

Sub Roc
Mayor Starnson
Ambassador Mrs Mora
Mrs Hunt - Mrs Woodward

Besta Committee

A DRAFT OF POSSIBLE ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE HUBERT H HUMPHREY
OF MINNESOTA TO DELIVER IN MONTEVIDEO, MINNESOTA, ON JULY 10,
1949, DURING THE FIESTA DAY DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF THE
URUGUAY NATIONAL HERO, GENERAL JOSE ARTIGAS

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Montevideo and Minnesota can well be proud of the Fiesta Day celebration.

On this annual occasion, the good people of this community send greetings to their
sister city of Montevideo in the Republic of Uruguay. ^{② Minn + Uruguay - Pop. Area People} In Washington, where it is
my privilege to represent you, I am proud of the international vision, the very
real spirit of international friendship, which you show every year in this celebra-
tion. Following out the spirit of the name of your city, and the name of your sister
city of Montevideo, you look out across state boundaries, across national boundaries,
across oceans, to another American community thousands of miles away, but still in
this American family of nations. — People — to People
Democ. Diplomacy

It seems to me a particularly happy fact that this city and the great
capital of Uruguay have become identified with each other. The bonds between the
Republic of Uruguay and the United States have long been particularly close and
cordial. There is a long-established tradition of solidarity and identification of
ideals between our two countries. > Many of us have become very well informed about
the progressive qualities of the friendly people of Uruguay, and by now all of us

Progressive

know that Uruguay has long enjoyed a democratic and truly representative ~~type of~~ government. But, in addition to the similarity of institutions and ideals between Uruguay and the United States, a most significant aspect of that relationship is the spirit of complete sovereign equality between Uruguay and the United States. There is no question of the large nation intimidating the smaller nation. In other parts of the world, the relationships between big countries and small countries may be based upon fear and threats. But in the relations between Uruguay and the United States there is frank collaboration upon a basis of ~~juridical~~ equality - the equality of free men in two free democracies. Here, the small nation and the large nation are bound together in agreement for mutual and reciprocal de- fense, the Rio Treaty, which is a landmark in inter-American relations. Here, the large nations and the small nations as one have joined in the organization of American states and in the United Nations. This relation^{ship} can truly be considered a forerunner of the world of the future. If the relations among all countries of the world were on this lofty plane, there would no longer be any need for the heavy burden of armaments and the concern about future peace and security.

① Power of idea - Incl- Incl U.S. Const.
Amer. Responsibility - good neighbor
good manners
3-
good sense
minds of men

Today, as a further symbol of the understanding between the people of
Montevideo, Minnesota and the people of Montevideo, Uruguay - as a further symbol
of their common humanity, the patriotic citizens of Uruguay have sent us this
handsome statue of their great national hero, ^{Hose} General Jose Artigas. General
Artigas is the George Washington of Uruguay. At a time, in 1811, when great
courage and determination were required to fight for the cause of liberty, Artigas
led that great struggle in Uruguay. The site of this impressive statue can remind
us of the Valley Forge of Uruguay, which was known as the Exodus of Ayui^{G-we} - when
thousands of Uruguayan patriots followed the banner of Artigas into temporary
exile rather than submit to the hand of oppression. We can be reminded of the
great victory of Artigas at Las Piadras, ^{Pee-ed drus} which marked the first great achievement
of independence. Here indeed was ^{an} intrepid warrior, a symbol of liberty, and
this statue should serve as an inspiration to the people of this community.

It is particularly pleasing to me to see here today the distinguished
Uruguayan representative, Ambassador Jose Mora, and his esteemed senora. I know
that he will feel as I do that in taking part in the Fiesta Day celebration in
Montevideo, he has truly felt the heart beat of these United States. That in

experiencing at first hand the warm hospitality and open friendship of the
people of Minnesota - of Montevideo - he has come to know ~~six~~ ^{not} thousand sincere

Good Neighbors.

General Jose Artigas was born in the countryside of what is now Uruguay in 1774.

At the age of 23 he enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Spanish forces that were policing that part of the Spanish Vice-Royalty of the Rio De La Plata which headquarters in Buenos Aires in 1806. The British Navy seized the coast of what is now Uruguay and Captain Artigas took part in that military action which forced the British to evacuate after several months occupation.

In 1811 Artigas led a rebellion against the Spanish authorities in the territory that is now Uruguay. With approximately 1000 horsemen ~~he~~ he defeated the Spanish at the battle of Las Piedras in May, 1811. The site of Las Piedras is about 12 miles from the present capital, Montevideo. During the next two years the revolutionists in Uruguay maintained their independence. Although they were constantly under ~~seige~~ ^{whose} and attack from the Spanish/headquarters were in Buenos Aires. Finally, in 1814, Artigas was forced to flee from Montevideo and in fleeing he circled through the country offering to take with him any person who wished to be "free". A group of civilian fugitives, variously estimated from 4,000 to 10,000 in numbers, gathered around Artigas and fled with him to the territory that is now the province Entre Rios, Argentina. Artigas assumed the title "Protectorate of the Free Peoples" and he gave leadership to this large nomadic group for about two years. This great flight into Argentina was known as the "Exodus of Ayuí".

In the meanwhile, the territory that is now Uruguay was temporarily conquered from the Spanish by the Portuguese in 1860. Artigas attempted to liberate the country from the Portuguese, but he was defeated at the battle of Tacuarembó in 1820.

He fled through Argentina to Paraguay where he was given a house and a small pension by the Paraguayan government and he died in Paraguay many years later when he was 80 years of age.

The territory of Uruguay recovered its independence in 1825. In 1830 the first constitution was promulgated. The First President who took office in 1830 was one of Artigas' close friends, Rivera.

General Artigas was widely honored as an extraordinary, courageous, and daring fighter and a man of high ideals and great powers of leadership and decision. He has become the Uruguayan national hero and a symbol of liberty, largely because of his leadership in the first struggles for Uruguayan independence in 1811 which culminated in the success of Las Piedras.

Relations between Uruguay and the United States have long been particularly close and cooperative. The Uruguayans have been noted for their progressive legislation and for their enthusiastic support and practice of the principles of Democracy and representative government. In natural association with these ideals, the Uruguayan government and people have felt that their objectives and policies in international relations should be identical with those of the United States.

Uruguay cooperated with the United States and the other United Nations during World War II, providing large supplies of food stuff and port and base facilities. There has been very close collaboration between Uruguay and the United States in the Organization of American States and the United Nations, and there have been many practical direct relationships between the two countries. For example, the Institute of American Affairs, a adjunct of the Department of State, provides technical and financial assistance for a

cooperative program in health and sanitation in Uruguay. Citizens of the two countries who are residents in Uruguay jointly maintain a Cultural Relations Institute which gives them opportunity for the exchange of ideas and information and for becoming better acquainted with each other. Many Uruguayan students ~~now~~ and technicians are being trained in the United States and United States' students are studying in Uruguay. The Export-Import Bank of the United States Government has extended financial assistance to Uruguay and during the war Uruguay received certain military assistance through lend-lease, particularly in connection with military aviation base facilities for the United States.



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