

CURT-CZ

MEMORANDUM FROM

Margaret Cuthbert

DATE _____

Also, I thought you'd like a
copy of what you said
in the Baxter program.
It was done so well
& so straight -

col. broadcast withbert

**EXCEPT "THE BAXTERS" - 2:30 - 2:45 PM EST SAT. JANUARY 25 1947
WITH MRS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**

ANNOUNCER:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt:

MRS ROOSEVELT:

I am very glad that next Monday, the twenty-seventh, the Full Commission on Human Rights will meet. The Nuclear Commission made the plans and even the program of work, and now, at last, this Full Commission of eighteen members, representing eighteen different countries, will meet here at Lake Success on the twenty-seventh. They will only have two or three weeks and during that time they must decide on the first and most important point - how is a Charter, a Bill of Human Rights, to be written - which fifty-five nations can agree that they will begin to put into force in their various countries. It is enormously important, this Bill of Human Rights, to the people of the world. It means that all over the world they will have hope. Now to implement that, we hope that this Commission on Freedom of Information, through the press and radio and movies, will do a great deal. But both these things are going to take time to do. Probably it will be the next meeting of the Assembly before the plans can be ready. That will be next September or later. But in the meantime the other two Sub Commissions will meet. I think their work is closely tied together. But we will feel that during this time the work of this Commission can create a world atmosphere in which peace can grow.

Jan 25

R A N D U M F R O M

Margaret Cluthbert

DATE _____

Dear Mrs Roosevelt:

Here with 2 or 3
copies of the report I made
of the Int. Assembly of Women
Conference at South Kortright.

This certainly far from
covering everything but I
had to take the high
points.

Yours truly
Margaret Cluthbert

*Jim Clark
is sending you the book*

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

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October 28 1946

Dear Girls:

It was a privilege to represent you, the Association of Women Directors, as a delegate to the Conference of the International Assembly of Women at South Kortright, New York, during the week of October 14 1946.

In a technicolor setting of scarlet and gold maples, high in the Catskills, 140 women delegates from 53 countries met with 60 American women delegates at the lovely country estate of Mrs Alice T McLean, founder of the American Women's Voluntary Services. This organization with 18 other national organizations, such as the AAUW, the YWCA, Girl Scouts, Inc, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Association of Junior Leagues, the National Congress of Parents & Teachers Assn, the American Medical Women's Assn, Inc, the American Legion Auxiliary, and others, sponsored this eight-day conference on "The World We Want."

Women from the Allied nations and the Axis nations met, not as enemies, but as friends. Women of England, Holland, Belgium, France, Finland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, China and the Philippines, met with women from Germany, Japan and Italy. These women had suffered the agonies of war. These women, as well as women from South America and Mexico, came at the invitation of the American Steering Committee of the International Assembly of Women. Some of the women paid their own expenses and others came through the help of the 18 sponsoring organizations who have international affiliations.

In all the panels and open discussions of the International Assembly there was unanimity of opinion that women must accept responsibility in the affairs of the world and that they must take an increasingly active part in the political affairs of the world. They must do this in order to take direct action in irradicating some of the causes of war.

"There is no woman in the world, particularly no woman who has lived with war on her doorstep, who does not want to see war at an end, a permanent end." With these words, Mrs Franklin D Roosevelt concluded her address to the International Assembly of Women. She also warned that the women should be sure that their findings "represent some concrete things that the women want to see done through the United Nations for the people of the world."

It was strongly felt and so voiced that through the vote and collectively through their affiliations for social and economic reform, women should work for and increase the opportunities for education all over the world. There was a united determination to cooperate in demanding the practical application of the principles of the United Nations charter.

Senorita Laura deArce, delegate from Uruguay, suggested a time schedule for backward nations which would forfeit their membership in the UN if they did not live up to its provisions after a five or ten year trial period.

As Mrs Ruzena Pelantova, Vice Mayor of Prague, pointed out, "Nations have not solved the dangers of Nazism and Fascism. There are little Hitlers and Himmlers everywhere in the world."

Frau Josef Strecker, in charge of women's programs for the radio at Frankfurt on Main, the first German civilian woman to visit the United States since the war, was asked by Miss Anna Lea Lelli, from Italy, if there had been an underground movement in Germany during the war. Frau Strecker said there had been no underground movement. Even when it was apparent the war was lost the German people could not believe the bitter truth.

Madame Georges-Picot of Paris, a member of the Conservative Parti Republican de la Liberte, made no secret of the fact that there was strong opposition to Communism for France, while Mme Madelaine Braun, Vice President of the French Constituent Assembly and a member of the French Communist party, said Communism was engulfing Europe. From time to time the shadow of Communism and Fascism fell across the discussions but was quickly dispelled by the strong voices of Democracy.

Dr Aasta Stene, active in the resistance movement in Norway, said the Norwegians were determined that their young people fired by intense hatred would not sink to the level of the Nazis. They conceived the plan for the formal trials of war criminals and in time they sent their plans to other nations resulting in the Nuremberg trials. Today war is a crime, a crime for which individuals will henceforth be held responsible.

In the discussions on the economic situation of the world, the women of the foreign countries showed a deep interest because of their tremendous need for material aid. It was pointed out that in the effort to keep peace unemployment and depression must be avoided. Much can be accomplished by the International Bank, the Monetary Fund and the International Trade Organization recently set up in London.

We are no longer living in a world where famine is necessary. If we produce to capacity and properly distribute, we can provide a decent standard of living, an essential, in stabilizing peace. The stability of the United States means world stability.

These women of the world are firmly convinced that we must pool the resources of the world, must work together to re-build, re-habilitate, re-educate, to feed and clothe and adequately meet the social needs of humanity, in order to bring about a world in which trust and neighborliness can exist, where faith and fellowship can thrive.

Throughout the eight-day conference there was a growing conviction among the women assembled at South Kortright that greater emphasis must be placed on spiritual values. The spiritual yearning of people everywhere in the world is struggling to catch up with the scientific and mechanical pattern of living.

The women of the world feel that if we can have a world charter offering abiding values based on the spirit of humanity we shall have the kind of world we want to live in.

Margaret Cuthbert
National Broadcasting Company

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1901

Continued

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

DC=Deferred Cable

NET=Cable Night Letter

Day Letter

(56)

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