Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Alexander. "For All The World To See." Niskayuna School District. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Feb.

2016. <<http://www.nisk.k12.ny.us/fdr/1943/1943_04.html>>.

This cartoon shows FDR and Camacho in a garden with a plant called "Good Neighbor Policy." It comes after the meeting between these two leaders and seems to be saying that the two men had the underlying intention of creating a good public image for the policy with this meeting. It is important because it shows FDR and Camocho’s intentions to show unity during this time period.

"Augusto Pinochet Quotes." *QuotesGram*. Quotes Gram, 2016. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

This website provided us an appropriate image of Augusto Pinochet which we displayed with the information that we had gathered of him. Pinochet was a prominent leader in the 1970s who demonstrated the impact of the Good Neighbor Policy on the future ahead. The image that this website provided showed Pinochet in his uniform, making it appropriate with the information that we provided.

"Avalon Project - Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba; May 29, 1934."

Avalon Project - Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba; May 29, 1934. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Nov. 2015. <<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/dip_cuba001.asp>>.

This is the treaty between the US and Cuba in 1934 that repealed the Platt Amendment. This was a key step that went a long way in ending interventionism in Latin America.

Bourke-White, Margaret. Administration Building for the 1939-1940 New York World's Fair.

1939. The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images.Time. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<http://time.com/3879706/1939-new-york-worlds-fair-photos/>>.

This is a picture of the administration building at the 1939-1940 New York World's Fair. This fair was important to the Good Neighbor Policy because the US government could help show world culture and eliminate Latin American stereotypes.

Boyd, Gerald M. "Reagan, in Speech on Ellis Island, Makes a New Plea for Contra Aid." The

New York Times 4 May 1987: n. pag. The New York Times. Web. 24 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.nytimes.com/1987/05/04/us/reagan-in-speech-on-ellis-island-makes-a-new-plea-for-contra-aid.html>>.

This article talks about Reagan's interventionist policies with Nicaragua. The US intervened to support democracy by backing the anti-Sandinista rebels. This shows foreign relations in the decades after the Good Neighbor and the US's reversion back to intervention.

Buhite, Russell D., and David W. Levy, eds. FDR’s Fireside Chats. Norman: University of

Oklahoma Press, 1992. LC Call Number: E742.5 .R65 1992

FDR’s Fireside chats provide genuine insight as he speaks directly to the American people, making the advice and his speech more genuine and less improvised, allowing us to look at his policy in a different light.

Calvin Coolidge. 1919. Notman. History Today. Web. 23 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.historytoday.com/peter-clements/silent-cal>>.

This is a picture of the 30th president, Calvin Coolidge. He coined the phrase "good neighbor" and although he didn't do much during his presidency, he wanted good relations with Latin America.

CIA. CIA, Operating Guidance Cable on Coup Plotting. 16 Oct. 1970. United States.

This source is a declassified CIA internal memo where they say that they have a policy of regime change against Chilean leader Allende. It shows the temporary nature of the Good Neighbor policy and the reversion back to interventionism.

Convention on Rights and Duties of States. Digital image. Organization of American States.

OAS, n.d. Web. 8 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/a-40.html>>.

This is a picture of the Convention on Rights and Duties of States. It enhances the website because it shows a visual of the treaty and shows which nations were part of this conference. Also, this picture shows Article 8 of this treaty, which is relevant to non-intervention.

"Declaration of Lima, 24 December 1938." *Declaration of Lima, 24 December 1938*. N.p., n.d.

Web. 8 Nov. 2015. <<https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/interwar/lima.htm>>.

This is what is called the declaration of Lima, created 1936. It was important because it reaffirmed American solidarity. It helped us figure out the timeline of the Good Neighbor Policy and the steps taken to maintain it.

Disney. Water: Friend or Enemy? Digital image. Indiana University Bloomington. Indiana

University, n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<https://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/IULMIA/exhibits/show/world-war-ii-propaganda-films/ociaa>>.

This is an image from "Water: Friend or Enemy," a Disney film made during the Good Neighbor Policy to promote good relations. It was supported by the OCIAA.

Doyle, Jerry. "The "Good Neighbor" Goes Visiting." Niskayuna School District. N.p., n.d. Web.

25 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.nisk.k12.ny.us/fdr/1943/1943_04.html>>.

This is a political cartoon about FDR meeting the Mexican president, Manuel Ávila Camacho, in 1943. This meeting shows Roosevelt's hopes of opening good relations between the US and Mexico.

Doyle, Kate. "CIA and Assassinations: The Guatemala 1954 Documents." *CIA and*

*Assassinations: The Guatemala 1954 Documents*. The National Security Archive. Web. 26 Feb. 2016. <<http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB4/>>

This source presents several different documents in the 1950s consisting of CIA records in Guatemala, allowing us a first hand experience into learning the logistics of these different CIA and Guatemala Assassination proposals, in which the CIA declassified more than 1000 pages of secret archives on the Guatemalan destabilization system, which helped increase our knowledge of the relations between the two countries.

Edmundberger. "Bringing Democracy to Nicaragua (Part 2 of 2)." *Deterritorial Investigations*

*Unit*. The Twenty Ten Theme, 12 July 2014. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

The image used in our website was obtained from this website which was describing the Communism in the 1980s. As an example of the long lasting legacy the Good Neighbor Policy created, the communism in the 1980s showed a great example of our foreign relations, started with FDR’s policy. The image was an accurate representation of the rebellion in Nicaragua making it the best possible visual to accompany our information.

"El Hierro De La Casa." Wikimedia Commons. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Jan. 2016.

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b4/Enmienda\_Platt.JPG>.

This cartoon depicts a Cuban man chained to a post reading "Enmienda Platt," or Platt Amendment. It is important and aids our website because is shows the negative opinion surrounding this amendment, which undoubtedly made its repeal in 1934 during the Good Neighbor Era very popular.

Exec. Order No. 8840, 3 C.F.R. (1941). Print.

This was FDR's executive order to establish the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in 1941. This showed the US's desire to create an exchange of cultures between the Americas and create understanding and unity.

"FDR Chat 28." FDR Chat 28. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

<<http://www.mhric.org/fdr/chat28.html>>

FDR’s Address of the President delivered by radio from the white house provided unique insight into not only Roosevelt’s policies but also his motives in doing so, such as establishing relations with other countries to foster better exchange of culture and trade.

"FDR on the Good Neighbor Policy." FDR on the Good Neighbor Policy. N.p., n.d. Web. 21

Feb. 2016. <<http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/history/johnson/fdrgnp.htm>>.

FDR gave this speech on Pan-American Day in 1933 at the beginning of his presidency and the Good Neighbor Policy. This is important because it was the first time Roosevelt actually addressed Latin America. This demonstrates his approach and what he wished to accomplish in the field of foreign relations with Latin America.

Fitzpatrick. "Meeting of Good Neighbors." Niskayuna School District. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Feb.

2016. <<http://www.nisk.k12.ny.us/fdr/1943/1943_04.html>>.

This cartoon depicts two hats on a hanger representing the US and Mexico. It's about the meeting between FDR and Mexico's President Camacho.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt. 1941. NBC News. By Tropical Press. Web. 20 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.nbcnews.com/watch/nbcnews-com/listen-to-fdrs-emotional-d-day-radio-address-274438723798>>.

This is a picture of FDR taken in 1941. This was during his presidency and the period in which the Good Neighbor Policy was in effect. It shows him in his office.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt: Address before the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of

Peace, Buenos Aires, Argentina." Franklin D. Roosevelt: Address before the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, Argentina. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Nov. 2015. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=15238%E2%80%9D>.

This is a speech FDR gave in Argentina in 1936 during the Good Neighbor Policy. This is important because here FDR is actually speaking to Latin Americans and not just the American people about this policy.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt: Inaugural Address." Franklin D. Roosevelt: Inaugural Address. N.p.,

n.d. Web. 8 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=14473>>.

This is FDR's inaugural address in 1933. This is important because in it, he states his plan for foreign policy, which will include the Good Neighbor Policy. We quote this part of the speech on our website.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Good Neighbor Policy." Encyclopædia Britannica's Guide to

American Presidents. Britannica, n.d. Web. 25 Feb. 2016.

 <<http://www.kids.britannica.com/presidents/article-9116962>>

This primary source is an address by FDR at Chautauqua, New York, in which he explains his Good Neighbor Policy in further detail. He not only explains the policy but also the effects he hopes to create through his policy, and the purpose of the policy. As he states, “We have undertaken a series of trade agreements with other American countries to our mutual commercial profit,” revealing his penchant for promoting trade and encounter between the two countries.

"Good-Neighbor Film Goal Set." Spokane Daily Chronicle (7 May 1941): 11. Print.

This is a newspaper article from 1941 that talks about the Good Neighbor Policy and the reception of Latin Americans toward the media created for it in the US. It talks about riots from Latin Americans who weren't pleased with their portrayal and Alison Durland, who was Cuban born and hired by the OIAA to eliminate stereotypes in the media it sponsored.

Helguera, Leon. Americans All, Let's Fight for Victory : Americanos Todos, Luchamos Por La

Victoria. 1943. UNT Digital Library, Washington DC.UNT Digital Library. U of Northern Texas. Web. 24 Feb. 2016. <[http://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc426/m1/1/](http://digital.library.unt.edu/ark%3A/67531/metadc426/m1/1/)>.

This World War II propaganda poster calls for solidarity between the Americas to hold out against Germany and the Axis powers. It shows some of the pan american sentiment the Americas were trying to cultivate during this period.

Herbert Hoover. 1928. Library of Congress. Encyclopædia Britannica. Web. 20 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.britannica.com/biography/Herbert-Hoover>>.

This is a photo of the 31st president of the United States, Herbert Hoover. His relevance to our topic is that believed in cordial relations with Latin America. His policies had an effect on the US's relations with its neighbors before FDR came around and knowing about his policies is important to understanding FDR's Good Neighbor Policy.

"History 3460: American Politics and Society Since Vietnam, Fall 2013." *History 3460*

*American Politics and Society Since Vietnam Fall 2013*. Ed. Bluelime Media. WordPress, 2016. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

This website displayed images that were representative of the legacy that FDR built through his Good Neighbor Policy. The international affairs we have today were built of the solid foundations of this policy, including the wars and conditions that exist today. The images provided by the website matched the content of the website and are appropriate to display together.

Holdridge, Desmond. Patagonian Playground. Digital image. Indiana University Bloomington.

Indiana University, n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<https://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/IULMIA/exhibits/show/world-war-ii-propaganda-films/ociaa>>.

This is an image from the title image of "Patagonian Playground," a film supported by the OCIAA, which worked to improve relations between the Americas.

"Images of the 1939-40 New York World's Fair." Images of the 1939-40 New York World's Fair.

Web. 26 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/wooda/39fair.html>>

This is a photo of the 1939-1940 New York World’s Fair, in which it promoted the encounter and exchange of many different countries around the world. To this day it is still the second most expansive American world’s fair, with more than 44 million in attendance over 2 sessions.

"Inter-American Affairs Films." Omeka RSS. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

<<https://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/IULMIA/exhibits/show/world-war-ii-propaganda-films/ociaa>>

This source provides valuable insight into the Good Neighbor Policy, especially through the lens of both U.S. and Latin American countries in political and economic relations. These different films each highlight various components of the policy, bringing a more holistic view.

"Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty)." U.S. Department of State. U.S.

Department of State, n.d. Web. 23 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.state.gov/p/wha/rls/70681.htm>>.

This is the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, or the Rio Treaty. It is important because it shows the legacy of the Good Neighbor Policy and what occurred after the Roosevelt administration.

Kimball, Warren F., ed. *Churchill & Roosevelt: The Complete Correspondence*. 3 vols.

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984.

This source provides the correspondences between Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. It helped us get a better view of the state of the world at the time. The Good Neighbor Policy era coincided for much of World War II and the war made this policy even more desirable to FDR. The background this source provides was important to our understanding of the times.

Marine Capt. Gilbert Hatfield with His Troops at Ocotal, July 1927. 1927.Latin American

Studies. Web. 16 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/marines-nicaragua-1.htm>>.

This is a picture of soldiers in Ocotal, Nicaragua in 1927. I helps to show the US's occupation of Latin American nations before the Good Neighbor Policy.

Marines in Haiti. 1934. Bettmann / CORBIS. Jacobin. Web. 17 Feb. 2016.

<<https://www.jacobinmag.com/2015/07/monroe-doctrine-1915-occupation-duvalier/>>.

This photograph shows US troops in Haiti prior to the Good Neighbor Policy. They would be pulled out of Haiti a little later in the year of when this photo was taken because of the Good Neighbor Policy. This photo is important because it shows what foreign policy was like prior to the policy vs during the policy, when the US was attempting to intervene less.

Moliné, Manuel. "La Fallera De L'Oncle Sam." Wikimedia Commons. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Jan.

2016. <<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7e/La_fallera_de_l%27oncle>

\_Sam.JPG>.

This cartoon, which in English says "The Greed of Uncle Sam" shows a huge Uncle Sam reaching across the sea to take Cuba. This shows the opinion of Cuba toward the US in 1896, the year this cartoon was created. This was only 7 years before the Platt Amendment, showing the negative views of toward the US even before they could officially intervene in Cuban affairs.

"Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States." Council on Foreign Relations.

Council on Foreign Relations, n.d. Web. 8 Nov. 2015. <[http://www.cfr.org/sovereignty/montevideo-convention-rights-duties-states/p15897#](http://www.cfr.org/sovereignty/montevideo-convention-rights-duties-states/p15897)>.

This treaty was an important document that was signed by the US and a number of Latin American nations in 1934. It stated that none of the nations would intervene with the others, which FDR’s Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, backed.

New York Zoological Society. High Over the Borders. Digital image. Indiana University

Bloomington. Indiana University, n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<https://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/IULMIA/exhibits/show/world-war-ii-propaganda-films/ociaa>>.

This is the title image of "High Over the Borders," a film supported by the OCIAA. It is relevant to our topic because it was created in hopes of exchanging culture and improving inter-American relations.

OCIAA logo. Digital image. Indiana University Bloomington. Indiana University, n.d. Web. 24

Feb. 2016. <<https://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/IULMIA/exhibits/show/world-war-ii->

propaganda-films/ociaa>.

This is the OCIAA logo. This pertains to our topic because we talk about the OCIAA, which was created as a result of the Good Neighbor Policy, and its effects.

Platt Amendment. N.d. Platt Amendment Page 1. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag.Wikimedia Commons.

Web. 20 Feb. 2016. <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/16/Platt\_amendment\_page\_1.jpg>.

This picture of the Platt Amendment is important because it shows the document that allowed the US to intervene in Cuba's affairs for decades. Repealing this was an important step in the Good Neighbor Policy and showing the image and text of this document enhances our website.

Ragsdale, W. G. "Hoover to Make Latin-American Good Will Tour." The Cornell Daily Sun

[Ithaca] 10 Nov. 1928, 49th ed., sec. 42: 1. Cornell University. Cornell University. Web. 12 Mar. 2016. <[http://cdsun.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/cornell?a=d&d=CDS19281110.2.18](http://cdsun.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/cornell?a=d&d=CDS19281110.2.18&e=-------en-20--1--txt-txIN------)

[&e=-------en-20--1--txt-txIN------#](http://cdsun.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/cornell?a=d&d=CDS19281110.2.18&e=-------en-20--1--txt-txIN------)>.

This is a primary source newspaper which talks about Hoover's good will tour to Latin America. It is important because it shows the attempts before FDR to achieve good relations with Latin America.

Rivera, Diego. Pan American Unity. 1940. Mural. Golden Gate International Exposition, City

College of San Francisco. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag.WikiArts. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <http://www.wikiart.org/en/diego-rivera/pan-american-unity-1940?utm\_source=returned&utm\_medium=referral&utm\_campaign=referral>.

This is a mural called Pan American Unity painted by the famous Mexican painter Diego Rivera in 1940. It was created during the Good Neighbor Policy and shows the shared culture of the Americas. It is important because it shows the cultural exchange between the Americas.

Roosevelt Corollary. 1905. Our Documents. Web. 25 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=56>>.

This is a picture of the Roosevelt Corollary given by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905. It was an addition to the Monroe Doctrine interpreting it to mean that the US could interfere in Latin America's affairs. This was important because it set the stage for the Platt Amendment and the various military occupation in Latin American nations that lasted until the 1930s.

S., T. "The Gang's All Here (1943) At the Roxy." Rev. of The Gang's All Here. New York Times

23 Dec. 1943: n. pag. Print.

This is a review of a Carmen Miranda movie, The Gang's All Here. Miranda is considered the face of the Good Neighbor Policy and her movies had a great effect on relations between the America's. This source shows us how her work was received by reviewers and the public.

Seibel, Fred O. "Good Neigbuhs." Niskayuna School District. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.nisk.k12.ny.us/fdr/1943/1943_04.html>>.

This shows FDR and Camacho depicted as neighbors at the border between the US and Mexico. It depicts them having a friendly relationship. This shows the importance to these leaders of cultivating good, amicable relations.

The Gang's All Here. The New York Times. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.nytimes.com/movies/movie/92663/The-Gang-s-All-Here/overview>>.

This is the movie poster for "The Gang's All Here," which Carmen Miranda starred in. She was the face of the Good Neighbor Policy and her films showed pan american unity.

"Testimonios De La Invasión De Panamá, Diciembre 1989." *Testimonios De La Invasión De*

*Panamá, Diciembre 1989*. LinkedIn, 2016. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

This image shows the invasion of Panama in 1989. This shows that the Good Neighbor Policy did not last and that the US went back to intervening into Latin America’s affairs after FDR’s administration.

"Treaty Between the U.S. and Cuba." Treaty Between the US and Cuba, 1904. N.p., n.d. Web. 8

Nov. 2015. <http://www.historyofcuba.com/history/havana/treaty.htm>.

This is the treaty that, in 1903, gave the US the power in intervene in Cuba's affairs. I was based off of the Platt Amendment to the Cuban constitution. This was repealed during the Good Neighbor Policy years and shows one of the tangible steps that the policy took.

United Fruit Company Steamship Service. Scribner's Magazine 1916: n. pag. Print.

This advertisement is from 1916 and is for the United Fruit Company's steamship service, which operated in Latin America. It shows the extent of the corporation's involvement in that region.

"University of Illinois Press." *Illinois Press Blog*. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

 <<http://www.press.uillinois.edu/wordpress/?p=18580>>

 This photo of Harry S. Truman reveals the importance of a man who was instrumental in continuing FDR’s legacy as well as his support of the Good Neighbor Policy as it is based upon mutual respect between nations to lead to universal peace and security.

U.S. Marines Holding Sandino's Flag - Nicaragua 1932. 1932. National Archives. N.p.: n.p., n.d.

N. pag. Wikimedia Commons. Web. 16 Feb. 2016. <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7b/U.S.\_Marines\_holding\_Sandino%27s\_Flag\_-\_Nicaragua\_1932.jpg>.

These are American troop in Nicaragua in 1932. It shows the occupation of Latin American states in the early half of the 20th century until the Good Neighbor policy, at which point they were taken out of Nicaragua.

Valiant, George C., and Kenneth Macgowan. Monuments of Ancient Mexico. Digital image.

Indiana University Bloomington. Indiana University, n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<https://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/IULMIA/exhibits/show/world-war-ii-propaganda-films/ociaa>>.

This is the title image from "Monuments of Ancient Mexico," a film supported by the OCIAA. It hoped to educate Americans about Mexico and lessen stereotypes.

WPA. Strengthen Good Neighbor Policy- Understanding Our Southern Neighbors. 1939.

Wolfsonian-FIU. Wolfsonian-Florida International University. Web. 12 Jan. 2016. <<http://www.wolfsonian.org/explore/collections/strengthen-good-neighbor-policy-understanding-our-southern-neighbors>>.

This is a piece of Good Neighbor Policy propaganda calling for unity among the Americas. It was created by the US Works Progress Administration. It shows the US government's aim to achieve unity during this period.

Secondary Sources

"1939 World's Fair Newsreel." 1939 New York World's Fair. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.1939nyworldsfair.com/>>.

This site gives information about the New York World's Fair in 1939, in which countries promoted their cultural heritage while decreasing negative stereotypes. This supported the Good Neighbor Policy's goals of creating a cultural exchange and eliminating stereotypes of Latin Americans.

Beach, Peter. "Beach Interview." Personal interview. 22 Mar. 2016.

We conducted this interview with a US history teacher at Richard Montgomery High School. He gave us a better understanding of the Good Neighbor Policy, its effects, and the Cold War.

"Fighting in Panama: The President; A Transcript of Bush's Address on the Decision to Use Force in Panama." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 1989. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

<<http://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/21/world/fighting-panama-president-transcript-bush-s> -address-decision-use-force-panama.html>

 This transcript of Bush’ address highlights the effects of the Good Neighbor Policy and how well the United States has worked with its Latin American partners to resolve the crisis in Panama. The fact that the United States continues to remain committed to fostering strong relations with Latin American countries, providing the reliability and durability of FDR’s efficient policy.

Fitzgerald, Mark. "US Occupation of 1912." US Occupation of Nicaragua 19121926. N.p., 16

Apr. 2013. Web. 16 Dec. 2015.

<<https://occupationofnicaragua1912.wordpress.com/us-occupation-of-1912/>>.

This source gives background about the US occupation of Nicaragua in the early 20th century. We used this source to gain background knowledge on the US's policy of intervention before the Good Neighbor Policy. This helped us see the changes brought about during FDR's presidency.

Friedman, Max Paul. "Friedman Interview." Personal interview. 22 Mar. 2016.

Max Paul Friedman is a professor of history at American University whom we interviewed about the Good Neighbor Policy. He specializes in 20th-century U.S. foreign relations and has published many works on US-Latin American relations, the Cold War, and the Good Neighbor Policy. He gave us insights on the attitudes that led to the creation of this policy as well as its successes and failures.

"Good Neighbor Policy." Good Neighbor Policy. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2015.

<<http://future.state.gov/when/timeline/1921_interwar/good_neighbor.html>>.

This source provides valuable information on the use of policy in FDR’s decisions as well as more detailed information about the events that impacted and pertained to the Good Neighbor Policy. This website provides good sources and understanding of the topic and added to our knowledge on the subject.

"Good Neighbor Policy." Good Neighbor Policy. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2015.

<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1646.html>.

This website gave us an overall comprehensive summary of the Good Neighbor Policy by outlining the main ideas and implementations that FDR wished to apply to the policy. It also gives background to the policy by detailing the ideas and acts that came before in order to further our understanding of the topic as well as the events the follow.

"Good Neighbor Policy | United States History." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Encyclopedia

Britannica, n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2015. <<http://www.britannica.com/event/Good-Neighbor-Policy-of-the-United-States>>.

The Britannica is a valuable source, known for its unbiased and accurate information. This resource gives us valuable information on the Good Neighbor Policy by highlighting key points of the policy and giving an overall summary of it.

"Good Neighbor Policy, 1923." U.S. Department of State Office of Historian, n.d. Web.

Aug.-Sept. 2015. <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/good-neighbor>>

With this source by the U.S. Department of State, we were able to gain a comprehensive understanding of FDR’s presidency and the legacy he left. The website also shared many different quotes by FDR himself, which was helpful to our website as it allowed our website to look sharper

"Good Neighbor Policy, 1933 - 1921–1936 - Milestones - Office of the Historian." Good

Neighbor Policy, 1933 - 1921–1936 - Milestones - Office of the Historian. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Oct. 2015. <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/good-neighbor>>.

This site provides a general overview of the Good Neighbor Policy. We used this source at the beginning of our research to get us familiar with the topic. One of the good things about this source is that it shows us the historical context of the policy and its legacy.

Hess, Carol. "Copland as Good Neighbor: Cultural Diplomacy in Latin America During World

War II." Library of Congress, Washington DC. 7 Oct. 2014. Library of Congress. Web. 23 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=6695>>.

This is a lecture given by Carol Hess, a professor of music at the University of California at Davis. She speaks about the cultural diplomacy and exchange between the US and Latin America as a result of the Good Neighbor Policy and particularly the deeds of Aaron Copland. However, she also goes into detail about other media and art created under this policy, the attempts made to change stereotypes, and their reception by Latin Americans.

"John Hay Whitney | American Sportsman and Businessman." Encyclopedia Britannica Online.

Encyclopedia Britannica. Web. 26 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Hay-Whitney>>

This is a photo and biography of John Hay Whitney, who was quintessential as serving as the U.S. ambassador to Great Britain. He also headed the sister division to the OCIAA, the Motion Picture Division, to abolish pre existing stereotypes of Latin Americans in American society.

MacFarlane, Lisa. "MacFarlane Interview." Personal interview. 22 Mar. 2016.

We conducted this interview with a US History teacher at Richard Montgomery High School. She gave us insight on the effects of the Good Neighbor Policy.

"Mural Images." Mural Images. City College of San Francisco, n.d. Web. 23 Feb. 2016.

<https://www.ccsf.edu/en/about-city-college/diego-rivera-mural/mural\_images.html>.

This webpage talks about Diego Rivera's mural "Pan American Unity" this was created for an exhibit in California at the height of the Good Neighbor Policy. It's relevant because of what it has to say about solidarity because the Americas and the shared culture among them. This webpage goes into depth about the meaning of each panel and what they symbolize about Pan-Americanism. It also quotes Rivera, showing his true purpose with the work.

Nixon, Edgar B., ed. *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs*. 3 vols. Cambridge, Mass.:

Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1969.

This source gave us detailed information about FDR’s foreign policy as a whole, including the Good Neighbor policy. It gave us background on the policy as well as specific examples of its effects.

""Only Thing We Have to Fear Is Fear Itself": FDR's First Inaugural Address." "Only Thing We

Have to Fear Is Fear Itself": FDR's First Inaugural Address. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Dec. 2015. <<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5057/>>.

This website details and provides a printed record of FDR’s Inaugural Address. Thus, this website gave us a better insight into the ideas and goals that FDR wished to achieve when creating his policies. The website provides information on the Good Neighbor Policy through the information on FDR’s campaign and platform, as well as offers a valuable primary source that understands the mentality and conditions at that time.

Rosenfelder, Mark. "U.S. Interventions in Latin America." U.S. Interventions in Latin America.

Mark Rosenfelder, n.d. Web. 4 Dec. 2015. <<http://www.zompist.com/latam.html>>.

This gives a timeline of US interventions in Latin America from 1846 and 1946. It helped us gain background about US foreign policy toward Latin America during the 19th and 20th centuries. It also showed us the context behind the Good Neighbor Policy and its impact on history in the long run.