welfare I have always felt a deep interest.

“Please accept also my sincere thanks for your kind wish for the restoration of my health, which is now much improved.”

1945-August 3rd

An article by Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi, Cordell Hull and the Dominican Republic, published in the newspaper *La Nación* (Ciudad Trujillo, July 6, 1945), inspires Mr. Hull to write the following letter addressed to our Ambassador in Washington, Emilio García Godoy:

“August 3, 1945.

“Dear Mr. Ambassador:

“I greatly appreciate your valued courtesy in transmitting to me the highly commendatory newspaper article by His Excellency Emilio R. Demorizi. Please thank him very sincerely for the spirit of friendship prompting him thus to write.



"Please also convey my warmest personal regards to your splendid President, who is outstanding among all of those in the American nations. I trust that he is well and that he and the country continue to progress in a satisfactory manner.

"With personal regards, sincerely yours, Cordell Hull."

1945-October 3rd

Mr. Hull addresses the following message to Generalissimo Trujillo:

"I sincerely thank you for your friendly telegram on occasion of the anniversary of the Treaty of September 24, 1940. I remember well the great pleasure it gave me in having participated in restoring to the Dominican People complete responsibility in the administration of their affairs, and I am glad to know of your emotion that the Dominican Finances have been efficiently administered under the auspices of the Treaty."

1947-April 16th

In reply to a telegraphic message from Generalissimo Trujillo, congratulating Mr. Hull on receiving the Medal of Merit conferred on him by President Truman, Mrs. Frances Hull writes him:

"Dear Mr. President:

"My husband is still in the hospital and unable to write himself. He wishes me to express his most grateful thanks and appreciation for your message of congratulations on the honor conferred upon him by President Truman. The citations were beautiful and they made me very happy, as I know how hard my husband worked. In fact, his confinement in the hospital for so long was caused by his struggle to save the world.

"He is improving and I hope soon to have him home. He wishes to be specially remembered and to express his genuine thanks.

"Sincerely, Frances Hull."



1947-July 17

In a speech to the Dominican People, the Generalissimo states:

“The execution of a law, the project of which I have just personally delivered to the National Congress, frees the country, in an absolute manner, of any foreign debt.”

1947-July 21st

In a simple act President Trujillo pays our Foreign Debt, in total, more than twenty years prior to its legal maturity. He delivers a check for \$9,271,855.55, to Oliver P. Newman, Representative of the Holders of Foreign Debt Bonds of 1922 and 1926. Tells him:

“The Republic has now no bonds affecting the most free disposition of its economic resources.”

“This great event has been made possible —declares Newman— due to the vision of your administration during the last seventeen years. Your country has grown in riches, dignity and prestige under your wise direction. The action of your Excellency today places your country in a position of proud eminence among the nations of this Hemisphere.”

1947-July 25th

Mr. Hull congratulates him for the cancelation of the Foreign Debt. Tells him:

“My warmest congratulations and most cordial expressions of satisfaction for your marvelous feat in totally liquidating the foreign debt. My enthusiastic felicitations, also, to the Dominican People for its notable good fortune. Your services will be long remembered in the annals of your national history.”

1949-May 9th

Mr. Hull declares to the Dominican Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Luis F. Thomén:



“President Trujillo has yet a lot to do in his country. He can consider himself as a man in middle life and during the next twenty years he must continue guiding the destinies of his Country. In one of my trips I passed near Ciudad Trujillo and I even saw the city nearby, with a great desire to visit it, but my duties did not permit it.”

1950-June 26th

Mr. Oliver P. Newman, former Representative of the Holders of Dominican Foreign Debt Bonds, informs Generalissimo Trujillo about an interview with Mr. Hull, whose wise expressions he is pleased to transmit as a token of Mr. Hull's sympathies for the work of his admired Dominican friend:

“I wish you to transmit to President Trujillo my sincere congratulations and my most cordial greetings. Thanks to what he has done I can feel very proud of the measures I took in 1933-34, and also very proud of him. I had faith in Trujillo and, on helping him to stabilize the finances of the country, I gave him the means to develop the work he has done so effectively in benefit of his country and his people. Welles did everything he could to dissuade me to collaborate with Trujillo. He wanted to destroy him. He spoke to President Roosevelt and to me against him; but I was guided by facts and convinced Roosevelt that Trujillo should be helped. I am glad we acted as we did and I am very pleased to learn from you about the accomplishments done by Trujillo. Do not fail to give him my cordial greetings.”

Newman adds: “In the second place, I told him that the Dominican Government had started a campaign towards securing equal treatment with Cuba on the sugar tariffs and quotas. Hull expressed full accord with the measure. The preferences Cuba has is a matter completely contrary to the opinion Hull has with regard to international commercial policy, which is precisely the Republic's policy, and stated that he considered it was time that the relations



between the United States and Cuba were adjusted.' Referring to the reasons that resulted in the concessions, Hull said: 'It seems to me that the calf is pretty fat now and it is time to wean it.'"

In another paragraph Newman states:

"In the third place, I told him that the Dominican Government has established the income tax for the first time. Then he told me:

"What must be taken into consideration as the main and basic thing to permit an income tax to work properly and produce substantial income to the State is business profits. The result of an income tax does not come from individuals, but from what the individual can receive as a business profit. . . In a small country like the Dominican Republic, where there is an efficient Government and where businesses do not constitute an enormous octopus with a million legs and arms everywhere, it must be possible to establish an ideal and workable system of taxes, from which, it seems to me, the income tax must be the backbone. . . I am very glad to know that President Trujillo has started the income tax system. However, do not fail to tell him that together with that plan it is necessary to be sure that the businesses will obtain substantial profits. That the businesses derive the greatest benefits they can and then, at the end of the year, that the Government collects an adequate portion of those profits for the maintenance of the public administration and for the creation of projects benefiting all the people."

Mr. Hull closed with these words full of admiration and sympathy:

"I envy President Trujillo the opportunity he has in his hands of rendering his people such a high service and of offering an example to the world."

1950-July 25th

Mr. Hull sends Generalissimo Trujillo the following note:



CORDELL HULL
WARDMAN PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 3, 1945.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I greatly appreciate your valued courtesy in
submitting to me the highly commendatory newspaper
article by His Excellency, Emilio R. Demorizi. Please
thank him very sincerely for the spirit of friendship
prompting him thus to write.

Please also convey my warmest personal regards
to your splendid President, who is outstanding among
those of those in the American nations. I trust that he
is well, and that he and the country continue to pro-
gress in a satisfactory manner.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

CordeLL Hull

His Excellency,
Senor Don Emilio Garcia Godoy,
Dominican Ambassador,
Washington.



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"I am indeed most thankful for your letter of July 18, which I have read with unusual interest.

"It portrays with much clarity the constructive statesmanship you continue to exhibit in your historic country.

"Again my thanks and warmest personal regards."

1955-March 28th

Trujillo states to the press:

"The news that former Secretary of State Cordell Hull is seriously ill has affected me deeply. The world owes him great services. Just, honest, honorable, with a high concept of personal and national dignity, Cordell Hull is closely associated to my efforts in obtaining the financial freedom of the Republic. The Dominicans have always pronounced his name with admiration and sincere sympathy and I am sure that their prayers, together with mine, will reach the Almighty, asking that the illustrious American statesman can recover his lost health."

1955-July 24th

He issues the following declaration due to the death of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull:

"With the disappearance of the eminent North American statesman Cordell Hull the cause of international solidarity loses one of its most distinguished men. For the moral strength of his convictions, for his long and tried experience in the public affairs of the great North American Nation whose foreign policy he greatly contributed to orient with wisdom, dignity and patriotism during the most difficult times of the Second World War, and for his magnificent endeavors towards the peaceful organization of the world in the postwar, the austere figure of Cordell Hull will occu-



py an outstanding place in the annals of contemporary history.

“His memory is engraved in an indelible manner in the Dominican national gratitude, for having identified himself with one of the most legitimate claims of the Dominican people, claims which found full and just satisfaction in the Trujillo-Hull Treaty of 1940, in view of which the Dominican Republic recovered the full exercise of its most qualified attributions as a sovereign State.”

1956-April 14th

The National Congress renders homage to Cordell Hull, in a solemn act on the Pan American Day.





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