

2831 15th St. N.W.,
Washington 9, D.C.,
Jan. 2, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Those enormous and excellent pecans arrived Thursday, after a long comedy of errors with the post office because they were addressed wrongly, and got shoved around from one place to another. But I must pay the post office the compliment of great efficiency and hard work in finding the true address in the midst of the Christmas rush, and delivering them to our alley dwelling, which is ~~not~~ hard to find. We are all enjoying the pecans, which have always been my favorite nuts.

In fact, they are adding a great deal to my nourishment in these days of having many teeth removed, for I can easily chew them with the few teeth remaining before I get replacements, and there is not much that I can eat with ease and enjoyment.

You have not received a Christmas gift from me yet. It will be late this year because we have gone through all the expense of moving and increasing our bond deductions, without yet having received pay for our house. Lawyers can take longer to do a little job than anybody else I know!

We had a very quiet and happy Christmas -- just the three of us together. Jane is 12 years old today, and a very big and responsible girl she is, too. She read the book you gave her before Christmas day was over.

Much love and best wishes from Herb and Jane and

Ruby |

file

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2831 15th Street, N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.,
December 10, 1943.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

A friend of mine who is also a friend of Louis Nizer asked me to give to you the galley proofs of his book, "No More Yesterdays--What To Do With Germany," which is to be published in January. I also enclose some statements which have been made about the book.

This, of course, has nothing to do with the CIAA.

Yours with love,

Ruby Black

116
January 28, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me to thank you
for sending her a copy of Vice President
Wallace's letter to Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
2851 Fifteenth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

ack
1-28
see
Thanks for Response

2831 Fifteenth St., N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.,
January 26, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter Vice President Wallace wrote to Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller on January 24, in which he advocates adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. It will be released for publication probably on Thursday, January 27.

Inasmuch as you will in all likelihood be asked about it at your next press conference, my friends at the National Woman's Party have asked me to send you the letter so that you can read the complete text in advance. They, and I, are very hopeful that, if you cannot come out now in favor of the amendment, you can conscientiously support the principles involved, or can, at least, refrain from opposing the amendment.

We are all delighted with your statement concerning night work and hours of work after the war is over. It is identical with our position, as you know. I was surprised to see Secretary Perkins base her post-war recommendations on a contracting economy rather than the expanding economy for which I thought we all are hoping and planning, and regretful that she suggested methods which would restrict women in industry.

Yours with love,

Ruby Black

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1944

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller
Member for Pennsylvania
Democratic National Committee
2929 Benton Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Miller:

The first organized movement in the history of the world to free women from their age old shackles began in our own country almost one hundred years ago when a little group of undaunted women met at Seneca Falls, New York and drafted a "DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES," which has guided the movement in this country ever since.

No part of that program has been completely achieved except in the political field, when the right of suffrage was granted to women. However, the Suffrage Amendment gave women only the right to vote and nothing more.

Having long advocated "Equality in Democracy" it seems to me that it naturally follows that there should be no inequalities under the law because of sex. Every man and woman should have an equal right to earn a living; to control their earnings, and women should be freed from governmental restraints and handicaps, which now limit their wages and opportunities for advancement. The surest method to eradicate the many discriminations and injustices practiced against women is to pass the Equal Rights Amendment and thus complete the great movement for freedom begun at Seneca Falls in 1848.

However much the opponents of this Amendment may fear some possible temporary disadvantage to some women, may I suggest that in the end all such disadvantages, if they exist, weigh little beside the greater advantage of inner freedom which will come for all women when real equality is established.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Wallace

February 11, 1944.

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Dear Ruby:

I would love to dine with you
but at present I do not seem to have a
free evening. Could I come sometime in
the spring?

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
2831 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
Washington (9), D. C.

VDS

ack
2/11/44.

2831 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.,
February 9, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Remember sometime last year, or year before, you said you would come to dinner at my house with people interested in Inter-American affairs? Then you varied your life by a little travel, and the Little-Black family varied theirs by moving from a big house to a little apartment so that I had to spend endless days clearing out stuff for sale, destruction, or storage. Next, I got flu, pneumonia, and bronchitis, serially. So, with all that, I never followed up the invitation.

This little apartment cannot squeeze in more than six people for dinner, and therefore, if you and Tommy can accept the invitation sometime before TOO long, I would like to invite Muna Lee of the State Department, Martha Dalrymple of the CIAA, and May Craig. The date would naturally be at your convenience. The Women's National Press Club is having two evening meetings in February -- 15th and 17th -- so that May could not come on those dates, and I'd like very much to have her. I also note that Mrs. McLean is inviting the Club to dinner on February 27,--and doubtless May will have to go. I don't go to Mrs. McLean's dinners -- not since I had to go when I was president.

You can get here easily by 16th Street bus or Mount Pleasant or 14th Street trolley. I'll give you specific directions to our alley dwelling if you can come, and meet you at the bus or trolley. We are one block east of the Mexican Embassy, at 15th and Harvard Streets.

Love,
Rufus Black

I know we can't make the 15th of Feb. I know you will go like by 21st of Feb. I hope to see you so early I'd like to meet you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

100
February 15, 1944

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Of course, I would love to have you come to see me sometime in the Spring. Maybe it's just as well that you can't come now, since I have had a relapse of my respiratory troubles, and my maid has a bad cold. I wouldn't want to take a chance of infecting you or Tommy.

I hope that you can come soon after your return from the Caribbean area, and tell us about your trip. I still entertain a slight hope that I may be permitted to go with you, as Nelson Rockefeller has recommended, but the hope diminishes as I get the suspicion that you will visit few of the other American Republics on this trip and that the Army will arrange the itinerary and transportation.

Confidentially and quite unofficially, Mr. Rockefeller tells me that the State Department is "receptive" to the suggestion that I go along, but he has not told me whether he has heard from the Army. I personally think it would not be worth while for CIAA to insist upon my going if you are to visit only the bases in United States, British, and Dutch possessions in the Caribbean.

But there will be no justice if I don't get to go when you visit other American Republics.

Love,

Ruby Black

P. S. I have a letter from
Bowman Field - Capt. Stroup -
and she says you captivated
them all. Am so glad you
got there. R

FILE

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2831 15th St. N.W.,
Washington 9, D.C.,
February 19, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Maybe this suggestion is offside, and, if so, you can ignore it with impunity.

Pennell Crosby, whom you met at my house in Alexandria when you were my guest several years ago as a new honorary member of Theta Sigma Phi (national professional and honorary fraternity for women in journalism), died at 1:15 a.m. Friday after a long illness.

Her husband, Oscar Eklund, is as ardent a New Dealer as she was. She had been, since 1926, women's editor of the Electrical Workers Journal.

Knowing their admiration of you and the President, I know how much it would mean to ER and to Pennell's sisters and brothers if you could send a note or flowers to the widower, Oscar Eklund, 6360 Ridge Drive, Brookmont, Washington 16, D.C.. The funeral is to be at Gawler's, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, February 22. *Send flowers to Gawler's for funeral*
Pennell was a journalism student of mine at the University of Wisconsin. She was a niece, or grand-niece, of the artist, Joseph Pennell.

Love,

Ruby Black

Send flowers

OK.

7/5/44

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

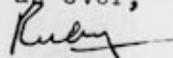
February 19, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am writing an airmail story for newspapers in the other American Republics on the race relations program undertaken by the women's organizations represented in the recent conference which you attended here.

I think it would add greatly to the story if you could let me have a few lines of quotations giving your views of the significance of the collaboration of the women's groups in this work. Inasmuch as the story could not reach the Latin American newspapers for publication for a month or two, I have to base the story on the continuing program, but, of course, mentioning the meeting here. I am going to read the transcript as soon as it is typed.

Yours as ever,



Ruby Black
Press Division
CIAA
Room 3090, Department of Commerce Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Telephone: RE 7500, Ext. 4525.

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February 24, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Will the paragraph enclosed, which Mrs. Roosevelt has written for you, be satisfactory for your airmail story for newspapers in the American Republics?

Sincerely,

Miss Ruby Black
CTAA, Press Division
Room 3090, Commerce Building
Washington, D.C.

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It was a very significant thing to find myself working at an all day conference not long ago with representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Council of Women of the United States, and the National Women's Trade Union League of America. This shows that women of various religious beliefs recognize the importance of inter-racial cooperation and are willing to join together in finding ways and means whereby we will promote better understanding.

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copy - send Ruth +
ask ~~you~~ if will do

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April 20, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks if you will write to the woman, whose letter I am enclosing. It is Mrs. Roosevelt's thought that your division might have a job this woman could do and she might prove useful.

Sincerely,

Miss Ruby Black
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Washington, D.C.

X Mrs. Arlene Bonoz Zane (see let. to her)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

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COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 12, 1944.

Dear Tommy:

Here are some more copies of the program of the CIAA's Pan American Day celebration. I am sorry I did not give it to you Friday, but I did not see you until we came downstairs.

I had no time to ask this morning if Mrs. Roosevelt has made any progress in the short quotes about each country~~s~~ she visited, giving something notable she observed about the country itself and something about their hospitality to our men. We want to microfilm ^a ~~stories~~ to each country, including these short direct quotes, before sending out the article she has so generously agreed to write for us.

Love,

Rudy Black

Brazil seemed to me such a big country with so much waiting for development that it excited one's imagination just to fly over portions of it.

In our country I have often been impressed as I flew great distances, with what still remained available for development. In Brazil the population is so small and concentrated in such a few places, one has a feeling of limitless opportunity of every kind waiting the investment of capital and even more important the investment of human beings with ability and knowledge of the use of modern machinery and engineering methods.

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I spent only one night in Venezuela, but the drive up from Aguirre where the plane landed, to Caracas itself, was one succession of beautiful views. Here as in Brazil one is impressed by the possibilities which engineering ability and the use of machines may bring about during the years after the war.

I was also interested in what the President's wife told me of her interest in developing a better knowledge of nutrition among the people, and training their girls and women in the care of children. Since families are large this will be of great value and will mean that the lives of the children will be safe and a stronger race of people will result.

My time in Barranquilla, Colombia, was even shorter than in some other countries. I had thought however, there were no more surprises for me in the use of orchids and here I discovered that I knew very little about this beautiful flower for I was given some of the most beautiful and varied specimens that I have ever seen.

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In the Canal Zone I had the pleasure of visiting with the President and his wife twice. They are taking a great interest in the development of schools throughout the country and great advances have been made in education and sanitation. The most remarkable thing to me is that our Army Forces who control the Canal Zone have established such friendly relationships with the government of the Republic of Panama that one hears nothing whatsoever of friction, only stories of cooperation to achieve better results.

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It was a great regret to me that in both Colombia and Ecuador I was not able to go from our bases to see the capitals of these countries. I had heard so much about the beauty of Quito that I would have enjoyed taking the trip. I also wanted very much to go to Bogota. As it was I was deeply appreciative of the trouble which the President of Ecuador's wife and the Colombian officials took in coming down to meet me. In Salinas, Ecuador, Senora Arroyo del Rio had a reception for me at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Toes. town of Salinas is a small summer resort with some

attractive houses and the people have been most kind to our soldiers and sailors who have a rather barren post and are most grateful for the hospitality extended to them.

In Guatemala one of our bases is at sea level and is very tropical. The usual dense jungle with some of the unpleasant creatures that live in some jungles, lies around the camp, but up 5,000 feet is the attractive city of Guatemala. The mountains all around make it a very picturesque spot. Here is another installation. Because of earthquakes most of the houses in Guatemala city are only one story but it is clean and well kept and the Indians coming in from the various mountain villages, most of them in their individual costumes, add a touch of rural life which is quite distinctive. A Guatemalan woman, Senora Peyre runs a most delightful club for our men and I think every wife and mother in this country would be grateful for the kind hospitality that Madame Peyre extends to every boy stationed there.

Strange as it may seem I had never visited Cuna until I stopped there on my way home. Quantamano where I stopped on the way out, was so filled with our own people that I had no real feeling that I was in Cuba, but in going to Havana and Batista Field, and flying over the Island I really got an idea of its fertility and its beauty. It has a very pleasant atmosphere and again one has a sense that great development is possible which will add to the economy and security of the people.

Was in Barranquilla
My time in Barranquilla, Columbia was even shorter. I had thought ~~time~~, however, there were no more surprises for me in the use of orchids and here I discovered that I knew very little about this beautiful flower for I was given some of the most beautiful and varied specimens that I have ever seen.

In Panama I had the pleasure of visiting with the President and his wife twice. They are taking a great interest in the development of schools throughout the country and great advances have been made in education and sanitation. The most remarkable thing to me is that our army forces/^{who} control the Canal Zone have established such friendly relationships with the government of Panama that one hears nothing whatsoever of friction, only stories of cooperation to achieve better results.

It was a great regret to me that in both Colombia and Ecuador I was not able to go up from our base to see their capitols *of these countries*. I had heard so much about the beauty of Quito that I would have enjoyed taking the trip. I also wanted very much to go to Bogota. As it was I was deeply appreciative of the trouble which the President of Ecuador's wife took in coming down to meet me ^{at the Salinas office} in Salinas ^{and} holding a reception for me at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Toes. The town of Salinas is a small summer resort with some attractive houses and the people have been most kind to our soldiers and sailors who have a rather barren post and are most grateful for the hospitality extended to them.

Brazil seemed to me such a big country with so much waiting for development that it excited one's imagination just to fly over portions of it.

In our own country I have often been impressed as I flew great distances with what still remained available for development, but ~~in~~ ^{if} Brazil ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~population~~ ~~is~~ ~~so~~ ~~small~~ ~~and~~ ~~concentrated~~ ~~into~~ ~~a~~ ~~few~~ ~~places~~ the population is so small and concentrated into ^{such} a few places, one has a feeling of limitless opportunity of every kind waiting the investment of capital and even more important the investment of human beings with ability and knowledge of ^{the role of modern machinery in generating} the country.

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Strange as it may seem I had never visited Cuba until I stopped there on my way home. Guantanamo where I stopped on the way out was so filled with our own people that I had no feeling ^{real feeling of that} ~~that~~ it was ^{part of} part of Cuba, but in going to Havana and Batista Field and flying over the Island I really got an idea of its fertility and its beauty. It has a very pleasant climate and again one has a sense that great development is possible which will add to the economy and security of the people.

May

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April 21, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt and I will be glad to accept your invitation for dinner. Mrs. Roosevelt has noted the dates on which the others would not be able to go, and she asks how about May 4?

Sincerely,

Miss Ruby Black
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Commerce Building
Washington, D.C.

7:30

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4-21

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 20, 1944

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you so much for your excellent comments upon the countries you recently visited. I'll send you copies of all stories when they are completed.

If there is any further information you need to prepare the radio program and the article, please let me know.

And now I want to renew my invitation to you and Tommy to come to my house for dinner some evening with people working in Inter-American affairs. I'd like to invite to dinner Muna Lee of the Department of State, Martha Dalrymple of the CIAA, and May Craig -- May because I love her and because of her pioneering in getting Latin American women journalists, as well as men, brought to the United States. Evenings on which some of these people could not come are: May 2, the date of the nominating meeting of the Women's National Press Club; May 3, the Gold Medal Award dinner of the Society of Women Geographers; and May 16-19 inclusive.

I should also like to invite a few others, including two or three men, to come in after dinner. But my alley dwelling will hold only a few.

The CIAA's admiration of the job you did on your trip and since your return is simply overwhelming.

I was so pleased to see the comments in your column about the control of epilepsy. I have sent a copy to Dr. William G. Lennox, whose research and educational work is so outstanding.

Love,

Rudolph

Handwritten note:
Handwritten note: "Handwritten note" (faint, illegible)

Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House

Tommy: This is a copy of
my reply to the letter
you sent me. Ruby

April 22, 1944

X Mrs. Arlene Bonos Zane
~~Walnut Park PINEA~~
Walnut at Sixty-third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mrs. Zane:

Mrs. Roosevelt has referred to me your letter of April 12, requesting information on possibilities for post-war work in the inter-American field, especially in industrial relations or personnel, in collaboration with women of the other American Republics.

After making inquiries here, I suggest that you write to Miss Mary Cannon, Director, Inter-American Division, Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C., and Miss Minerva Bernardino, Chairman, Inter-American Commission of Women, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.. Miss Cannon is the newly appointed United States delegate to the Commission, and Miss Bernardino is the Dominican delegate. Both women travel extensively in the neighboring countries and are well acquainted with women's organizations there. Miss Cannon knows the industries in these countries, and could doubtless advise you on United States or foreign industries employing women, as well as on official positions. Miss Bernardino also has close contacts with various industries. She has worked in Washington many years, as Vice-Chairman of the Commission, before being chosen Chairman.

While this Office maintains no official information on commercial concerns which might employ women in inter-American work, it is easy to observe that International Business Machines, for example, is intensifying its activities in that area, and that Chilean Nitrates maintains a considerable staff in New York, as well as at home. Miss Bernardino could probably give you specific advice on IBM's possibilities.

With best wishes for success in further cementing inter-American friendship, I am

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black
Press Division

Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Date 4/24/44

To: Mrs. Roosevelt

From: Ruby Black

Remarks:

Here are copies of articles
sent to countries you visited.

There will be more.

Thanks

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ruby", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

8-0312

4/15/44

MRS. ROOSEVELT TELLS NORTH AMERICANS OF VISIT TO ECUADOR

WASHINGTON -- Through the press, the radio, and the spoken word, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is bringing refreshing and stimulating information about Ecuador to the people of the United States as a result of her recent visit to that and six other American Republics.

While Mrs. Roosevelt's visit was primarily designed to learn about the health and recreation facilities of United States servicemen stationed in those areas, and to take to them a message from their Commander-in-Chief, her own keen interest in the people of all the Americas, her eager desire to learn more about them, and her skill in observation enabled her to discern much in little time.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded her everywhere and her hosts' quick recognition of her devotion to hemisphere welfare and solidarity further facilitated her observations.

"It was a great regret to me that in both Colombia and Ecuador I was not able to go from our bases to see the capitals of these countries," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

"I had heard so much about the beauty of Quito that I would have enjoyed taking the trip. I also wanted very much to go to Bogota.

"As it was, I was deeply appreciative of the trouble which the President of Ecuador's wife and the Colombian officials took in coming down to meet me. In Salinas, Ecuador, Senora Arroyo del Rio held a reception for me at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tous.

"The town of Salinas is a small summer resort with some attractive houses, and the people have been most kind to our soldiers and sailors who have a rather barren post and are most grateful for the hospitality extended to them."

The wife of the President of the United States has spoken to numerous and varied audiences of men, women, and young students about the countries she visited,

always praising the hospitality accorded United States servicemen and always giving news of developments in the social and economic life of those republics. She has spoken on a broadcast to the West Indies for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, describing her visit, and has addressed a "standing-room-only" audience in an auditorium where the staff of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the general public were celebrating Pan American Day.

In her daily newspaper column, "My Day," published in 117 newspapers in the United States, with a total circulation of approximately 6,000,000, Mrs. Roosevelt, both during her trip and to this day, has provided her readers with intimate human interest about the peoples she met on her trip, and the aims, aspirations, and achievements of their governments.

Repeatedly in this column, in her press conferences, and her speeches, Mrs. Roosevelt has emphasized the importance Ecuador plays in hemisphere defense through utilization of the bases at Salinas and the Galapagos Islands. Because of the remoteness of the Galapagos from cities in which the people of their host country can give them characteristic hospitality, Mrs. Roosevelt has spoken of the ingenuity of the men in amusing themselves and their courage, in terms such as these, quoted from "My Day:"

"You have to be deeply convinced that your job is essential to keep your balance and cheerfulness. I think perhaps it takes more fortitude and character to stand the loneliness and hardship of this kind of service without much excitement than the more active kind of service, though many women at home are probably happier with the knowledge that their men are not being sniped at by the enemy."

The First Lady of the United States also praised the "good, safe beach for swimming" at Salinas, and the healthful conditions the soldiers and sailors enjoy there. She spoke, too, of the pleasure the North American soldiers and sailors find in going to Quito, and reported a truly inter-American romantic culmination of one of these visits:

"At lunch with a mixed group of Army and Navy personnel, I found myself talking to a boy who had married a girl from Quito. The girl's mother was from the United States, and is married to an Ecuadorian. Now the boy, an American, is planning to take his wife home with him when the war is over."

Everywhere, too, Mrs. Roosevelt emphasizes the importance of everlasting friendly relations among the peoples of all the 21 republics, and the benefits to be derived by all from full development of their material and spiritual resources.

Other republics Mrs. Roosevelt visited were Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Panama, and Guatemala.

4/19/44

MRS. ROOSEVELT TELLS NORTH AMERICANS OF VISIT TO COLOMBIA

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"My time in Barranquilla, Colombia," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "was even shorter than in some other countries. I had thought, however, there were no more surprises for me in the use of orchids and here I discovered that I knew very little about this beautiful flower, for I was given some of the most beautiful and varied specimens that I have ever seen."

Mrs. Roosevelt brought joy to many sick servicemen in hospitals in the Canal Zone by giving them some of the magnificent orchids from Colombia. After her return, she has frequently expressed her regret at not having been able to visit Bogota.

The wife of the President of the United States has spoken to numerous and varied audiences of men, women, and young students about the countries she visited, always praising the hospitality accorded United States servicemen and always giving news of developments in the social and economic life of those republics. She has spoken on a broadcast to the West Indies for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, describing her visit, and has addressed a "standing-room-only" audience in an auditorium where the staff of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the general public were celebrating

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For example, after describing her welcome by Senora de Echandia, wife of the acting President, and Colombian officials, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote about the drive to Barranquilla to see the club which the women of that city maintain for the soldiers, and commented:

"It is the equivalent of our USO (United Service Organizations) but it was started before the USO became active down here. They have open space at the back with shade trees and gay hammocks hung for the boys to lie in. Twenty-five steaks can be broiled at once on the big grill. They give the boys service which is exceptional."

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The enthusiastic welcome accorded her everywhere and her hosts' quick recognition of her devotion to hemisphere welfare and solidarity further facilitated her observations.

"In the Canal Zone," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I had the pleasure of visiting with the President of Panama and his wife twice. They are taking a great interest in the development of schools throughout the country and great advances have been made in education and sanitation.

"The most remarkable thing to me is that our Army Forces who control the Canal Zone have established such friendly relationships with the government of the Republic of Panama that one hears nothing whatsoever of friction, only stories of cooperation to achieve better results."

The wife of the President of the United States has spoken to numerous and varied audiences of men, women, and young students about the countries she visited, always praising the hospitality accorded United States servicemen and always giving news of developments in the social and economic life of those republics. She has spoken on a broadcast to the West Indies for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, describing her visit, and has addressed a "standing-room-only" audience

in an auditorium where the staff of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the general public were celebrating Pan American Day.

In her daily newspaper column, "My Day," published in 117 newspapers in the United States, with a total circulation of approximately 6,000,000 Mrs. Roosevelt, both during her trip and to this day, has provided her readers with intimate human interest about the peoples she met on her trip, and the aims, aspirations, and achievements of their governments.

In this column, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote extensively about the bases, hospitals, and recreation centers she saw in the Canal Zone, and reported that chaperones escort girls from the cities and towns out to jungle stations to dance with the men in these lonely outposts. Describing the benefit concert for the Navy Relief Society given at the Teatro Nacional, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote of a soloist, a sailor from Panama named Samuel Matlowaky:

"He's really an artist, and plays so well that I hope nothing happens to him in the Navy to prevent him from going on with his profession."

In another column, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Later, we went for a short drive around the city and visited the very fine Santo Tomas Hospital. Many of the nurses on the staff go to the USO (United Service Organizations) dances on their time off. I had a glimpse of the Church of San Jose, with its wonderful golden altar which was brought from Brazil many years ago. It is carved out of mahogany and covered with gold leaf. It is one of the most elaborate and dazzling pieces of work I have ever seen."

Writing of her conversation with President Ricardo de la Guardia and his wife, Mrs. Roosevelt told her readers:

"We talked over various reforms which the President is trying to put through, such as control of tuberculosis, an asylum for children which I gathered was really to be a hospital, and other improvements which are all contemplated as soon as building materials are available."

Everywhere, too, Mrs. Roosevelt emphasizes the importance of everlasting friendly relations among the peoples of all the 21 republics, and the benefits to be derived by all from full development of their material and spiritual resources.

Other republics Mrs. Roosevelt visited were Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Guatemala.

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4/19/44

MRS. ROOSEVELT TELLS NORTH AMERICANS OF VISIT TO GUATEMALA

WASHINGTON -- Through the press, the radio, and the spoken word, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is bringing refreshing and stimulating information about Guatemala to the people of the United States as a result of her recent visit to that and six other American republics.

While Mrs. Roosevelt's visit was primarily designed to learn about the health and recreation facilities of United States servicemen stationed in those areas, and to take to them a message from their Commander-in-Chief, her own keen interest in the people of all the Americas, her eager desire to learn more about them, and her skill in observation enabled her to discern much in a little time.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded here everywhere and her hosts' quick recognition of her devotion to hemisphere welfare and solidarity further facilitated her observations.

"In Guatemala," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "one of our bases is at sea level and is very tropical. The usual dense jungle, with some of the unpleasant creatures that live in some jungles, lies around the camp, but up 5,000 feet is the attractive city of Guatemala. The mountains all around make it a very picturesque spot. Here is another installation.

"Because of earthquakes, most of the houses in Guatemala City are only one story, but it is clean and well kept, and the Indians coming in from the various mountain villages, most of them in their individual costumes, add a touch of rural life which is quite distinctive.

"A Guatemalan woman, Senora Perez, runs a most delightful club for our men and I think every wife and mother in this country would be grateful for the kind hospitality that Senora Perez extends to every boy stationed there."

The wife of the President of the United States has spoken to numerous and varied audiences of men, women and young students about the countries she visited,

always praising the hospitality accorded United States servicemen and always giving news of developments in the social and economic life of those republics. She has spoken on a broadcast to the West Indies for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, describing her visit, and has addressed a "standing-room-only" audience in an auditorium where the staff of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the general public were celebrating Pan American Day.

In her daily newspaper column, "My Day," published in 117 newspapers in the United States, with a total circulation of approximately 6,000,000, Mrs. Roosevelt, both during her trip and to this day, has provided her readers with intimate human interest about the peoples she met on her trip, and the aims, aspirations, and achievements of their governments.

Through this column, she disclosed that President Jorge Ubico sent a motion picture about his country to President Roosevelt, and commented that she was sure her husband would be interested in the emphasis being given by Guatemala on the improvement in health and education. Also, she commented several times upon the picturesqueness of the costumes and customs of the Indians, and the hospitality of the people to United States servicemen. Mrs. Roosevelt added this about Guatemala in "My Day:"

"Most of the people are skilled in handwork. Guatemala abounds in woods of all kinds and the carving one sees everywhere is very beautifully done. The Guatemalans also do good silver and iron work, and very interesting weaving, but the war makes it hard for them to get the cotton, silk and wool which they use. The women require no patterns, but weave almost from instinct, the art having come down from mother to daughter. . . .

"The people also make very beautiful tiles and, as you look down at the various patios (in the National Palace), the tiles blend with the many flowers and the little fountains, making very attractive interiors."

Everywhere, too Mrs. Roosevelt emphasizes the importance of everlasting

friendly relations among the peoples of all the 21 republics, and the benefits to be derived by all from full development of their material and spiritual resources.

Other republics Mrs. Roosevelt visited were Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, and Cuba.

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4/19/44

MRS. ROOSEVELT TELLS NORTH AMERICANS OF VISIT TO VENEZUELA

WASHINGTON -- Through the press, the radio, and the spoken word, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is bringing refreshing and stimulating information about Venezuela to the people of the United States as a result of her recent visit to that and six other American Republics.

While Mrs. Roosevelt's visit was primarily designed to learn about the health and recreation facilities of United States servicemen stationed in those areas, and to take to them a message from their Commander-in-Chief, her own keen interest in the people of all the Americas, her eager desire to learn more about them, and her skill in observation enabled her to discern much in little time.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded her everywhere and her hosts' quick recognition of her devotion to hemisphere welfare and solidarity further facilitated her observations.

"I spent only one night in Venezuela," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "but the drive up from La Guaira, where the plane landed, to Caracas itself, was one succession of beautiful views. Here, as in Brazil, one is impressed by the possibilities which engineering ability and the use of machines may bring about during the years after the war.

"I was also interested in what the President's wife told me of her interest in developing a better knowledge of nutrition among the people, and training their girls and women in the care of children. Since families are large, this will be of great value and will mean that the lives of the children will be safe and a stronger race of people will result."

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spoken on a broadcast to the West Indies for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, describing her visit, and has addressed a "standing-room-only" audience in an auditorium where the staff of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the general public were celebrating Pan American Day.

In her daily newspaper column, "My Day," published in 117 newspapers in the United States, with a total circulation of approximately 6,000,000, Mrs. Roosevelt, both during her trip and to this day, has provided her readers with intimate human interest about the peoples she met on her trip, and the aims, aspirations, and achievements of their governments.

For example, after describing the friendly welcome given her by the people of Venezuela, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote from Caracas:

"Venezuela now has a very progressive government. They are clearing away slums and have started on a low-cost housing program in the heart of the city of Caracas. They are training teachers and building new primary schools. A system of maternal and infancy care in which ladies' groups are much interested is being tried here.

"The war has complicated the lives of these people because of the lack of shipping for their products. The cost of living has risen, so I imagine the poor people are having a hard time, even though wages are fairly high in oil fields and on government work, and have risen in some other occupations."

Mrs. Roosevelt has also told United States audiences about the active campaign of the women of Venezuela for the suffrage.

Everywhere, too, Mrs. Roosevelt emphasizes the importance of everlasting friendly relations among the peoples of all the 21 republics, and the benefits to be derived by all from full development of their material and spiritual resources.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT TELLS NORTH AMERICANS OF VISIT TO CUBA

WASHINGTON -- Through the press, the radio, and the spoken word, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is bringing refreshing and stimulating information about Cuba to the people of the United States as a result of her recent visit to that and six other American republics.

While Mrs. Roosevelt's visit was primarily designed to learn about the health and recreation facilities of United States servicemen stationed in those areas, and to take to them a message from their Commander-in-Chief, her own keen interest in the people of all the Americas, her eager desire to learn more about them, and her skill in observation enabled her to discern much in a little time.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded her everywhere and her hosts quick recognition of her devotion to hemisphere welfare and solidarity facilitated her observations.

"Strange as it may seem," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I had never visited Cuba until I stopped there on my way home. Guantanamo, where I stopped on the way out, was so filled with our own people that I had no real feeling that I was in Cuba, but in going to Havana and Batista Field, and flying over the island, I really got an idea of its fertility and its beauty. It has a very pleasant climate and again one has a sense that great development is possible which will add to the economy and security of the people."

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general public were celebrating Pan American Day.

In her daily newspaper column, "My Day," published in 117 newspapers in the United States, with a total circulation of approximately 6,000,000, Mrs. Roosevelt, both during her trip and to this day has provided her readers with intimate human interest about the peoples she met on her trip, and the aims, aspirations, and achievements of their governments.

For example, she wrote, after her visit to Cuba and other Caribbean islands:

"These islands are the stepping stones which keep us in contact with our allies to the South."

She also described the little farms which she saw from the air, upon which are grown vegetables, chickens, a little coffee and citrus fruits, thus giving a picture of Cuba not as familiar to North Americans as its big sugar plantations and its attractive tourist resorts.

Everywhere, too, Mrs. Roosevelt emphasizes the importance of everlasting friendly relations among the peoples of all the 21 republics, and the benefits to be derived by all from full development of their material and spiritual resources.

Other republics Mrs. Roosevelt visited were Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, and Guatemala.

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OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PRESS DIVISION

BRAZILIAN AIR-MAIL FEATURE AND RADIO SERVICE

Washington, April 00, 1944.

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1. Mrs. Roosevelt Reveals New Details of Brazil Visit.
 2. Brazil Honored in Pan American Day Ceremonies Throughout the United States.
 3. Business Leaders of Brazil and the United States to Attend Economic Parley.
 4. New Victory Ship Named in Honor of Brazil at West Coast Christening.
 5. Brazilian Women Working Actively in War Effort, Commission Delegate Says.
 6. Brazilian Agency Will Teach Housewives Scientific Nutrition Methods.
 7. Infantile Paralysis Victim Arrives from Brazil for Treatment in the United States.
 8. United States Teachers Prepare to Teach New Inter-American Courses.
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MRS. ROOSEVELT REVEALS NEW DETAILS OF BRAZIL VISIT

WASHINGTON -- Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's many pleasant recollections of her recent visit to Brazil are still frequently brought before the North American public through her daily newspaper column "My Day" and in the numerous talks which she gives to various clubs and organizations. Her daily column is published in 117 papers with an estimated circulation of six million.

The First Lady has frequently written and spoken of the wonderful hospitality and charming conversation she enjoyed with the three Brazilian ladies who accompanied her in Natal and Recife.

"I shall always look back on my visit to Brazil with pleasure," she says. "Inside of an hour, I felt that the three Brazilian women and I were really friends."

The ladies Mrs. Roosevelt has so often referred to are Mme. Salgado Filho, wife of the Air Minister; Mme. Lea Sousa e Silva do Amaral, head of the Legiao Brasileira de Assistencia, and Miss Dedei Aranha, daughter of the Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha.

The First Lady wrote recently in her newspaper column that "all of them were charming, all of them were ladies of education, speaking not only their own language, Portuguese, but English and French, probably German and certainly Spanish.

"All three were well read, anxious to make a contribution to their own country, also anxious to build up a real link with the women of our country."

Mrs. Roosevelt tells her North American audiences that Brazilian women are "showing great hospitality to our service men."

"I hope that if their servicemen should come to our shores, or when they themselves come, that we will be equally hospitable and build a lasting link for future good will," she said.

Speaking to a large audience at a recent inter-American celebration in Washington, Mrs. Roosevelt recalled the great interest which her three Brazilian hostesses showed in the welfare of the North American soldiers and sailors stationed in Brazil.

She noted that in one place the Brazilian ladies spent an enjoyable hour asking United States servicemen questions about the United States. The North American boys showed that their interest and curiosity about Brazil was just as great, and asked numerous questions in

their turn.

"I think we have laid the foundation for friendly relations as a by-product of the fact that our men had to be there to win the war," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "Our men have been very good ambassadors. We all owe thanks to the boys for making friends in the countries to the South."

At her regular weekly press conferences, Mrs. Roosevelt frequently mentions Brazil and her pleasant impressions of that country. She said recently:

"Brazil seemed to me such a big country with so much waiting for development that it excited one's imagination just to fly over portions of it.

"In our country I have often been impressed, as I flew great distances, with what still remained available for development. But in Brazil the population is so small and concentrated in such a few places, one has a feeling of limitless opportunity of every kind awaiting the investment of capital and even more important the investment of human beings with ability and knowledge of the use of modern machinery and engineering methods."

BRAZIL HONORED IN PAN AMERICAN DAY CEREMONIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON -- Reports still arriving here from all parts of the United States confirm the impression that Brazil stood at the top of the list of American nations which were honored in Pan American Day ceremonies on April 14.

Brazil was honored in nearly every way that imaginative North Americans could devise-- in events ranging from a radio dramatization of "Os Sertoes" to the playing of music by Villa-Lobos, Mignone and Octavio Pinto.

A nationwide broadcast from Washington gave an excellent dramatization of excerpts from "Os Sertoes," Euclides de Cunha's classic which has recently become popular in this country in English. The program honoring the great Brazilian masterpiece was introduced by Mr. Walter Yust, editor of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" who called de Cunha's work one of the world's greatest books.

Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs Nelson A. Rockefeller also saluted Brazil on the "March of Time" radio program, heard throughout the nation. Mr. Rockefeller said Northeastern Brazil is "a network of air bases--a true crossroads of the sky for supplies going to Italy, England and even China."

"Nazi submarines have met destruction from the bombs and shells of our southern neighbors," he said, and added that Brazil also is organizing an expeditionary force for overseas.

Thousands of North American radio listeners heard Mr. Rockefeller point out that United States war production is greatly indebted to materials supplied by Brazil and other American republics. "Quartz crystals from Brazil are used for the delicate mechanism of radio control in our warships, supply ships, airplanes and tanks," he said.

In New York, Mr. Rockefeller's special representative from Brazil, Mr. Berent Friele told United States businessmen that Brazil is rapidly emerging as a great power, and pointed to Brazil's impressive contributions to the war effort of the United Nations.

Mr. Friele called Brazil "a new star rising in the South," and urged North Americans to realize the importance which the great South American nation will have in postwar trade.

In St. Louis, Missouri, the Inter-American Center decided that since wartime conditions made a visit to Brazil impossible, they would do the next best thing and bring some Brazilians to St. Louis. As a result, the guests of honor at the Center's Pan American Day celebration were five Brazilian cadet aviators, who are training with the United States Army Air Forces.

After the formal program, about 150 of the audience came forward to ask the young aviators questions about Brazil. The Brazilian visitors were delighted when many of the questioners spoke in Portuguese, learned in night courses at St. Louis and Washington Universities.

A special Pan American Day statement by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in European Waters thanked "all those of the other Americas who are playing so significant and important a role in this war."

To observers in the United States it seemed obvious that Admiral Stark had Brazil especially in mind when he said:

"They are accomplishing this chiefly in two ways--through their own military preparation for security of the American continent and through their supplying the United Nations with vast quantities of strategic materials and products for war purposes.

"Here in the European theater of war we are particularly conscious of the latter. We realize it every time our bombers fly out over the oceans or over Europe with their loads of bombs; for in these expeditions go the strategic minerals of the Americas transformed into weapons and munitions of war."

Numerous special concerts in many cities featured the music of Brazilian composers. The Inter-American Institute in Pittsburgh devoted a large portion of its Pan American Day concert to selections by Octavio Pinto and Villa-Lobos. These two composers plus Francisco Mignone also were featured in a Hollywood radio concert which was broadcast throughout the United States and to Latin America by short-wave.

In Los Angeles, the University of California organized a Pan American Day program sponsored by the Brazilian consul, Mr. Raul Hopp, Mr. and Mrs. Walt Disney and other prominent Hollywood residents.

In Washington, four Brazilian winners of Trade Scholarships joined other newly-arrived trainees at the Pan American Union to participate in special ceremonies led by Director-General Dr. Lee S. Rowe.

The students will soon begin their two years of paid apprenticeship in United States industry under the supervision of the Inter-American Training Administration.

The four Brazilian students at the Pan American Union on Pan American Day were:

Oswaldo de Palma, who will work in the field of Heavy Transportation Power; Wilson Mendes, who will work in Motor Maintenance and Operation; Francisco Oswald, in Business Organization; and Waldemiro Silva, in Conservation of Foods.

BUSINESS LEADERS OF BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES TO ATTEND ECONOMIC PARLEY

WASHINGTON -- A glance at the list of delegates which Brazil and the United States will send to the forthcoming First Conference of Commissions of Inter-American Development in New York indicates the serious view that both countries take of the importance of the

meeting toward cooperative expansion of trade and industrial development after the war. The conference will run from May 9 to 18.

The Brazilian Commission plans to send seven members and the United States Commission will send five. Both delegations include some of the most outstanding business leaders of their respective countries.

Here is a list of the United States delegates:

Mr. Eric A. Johnston, Chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission of the United States; President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Columbia Electric Manufacturing Company. Mr. Johnston paid a visit to Brazil last year and made a number of public statements there as President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. William B. Benton, Vice Chairman of the United States Commission; Vice President of the University of Chicago, and Vice Chairman, Committee for Economic Development.

Mr. Wilson L. Heningway, President, American Banker's Association; President of the Mercantile Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis.

Mr. James S. Kemper, Chairman, United States Committee, Permanent Council of American Associations of Commerce and Production, and President, Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago. The latter is a large insurance company.

Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, Vice Chairman of the Board, National City Bank, New York.

Members of the Brazilian delegation are equally prominent and include such outstanding business figures as Dr. Valentin F. Boucas, Executive Director of the Commission for Control of the Washington Agreements, and Dr. Joao Daudt d'Oliveira, President of the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro.

Other members of the Brazilian delegation are:

Dr. Jose T. Mabuco, member of the Brazilian Commission of Inter-American Development and prominent Rio attorney.

Dr. Ary F. Torres, Vice President of the National Steel Company of Brazil.

Sr. Heitor Freire de Carvalho, Director-Secretary of the Paulista Railway Company.

Dr. Jose Garibaldi Dantas, of the Commission for Control of the Washington Agreements.

Sr. J. Silvado Bueno, Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Commission.

NEW VICTORY SHIP NAMED IN HONOR OF BRAZIL AT WEST COAST CHRISTENING

LOS ANGELES, California -- S. S. Brazil Victory was the proud name given to a speedy new Victory ship of 10,500 tons launched near here recently to join the fast-growing United States merchant fleet supplying United Nations armies all over the globe.

The S. S. Brazil Victory was christened by the wife of the Brazilian vice-consul in Los Angeles, Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro, in a colorful ceremony witnessed by large crowds of shipyard workers and other residents of this area.

The Brazilian Vice-Consul himself, addressing the launching crowd, dedicated the new vessel to restoration of freedom to all peoples of the world.

Two Liberty ships launched in United States shipyards in recent months were named in honor of outstanding Brazilian personalities. The ships were christened S. S. Jose Bonifacio and S. S. Mello Franco.

BRAZILIAN WOMEN WORKING ACTIVELY IN WAR EFFORT, COMMISSION DELEGATE SAYS

WASHINGTON -- Brazilian women, working through various active organizations are making a real contribution to the nation's war effort. That is the report which acting delegate Senora Violeta Flor de Figueiredo gave to delegates from 18 American republics at the conference of the Inter-American Commission of Women which recently closed in Washington.

Senora de Figueiredo attended the conference in the place of Senora Anna Amelia de Queiroz Carneiro, the official Brazilian delegate to the Commission, who was unable to come to the Washington session. The Brazilian report was prepared by her and sent to the Commission.

The report presented a gratifying picture of Brazilian women in the war effort, pointing out that at the beginning of hostilities three great institutions already existed which took over expanded responsibilities--Federacao Brasileira pelo Progresso Feminino, Cruz Vermelha Brasileira, and the Legiao Brasileira de Assistencia. These organizations have been highly active, the report said, in all civilian defense work, first-aid training, and in providing for the families of service men.

While Brazilian women during the past year worked at high pitch in their war activities they nevertheless found time for much activity in literature and science. Senhora de Mendonca mentioned Senhora Judith Salgado, for her outstanding study on rural economy, and Dr. Maria da Conceicao Fernandez, a scientist from the State of Minas Gerais, who contributed a valuable book on microbiology to the Oswaldo Cruz Institute.

Two new women's organizations were founded in 1943, said Senhora de Mendonca in her report, "Cultura Intellectual Femenina," and "Club de Mulheres Journalistas." Both organizations are concerned with the advancement of women writers. A novel by Senhora Lasilha Luis Carlos de Caldas Brito was described, and the patriotic poems of Senhora Stella Leonardos da Silva Lima. The Brazilian delegate also pointed out with pride that many women candidates have been selected by the D.A.S.P. for fellowships in the United States.

Commission members were welcomed by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, at their opening session, and were honor guests at the Pan American Day celebration, April 14. Their conferences were concerned with many problems closely related to the welfare and achievements of women of the Western Hemisphere, with emphasis on the participation of women in postwar peace plans.

Delegates attended a tea at the White House, at which each had a "one-minute" talk with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. More than 700 Washington women attended a luncheon given by women's organizations in honor of the visiting women.

The closing session of the conference, April 20, was an open meeting attended by many distinguished visitors, with Mrs. Roosevelt as ranking guest and speaker. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, United States, and Venezuela, were represented at the conference, largest since creation of the commission in 1928.

BRAZILIAN AGENCY WILL TEACH HOUSEWIVES SCIENTIFIC NUTRITION METHODS

NEW YORK -- North American methods of preparing scientifically-balanced meals will be taught to Brazilian housewives with necessary local adaptations, it was revealed here in a collective interview by Dr. Edison Cavalcanti, Director of the Nutrition Service of Brazil's Department of Labor (Service de Assistencia de Previdencia Social).

Here as a guest of the Food Supply Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Dr. Cavalcanti said that nutrition experts "trained in the realistic needs" of Brazil in a new school now being built at Portaleza, Ceara, would be employed to do the work. He added that the school, now being built at a cost of \$75,000 will be ready in September of this year.

Dr. Cavalcanti has just completed a month's tour of ten cities in the states of Mississippi and Georgia to study the organization and operations of the nutritional education service of the United States Department of Agriculture. He also studied training methods for home demonstration agents at the Mississippi State College and Athens College, in Georgia.

In Washington, D. C., he made a survey of the "cafeteria" system and studied methods of feeding government workers. Now in New York, he is concentrating on the organization and operation of chain and independent food stores.

Dr. Cavalcanti is accompanied by Dr. Clara Furquin Sambaqui, who will direct the nutrition school in Brazil as soon as it is ready. This lady is also a guest of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and is specializing in nutrition during her stay here.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIM ARRIVES FROM BRAZIL FOR TREATMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK -- Thirteen-year-old Lya Maria Botelho, daughter of a Brazilian engineer, arrived here recently for an operation to correct deformities caused by infantile paralysis.

Accompanied only by her English tutor, Miss Anne O'Rourke, Lya flew from Rio de Janeiro to Miami, Florida, and then came to New York by train.

At Miami the young Brazilian visitor was invited to visit Barry College for Women, founded four years ago by the Dominican Sisters. Formerly a student at the convent school of Notre Dame de Sion, Lya found much satisfaction in visiting at Barry College and meeting the young women of Florida's only Catholic college.

North American students were delighted with Lya's captivating personality while Lya marveled at the democratic attitude of the girls. She was especially interested in the nine students from Puerto Rico and the Republic of Panama.

Miss O'Rourke, who came to New York with Lya, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ormeo Botelho, went to Brazil as a tourist three years ago and decided to remain as a tutor in the English language. Many of her pupils have been Brazilian aviation cadets who were or are scheduled to complete their training in the United States.

UNITED STATES TEACHERS PREPARE TO TEACH NEW INTER-AMERICAN COURSES

WASHINGTON -- So that North American school children can learn more about Brazil and other American countries, 22 school districts and teachers colleges in the United States have been designated centers for a new project in inter-American education.

The project will be administered by the United States Office of Education and financed by the Office of Inter-American Affairs. It is one of a series of educational undertakings in inter-American training which the two offices have carried out jointly since 1941.

According to Acting Commissioner of Education, Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, the general objective of the project is "to improve the inter-American educational background of large numbers of teachers in training or in service."

Under the new program teams of teachers experienced in inter-American educational work will be sent out to many parts of the country to help primary and secondary school teachers organize courses in art, music, literature, Portuguese, Spanish, history and geography.

The training centers will be scattered across the country from California to New York.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PRESS DIVISION

BRAZILIAN AIR-MAIL FEATURE AND RADIO SERVICE

Washington, April 00, 1944

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1. Mrs. Roosevelt Notes Comradeship of Brazilian and American Forces.
2. United States Export Price Control Shields Brazilian Consumers Against Inflation.
3. United States Rubber Director Cites Continued Need for Crude Rubber.
4. Publication of 130 United States Books in Brazil Shows Growing Cultural Interchange.
5. San Antonio Paper Dedicates Full Page to Brazil.
6. Wartime Economic Director Urges Greater International Trade for Postwar.
7. Polish Refugee Painter Exhibits Pictures of Brazil in Washington.
8. Emergence of Brazilian Quartz as Major World Mining Industry Seen.
9. Brazil Leads Other Americas in Industrial Expansion and New Construction.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT NOTES COMRADESHIP OF BRAZILIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES

NEW YORK -- The friendly relations between the Brazilian and North American forces guarding northeastern Brazil has frequently been noted by prominent travelers and military officials of both countries.

Some, in private conversations, admitted that this happy situation surprised them, for long military experience had taught them that wherever troops of different nationalities are stationed in close proximity, there is likely to be trouble even among the closest of allies. They all agreed, however, that the mutual understanding and friendliness of the Brazilian and American forces is unique in history.

Undoubtedly part of the reason for this fortunate situation is the traditional friendship of the two countries and the mutual awareness that both are fighting for identical aims. Another important reason is that United States officers have constantly emphasized to their men the importance of a spirit of understanding and courtesy toward their Brazilian comrades. North American soldiers have shown a lively interest in learning Portuguese and adding to their knowledge of the great country which is their host. Their commanding officers have encouraged this attitude and have made availa-

ble numerous facilities for study.

The latest observer to note the excellent relations between Brazilian and North American forces is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States. After visiting Belem, Fortaleza and Natal, she wrote in her syndicated newspaper column "My Day" that "here, as everywhere else, our boys have been remarkable ambassadors."

The New York Times confirmed her observation in an editorial entitled "Missionaries in Uniform." The editorial said that the men of the United States Army are found "literally everywhere" in the world, and adds that everywhere they are making friends.

In the years to come, these men will remember the places where they have been with pleasure and will be pleasantly remembered there, the Times predicted.

"Our uniformed missionaries do carry a kind of promise that in the end humanity all around the globe may be able to get along with itself quite peacefully on the good old American theory that it's what a man is that matters, not where he came from," the editorial concluded.

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UNITED STATES EXPORT PRICE CONTROL SHIELDS BRAZILIAN CONSUMERS AGAINST INFLATION

WASHINGTON -- Brazilian consumers have made substantial savings due to strict United

States control on export prices, according to Mr. Seymour E. Harris, Chief Consultant of the

Export-Import Price Control Branch, United States Office of Price Administration.

Writing in the Foreign Commerce Weekly, an official publication of the United States Department of Commerce, Mr. Harris explained that more than two years ago, at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers, the United States announced the intention of extending its price controls to exports to Brazil and other American countries. This was in line with the United States policy of equal treatment of consumers in the American republics. Under this policy, Brazilian importers have enjoyed the same benefits of stable prices as North American consumers.

In reviewing the two-year record of export price control, Mr. Harris cited several examples of substantial savings to Brazilian importers as a result of his office's enforcement of regulations.

"One license application involved a proposed \$160,000 shipment of skins and fur coats to Brazil," he related. "When investigators of the Office of Price Administration sought a more detailed description of the goods proposed for export, the price on the shipment was reduced to approximately \$120,000, resulting in a saving of \$40,000 to the Brazilian purchaser."

"In another instance involving a shipment of rails to Brazil, the exporter charged an excessive premium. This premium, upon consultation with the Office of Price Administration, was reduced by more than \$5,000 to bring the export price in line with the provisions of the Maximum Export Price Regulation."

Mr. Harris pointed out that such examples show only the savings that have been made in specific cases where prices have been investigated and questioned. However, the chief savings, he said, come from the great majority of cases where prices are held strictly in line with domestic price ceilings and require no further investigation.

"What these savings amount to in the aggregate nobody can calculate accurately," Mr. Harris said. "But there is no doubt that they represent very substantial sums, considering the fact that total exports from the United States to the other American republics have been maintained on a rather high level, compared with prewar trade, despite the shortages

of goods and shipping."

He pointed to the steep rise in prices of industrial goods in the First World War as a reminder of what might have happened to prices in the last two years, particularly on such war-industry essentials as steel. United States prices of steel and other industrial materials have varied little in price during the past two years, he pointed out.

Mr. Harris noted that the consumer in a Latin American country is frequently robbed of the benefits of United States price control by the speculation of middlemen and profiteers who handle the imports after they have left the United States.

"Investigation has shown that many items selling in the United States at no more than 10 to 30 per cent in excess of prewar prices frequently sell in Latin America at increases of several hundred per cent over prewar prices," he said.

Mr. Harris praised United States exporters for their excellent cooperation in maintaining prices at low levels. They have shown an attitude of "enlightened self-interest, as well as understanding of the fundamental principles and purposes of the Good Neighbor Policy and the system of inter-American cooperation," he said.

Mr. Harris concluded:

"Wartime development of hemisphere resources and expansion of inter-American trade portends further growth of trade within the hemisphere in many ways after the war, when goods and industrial materials will be available on a larger scale for civilian use.

"The final fruits of the unique wartime control of export prices by the United States will be attained in postwar trade and inter-American relations, when more goods will be available for civilian purchase and when demand will continue insistent for years after war production has passed its peak."

Observers here recalled a statement made by Joao Alberto, Brazil's Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, on the last anniversary of Pearl Harbor: "Inflation would have attained disastrous proportion in relation to imported products if the United States had not fixed maximum prices for exported products.... The policy of fixing maximum export prices as established by the North American government has brought incalculable benefits to our economy."

UNITED STATES RUBBER DIRECTOR CITES CONTINUED NEED
FOR CRUDE RUBBER

WASHINGTON -- The continuing importance of Brazil's vital war role as the largest rubber-producer in the Western Hemisphere was clearly implied in the recent announcement here by the United States Office of Rubber Director that "the nation's military and civilian demands for tires and other rubber products still continue to exceed the supply."

Rubber Director Bradley Dewey disclosed that the synthetic rubber industry is now producing on a mass-production basis, but immediately emphasized that large amounts of natural rubber are still required for many vital military items.

"War demands are insatiable and immediate," he said. "As military operations increase, so does the demand for the thousands of rubber products essential to a proper prosecution of the war. No one will deny that vital military programs must come first and in some military items a shortage of up to 25 per cent now exists."

Mr. Dewey explained that about 70 per

cent of all the rubber supply is required for transportation--especially for tires for trucks, jeeps and airplanes. Most of these tires have to be made with a substantial percentage of crude rubber.

He pointed out that all large military tires are made of crude rubber. "Thirty per cent crude rubber and 70 per cent Buna-S are being used in medium military highway tires and several sizes of combat tires which are made with thick inner linings of soft rubber to permit their running flat after puncture by bullets," he said.

The Rubber Director bluntly warned all civilian car-owners in the United States that there was no hope for any immediate improvement in the shortage of tires for civilian use.

Predicting "a continuing shortage as far as the American civilian is concerned," Mr. Dewey urged even more careful conservation practices by all car and truck owners. He stated that the shortage will continue throughout the current year.

PUBLICATION OF 130 UNITED STATES BOOKS IN BRAZIL SHOWS
GROWING CULTURAL INTERCHANGE

NEW YORK -- A report that 130 Portuguese translations of well-known North American books were published in Brazil in the first nine months of 1943 is viewed in publishing circles here as an indication of the increasing cultural interchange between Brazil and the United States.

The report brought to mind the recent publication in the United States of an English translation of Euclides da Cunha's renowned masterpiece, "Os Sertoes." Published under the English title "Rebellion in the Backlands," the book has received the praise of literary critics all over the United States.

Erico Verissimo's "Caminhos Cruzados" also became a best-seller in the United States after it came out in English last year.

The list of 130 North American books published in Brazil shows a wide variety of material, ranging from popular fiction to treatises on law and science.

The most distinguished books published in the field of biography were Carl Van Doren's "Benjamin Franklin" and Francis W. Hirst's "A Vida de Thomas Jefferson." Another notable

work on Jefferson also appeared: "O Pensamento Vivo de Jefferson," by Professor John Dewey.

Probably the most significant fact that emerges from a study of the list of North American books published in Brazil is the great increase in interest in international affairs and the war. This is reflected in a whole series of books: "Missao em Moscou," by Joseph E. Davies; "Guerrilheiros Russos," by Erskine Caldwell; "O Ultimo Trem de Berlin," by Howard K. Smith; "Invasao," by Quentin Reynolds; "O Drama da America Latina," by John Gunther; "O Preco da Liberdade," by Henry Wallace; and "Um Mundo So," by Wendell Willkie, to mention only a few.

Willkie's book was so popular that it went through two editions in two months, selling 25,000 copies.

A growing popular demand for information about aviation showed up in translations of two well-known works: "A Vitoria pela Forca Aerea," the provocative and much discussed book by Major A. P. de Seversky; and "O Novo ABC da Aviacao," by Edward Shenton.

SAN ANTONIO PAPER DEDICATES FULL PAGE TO BRAZIL

SAN ANTONIO, Texas -- La Prensa, an influential Spanish-language daily of San Antonio devoted the whole front page of a recent Sunday supplement to a long article and pictures about Brazil under an eight-column headline, "Brazil, the Colossus of the South."

La Prensa is one of the leading Spanish-language newspapers in the United States and has a nationwide circulation among the Spanish-speaking population.

Quoting Stefan Zweig and many North American writers on Brazilian history, the article traces Brazil's remarkable development from early colonial times up to the present day.

Stressing that Brazil may someday become the "colossus of the South," the article quotes L. D. Baldwin, a historian who said of Brazil, in his Story of the Americas: "It is probably the only country which could support a modern civilization without having to seek outside its own borders for any mineral or vegetable product."

The story devoted nearly a full column to the industrial development of Brazil during recent years. Much attention was also given to Brazil's literary masters, paying high tribute to the masterpiece of Euclides da Cunha, Os Sertoes.

WARTIME ECONOMIC DIRECTOR URGES GREATER INTERNATIONAL TRADE FOR POSTWAR

BOSTON -- Foreign trade circles in this great commercial seaport saw in a significant speech made here recently by the State Department's newly appointed Director of Wartime Economic Affairs, Charles P. Taft, indications of continued large-scale imports from Brazil.

Speaking at the 207th Anniversary dinner of the Charitable Irish Society, Mr. Taft urged his audience of businessmen to remember their responsibility in maintaining vigorous and equitable foreign trade and investments after the war.

Mr. Taft argued that the United States must make every effort to maintain its imports at a high level if her neighbors are to enjoy economic stability. He pointed out that this is actually to the interest of United States business because "you gradually create a higher standard of living in those countries, so that automobiles go there and are sold by the half million each year instead of by the thousand. We are rebuilding customers," he said.

"But don't ever forget that they have to pay with their goods and raw materials," Mr. Taft emphasized. "They can't pay with anything else."

Adding to his argument for maintaining imports in the postwar, the State Department official cited another phenomenon which is being noted more and more in statements by Washington leaders: the enormous drain which war production is making on the natural resources of North America.

"Our natural resources are going fast," he said, "and we shall have to buy more and

more of our raw materials abroad in the next fifty years." Mr. Taft pointed out that these imports would have to be paid for with United States goods.

He declared that "not only good business, but common decency should lead us to join in every sensible effort to keep our dollar demands on foreign nations on an even keel."

"We must have foreign trade and stable economy. We must stand for justice and honor as well as for enlightened self-interest in these economic relations with the world abroad," he said.

Thus Mr. Taft--an official spokesman for the United States Department of State--joins the growing chorus of government and business leaders who are urging a sustained high level of commerce with Brazil and other countries after the war.

The same idea was voiced recently by William L. Batt, a prominent United States industrialist and vice chairman of the United States War Production Board.

Mr. Batt pointed out that large purchases from countries like Brazil would provide dollar exchange to these countries for the purchase of industrial materials and manufactured goods from the United States, and would help the United States supplement its overworked domestic sources of certain commodities.

Proposals like those which Mr. Batt and Mr. Taft are making are considered especially interesting for Brazil in view of that country's flourishing industrialization movement, which will undoubtedly require large quantities of

machinery steel and equipment for its continued expansion in the postwar period.

In addition, Brazil either produces or has great productive potentialities in several of the commodities which the United States

will have to import. Among these are coffee, cocoa, rubber, nickel, quartz, mica, diamonds, bauxite, tantalum, fibers, vegetable oils, and even iron and petroleum.

POLISH REFUGEE PAINTER EXHIBITS PICTURES OF BRAZIL IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON -- Twenty-three water-colors of Brazilian landscapes are the principal attraction at a current exhibit by the Polish painter, Rafal Malczewski, in the Corcoran Art Gallery here.

Malczewski's pictures show a warm affection for Brazil's sunny coastal landscape and lovely street scenes painted in Rio de Janeiro and Curitiba.

The pictures exhibited are being offered for sale.

Malczewski spent 22 months in Brazil as a refugee from Nazi persecution. After the occupation of Poland by the Germans, he managed to escape to Hungary and then to Paris. When France fell, the artist was forced to flee to

Portugal, where he soon arranged passage to Brazil.

He has received wide recognition in Europe and the United States both as a painter and writer. Malczewski's pictures were shown several times in the Vienna "Biennale", twice in the International Exhibition of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, in the Olympic exhibitions at Los Angeles and Berlin, in Paris in 1937 and in New York in 1939.

Before the war, his pictures were bought by many of the leading national museums of Europe. His works have won him medals from the governments of France and Poland.

Rafal Malczewski is the son of the renowned Polish painter, Jacek Malczewski.

EMERGENCE OF BRAZILIAN QUARTZ AS MAJOR WORLD MINING INDUSTRY SEEN

WASHINGTON -- The successful expansion of Brazilian quartz production into one of the world's great mining industries is seen underlying the War Production Board's announcement that it has increased the number of permitted uses of quartz crystals in the United States.

With the assistance of United States technical guidance, equipment and credit, Brazilian quartz-mining enterprises have whipped production up to record levels to meet a fifty-fold increase in demand by United States industry since Pearl Harbor.

Until the War Production Board's order, quartz crystals could be used only in the manufacture of radio oscillators and filters

for war purposes and a few other military items. In addition to these uses, they may now be used for:

1. Manufacture of radio oscillators and filters for governmental activities directly connected with defense, public health, welfare or security. This will permit the police, forestry services, and similar activities to get the quartz radio parts they need.
2. Manufacture of radio oscillators and filters for commercial broadcasting stations and other commercial communications systems.
3. Manufacture of optical or electrical parts for use in research or production instruments manufactured to fill high priority orders.

BRAZIL LEADS OTHER AMERICAS IN INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON -- Brazil leads all South and Central American countries in current industrial expansion and construction programs, according to a survey just released by the Business Publishers International Corporation.

The survey said 19 American countries were spending the equivalent of about 857,000,000 dollars for industrial expansion and construction, with Brazil accounting for over a third of the amount. Brazil's commitments

for this purpose total 239,000,000 dollars, the report said, while Mexico follows with 156,000,000.

Roadbuilding and the expansion or construction of industrial plants account for the largest sums in all the countries listed. The largest projects reported are both in Brazil. They are the Volta Redonda steel mill and the Baixada Fluminense drainage project.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PRESS DIVISION

BRAZILIAN AIR-MAIL FEATURE AND RADIO SERVICE

Washington, April 00, 1944

1. Mrs. Roosevelt Writes of Experiences in Recife, Brazil.
2. Brazilian Naval Mission Head Reports Sub Sinkings Decreasing.
3. Chemurgy Seen as Key to Agricultural and Industrial Development.
4. Coast to Coast Air Service Through Amazon Valley Announced.
5. Brazilian Admiral Receives United States Legion of Merit Award.
6. Brazilian Road Program Pushed to Meet Transport Shortage in Northeast.
7. New Rio-Sao Paulo Air Service Widely Publicized in United States.
8. United States Plans 6,000 New Airfields for Postwar.
9. Paper Called "Most Critical War Shortage" in United States.
10. Plans for Cidade das Meninas Publicized in New York Times.
11. Mexican Diplomat Relates Experiences in Germany.
12. President Urges All North Americans to Grow Victory Gardens.

MRS. ROOSEVELT WRITES OF EXPERIENCES IN RECIFE, BRAZIL

WASHINGTON -- The deep impression made by Brazil on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt during her trip there is still shown in her frequent references to that country in her syndicated newspaper column "My Day."

The First Lady recently devoted an entire column to recollections of her interesting experiences in Recife, where she watched Brazilian Army Units drill and sing "God Bless America" with "great fervor in Portuguese."

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that the song is quite appropriate for any country in North or South America, and added: "I was delighted to find it was translated--and evidently liked, because it was sung so lustily by these Brazilian troops."

She revealed also that she had visited the Brazilian naval apprentice school at Recife, which "interested me greatly." She explained

that the school takes boys of 16, gives them practical and academic training and then puts them into the Brazilian Navy.

Mrs. Roosevelt also went aboard a United States cruiser at Recife. "They had painted on her side three swastikas, which means three German ships sunk," she said. "It was a great chance for me to see this ship and her men, who have done such valiant work."

She expressed great admiration for the jangadeiros of the Pernambuco coast. "Their fishing boats fascinated me," she said.

"They are just logs tied together. No nails are used. The anchor is a stone around which they tie sticks. They sail with one big sail, which, to my eyes, seemed a rather difficult rig to manage. But in these 'jangadas,' from which you would think a good wave would wash them overboard, they venture far afield, even going all the way down the coast to Rio."

BRAZILIAN NAVAL MISSION HEAD REPORTS SUB SINKINGS DECREASING

WASHINGTON -- The submarine menace in the South Atlantic is steadily decreasing due to the close cooperation of the Brazilian and United States Navies, according to Commander Harold Cox, head of the Brazilian Naval Mission to the United States.

Commander Cox revealed that the United States Navy will transfer several more ships to Brazil in the near future. Sixteen ships already have been turned over to Brazil and are now actively engaged in fighting the submarine menace in South Atlantic waters.

Commander Cox recently returned to the United States after a two-month visit to Brazil where he conferred with Brazilian

officials and with Vice-Admiral Jonas Ingram, United States Commander of the South Atlantic Naval Forces.

CHEMURGY SEEN AS KEY TO AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

ST. LOUIS, Missouri--Sensational new scientific developments in the United States are pointing the way to a promising partnership between agriculture and industry which also may prove to be the key to great new economic development in Brazil.

That the trend already is well under way in the United States is evidenced by the spectacular growth of research being done in the new field known as "chemurgy." Chemurgy means the scientific application and exploitation of farm products in industrial processes. The use of coffee to manufacture plastic "cafelite" is one example of a chemurgical discovery.

The potentialities of chemurgy in a country like Brazil, which has both the industry and agricultural production necessary, were brought into bold relief at the Tenth Annual Chemurgic Conference which has just closed here.

With adequate scientific research, chemurgists point out that a profitable industrial use for practically any agricultural commodity can be discovered, thereby creating a strong and lasting bond between industry and the farm.

An especially good future is seen for vegetable oils such as those produced from the shell of the cashew nut and from castor beans, since United States industries are opening up many new uses for these oils and their derivatives. Brazil is one of the principal sources for both products.

During the war, cashew oil has found important new uses in the rapidly expanding plastics industry, while castor beans have been the source for an improved type of insecticide. Brazil, with a vast variety of vegetable products and a vigorous young industrial movement, is considered one of the great natural areas which will benefit most by the application of chemurgy in the future.

COAST TO COAST AIR SERVICE THROUGH AMAZON VALLEY ANNOUNCED

LIMA, Peru -- Another important transportation development affecting Brazil's enormous Alto Amazonas area was revealed here with the announcement that the Peruvian government has granted Panagra Airlines permission to open a new trans-Andean line from Chiclayo on the Peruvian coast to Ramon Castilla on the Brazilian frontier, connecting with Panair do Brazil.

Regular service is not expected to begin until more big planes are available, but when it starts, there will be established for the first time a coast-to-coast air line serving the whole Amazon Valley area.

Opening of the new airlines will be one more in a series of significant transportation innovations which have developed recently in

the Alto Amazonas area, reflecting the growing prominence which that region is expected to enjoy as the crossroads of inter-American air traffic and the source of many tropical commodities in postwar trade.

Announcement of the projected air service linking Belem and the Pacific Coast comes soon after the opening of new highway and water facilities between Peruvian coastal points and Iquitos, western terminal of Amazon ship lines from Belem and Manaus. New improvements in river transportation also have been disclosed: a fleet of powerful diesel towboats from the United States is now moving oil and other freight from Eastern Peru into the Alto Amazonas area and as far downriver as Manaus.

BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL RECEIVES UNITED STATES LEGION OF MERIT AWARD

WASHINGTON -- Admiral Alvaro Rodrigues de Vasconcelos, senior Brazilian naval delegate on the joint Brazilian-American Defense Board, has been awarded the Legion of Merit at the direction of President Roosevelt.

The award, which carries the degree of commander, was presented by United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The citation accompanying the award says:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the government of the United States as Senior

Naval member, Joint Brazilian-American Defense Commission. In this capacity Vice Admiral Vasconcelos has extended the most friendly and whole hearted cooperation in naval affairs of mutual interest. By his consistent loyalty in this respect he has made an important contribution to our unified efforts in a common hemispheric defense."

Vice Admiral Rodrigues de Vasconcelos received the award just before leaving his post on the Brazilian-American Defense Commission to return to Brazil.

BRAZILIAN ROAD PROGRAM PUSHED TO MEET TRANSPORT SHORTAGE IN NORTHEAST

BOSTON -- Transportation is the immediate need in Northeastern Brazil, and the Brazilian government is pushing ahead with its roadbuilding program there, according to a dispatch from Joazeiro by Roland Hall Sharp, correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Sharp also wrote of the drought control work being done by the Instituto Federal de Obras Contra Secas. He made most of the trip to Joazeiro overland across the sertao by train and truck from Recife, and thus got a good view of conditions in the interior.

The Monitor reporter said the well-watered coastal area around Recife is prospering since its cotton and sugar are in demand, but the dry inland area is still suffering the effect of long years of drought, erosion and food shortages.

Mr. Sharp gave North American readers a vivid description of the beautiful country around Recife:

"By land you see magnificent terrace farming of sugar cane. The rows follow the contours of a hilly land. Again, the coastal farmers are husbanding their soil instead of

opening ditches up and down hill to become canyons of erosion under the heavy rainfall.

"This great doorstep of the Northeast unfolds with a beauty that can accurately be called idyllic. It approaches the charm of rural Japan. Richly forested hills surmount valleys where clear streams run among polished rocks. The whole land is a garden. Sugar-cane in symmetrical rows spread a green tapestry up the slopes. The forest remains on the tops of many hills, giving a characteristic contour of the horizon where the even texture of the cane meets the bold outline of the great tropical trees.

"Fine, modern sugar mills complete the picture of intelligent organization. On this rail line also stands a large preserving plant where tomatoes are put up as juice, cooking sauce, and in various other ways. This diversification of products extends into other fields, such as cotton textiles."

The Christian Science Monitor, which has nationwide circulation, devoted nearly five columns of space to Mr. Sharp's story and accompanying pictures.

NEW RIO-SAO PAULO AIR SERVICE WIDELY PUBLICIZED IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK -- The new nocturnal air service recently opened up experimentally between Rio and Sao Paulo by Panair do Brasil received an extraor-

dinary amount of publicity in the North American press, reflecting this country's keen interest in Brazilian transportation developments.

UNITED STATES PLANS 6,000 NEW AIRFIELDS FOR POSTWAR

WASHINGTON -- The powerful impact that the spectacular wartime development of United States aviation will have on postwar transportation is foreshadowed in the Government's disclosure of plans to build 6,000 new airfields in the United States after the war.

The plans are being drawn up by the United States Civil Aeronautics Authority, a government agency in charge of aviation development and regulation.

The goal of the Civil Aeronautics Authority is to place adequate air facilities, geared to expected usage, within reasonable distance of each of the 6,670 communities in the United States with a population of more than 1,000.

Four basic classes of airports are currently being planned:

Class 1: For small communities with privately owned planes accommodating two to five passengers and weighing less than 4,000 pounds, an L-shaped surface with runways 1,800 to 2,500 feet in length.

Class 2: For communities of 5,000 to 25,000 population, a field with six direction strips 2,500 to 3,500 feet in length. This type of field could accommodate larger private airplanes and small transports with capacity up to 20 passengers.

Class 3: For cities of 25,000 to 250,000 population, more fully developed field with six-direction landing strips 3,500 to 4,500 feet in length capable of handling present-day thirty-passenger transports with gross load weights up to 50,000 pounds.

Class 4: For major cities and airway terminals all-direction strips, each longer than 4,500 feet, able to handle airplanes with 50 or more passengers, the largest now in use or planned for the immediate future.

The program would be financed jointly by Federal, State and municipal cooperation.

PAPER CALLED "MOST CRITICAL WAR SHORTAGE" IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON -- Paper--a material that nobody considered very valuable before the war--is today "the most critical war shortage in America," according to Representative Calvin D. Johnson of the United States Congress. Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution in Congress calling for legislation against wilful destruction of waste paper.

A campaign is constantly waged throughout the country, urging people to save paper and turn it in to government collecting agencies who need it for war uses.

Congressman Johnson pointed out that all the nation's waste paper is needed for conversion into protective covering for blood plasma, boxes for emergency lifeboat supplies, Army ration containers, cartons for ammunition and medical supplies, and a nearly infinite

variety of other war uses.

The United States must collect eight million tons of waste paper this year to meet the nation's needs, he said. In a challenging statement to the public, the Congressman asked: "Do you know that the newspaper that you carelessly cast aside may be the medium of preserving or saving the life of your son or the son of a neighbor?"

In New York and many other cities, government trucks devote one day each week to picking up bundles of waste paper from homes.

Newspapers and all other publications are operating on drastically reduced supplies of paper, and the front page of every Sunday New York Times announces that during the week the Times has "been unable to accommodate" an average of 300 to 400 columns of advertising because of paper restrictions.

PLANS FOR CIDADE DAS MENINAS PUBLICIZED IN NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK -- Impressive plans for Rio's new "Cidade das Meninas" were described in the New

York Times recently in an interview with Miss Maria Junqueira Schmidt, who recently arrived

in the United States to study methods of caring for children in institutions in this country.

Neglected and dependent girls will be sheltered in the Cidade das Meninas, now under way in Rio under the direction of Madame Darcy Sarmanho Vargas, wife of the President of Brazil.

Miss Schmidt said it will be the first cottage-type home for young girls in the country. Six hundred underprivileged children will live in 50 houses, each accommodating 12 girls.

Miss Aracy Muniz Freire, a Brazilian child guidance specialist, is accompanying Miss

Schmidt on visits to many children's institutions in this country.

These visits, the two Brazilian visitors said, have resulted in many useful suggestions which they expect can be applied successfully in Rio de Janeiro. They said the principles of student government worked out in several North American institutions will be inaugurated in Brazil, as will the preparation of youngsters for earning their own living, by working a year at the vocational school before leaving the colony.

MEXICAN DIPLOMAT RELATES EXPERIENCES IN GERMANY

NEW YORK -- The experiences of Latin American diplomats during more than a year's internment in Nazi Germany were recounted here recently by Mr. Carlos Serrano, former vice-consul of Mexico in Paris.

"As I return from Nazi-land where there is slavish acceptance of the superiority of the State to the individual, I am struck more forcibly than ever by the fact that the Americas were founded with a directly opposite, a contrary, notion," Mr. Serrano said.

"We of the Americas are dedicated to the welfare of the individual--his right to be let alone. There is nothing in the Old World that approaches this conception. The two viewpoints cannot be reconciled."

The Mexican diplomat told of a subtle joke which he and other prisoners enjoyed at the expense of their Nazi jailers during an Allied Air Raid on Godesberg, where they were interned:

"I'll never forget the expression on the

face of the Herr Commandant when he dashed into our quarters in the midst of an air alert to urge us to take cover.

"He was completely nonplussed to find us sitting there calmly singing "Cielito Lindo"-- Beautiful Sky-- and "Estrellita"--Little Star.

"The sky was beautiful that day too. It was filled with planes with stars on their wings--stars that meant Uncle Sam and the United Nations were aloft--promising deliverance to a sad, war-torn world.

"The Herr Commandant had us neatly classified but he never would have understood the subtle implications of our harmless Mexican songs."

Mr. Serrano served the Mexican Government as vice-consul in Paris for more than seven years before the war. He has smuggled out a diary of his experiences during German internment in Godesberg, and plans to use it as the basis for a book to be published shortly.

PRESIDENT URGES ALL NORTH AMERICANS TO GROW VICTORY GARDENS

WASHINGTON -- Spring and the beginning of the planting season in the United States has brought a request from President Roosevelt to every North American to participate in the Victory Garden program to produce more food, the most basic of all war essentials.

The President's declaration said:

"I hope every American who possibly can will grow a Victory Garden this year. We found out last year that even the small gardens helped.

"The total harvest from Victory Gardens was tremendous. It made the difference between scarcity and abundance. The Department of Agriculture surveys show that 42% of the fresh vegetables consumed in 1943 came from Victory Gardens. This should clearly emphasize the far-reaching importance of the Victory Garden program.

"Because of the greatly increased demands in 1944, we will need all the food we can grow.

Food still remains a first essential to winning the war. Victory Gardens are of direct benefit in helping relieve manpower, transportation and living costs as well as the food problem. Increased food requirements for our armed forces and our Allies give every citizen an opportunity to do something toward backing up the boys at the front."

Officials recalled that another great partner in the United Nations, Brazil, also is relying heavily on a Victory Garden program to help the war effort. The Brazilian campaign was organized successfully last year with the technical assistance of United States agricultural experts experienced in Victory Garden methods.

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April 29, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt has read this story
and thinks it very nice. She has made no
corrections or changes.

I am retaining one copy for our files.

Sincerely,

Miss Ruby Black
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Washington, D. C.

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black -- matted feature -- 4/26/44

WASHINGTON -- Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's recent trip to see United States servicemen in seven of the other American Republics is augmenting the already great interest of the people of the United States in the permanence of the Good Neighbor Policy.

Brief though her visit was, her gift of discernment, aided by the enthusiastic and spontaneous welcome given her in those countries, enabled her to learn much which she is transmitting to her fellow-citizens.

Mrs. Roosevelt continues to write in her daily newspaper column about her experiences in Cuba, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, and Guatemala. This column is published in 117 newspapers with a total circulation of six million. Other newswomen have widely reported her speeches and her press conference comments. She has addressed dozens of varied audiences, of men, women, and young students. On one evening alone, with her characteristic energy, she spoke to overflow audiences in two of the largest auditoriums in Washington, and then went to a concert at the Pan American Union. She has given radio programs in both Spanish and English. Magazines are publishing her articles on this subject.

Always she expresses regret that she could not, due to wartime difficulties, visit all the other American Republics, and could not see more of those included on her restricted itinerary.

In all her writings and speeches, the wife of the President of the United States emphasizes these points:

The hospitality shown United States soldiers and sailors in the countries where they are not only a "bulwark against invasion of the Western Hemisphere, but also ambassadors of good will."

The permanent interest in their host countries developed by these men, and the advantages they gain by "understanding other people's ways, by knowing them and liking them, by trusting each other."

The mutual benefits gained by learning one another's strength and weakness, such as the artistic appreciation of the Latin people and their capacity for enjoyment of life, and the speed with which modern machinery and North American organizing and mechanical skill can achieve much in little time, as demonstrated by malaria control, road-building, and airport construction.

The importance of post-war solidarity and cooperation among all the American nations to build "day by day a more stable foundation for peace, and to establish minimum standards which make life worth living to all people everywhere."

The obligation of the women of the Americas, whose homes have not been bombed, to collaborate, each in the way appropriate to her, in creating "a future in which young people can build a peaceful world."

Mrs. Roosevelt emphasizes with all her power that "after this war we will need all the minds and capacities of all the people," that "today you cannot segregate the minds of men and women, or the minds of countries," for "only joint effort will prepare us to do

a good, constructive job." She says that "Women can no longer hide behind the excuse that 'It is a man's job,' for women can create public opinion, perhaps more quickly than men," and she warns:

"The future will not be kind to any of us if we don't meet our responsibilities."

Mrs. Roosevelt also urges that women be included on commissions preparing for the peace, and believes that every country of the United Nations can contribute women equipped to help formulate the programs for health, nutrition, education, and post-war development of the material and spiritual resources of the world.

When the Inter-American Commission of Women adopted a resolution inviting Mrs. Roosevelt to visit all their countries, "staying long enough in each to know the women of all classes and to understand their problems and to help them with her experience," the New York Herald-Tribune, a Republican newspaper, commented:

"It was observed that the resolution did not refer to Mrs. Roosevelt as the President's wife, in view of the fact that she probably could not visit all the countries before the coming election."

Mrs. Roosevelt says that she cannot make the complete trip during war, unless the necessity should arise for the women of all our countries to work together on some project directly connected with the war, although "I would love to do it."

PERSONAL

May 9, 1944

file
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I wish you could have heard all the conversations I have had with people who were at my house on the evening of May 4, especially those with people who had never met you before.

Francis Martínez -- the conservative Philadelphia Republican who is leaving our Press Division for a job in private journalism "while the getting is good" -- exclaimed to Muna Lee, "Why doesn't anybody ever tell what she is really like?" Muna replied, "You ought to know. You are right there in the CIAA with Ruby. And she has written a book telling what Mrs. Roosevelt is like." When I heard this the next morning, I said to Mr. Martínez, "Of course, lots of people tell what she is really like, but you won't believe us, because you think we are just idolatrous, loving her because she is nice to us." Mr. Martínez said it was the most interesting evening he had spent in Washington, and that he and his wife sat up and talked about you for two hours afterward, "although I usually hit the hay as soon as I get home." All this despite the fact that his wife -- equally conservative -- had previously told him about your stimulation of the wounded men at Walter Reed, where she is a Gray Lady.

Mrs. Jamieson, similarly, commented, "I was so impressed with her dignity and tact, because those qualities are not apparent in the press reports. Of course, I knew she was friendly, but I almost did not come, because I hesitate to go to meet important people, since I don't do anything myself."

I could go on like this for pages, but I will give only one more example of how quickly you impress people with your wish that they be happy. I had invited my secretary, Ruth Boeger, but her soldier fiance was in town on what seemed to be his final leave before going overseas. She had heard you at the Women's National Press Club, and had met you afterward. I told her to feel no obligation to come, but to come if it was convenient, to bring her soldier if he would like to meet you, and to feel that she and he would be free to leave at any moment, since you would understand. It turned out that he was taking a train shortly after the after-dinner guests were invited, and thus could not come with her. Naturally, she wanted to go to the train with him, and she knew, from her brief contact with you, that you would want her to be with him to the last minute.

Much as I had told my guests to keep the evening secret, I found that they all were so bursting with enthusiasm that they could not resist telling their CIAA colleagues "what Mrs. Roosevelt is really like." Several of them said they thought you ought to know the impression you made, so, I write this because I agree and I also want you to know the great stimulus you gave to people working in the Inter-American program.

You might also tell your secretary that she made a great hit, and caused several women to feel that they had inside knowledge of the First Lady because of their conversations with her. All this impresses me with impotence of the press, since all Tommy told them -- as reported to me -- has been published many times. They also commented upon your asking Tommy, "Is it all right for me to tell about that?" I think the reference was to Mary Norton's luncheon, but I did not hear the conversation.

Herb Little was most regretful that his duties as press attache to the United States delegation at the ILO prevented him from being here. I got a letter from him Monday morning in which he was most tolerant for my not having written him immediately to tell him ALL.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I have just sent to Lieutenant David S. McMillan, which is self-explanatory.

With love and many thanks to you and Tommy, and hopes that you didn't laugh too much because we forgot to light the candles on the table Thursday,

Ruey

5/10/44 -

Tommy: Re our conversation about Luis and his relationships with women; I neglected to make an exception to my statement about him - he did, in a big outstanding way and with quick action pursue Muna until she married him. *Ry*

May 9, 1944

Lt. David S. McMillan, U.S.N.R.
P.O. Box 37, Navy 121,
Fleet Post Office, New York, N.Y.

Dear Dave:

Not until Mrs. Roosevelt and Tommy brought me your greetings did I know where you were. Then Norris Mumper gave me your address so I could report to you what they both said, with warm glows on their faces: "He was one of the niciest young men we met on the entire trip." They meant much more than the dictionary includes in its definition of "nice."

I have as yet received no clippings from Panama about Mrs. Roosevelt's visit there, but the press reaction in the other countries was magnificent. The reporters and editorial writers caught, even in so brief a time, her essential qualities of simplicity, dignity, friendliness, sincere interest in people, and devotion to true democratic principles on a world-wide scale.

El Nacional, of Caracas, diverted me greatly by a 3-column box, letters half-inch high, on its front page the day after she was there, saying:

"La admirable sencillez de la Señora Roosevelt debe ser una lección magnífica para tantos pedantes que viven en estas tierras."

Everybody agrees with my translation of "pedantes" as "stuffed shirts" in this instance.

She and Tommy were my dinner guests last Thursday, with Martha Dalrymple, Muna Lee of the Department of State, and May Craig, President of the Women's National Press Club. After dinner, Frank Jamieson, Frank Martínez, who had collected all the Basic Economy information for the memoranda I prepared on the countries she visited for her information on the trip, Frank Norall, who had written the memo on Brazil, and their wives, came out. With the exception of the dinner guests, only one of them had met Mrs. Roosevelt before, and they all were enchanted with her personality and with her reports

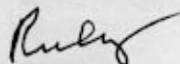
on her trip. I wish you could have been here, too.

She has made many most effective speeches about her trip, including one at the CIAA's overflow celebration of Pan American Day in the Inter-Departmental Auditorium, and has written much. Before long, she will be on an Americanos Todos program in Spanish for us.

In case you are still interested in the successes of our Filipino Coast Guardsman, Lieutenant López Manzano, I am including a recent clipping from the New York Times on his visit to Brazil.*

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,



Ruby Black
Press Division

* Also, a report on his
visit to Uruguay.

Ry

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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May 11, 1944 / 100

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

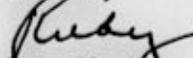
We appreciate the importance of your willingness to answer questions on the advantages of the Good Neighbor Policy on your page in the Ladies' Home Journal. May Craig has kindly consented to cooperate by signing the letter. I am enclosing a copy of the questions I am sending her, after conferences with other members of the staff.

We shall be happy to give you any specific information you need in answering them, when you send us the questions as submitted to you by the editors, since they may alter the questions or combine them with any others received on this subject.

I know you need no help from us in answering the general questions, as I have so often heard you speak of such advantages as: The peace and security of the Western Hemisphere, and the valuable war aid our neighbors give to the United Nations; the resulting enrichment of all our civilizations by intensified interchange, especially of young men and women; the economic benefits to this country resulting from increased purchasing power in any place where the standard of living is raised (perhaps you saw the speech made by William P. Witherow, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, reported in the New York Times of Sunday, May 7, but I am enclosing a copy); and, with regard to health and sanitation, the dangers to every country resulting from the existence in any country of malaria and epidemic diseases, in these days of rapid transportation, since it is axiomatic that disease follows the lines of transportation. For example, as proof that improved health in the other American Republics reduces dangers to the people of the United States, an article, "The Fight for Health," in the May issue of The Inter-American, points out: "until the yellow fever holes of Panama, Guayaquil, Havana, and Rio de Janeiro were cleaned up during the early part of this century, New Orleans, Charleston, New York, and Boston were never free of this danger." And that was in days of slower and more limited travel.

Just let us know your wishes, and we will comply with them. We all are grateful for all your generous aid to our Inter-American program.

As ever,


Ruby Black
Press Division

N.Y. Times, May 7, 1944

INDUSTRY FAVORED NATIONS TO DISCUSS FOR LATIN AMERICA HEMISPHERE UNITY

Wetherow Tells International
Conference Development Will
Aid U. S. and Neighbors

Inter-American Development
Conference to Begin Tuesday
and Last Ten Days Here

William F. Wetherow, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, sought yesterday to dispel the concerns of American industry over any future industrialization of Latin America and the fears of businessmen south of the Rio Grande over any thoughts of "Yankee imperialism."

At a general session at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria of the Permanent Council of American Associations of Commerce and Production, which represents the business groups of twenty-two American nations, Mr. Wetherow foresaw benefits for all the Americas in a universal increase in industrial development.

"There can be no greater fallacy than the belief that our export business is dependent on the economic retardation of other countries," he declared. "The principal obstacle we have to the export business we might do in Latin America is the low purchasing power of the people."

"It can be taken for granted that everyone in Latin America who can afford one, owns a motor car. If twice or three times as many people could afford cars, twice or three times as many cars would be sold."

"That market is increasing, not through increases in raw material wealth, but through industrialization. The many small factories springing up in Latin America are creating a new class of people who can afford motor cars and radios and electric refrigerators."

Even industries that seem to provide direct competition to American industry actually do not in many cases, according to Mr. Wetherow, who cited the development of the first Brazilian steel mill not of area long coveted by the Krup and other German interests.

"This mill," he said, "will produce rails for the much-needed extension of the railways of South America. But the very production of these rails will create a demand for locomotives and cars and wheels and all of the varied hardware essential to operation of a railway."

Cites Example of Japan

He referred to the fact that Japan, despite its pre-war high tariffs, was a good customer of the United States, whereas China, which because of treaty limitations imposed no trade barriers, was a poor customer.

"Wages and trade and employment are not created artificially or by fiat," he said, "they flow from production. By supplying our neighbors with the machines needed to process their products and teaching them how to use them, we will enable them to give profitable employment to many thousands of their workmen and add millions to the price they get for their products."

"When I speak as an American manufacturer, inviting the nations of Latin America to get into manufacturing, I do so in the honest conviction that if the twenty Republics to the south of us all develop their raw resources by industrialization, they will make themselves bigger and more powerful neighbors in trade with."

Mr. Wetherow's views on Latin America's future were commended by the speaker who followed him, Walter Muller, president of the Manufacturers Association of Chile and the branches of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America in that country.

Before Muller declared that Chile and other South American nations should seek to create "complete" industries, rather than attempt to reproduce "unsound, small industries in each field." He warned that South America should not be developed "in the wrong way."

Yesterday was the third day of the conference. Social functions were canceled in the afternoon so that delegates could concentrate on the many resolutions confronting them before the scheduled closing of the conference on Monday.

The national Commissions of Inter-American Development, corresponding to the countries that form the Pan American Union, will hold their first conference "to chart a course for further practical and mutually beneficial use of hemisphere resources" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel beginning on Tuesday and extending through May 18, it was announced yesterday.

The ten-day meeting was arranged by the Inter-American Development Commission (IADC), of which the national commissions are members and whose chairman is Nelson A. Rockefeller.

While the traditional lines of cooperative inter-American effort have been focused principally on governmental action, the IADC brings private enterprises into the field of direct inter-American collaboration aimed at preservation and improvement of the economic life of the Americas, it was said.

A principal speaker at the opening reception and dinner in the grand ballroom Tuesday night will be Gen. Henry H. Arnold, in command of the Army Air Forces. There also will be speakers from Brazil and Mexico.

Two Public Plenary Sessions

Two public plenary sessions are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday mornings. There also will be extensive panel sessions and a series of luncheons and dinners given by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foreign Trade Council and other groups, at which leaders will speak. Represented also on the program will be the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The range of subjects scheduled for the conference will include:

1. Economic Developments and Investments—Full utilization of national resources, economic stability, currency stabilization, establishment of new industries, instruments for economic development (public and private), technical assistance, levels of living, debt services, credit facilities (international and national), equitable credit terms, equality of treatment of foreign investments, taxation, methods of investment, government operations as related to private enterprises.

2. International Trade and Transportation—Trade barriers (tariffs, quotas, exchange control, export taxes, state trading), customs unions and preferences, commodity policies, international agreements, buffer stocks, subsidies, monopolies and cartels, transportation facilities and services, rate policies, equality in production from risks, national merchant marine, tourist trade.

Fugitive Rebels in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 6 (AP)—Seventeen refugees from a recent abortive revolt in El Salvador said today that they had walked here from El Salvador after the rebellion had been crushed. The group, led by Lieut. Roberto Moran Lopez, included students and workers. They said that they had made their way on foot over the mountains to Guatemala and then here.

QUALITY SINCE 1861



Winkeln

1861

Owner of the
American Cut
Lumber Case
No. 18

We stand
with

May 12, 1944

Mrs. Roosevelt,
c/o The Ladies' Home Journal,
Independence Square,
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

As a result of your recent visit to some of the other American Republics, what do you think are the advantages to the women of the United States of our country's efforts to intensify friendly relationships with our neighboring countries? Do we get any benefit from helping those countries carry out such programs as improvement of health, sanitation, and nutrition? Did you find the women there interested in social welfare? Do they reciprocate the Good Neighbor Policy?

May Craig

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 19, 1944

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Enclosed is a personal note I meant to deliver at your press conference on May 15.

I shall be in West Virginia about the same time you are, but not in the same places. I am going to have a two weeks' vacation at the Park View Inn at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., beginning on Wednesday, May 24.

Isn't the irony of fate that I should ask you to give a party for the Women's National Press Club, which has CIAA angles, and then have to send regrets? Or maybe it's a punishment that fits the crime of asking you to do one more thing. But June first is right in the middle of my vacation, and I don't think it would be wise to come back, unless I find that the place does not fill my needs.

While I am away, Mrs. Marion Davis of the Radio News Unit will be my alternate at your press conferences and any other spot news occasions. Miss Martha Dalrymple, whom you remember from previous meetings, as well as at the dinner at my apartment on May 4, will take care of any questions which may come up in connection with your "Americanos Todos" program and the article you so generously consented to write for us to distribute to newspapers in the other American Republics, on the general theme of the radio program -- the unprecedented interchange of young people between the United States and the other American Republics.

Just to meet any contingency, I am sending copies of this letter to Tommy and to Mrs. Helm, so that the date for the recording of the "Americanos Program," at the U.S. Recording Company, 1121 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C., is saved for 11 a.m. on Monday, June 5, or 11 a.m. on Tuesday, June 6.

Tommy told me how magazine and newspaper editors were uninterested in your Latin American trip, in comparison with the interest in your other trips. I was shocked into writing a memo.

Your article in the latest This Week, "I Will Get Well," was the most touching piece I have read in a long time. I cried, and I never cry except out of extreme rage or out of emotion aroused by other people's courage or generosity. The crying because of other people's courage or generosity is definitely inherited from my father. The last time I ever saw him cry, about three weeks before he lay down under a tree and died in April, 1934, was just after his luncheon with you, followed by your introduction of him to the President, and the "grand tour" of the White House.

Again, thanks for everything.

Yours sincerely, *with love,*

Ruby

Ruby Black
Press Division

Ruby Black

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 22, 1944

pe
Miss Ruth Boeger
check name

file in ...
100
at 11
June 5
in your ...
Miss Ruth Boeger

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Enclosed are the following items:

A copy, in English, of your questions and answers for the "Americanos Todos" radio program, as cleared;

A copy of the translation of this into Spanish, for you to practice if you have an opportunity;

A copy of an article I have submitted for distribution to the other American Republics on the concerted fight on racial and religious discriminations, to which you need not respond unless you want changes made.

Mr. Alberto Barreto, who is in charge of the "Americanos Todos" program, is reserving 11 a.m. on Monday, June 5, and on Tuesday, June 6, for you to record the program at the U.S. Recording Company, 1121 Vermont Ave., N.W.. If Tommy can let my secretary, Miss Ruth Boeger, know in my absence which date you find available, she will make all arrangements within the CIAA. She can be reached on National War Agencies, Extension 4525 -- my own number. Mr. Barreto wanted me to be present at the recording, and naturally I should like to be there, but I would not like to have the program delayed, unless you find that it would be more convenient to you a few days later. Present plans call for me to be back at work on June 7.

The script may have to be cut a little, but Mr. Barreto prefers to wait until he can time it with you at the studio. If you have any preferences on what to cut out, he hopes you will indicate them to him at that time.

In order to avoid giving Tommy the various names and telephone numbers of those who are taking care of my work in my absence, I have fully informed Miss Boeger on all aspects

of pending matters, and the others concerned are depending upon her to give to the appropriate person any information or inquiry addressed to me by mail or telephone. Miss Boeger is most efficient and reliable, so Tommy can depend upon her. In fact, I now really know what you mean by that phrase, "the woman who makes life possible for me."

As ever,

- Lane

Ruby

Ruby Black
Press Division

Translation No. 27562

1. QUESTION:

¿Puede usted decirnos algo acerca de la vida que llevan los miembros de las fuerzas armadas de los Estados Unidos en las otras repúblicas americanas que usted visitó?

ANSWER:

Por supuesto, casi todos nuestros soldados que están en la región del Caribe, son jóvenes. Trabajan mucho, mantienen los aviones en condiciones de vuelo, ejercen una constante vigilancia y patrullan la región. Pero a pesar de eso, disfrutan de algunas horas de descanso, y cuando están cerca de alguna ciudad van a ella y pronto se hacen de amistades.

La USO se encarga de proporcionar oportunidades para el esparcimiento de nuestros hombres en toda esa región. Ha hecho una obra magnífica y se ha ganado la confianza de los padres de familia, quienes ahora permiten que sus hijas asistan a los centros de la USO. (Al principio las señoritas iban acompañadas de sus madres, pero poco a poco éstas han adquirido confianza no sólo en el cuidado y vigilancia que ejerce la USO, sino también en la conducta de los soldados.)

Muchos de nuestros muchachos han sido bien acogidos en los hogares de los países donde se encuentran. La USO no tiene centro en Guatemala porque las señoras de ese país han abierto uno en la capital, dando así muestras de verdadera y sincera hospitalidad. Allí no se permite que los soldados paguen absolutamente nada, siempre son bienvenidos, y el ambiente es muy hogareño. Hay varias salas pequeñas situadas alrededor de un patio espacioso. En el patio se celebran las reuniones grandes, y las salas tienen sofás y sillones cómodos, escritorios, libros y revistas, y aquí y allá un receptor de radio. Pero lo más

importante es una cocina semejante a la que los muchachos encontrarían en su propia casa, con su nevera donde pueden meter mano, y su estufa para cocinar. No hay servicio regular de alimentación, pero siempre hay algo que comer para todos.]

Parece que es la señora Pérez quien dirige el comité de señoras guatemaltecas. Creo que tiene de sesenta a setenta años, pero demuestra verdadero cariño por nuestros muchachos, quienes lo reconocen y corresponden a su afecto.

Además, creo que nuestros muchachos pronto se dan cuenta de lo que nuestra organización ha logrado hacer en los distintos países, y que aprecian claramente las oportunidades futuras que ofrecen esos países.

2. QUESTION:

¿Qué serán los resultados, para el futuro, del hecho que tantos jóvenes provenientes de los Estados Unidos están aprendiendo el idioma y conociendo las costumbres, la manera de vivir y las oportunidades que existen en nuestros países vecinos?

ANSWER:

Muchos de nuestros soldados han pasado de uno a dos años en estrecho contacto con la gente de Centro y Sud América, y también con los habitantes de la región del Caribe. Estos hombres volverán a los Estados Unidos y ejercerán una influencia benéfica, dando una idea mejor de los países que han visitado. Numerosas personas interesadas en las otras repúblicas americanas se han esforzado por señalar la importancia de nuestra amistad con los países latinos, pero ahora contaremos con jóvenes provenientes de todos los ámbitos de los

Estados Unidos, quienes han visto y experimentado un contacto íntimo y personal con nuestros vecinos, y que pueden presentarnos a esos países y sus habitantes en términos mucho más significativos de lo que puede hacer cualquier funcionario del gobierno.

Actualmente muchos jóvenes de estos países vecinos vienen a estudiar o a trabajar en los Estados Unidos. A su regreso llevarán consigo una mayor comprensión de nuestro pueblo y de nuestra civilización. Aquí no solamente trabajan, sino que participan de la vida social de la ciudad o región donde se encuentran estudiando. Dictan conferencias ante los clubes Rotarios y Kiwanis, ante grupos estudiantiles de las escuelas y universidades, clubes de las Cuatro Haches, grupos de campesinos, y ante la Cámara Cadete de Comercio. Ante estos grupos ellos interpretan sus países, y en cambio, a su regreso llevarán consigo un conocimiento más amplio de esta nación, gracias a los estudios y trabajos que ejecutan en los pueblos y en las grandes ciudades. Estos sitios se encuentran distribuidos desde los bosques de Maine hasta la California del Sur, desde las granjas avícolas en Indiana hasta las haciendas ganaderas de Texas, y desde las fábricas de San Louis hasta las minas de Nuevo México y las fábricas de queso de Wisconsin. Estos jóvenes adquieren profundos conocimientos acerca de nuestros gobiernos federales, estatales y municipales.

Tal vez lo más importante en relación al futuro desarrollo es el conocimiento que adquieren sobre sanidad pública. Los jóvenes que trabajan aquí en programas de salubridad y sanidad reciben becas que les permiten viajar y estudiar por lo menos un año en centros de higiene y educación de sanidad pública, o también

como observadores de medicina militar y de administración de hospitales. Los cursos de educación de sanidad recalcan particularmente la aplicación de los principios de higiene a cada país individualmente, de manera que cuando los estudiantes terminen sus estudios especiales, estén perfectamente capacitados para prestar servicio educando a sus conciudadanos en práctica de higiene. En otras palabras, este programa de educación no se propone imponer las costumbres norteamericanas a las demás naciones, sino que busca facilitarles la manera de que se ayuden a sí mismos.

Otra importante actividad es la llamada Programa Interamericano de Becas para Oficios, que ha estado funcionando desde junio de 1943¹⁹⁴³ como parte de la Comisión de Desarrollo Interamericano. Bajo este programa, jóvenes destacados de las otras Américas obtienen experiencia práctica en las industrias de los Estados Unidos. Las casas comerciales de los Estados Unidos que cooperan en este programa suministran a dichos estudiantes mensualidades durante el período de sus estudios prácticos. Hasta ahora han venido más de cien ciudadanos de las otras repúblicas para trabajar en los Estados Unidos en actividades tales como la de construcción, transportes, minería, comunicaciones, comercio, agricultura y demás.

Uno de los casos más interesantes que he leído es el del doctor Edward Pinheiro, de treinta y tres años de edad, joven brasileño que actualmente estudia bajo los auspicios de la Oficina del Coordinador de Asuntos Interamericanos, los métodos de mejorar la producción alimenticia. El doctor Pinheiro viene de Monte Alegre, municipalidad de doce mil habitantes en el interior del Amazonas,

donde él era el único médico. El sabía perfectamente que las medicinas por sí solas no bastan para asegurar la salud, y por consiguiente organizó cooperativas agrícolas, programas de almuerzos en las escuelas, y ayudó a formar planes para la colonización agrícola. Se puso a trabajar en una granja del estado de Arkansas, aprendiendo prácticamente por medio de métodos modernos de agricultura, de ayuda de los colegios agrícolas, de las actividades de los clubes de las Cuatro Haches, y demás. El doctor Pinheiro también ha hecho una jira por los estados de Texas, Nuevo México y Oklahoma. No sabía nada de inglés a su llegada en mayo del ^{ano 1943} ~~1943~~ ^{del estado} ~~del estado~~. Ahora lo habla y escribe ^{habla y escribe} ~~casi perfectamente~~, da conferencias en inglés, y se ha compenetrado de lo que vino a aprender--los métodos de mejorar en su propio país la alimentación de sus conciudadanos. De esta manera mejorará la salud de su pueblo.

Un número de jóvenes de las otras Américas se encuentran estudiando la técnica avanzada de agricultura y los métodos de producción de los Estados Unidos.

Entre estas personas se cuenta un joven hondureño que estudia los departamentos y las agencias agrícolas gubernamentales, desde el nivel municipal hasta el federal. Al regresar a su país, empleará sus conocimientos estableciendo un departamento de agricultura.

Alrededor de mil seiscientos ciudadanos de las otras repúblicas americanas están disfrutando de la oportunidad de aprender bajo programas interamericanos, y más de ochocientos cincuenta han venido a este país.

Es fácil ver, lo que realmente está pasando--el modo de

vivir de nuestro país se está extendiendo y penetrando en los países vecinos. Cuando regresen nuestros soldados, y más tarde por medio de nuestros estudiantes, nosotros recibiremos las enseñanzas que Centro y Sud América pueden proporcionarnos. Al terminarse esta guerra, sin duda enviaremos muchos jóvenes de este país a estudiar en las naciones de la América Latina.

3. QUESTION:

Si alguna mujer de los Estados Unidos quisiera ir a las otras repúblicas americanas a trabajar, ¿qué oportunidades cree usted que encontraría en esos países?

ANSWER:

Me parece que las oportunidades de trabajo en las otras repúblicas americanas para nuestras mujeres se encuentran mayormente en el campo de la economía doméstica, de la sanidad pública, y en el de la enseñanza del inglés y de las literaturas inglesa y norteamericana. Se está desarrollando un programa para el cuidado de la niñez, y en casi todos los países se encontrarán oportunidades para peritos en nutrición, psicología de la niñez, maestras para párvulos y semejantes actividades. Todas estas personas especializadas se necesitarán para iniciar estos programas.

4. QUESTION:

¿Qué opinión tiene usted acerca del papel que desempejarán las mujeres de las otras repúblicas americanas después de haberse

terminado la guerra?

ANSWER:

Estoy segura que durante la época de la postguerra las mujeres de las otras repúblicas americanas y las de este país deberán comprenderse mucho mejor que antes. Muchas de las mujeres en los países de Centro y Sud América han concentrado su atención en sus hogares y en obras de caridad, generalmente relacionadas con hospitales o el cuidado de la niñez. Pero en el futuro las damas de estos países sentirán el mismo impulso que nosotros sentimos por conservar la paz del mundo. Se van a dar cuenta de que en este hemisferio hemos tenido la buena fortuna de no haber tenido que sufrir las penalidades que han sufrido las mujeres y los niños en la mayoría de los otros países del mundo. Espero sinceramente que todas nosotras nos sintamos impulsadas, aunque tengamos que llegar al sacrificio, a ayudar al resto del mundo a volver a su estado normal, porque de un amplio punto de vista, esto nos ayudará a conservar la paz mundial que significa tanto para nosotros.

1. QUESTION:

Will you tell us something about the life of United States Servicemen in the other American Republics you visited?

ANSWER:

Of course, the great majority of our Servicemen in the Caribbean area are young. They work hard, they keep planes flying, they keep on constant watch and they patrol, but in spite of that they have leisure hours. This means that when they are near a town, they go to town and there they make friends.

The USO is in charge of recreational opportunities for our men in this whole area, and they have done a very good job and gained the confidence of the parents of the girls who are now allowed to serve as hostesses. At first the mothers came along, but gradually they have gained confidence not only in the chaperonage given by the USO, but in the boys themselves.

Many of the boys have been invited into homes in the countries in which they have been stationed. In Guatemala we do not run a USO since one is run by the Guatemalan ladies in Guatemala City. It is a gesture of hospitality on a really grand scale. The boys are not allowed to pay for anything and yet they are welcome at all times, and the atmosphere is very homelike. There are little rooms around a big court. The court is used for large gatherings and the little rooms have comfortable couches and chairs, writing tables, books and magazines, here and there a radio, and, most important, there is a kitchen such as the boys would find at home, with an ice box to raid, and a stove to use. No regular canteen service is carried on, but no boy need ever go hungry.

The lady who seemed to be head of the Guatemalan women's committee is Senora Peres. She is between sixty and seventy, I think, but it was obvious that she loves our boys. They are conscious of that, and they return her affection.

In addition, I think our boys are quick to notice what our machinery has accomplished in the various countries, and are well aware of the opportunities for the future that these undeveloped countries afford.

2. QUESTION:

What will be the results, for the future, of so many young men from the United States learning the languages, customs, lives, opportunities, etc. of our neighbors?

ANSWER:

Many of these young men of ours have been anywhere from one to two years in close contact with the people in Central and South America and the Caribbean area generally. They will return and be an influence for better interpretation of these countries to people in the United States. Many people with an interest in the other republics have tried to emphasize the importance of our friendship with the people to the south of us, but we will have young people from every part of this country now, who have actually seen and experienced close contact with our neighbors and can interpret them and their countries to us in terms that will mean a great deal more to the people of our country than any government official could possibly achieve.

At the present time great numbers of young people from these countries to the south are coming to study or to work in the United States. They will

take back a greater knowledge of our people and of our civilization. They not only study here, but they take part in the social life of the town or area in which they study. They speak before the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, the high school and college groups, the 4-H clubs, the farm groups, the Junior Chamber of Commerce. They interpret their own countries to us, but in return they will take back a wider knowledge of this country because they are studying and working in towns and big cities which range from the Maine woods to Southern California, from Indiana poultry farms to Texas cattle ranches, and from St. Louis factories to New Mexican mines and Wisconsin cheese factories. They learn a great deal about our government, local, state and federal.

Perhaps the most important thing for future development is the knowledge they acquire about public health. Trainees who are working under health and sanitation training programs in this country receive travel or study grants for at least a year's training in public health education and hygiene, or observation of military medicine and hospital administration. The courses in health education particularly emphasize the application of health principles to the individual countries, so that, when the trainees complete their studies, they can be best fitted to serve in health education among their own people. In other words, this training program does not attempt to impose United States ways upon other peoples, but is designed to help them help themselves in their own way.

Another important activity is that known as the Inter-American Trade Scholarship program, which has been operating as a part of the Inter-American Development Commission since June, 1943. This program gives practical experience to outstanding young men of the other Americas in industries in the United States.

Living allowances during the period of practical training are provided by United States firms cooperating in the program. Over one hundred citizens of the other republics have been brought to this country so far to work in such fields as construction, transportation, mining, communications, commerce, agriculture, etc.

One of the interesting stories I have read is that of Dr. Edward Pinheiro, 33 years old, a young Brazilian who is studying methods of improving food production under the auspices of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He is from Monte Alegre, a municipality of 12,000 up in the Amazon, where he was the only doctor. He knew that it takes more than medicine to assure health, so he organized agricultural cooperatives, school lunch programs and helped plan agricultural colonization. He went to work on an Arkansas farm, learned practical, modern methods of agriculture, agricultural extension practices, the work of the 4-H clubs, etc. Dr. Pinheiro has also made a tour of Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. He knew no English when he came in May, 1943. He now speaks and writes virtually perfect English. He makes speeches in English and he has learned what he came to learn - the methods of improving the nutrition of the people of his own country by which he feels he will improve their health.

A number of other young men from the other Americas are studying improved agricultural techniques and production methods in the United States.

One of these is a student from Honduras who is studying the departments and agencies of agriculture from the local to the national level, and when he returns to his own country, he will establish a department of agriculture there.

About 1600 citizens of the other American republics are being given an opportunity for training under inter-American programs, and more than 850 have been brought to this country.

It is easy to see what is really happening - the pattern of life from this country is spreading through our neighbors' countries. Our soldiers on returning, and, later on, our students will bring back to us what Central and South America have to teach us. When the war is over, we will undoubtedly send many students from this country to study in these countries.

3. QUESTION:

If women from the United States should want to go to the other American Republics to work, what opportunities do you think they would find there?

ANSWER:

I should say that the opportunities for our women to work in the other American Republics lay largely in home economics, in the field of public health, in the teaching of English, and American and English literature. The child care program is developing and in almost every country there will be opportunities for nutritionists, child psychologists, nursery school teachers, etc., to get these programs started.

4. QUESTION:

What is your opinion about women of the other American Republics in the post-war era?

ANSWER:

I feel that in the post-war era the women in the other American Republics and our women must get to know one another better than before. Many of the women in the South and Central American countries have largely concentrated on their own homes and on some type of charitable work usually

connected with child care or hospitals, but in the future the ladies of these countries are going to feel the same urge that we feel to preserve peace in the world. They are going to realize that in this hemisphere we have been fortunate not to have had to undergo the hardships which women and children have undergone in most of the other countries of the world. My hope is that all of us will feel an obligation, even if we have to make sacrifices, to help the rest of the world get back on its own feet, because in the long run, it will help us to preserve peace which means so much to us.

black--features--5/22/44

WASHINGTON -- The most determined effort ever made in the United States to wipe out discriminations based on race or creed is bearing fruit.

Many non-governmental organizations are now assisting and supplementing the efforts the government has made for many years to establish and maintain equal opportunity for all, regardless of their race or religion.

For the first time, representatives of millions of women in thirty organizations -- Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Negroes, whites -- have united in the knowledge all must fight together for each other's human rights at home, just as men of all the races and creeds included in the United Nations are fighting together overseas to destroy forever the racial supremacy philosophies of the Nazis and Japanese.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who works tirelessly for equal opportunity for all in the brotherhood of man, commented, after participating in the national planning conference to improve race relationships:

"It was a very significant thing to find myself working at an all day conference with representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Council of Women of the United States, and the National Women's Trade Union League of America. This shows that

women of various religious beliefs recognize the importance of inter-racial cooperation and are willing to join together in finding ways and means whereby we will promote better understanding."

This conference was not content with a meeting and a statement of purpose. It formed a continuing committee, which meets monthly to plan action, through the constituent organizations, against un-American racial or religious intolerance. As an advisor on the problems of Spanish-speaking groups in the United States, the committee called Ernesto Galarsa, chief of the Division of Labor and Social Information of the Pan American Union, a Mexican who is now a citizen of the United States.

The committee immediately adopted the following pledge:

"Human equality is one of the foundation stones of our Republic.

"The pursuit of truth and the worship of God in freedom of conscience are inseparable from the American way of life.

"The duty to serve democracy and the right to enjoy its blessings and privileges are the essence of American citizenship.

"These principles must endure if the Nation is to survive. Neither self-regarding pride nor privilege must be allowed to undermine or corrupt the ideals that have made our Country great.

"We hold that these great moral truths, above all other things, can preserve our National unity. Men and women who believe in them, as they believe in life, will not mortgage them for special privileges, group preferment or advantage of class or caste. To the extent that America means racial understanding, religious freedom and equality of

opportunity, America will measure up to her glorious past, her solemn present and her great future.

"We, therefore, pledge ourselves to mutual support and such joint action as may be devised in the active defense and preservation of these principles, and we further pledge ourselves actively to oppose any practices, organizations or tendencies which may threaten them as the essence of our National Life."

Women are by no means alone in the fight. For example, Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, an eminent Catholic, recently said to a national convention of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish organization:

"Anti-Semitism is the enemy and antithesis of the inspiring philosophy that has made the United States what it is. And to all Americans who believe themselves Christians, anti-Semitism is not only un-American, it is anti-Christian.The very basis of the Christian faith is a belief in the essential equality and dignity of the human race.....To love one neighbor and not another, to hate and persecute our Jewish neighbors, is un-Christian."

Mrs. Roosevelt, an Episcopalian, addressed the same convention in New York, and has spoken to numerous groups of Negroes, Catholics, Protestants, and mixed meetings, in many parts of the country, on the principle which she voiced thus in a press conference:

"Every citizen of a democracy has certain rights: Equal opportunity for an education; equal opportunity for justice before the law; equal opportunity for employment according to his abilities; equal opportunity to participate in his government through the ballot."

Mrs. Roosevelt also uses her newspaper column frequently to fight for this principle. For example, after seeing a motion picture, "The Negro Soldier in the War," she wrote:

"It should bring one very evident fact home to all of us -- the fact that this war is being fought by all Americans and not by any group of them, and that it will be better fought if we fight it together as Americans and not as divided groups."

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties is demanding that every candidate for Congress in this year's election state clearly his position on "white supremacy," anti-Semitism, and all other forms of racial or religious intolerance, so that the voters can select legislators of known just principles.

Specific results achieved so far include:

Requirement of equal pay for equal work, regardless of race, enforced by the Fair Employment Practices Committee and the War Labor Board (a decision, for example, forced some mining companies in the Southwest to raise the pay of their Negro, Indian, and Mexican employees to the level paid the "Anglo-American" workers);

The United States Navy, for the first time, is now commissioning Negro officers, and assigning them to duty with white officers and white men in their command.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson emphasizes that "all our personnel policies (in the Army) have been set for the past many years without regard to race or creed";

Government agencies in Washington refuse to hold official social functions or War Bond rallies in hotels or auditoriums which

will not admit Negro government workers to these events.

Not long ago, Mrs. Roosevelt sat on the platform in Constitution Hall and saw numerous Negro girls inducted into the United States Cadet Nurse Corps, along with white girls. In the audience at the ceremonies were members of these girls' families mingled with the other proud relatives. This auditorium, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was once denied to the great singer, Miss Marian Anderson, with the result that Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the organization.

Thus battles against "racism" are being won on the home front as well as on the war fronts, and the warriors at home are as determined to fight to final victory as are the warriors overseas.

--rb--

JUN 1 7 57 AM '44

WB9 NL

BERKELEYSPRINGS WVIR MAY 31, 1944

MRS ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE

HOPE CIAA GOT CLUB FILM TO YOU TO BE SHOWN THURSDAY. IF NOT
TOMMY CAN CALL MY SECRETARY. WILL BE THERE IN SPIRIT BUT NOT
FLESH RESTS WONDERFULLY HERE. PLEASE GIVE MAY AND CLUB MY
BEST WISHES AT CONCLUSION OF SUCH AN OUTSTANDINGLY
SUCCESSFUL YEAR LOVE TO ALL

RUBY BLACK.

Handwritten scribble

100

Book sent to Jane Little by messenger 7/5/44

June 5, 1944

150

Dear Baby:

I am so sorry to hear about Jane's illness and do hope that she has been getting on well. It was fortunate that it did occur before she was on her way to camp.

After Jane recovers and has gone to camp, would you like to come up to Hyde Park for a few days of very rural life? I would love to have you.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
2831 - 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

DD

June 12, 1944.

100

Dear Ruby:

Many thanks for the contribution
made in my name. This is the kind of present
I deeply appreciate.

Are you back and how are you?

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
2831 15th Street, N. W.
Washington (9), D. C.

VDS

Thanks very to
Kind of present of
deputy of present
Ch. J. Black & L. M. M.
J. 27

auth
6/12/44

2831 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.,
June 7, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have sent today to the Laymen's League Against Epilepsy. Perhaps I should have asked you whether these "presents" would please you, but, knowing you as I do, I am confident that you will be glad to have them, especially since your column recorded your observation of some of the work of the League, and especially if you have information on the work with the armed forces and the war workers.

Maybe I'm wrong, but I wish that publicity could be given to the war work of epileptics, similar to that given to the war work of blind people, to advance the campaign to wipe out unreasonable laws and employment practices discriminating against epileptics.

From the long-range point of view, I am particularly interested in the education of doctors, school teachers, and parents in the way to bring up epileptic children.

May you have many useful returns of those birthdays, and fun as you go along.

Love,

Ruby

Ruby Black

P.S. I am sending a carbon copy of this letter to the League.

R

2831 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.,
June 7, 1944.

Laymen's League Against Epilepsy, Inc.,
50 State Street,
Boston 9, Mass.

Dear Colleagues:

Enclosed is a check for \$20.00. This represents my gifts to Mrs. Roosevelt for her birthday, October 11, 1943, Christmas, 1943, and her next birthday, October 11, 1944, plus a \$5.00 contribution in my own name.

I regret that it was impossible for me to make last year's gifts to Mrs. Roosevelt on time, but at least I'm doing my 1944 birthday shopping early. I am sending her a copy of this letter.

With best wishes for the success of the League, in aiding research, in educating the public on the nature and treatment of epilepsy, and in wiping out the social and economic discriminations against epileptics, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black

2831 15th St. N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.X
June 28, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

There's been too much excitement around here for me to have any interest in the Republican National Convention.

Jane was to take a train for camp at Three Lakes, Wis., last Sunday at 1 p.m.. Instead, she was admitted to Emergency Hospital at that hour, and had an emergency appendectomy before 4 p.m.. Everything is going fine, she has suffered much less than I would have expected, but the doctors say that the appendix would have ruptured ~~in~~ within 24 hours if we had not caught it. I still almost have nightmares over what would have happened if she had got on that train before her pain started!

I was preparing to go to Puerto Rico on a CIAA assignment at almost any time in early July, but that has been fortunately postponed until August or thereabouts.

Jane will be back home Sunday, the doctor says, and can go to camp after a week or ten days of recuperation.

What with all this and the effect of the typhoid shots, my vacation is about "used up" -- the effects of it, I mean -- so I think I'll have to take some leave without pay and rest up, after Jane's troubles are over, and I get the pre-Puerto-Rico-trip material all together for others to clear, translate, etc. etc. during my absence.

Are you and Tommy going to be in Washington any time soon?

A letter from the Laymen's League against Epilepsy received today says your gifts are to be used for increased distribution of educational material.

Love,

Ruby

*To: Mrs. Roosevelt
Lead in a letter*

*With Ruby of the old time...
...to be used for educational life...
...for the good of the world*

100
July 6, 1944

Dear Ruby:

I am returning the clipping from El Espectador and the letter from Lieutenant McMillan, both of which are very interesting. Mrs. Roosevelt read them and asked me to thank you very much for sending them.

Sincerely,

Miss Ruby Black
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American
Affairs
Washington, D.C.

0

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.



JUL 3 1944

June 30, 1944

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

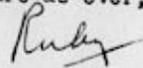
Enclosed are two items which may interest you.

One is a clipping which Muna Lee of the Department of State sent to me, from El Espectador, of Bogotá, Colombia, dated May 31, 1944, and entitled "Churchil, España, y Mrs. Roosevelt."

The other is a letter from Lieutenant David McMillan, which may be of special interest to Tommy.

I should like to have both of these returned to me, when you have finished with them.

Yours as ever,



Ruby Black
Press Division

100

July 10, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Leach

I am so glad to hear that Jane is recovering so rapidly and I hope she will enjoy camp life.

Can you come up here for ~~two days~~,
August 3 ~~and 4~~ If you could be at the
apartment on the morning of the ~~second~~
we could go to the Workshop at Teacher's
College and then take the first train we
can make for Hyde Park.

*a long weekend
third*

Affectionately,

0

*2:31 - 15 - 71
Went*

July 29, 1944

100

Dear Ruby:

Black

I have your letter of the 20th and will be glad to see you on the morning of the ~~third~~. Come to the apartment (29 Washington Square West) for breakfast if you take a night train.

I have no objection to your reporting the visit as you suggest.

Affectionately,

0

Have notified Prof.
Mirick and Mr. Davis

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

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COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 1, 1944

Mrs. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

JFK
Ruby Black
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you for your letter of July 29, received this morning. I shall be glad to come directly from the B&O bus stop nearest your apartment in time for breakfast.

We are asking our New York office to send a photographer to meet us at the school, as you kindly consented to our sending news, features, and pictures of your visit to the Inter-American Workshop to newspapers in the other American Republics.

Mr. Harold E. Davis, Director of our Education and Teachers' Aid Division, will be at the workshop with us.

Professor Mirick came to see me yesterday, and went into detail on the program he would like for you to carry out. He wants us to be at the Horace Mann-Lincoln School, Room 333, 425 West 123rd St., by 9 a.m., or as soon thereafter as possible. The first class will combine the teaching of the Portuguese language to high school students with Brazilian music and dances. Then the art work. At about 10:40 a.m., he wants you to meet some fifty Cubans who are learning about the United States. Next will be a discussion class, of both adults and high school students, in their inter-cultural program, at which it is planned to talk about housing in New York, and the part of Puerto Ricans, Negroes, and others in community life. Finally, he plans for you to have lunch in a classroom (trays to be brought from the cafeteria), with about fifteen of the staff and the teachers who are "students" in the Workshop. This program would seem to take us up until nearly 2 p.m., if you have that much time to give to it.

I am sending Professor Mirick a copy of this letter. If you want to talk with him, you can reach him by telephone at Monument 2-2660 (school) or Cathedral 8-4460 (home).

I am certainly looking forward to seeing the Workshop with you, and to having a long week-end with you at Hyde Park.

Herb and I were so sorry to read about Missy's death this morning. She must have had a hard time these last two years.

Yours as ever, *with love,*

Ruby

Ruby Black
Press Division

100
August 12, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt received your wire and your letter. Could Senorita Ana Restrepo come on the 22d, as plans have changed and Mrs. Roosevelt cannot have her on the 21st?

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black

Office of Coordinator of Inter-American
Affairs
Commerce Department Building
Washington, D.C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 9, 1944

PERSONAL

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Everybody here is beaming over your trip to the workshop, and your enthusiastic report of it in your column. I enclose a copy of a letter I wrote to Professor Mirick, which explains itself.

And I had a wonderful time with you and Tommy at Hyde Park, personally as well as in connection with all the CIAA jobs. I slept well in your apartment Sunday night, and the elevator men were very helpful. I closed all the windows and the Venetian blinds, and turned off all the lights before I left.

I also owe to you and Tommy the only successful shopping I did in New York. Miss Mahoney did everything for me, not only in the dress department, but elsewhere in the store. I got a dress suitable for tropical travel, not dark red voile, to be sure, but spun rayon, without sleeves, black with some yellowish-green trimming, and two white balloon cloth slips. I did not find anywhere the collapsible umbrellas I wanted to take to the PiFero girls in Puerto Rico, and I doubt that I shall find them. I went speedily through Arnold Constable's and then wandered around various other shops for hours, finding nothing else but a red flower for my hair!

Señorita Ana Restrepo of Colombia is delighted to accept your invitation to lunch at Hyde Park on August 21st, but, in view of the previous experience, I have told the lady who takes care of her schedule that I will not make it final with you until I talk it all over with her and Senorita Restrepo, and tell all about travel from New York to Hyde Park, etc.. I am to talk with them Thursday morning, and I will then wire you. They think you are an angel to offer the second invitation after their rejection of the first,

which I think was inexcusable, and I am having fun pointing out how much better it would have been to see you in New York City, since she would not have the uncomfortable trip to and from Poughkeepsie, since she would have had time alone with you at the apartment, while there may be a dozen or so at lunch. Of course, I tell them, too, that it's lots of fun to be with you at Hyde Park. But I am adamant in insisting that only an appointment with the President of the United States should have taken precedence over an appointment with you -- unless, of course, she had been lecturing or attending a conference of educators or something like that. I add that even so feeble a female as I could speedily make up for one day's work taken out of my regular schedule. In other words, I'm being as objectionable as possible in a sweet and helpful way. I'll bet nobody in CIAA does that to me again! Nobody ever did it before.

I'll probably be off for Puerto Rico about the 26th.

Much love and many thanks to you and Tommy ... It was grand being there.

Ruby

Washington 3:55 Aug. 10

Mrs. Roosevelt:

Senerito Anna Restrepo of Columbia is looking forward eagerly to having lunch with you on August 21. If you will let me know when you expect her we will see that she gets there right train. Upon what train would it be convenient for her to leave there? Shall she take a taxi to cottage or Big House or will she be met? We will give her complete directions or tell you how the driver can identify her. She ~~xiii~~ deeply appreciate your
and we
kindness in inviting her.

Ruby Black

ZH

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM Press Division

BUREAU CIAA

CHG. APPROPRIATION _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-1723

CONFIRMATION

STRAIGHT

August 15, 1944

100

MISS MALVINA THOMPSON
HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

SENORITA RESTREPO WILL GLADLY ARRIVE IN POUGHKEEPSI ON THE 11:17 AM
AUGUST 22. IF IT IS ENTIRELY CONVENIENT WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT, SHE
CAN STAY UNTIL THE 5:08 PM TRAIN. LETTER FOLLOWS AFTER I CONFER
WITH SENORITA RESTREPO THURSDAY MORNING.

RUBY BLACK

I certify that the above telegram to Miss Malvina Thompson is necessary
in the interest of the Government and is not personal.

RUBY BLACK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 17, 1944
*For the J. Edgar Hoover
W. J. [unclear] [unclear]*

Miss Malvina Thompson
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Tommy:

Señorita Ana Restrepo of Colombia will arrive in Poughkeepsie on the 11:17 a.m. train on August 22nd. Tell Schaefer she is very small (I feel tall beside her), and has brown hair and brown eyes. She speaks with a slight Spanish accent.

I have told her that, if it is convenient to Mrs. Roosevelt, she ought to remain until the 5:00 p.m. train, as there is so little time between her arrival and the 2:47 p.m. train, and that, if Mrs. Roosevelt is busy during part of the afternoon, she would doubtless enjoy seeing the Library.

I am sure Mrs. Roosevelt will enjoy knowing Miss Restrepo, as they have so many interests in common. As you know, she is a guest of this Office while in the United States.

Yours as ever,
with love,
Ruby

Ruby Black
Press Division

CONFIRMATION

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

NIGHT LETTER

FROM	Press Division
BUREAU	CIAA
CHG. APPROPRIATION	

100

AUGUST 10, 1944

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
HYDE PARK
NEW YORK

X SENORITA ANA RESTREPO OF COLOMBIA IS LOOKING FORWARD EAGERLY TO HAVING LUNCH WITH YOU THERE ON AUGUST TWENTY-FIRST. IF YOU WILL LET ME KNOW WHEN YOU EXPECT HER, WE WILL SEE THAT SHE GETS THE RIGHT TRAIN. UPON WHAT TRAIN WOULD IT BE CONVENIENT FOR HER TO LEAVE THERE? SHALL SHE TAKE A TAXI TO THE COTTAGE OR THE BIG HOUSE, OR WILL SHE BE MET? WE WILL GIVE HER COMPLETE DIRECTIONS, OR TELL YOU HOW THE DRIVER CAN IDENTIFY HER. SHE AND WE DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR KINDNESS IN INVITING HER.

I certify that the above telegram to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is necessary in the interest of the Government and is not personal.

Ruby Black
RUBY BLACK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Postman
at
8/14/44
August 14, 1944

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

A question has arisen about the book Nelson Rockefeller wants to produce, personally, for you, containing clippings from newspapers in other American Republics, and other material about your visits to seven countries on your tour of United States military posts last March.

The man whom he asked to design the book recommends that, as many of the clippings are full pages of newspapers, often with pertinent material on the reverse side, and ~~some~~ as some are in bad condition, the newspaper and magazine material should be reproduced photographically. This means a book of about 50 pages, 19 x 24 inches in size.

As it is understood that this book is to be placed in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, we are wondering if such a book could be displayed appropriately there, in such a way that visitors can look through it if they wish. My visit to the library did not provide me with the answer, as I had not then seen the recommendations, and merely observed the exhibits with a view to reporting to the office the general arrangements.

Mr. Rockefeller naturally wants the book to be permanent in form and as useful as possible to any student of this aspect of Inter-Americanism. Thus, if you can let me know whether a book of this kind can be used in the Library, or whether we should attempt to devise some other form, we shall be grateful.

The date of my departure for Puerto Rico has been advanced until August 23rd, to enable me to cover the Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium being held there from August 27th to September 3rd.

Yours as ever, *with love,*

Ruby
Ruby Black
Press Division

11 11

100

Hyde Park, New York
August 24, 1944

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt has your letter of the 21st and she has sent word to Mr. Pinero and Mr. Ellsworth that she will see them in Washington on Tuesday, August 29th, at 9:30 a.m.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
2831 15th Street
Washington, D.C.

JESUS T. PINERO

ELLSWORTH

PERSONAL

2031 15th Street
Washington 9, D.C.
August 21, 1944

Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

You remember that, while I was at Hyde Park, I told you about Representative Jesús T. Piñero's showings of CIAA films, at his own expense, in Puerto Rico, and of the people's response to them. As I told you, Representative Piñero is now in Washington, where you have talked with him twice at the White House and where he has also had the honor of an appointment with the President on a previous visit. He has been joined by Representative Elmer Ellsworth, the only continental-born member of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, who came originally from Massachusetts.

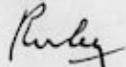
They both would like very much to talk with you about education and other subjects related to raising the standard of living in Puerto Rico. I hope you can see them, in Washington, in New York City, or at Hyde Park. They can be reached at Room 909, Raleigh Hotel, Washington. As I am leaving for Puerto Rico on CIAA business Wednesday evening, I shall not have the opportunity to complete arrangements.

Representatives Piñero and Ellsworth are interested, in addition to the general problems of education in Puerto Rico, in collaboration with the CIAA in getting well qualified young men and women to apply for the scholarships we provide for a limited number of Spanish-speaking people of the United States to obtain advanced training in subjects which will enable them to be of practical service to their communities. You remember I told you that, for the first time, these fellowships are this year open to Puerto Ricans as well as young people of Southwestern United States, and gave you a copy of CIAA project authorization for the current year, describing the program.

Both Mr. Piferio and Mr. Ellsworth talked with Adrian Dornbush, who said he was to see you in New York soon, and would mention their desire to confer with you. But I am writing now just in case you might not be available after Adrian sees you.

Well, I had been writing at home all day Saturday, in preparation for my trip, and had not seen the Washington Daily News, until Herb brought one about 7 p.m., just as Jesus and Elmer were arriving for dinner. We all figuratively danced in the streets as we read Roy Howard's statement about Westbrook Pegler. That third paragraph of Roy's is a choice bit -- the one beginning "Scripps-Howard must be judged..." and ending "...editorial balance."

Love,



Ruby Black

Says space available for displaying book but if visitors wanted to look through it it would have to be taken out of case. Eventually reading room will be open for just such a thing.

September 1, 1944.

100

My dear Miss Black:

Miss Thompson asks me to send you the enclosed letter from Miss Margaret Suckley, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, with reference to space for Mr. Rockefeller's book of South American Newspapers and clippings.

Very sincerely yours,

Administrative Officer
Social Correspondence.

Miss Ruby Black
Press Division
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Department of Commerce Building
Washington, D. C.

VDS

Mrs. Lund 100

Ruby Block has
been invited to
tea

5 Pm - Tues -

Oct 17

has accepted -

met

Nov. 22

file

October 23, 1944

100

My dear Miss Black:

Miss Thompson has given me your letter of the nineteenth. As you know, I am handling the arrangements for the tea on November eighteenth for the South American women journalists.

Mrs. Roosevelt has put down November twenty-second on her calendar, and asks if you will prepare the questions for her to answer? She says they can be translated and if she needs coaching, she will let you know. Of course, all arrangements for the recording should be cleared with Miss Thompson, as I never have anything to do with them.

Will you be good enough to let me know the hour for the dinner and where it will be held, so that I may give this information to Mrs. Roosevelt?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. M. Helm
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Ruby Black
3613 Commerce Department Building
~~Washington 25, D. C.~~

EBH:ia

file
100
Nov. 22
October 23, 1944

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3613 Commerce Department Building
~~Washington 25, D.C.~~

EBH:ia

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 19, 1944
3613
Commerce Dept. Bldg.

Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

This is to confirm our Tuesday afternoon conversation, and to add latest information and suggestions.

Our Radio Division thinks that the proposed broadcast with the women journalists from several other American Republics should be an Americanos Todos program, as it is our only regular "show" except news and commentary broadcasts, and should be entirely in Spanish. You kindly spoke on this program after your trip last Spring. Of course, we can plan the interviews, and have your part translated into Spanish, after we see the visitors when they arrive in Washington.

Our radio program manager, Mr. David Brown, believes that it would be much more effective to make the recording at the dinner to be given for the visitors by Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary and professional fraternity for women in journalism, on the evening of November 22nd, if you find it possible to attend the dinner. He feels that the atmosphere of a distinguished gathering would enhance the broadcast, especially as this dinner is the final event of their visit to the United States, and as we hope to be able to announce that the visitors join you, and most of the other distinguished women writers of the United States, as members of Theta Sigma Phi.

Of course, if you cannot attend the dinner, we could arrange a studio recording on that day, November 22nd, at your convenience; or, if you can come to the dinner only for the broadcast, we can arrange the time to suit you. But naturally, we all hope you can participate fully in the evening's functions.

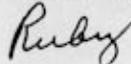
Muna Lee of the Department of State, also an honorary member of Theta Sigma Phi, has consented to take part, representing her department as well as the fraternity; Edith Caylord, who can speak Spanish but wants a little advance coaching, will represent the Women's National Press Club; Bernice Strawn, a Theta Sigma Phi and member of the CIAA staff who is accompanying the women on their tour, will represent the office and the fraternity, and either she or Edith Caylord will be called upon to introduce the ladies. Of course, you represent both the fraternity and the club, as well as your own self.

This all sounds very big for a 15-minute broadcast, but Mr. Brown and I think it can nevertheless be made impressive and interesting to the listeners in the Spanish-speaking American countries, and will provide a very happy "send-off" for the first women journalists of other American Republics officially invited to visit the United States.

Edith Gaylor and I conferred today about the invitation list for your tea. We agreed that your tea should be small enough to give you the opportunity to get acquainted with the visiting writers. Edith will explain to you the basis of the list she is sending you. The Peruvian nurse studying here with the Red Cross is included. So far, it seems that none of the CIAA women trainees will be in Washington on November 18th, but the club is making appropriate inquiries to discover if there are other women here being trained for significant work in their home countries whom it might be agreeable to invite.

I take the liberty of expressing the gratitude, not only of the CIAA, but also of the Women's National Press Club and Theta Sigma Phi, for your most generous cooperation in adding to the pleasure and profit of the journalists' visit, and in making the visit contribute as much as possible to the advancement of women in journalism and to hemisphere solidarity.

Yours sincerely,



Ruby Black
Press Division

I am very glad to have this opportunity to tell these distinguished journalists who can do much to create and sustain friendship among the women of our various countries a few of the ways in which I think we may cooperate more closely in the future.

First, I think in our schools, our young people can learn Spanish, and in the Spanish speaking countries, the young people can learn English.

We can encourage the exchange of fellowships both on the high school and college levels and in long vacation periods.

I think one very important thing is that we study the resources, material and human, of our various nations and that we try to develop greater strength in all the Americas by encouraging our ~~XXXXX~~ people to do the things which they do best, and by recognizing everywhere the particular contribution which different nations can make and which can be appreciated and enjoyed by all the Americas.

We have in the past stressed our differences. In the future I hope we will come to realize that fundamentally, human beings have many things in common, and that the differences are superficial, the results of habits and customs and that we should look for common interests and common desires which we can achieve better by working in closer cooperation.

I hope, that with improved transportation at the end of the war, a great many people from the United States will visit the Central and South American countries and that

great sense of satisfaction. ^{to people of the U.S} On us ^A does depend whether our feet are set in the paths of peace. If our feet are set in those paths the rest of the world may follow. ^{but} We must be the example and the torch bearer, ^{how we} and we can not afford to forget it. Every thing we do ^{at} ~~in~~ home will be weighed in the light, not just of its affect at home, but ^{of its effect on the people & on the world} ~~what it will do to~~ world situation. ^{as a whole.}

The Lord has blessed us with great strength and an abundance of material resources. He has given us human resources beyond those enjoyed by most of the world. ^{to play} This may well be our testing time. If we are thankful for our opportunities perhaps we may lead into the dreamed of ^{"Better World"} Golden Age.

Page missing in original

"That is the Insular Police Station."

"Muchas gracias, señor."

In the shop it was almost the same. The newsboys, the telephone operators, the bellhops -- all the same.

BUT, when I had a meeting of government officials, insular and federal, civic leaders, educators, etc. to talk about coordinating inter-American activities here, and started off by describing briefly the work of the CIAA, a member of the Superior Council on Education, took the discussion off on the tangent of language teaching. (I had mentioned our work to help get more and better teachers of Spanish, more and better teachers of English, ~~the~~ ~~responsibilities~~ better textbooks and methods of teaching languages, with some emphasis on what Puerto Ricans are doing to help CIAA in this task). She thought teaching languages did no good -- speaking in almost perfect English to me. The CIAA ought to do this and that, most of which we are fomenting. I told her she could not convince me that I ought not to speak better Spanish. That did not stop her. I could not, of course, point out what really stuck in her craw -- the attempt to force a language upon a people. She simply could not distinguish between helping people to learn a language other than their own, and forcing to study elementary school subjects in English. The experience here is such that it is hard to make it clear to some people that ~~no~~ nobody wants to take ~~a~~ the natural language of a people away from them when he tries to help him learn a second language.

Yesterday I had lunch with Mr. E.J. Powell, a continental who is vice president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of Puerto Rico (sic), which operates ~~sixty~~ station WKAQ here. He tells me that his bookkeepers, his radio technicians, etc., are of the generation where the US required that subjects be taught in English from the first grade on. Thus, his employees ~~do~~ speak fairly good English; depending upon how good their teacher was, are terrible in arithmetic, do not know the Spanish equivalent of English technical words in accounting, radio operation, office operations. Mr. Powell himself is fluent in Spanish as well as English, and, as a result of his ~~experience~~ experience as a business man, thinks English should be taught as a subject in Puerto Rico from the first grade on, that in high school and the University, ~~both~~ subjects be taught ~~in~~ in both languages, while, up to high school, all subjects other than English be taught in Spanish.

It interested me to find a continental business man whose experience bears out the customary recommendations of the educators. Mr. Powell is even a Rotaryan.

Changing the subject:

Last Saturday at El Yunque (Caribbean "ational "orest), two young girls and I came out of one of my favorite ~~axaisxz~~ trails there (and the trails are in bad shape, footbridges rotting etc. for lack of CCC). I noticed three men of various shades of darkness, about to enter a car. The darkest one, who carried a camera, hesitated, then came back and approached me, inquiring, "Are you not Miss Ruby Black?" "Yes," I replied, not surprisjd, because that kind of thing happens to me all the time in this island. But he said, "Permit me to present my identification," and he took from his inside pocket a White House card. He is César Carrera, whom I knew as the White House's best furniture polisher, and who now seems to be personal servant or valet to the President. We had most pleasant conversation. I ~~axaxaxaxax~~ always said anything can happen in Puerto Rico, and usually does, but meeting the President's valet at El Yunque surprised even me. César is visiting his ~~sister~~ sister, who teaches in the San Juan schools, and her ~~brother~~ who works for the Insular Treasury here, and who was one of the others in the car.

husband,

Please forgive all the bad typing. I can get a typist only on Saturdays, when the insular government does not work except in most essential jobs, and I use the touch system on a Spanish language keyboard, and this coming Saturday I ~~will~~ shall be ~~on a trip~~ on a trip around the island.

Everybody here asks about you, and they all love you. When they attack "Americans" for ~~not knowing~~ ~~pronouncing~~ pronouncing Spanish names badly, I come back with -- "I wish the Spanish-speaking Americans of the hemisphere could learn to pronounce "oosevelt." Some of them are trying very hard.

Oct. 7, 1944.

Well, this letter has been reposing in my "ToDo" file since the day it was started.

Many things have happened since, and, as a result of many conferences with many individuals, lasting far into the night, and after much suffering over the intensified "insularism" and isolationism here, I have now the feeling that, when I start home tomorrow, I am leaving behind me a good, enthusiastic, capable, working Inter-American Committee of Puerto Rico, each with specific jobs to do. I want very much to tell you about the shocking isolationism. It's mostly the fault of the government of the United States (including the CIAA), but I'd rather go into details about it in person.

13
I enclose the release which the Governor's office issued yesterday about our committee. I also enclose various other items, some of which are self-explanatory. The succession of clippings about the part the Catholic ~~bishops~~ bishops are taking in politics here will interest you, I am sure. ~~Be~~ sure to read Bill O'Reilly's column on it -- nobody could have ~~been~~ done a better job.

In a dozen years of seeing vicious and malicious stories about Puerto Rico written in Washington and sent here, and vice versa, the enclosed article by Leslie Highley deserves a prize of a large family of skunks. Read it slowly, and imagine what it means, thrown into such a political-religious issue as is current here. This man used to work for the World-Journal here, and then for one of the most reactionary organizations on the island. I don't understand how the AP ~~less~~ such vicious and irresponsible stuff get by.

There is much irresponsibility on politics here, on all sides. Luis Muñoz ~~Marín~~ ^{Marín} is having more trouble within the Popular Democratic Party than in winning the election against the opposition. The Populards are so certain of winning the ~~wlection~~ election that many of the candidates are out for their own personal political aggrandizement, some of them making propaganda for independence, ~~whenzkuisx~~ so that Luis has to spend much of his time telling the people that the question of the political status of PR is not at issue in this election, that it should never be except in a referendum devoted solely to that purpose, and trying to hold down the irresponsibles. Labor is very irresponsible, with the CGT (related to CIO) mixing into nationalism, communism, etc., and the FLT (AFL) trying to prove it exists and trying to avoid elections to determine collective bargaining representation in places where they have ~~last~~ members. The NLRB man here is very good, and the insular ~~elaxz~~ labor relations man is rather good -- at least in aims and ideals.

On the other hand, there is so much now that is better than ever before here.

I'm taking the plane for Miami tomorrow, and thence to Washington by train. Hope to see you soon.

Love,

1

Handwritten notes:
Luis
Marín
R

BRUMBAUGH RECONSTRUCTION UNIT
Civilian Public Service Unit #43

The Martin G. Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit represents the united effort of the Brethren Service Committee, Elgin, Illinois; the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pennsylvania; in one phase of the broad program of humanitarian service which these agencies conduct throughout the world in areas of need.

The program in Puerto Rico deals with medical and social work in rural areas. The bulk of the personnel are continental men, conscientious objectors, designated under Selective Service for such work of national importance. However, the religious groups sponsoring this program furnish trained personnel from other sources, as may be necessary, to fill out the professional staffs at the various points. This includes doctors, nurses, social workers, dieticians, etc.

The work in Puerto Rico functions in close coordination with the program of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. The Insular Health Department furnishes a considerable amount of the medicines used and certain other facilities.

It should be pointed out that the Brumbaugh Unit is not seeking to institutionalize itself nor propagate any sectarian creed. The personnel function for the sake of service to humanity, but concomitant with the program, every effort is made to encourage indigenous support and to develop local resources in order to extend the services that are being conducted. The extent to which this objective is realized will in a large measure determine the ultimate success of the program.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CASTAÑER PROJECT

of the Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit

January 1, 1944 to June 30, 1944

The Castañer Project of the Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit is located on the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration Castañer Project about midway between Lares and Adjuntas. While the Castañer Project of the Brumbaugh Unit serves primarily the 1220 PRRA resettlers within the project area, its program in many ways reaches an area inhabited by nearly 20,000 persons in 14 surrounding barrios.

The Castañer Project seeks (1) to minister to the immediate needs of body, mind and spirit of the people in the community, and (2) to facilitate the development of a spirit of initiative and cooperation among the people in order that the foundations for a genuine community - in the fullest sense of that word - may be laid.

The work and program of the Unit falls into four closely related fields: Hospital, Public Health, Community Service and Unit Service Operations. As of June 30, 64 persons were engaged in these various areas of activity, 29 Puerto Rican and 35 continental. Approximately one-half of the personnel were devoting their time to strictly hospital work.

I. Gastañer General Hospital

A.	<u>Ward:</u>		
	Beds Available	25 plus 8 nursery	accommodations
	Average % of occupancy	60.5%	
	Total patients admitted	593	
	Number of in-patient days	3634	
	Average stay in hospital	6.1 days	
	Highest hospital census	32	
	Lowest hospital census	9	
	Average hospital census	20	
B.	<u>Operating Room:</u>		
	Total patients operated	683	
	Living infants delivered	92	
	Stillbirths	8	
C.	<u>Out-patients: (private):</u>	1861	
D.	<u>Ambulance Record:</u>		
	Unit business	2297 miles	
	Hospital patients, clinics, drugs, supplies	2075 miles	
E.	<u>Laboratory Report:</u>		
	<u>Blood Analysis:</u>		
	Blood counts	1134	
	Blood typing	652	
	Blood cross-matching	399	
	Sedimentation rate	39	
	Diagnosis for syphilis	1269	
	Icteric index	4	
	Blood chemistry	20	
	Urine analysis	1085	
	Stool analysis	2328	
	Smears	509	
	Gastric analysis	12	
	Water analysis	3	
	Spinal fluid	7	
	X-ray plates	81	
	Fluoroscopies	837	
F.	<u>Vaccinations:</u>		
	Diphtheria	410	
	Smallpox	205	
	Typhoid	293	

II. Public Health

A.	<u>Clinic Program:</u>		No.	Attendance
	Types of clinics:	General	2	80
		Maternal & Infant Hyg.	4	115
		Tuberculosis	1	30
		Venereal Disease	1	40
		Intestinal Parasites	2	70
		Maternal Health	2	35
		Total	12	370
	Location of clinics:	Bartolo-Lares (Rábanos)	8	255
		Río Prieto-Lares	3	90
		Yahueca-Aadjuntas	1	35
		Total	12	370
	Number of patient visits:	Bartolo-Lares	5283	
		Río Prieto-Lares	1228	

- B. Home Visitations:
 Family census of 1220 persons living on project . . . 197 visits
 Infant Milk Station Follow-up 61 visits
 Tuberculosis 14 visits
 Venereal Disease 4 visits
 Blind 8 visits
 Miscellaneous 25 visits
- C. School Health:
 In three neighboring schools, 166 physical exams were given and 751 immunizations given. The Vollmer patch test was administered to 192 children as a screening test for the tuberculosis clinic. Prophylactic dental cleanings were done for 24 children and 18 adults.
- D. Children's Milk Stations:
 Two milk stations for children 3 years of age and older were maintained through the support and cooperation of local people, one at Rio Prieto-Lares and the other at the PRRA Castañer Project. The total enrollment at the two stations was more than 400 and the average attendance approximately 175.
- E. Public Health Education:
 12 health talks were made to school and club groups and 3 motion pictures shown to the general public. A filmstrip script of about 100 frames was prepared in Spanish for health education on hookworm. At the Community Carnival a booth distributed venereal disease information and took blood samples of persons from 13 to 25 years old.
- F. In-Service Training Program:
 For the benefit of members of the Unit who were interested and needed training in the field of public health, a 12 session course was begun. Up to June 30, 7 sessions were held under the leadership of personnel from the United States Public Health Service, the School of Tropical Medicine, and the Unit itself.

III. Community Service Activities

- A. The Community Center:
 The Community Center, which serves as a focal point for community interest and leisure time activities has been kept open 11 hours a day, 7 days a week, with trained personnel on duty. The average daily attendance has been 140. General activities include educational movies, community meetings on local problems, a small library, field days and outings.
- B. Men's Athletics:
 The athletic program, consisting largely of intra-community play, has included a softball league of 4 teams and a volleyball league of 5 teams. From 50 to 60 persons were involved in each league. Basketball has been introduced to the young men of the community, and other sports, including shuffleboard, horseshoes, boxing, track, field, and croquet, have been made available. One evening a week has been spent on low organization group games. Field days have been held and matches of softball, volleyball, basketball, and ping-pong have been played against teams from neighboring towns.
- C. Men's Group Work
 Five clubs are included in the boys' group work program with an enrollment of 60 and an average attendance of 45. The ages of the members range from 8 to 22 years. In addition to regular meetings, the boys have participated in organized sports and have held parties and hikes. English and leadership training have been included in the educational program of the clubs.

All participated in the Community Carnival, preparing numbers for the evening program and sponsoring refreshment stands. Resources of various kinds were made available to the Granjeros' Resettlers' Association. Educational programs were planned and the Association sponsored the children's milk stations and assumed the responsibility for clothing distribution.

D. Women's Group Work:

Eight girls' clubs, ranging in age from 6 to 22 years, are included in the women's group work program. Meeting weekly or semi-weekly, the older girls have had sewing, embroidering, crocheting, native handcrafts, English, and classes on child care, while the younger girls have had drawing, coloring, cutting, glueing, puppetry, singing, low organization games, native handcraft, stories and music appreciation. The eight groups have an enrollment of 160 and an average attendance of 90. One women's group has been turned into a small sewing workshop. Women have recently been elected to the Board of Directors of the Granjeros' Association and attend general activities. The girls' groups furnished numbers and booths for the Community Carnival. In addition, recreational direction has been given 4 or 5 times a week to school children during the recess period.

E. Dramatics:

Started in an effort to stimulate pride and vitality in the rural culture and folk patterns, the dramatic program is making a modest beginning with a small group of three carefully selected young people and a larger group of perhaps a dozen interested young people. Some short stories in Spanish have been adapted for use as one-act plays, and the first productions are being prepared.

F. The Velada of the Community Carnival:

Eighteen acts were presented, including songs, puppet plays, tumbling, shadow skits, and dramatic skits, and some 70 individuals participated. 400 persons paid 10 cents each for admission, the largest gathering in the community during the last few years.

G. Music:

Two musical groups, one for boys and one for girls, have been started. The girls' group has devoted itself mainly to music appreciation, while the boys have undertaken choral work on familiar songs. Individual instruction in piano has been given to a few pupils.

IV. Unit Service Operations:

A. Agricultural work has included (1) the raising of vegetables for the hospital and Unit kitchen, (2) the fattening and slaughter of hogs - both for economic and sanitary reasons, and (3) the furnishing of seeds and plants to interested families. Several varieties of seeds and 1750 plants have been distributed to 24 families, this in spite of severe drought conditions which have prevailed for several months.

B. Maintenance and Construction Work has included the maintenance of buildings, grounds, plumbing and equipment (including two vehicles), and the construction of shelves, cabinets, tables, closets, screen doors and windows, clothes hampers, concrete floors, steam boiler system for hospital and kitchen, hot water system for laundry. The laundry has been remodeled, the dark room relocated, and various pieces of equipment devised for the laboratory.

- C. Laundry Work has been greatly facilitated by the remodeling of the laundry. This has helped to ease the steadily increasing load of work which has grown as the work of the hospital and the size of the Unit both increased. In quantity of work and efficiency of operation, the laundry can now compare favorably with any small commercial establishment.
- D. Kitchen Work has also increased steadily. 4175 meals were served in January, 5149 in June. During the six months, 30,308 meals were served, 22,657 in the dining room and 7,651 in the hospital. An average of 5051 meals per month were served at an average cost of 19.16 cents per meal. All of the bread and pastry used now are baked by the kitchen staff in the newly acquired electric stove.

8/28/44

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
FOR PUERTO RICO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

-126-

October 6, 1944

A group of people interested in inter-american affairs and service experts in various fields met today (Friday) at the invitation of Governor Tugwell and from the Inter-American Committee of Puerto Rico. The purpose of the group is to arrange for closer contact with visiting latin americans to encourage greater knowledge of the other countries in the western hemisphere. The Inter-American Committee of Puerto Rico plans to arrange lectures, movies, and the distribution of pamphlets to further its purposes.

Governor Tugwell and Chancellor Jaime Benitez were elected Honorary Co-Chairmen of the group. Mr. E. J. Powell and Mr. Esteban Bird were elected Co-Chairmen, and Arturo Morales Carrión was chosen as executive director. Dr. José A. Moreno, of the faculty of the University, undertook to organize an inter-american group, to hold regular meetings for the exchange of ideas among continental Americans, Puerto Ricans, visiting citizens of the other republics. Mr. John Hughes, of the Department of Education was elected International Secretary of the Inter-American Committee of Puerto Rico, to maintain contact with inter-american centers in the continental United States, to receive information as to their activities and to send out information as to the activities of the Puerto Rican Committee. Mrs. Evelyn Paniagua was elected Press Secretary of the group.

Two of the immediate propositions of the Inter-American Committee of Puerto Rico are the celebration of "El Día de la Raza" (Columbus Day) on October 12 and the organization of appropriate welcoming ceremonies for Captain Manuel Vicente, Puerto Rican war hero who will revisit the island this month.

The following people were present at the meeting in La Fortaleza: Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell; Miss Ruby Black, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Jaime Benitez, Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico; James Watson, National Labor Relations Board; E. J. Powell, Manager of Radio Station WKAQ; Arturo Morales Carrión, Director of the Centro de Intercambio Universitario; Dr. José A. Moreno, University of Puerto Rico; Dr. Rafael Picó, Chairman of the Planning Board; Dr. Pablo Morales Otero, Director of the School of Tropical Medicine; Henry G. Molina, Lions Club; John Hughes, Department of Education; Max Igloff, Coordinator of information; and Mrs. Evelyn Paniagua.

THETA SIGMA PHI

NATIONAL HONORARY AND PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITY
FOR WOMEN IN JOURNALISM

NATIONAL CAPITAL ALUMNAE CHAPTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 13, 1944

Reading Room
22

Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

After learning more about the tremendous interest, beyond previous expectation, developed in the Theta Sigma Phi dinner for the visiting women journalists from other American Republics on November 22, and learning more about the probably anti-climactic nature of other aspects of their program in Washington, I am convinced that much of the hoped-for benefits of this tour will be lost if you cannot attend that dinner.

These are the reasons:

1. The ladies themselves are anticipating eagerly, not only their visit to the White House, but your participation in a public function in their honor, and in a broadcast, in public, with them. They are going to be terribly disappointed at not even seeing Nelson Rockefeller, and it would be very sad for them to suffer another disappointment.

2. You seem to be the chief drawing card for the dinner, as evidenced by such incidents as: The request of the Women's National Press Club that Theta Sigma Phi send invitations to all its members despite the fact that press club members will dine with them the previous evening; the request of Sigma Delta Chi, the men's journalism fraternity, that invitations be sent to all its members in Washington -- these two requests involving 250 more invitations; a Colonel and his wife, who is a member of Theta Sigma Phi, got so excited over the dinner that they offered to pay for as many as 20 tickets, at \$5 each, for high-ranking Army and Navy officers; Theta Sigma Phi is sending its National Vice President from New York City (the National President lives in California), and paying all expenses of buying pins for the ladies as honorary members of the fraternity and of giving them a special "scroll" or other tribute of the kind the Latin-Americans like; a member of our staff told some relatives who are to be here Thanksgiving that he would be tied up Thanksgiving Eve by this dinner, whereupon they demanded to be taken -- just to see and hear you; a Navy officer, formerly with CIAA, asked me to see that he is admitted, if, at the last minute, he finds he has not yet gone to the Pacific; Theta Sigs recently arrived, or hitherto indifferent to affiliation with the National Capital Alumnae Chapter, call up asking the opportunity to affiliate in order to hear this program.

3. The Division of Cultural Cooperation of the Department of State is enchanted that Muna Lee is to participate with you in a Spanish-language broadcast

THETA SIGMA PHI

NATIONAL HONORARY AND PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITY
FOR WOMEN IN JOURNALISM

NATIONAL CAPITAL ALUMNAE CHAPTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

to the other American Republics, and in an English-language program with you for Washingtonians.

4. Florence Taaf^fe of the War Department (president of the chapter) and I feel that, in these circumstances, we should offer to refund tickets if you cannot come.

I don't want to exaggerate the importance of your attendance out of proportion to your other obligations, but I feel that any job worth doing is worth doing well. A lot of taxpayers' money and a lot of the energy of busy people -- including yourself -- has been spent in bringing this first official group of women journalists to the United States. If they go back unhappy, feeling that their Washington visit was an anti-climax, their reports in their papers and radio programs may not be as enthusiastic as they ought to be, and thus it will be doubly hard to get more women brought here.

Furthermore, I had hoped that the final very impressive tribute to the Latin American ladies at this dinner would help accomplish two more purposes; Help increase the opportunities for women journalists in the other American Republics; and help increase interest here in Latin America, as I find the press too often indifferent. The broadcast will be much more impressive to the other countries if it is recorded at the dinner.

After all, you could get back to Hyde Park by Thanksgiving morning. Can't the President let us have you on Thanksgiving Eve, for the sake of Good Neighborliness?

Love,

Ruby

I am very glad to have this opportunity to tell these distinguished journalists who can do much to create and sustain friendship among the women of our various countries a few of the ways in which I think we may cooperate more closely in the future.

First, I think in our schools, our young people can learn Spanish, and in the Spanish speaking countries, the young people can learn English.

We can encourage the exchange of fellowships both on the high school and college levels and in long vacation periods.

I think one very important thing is that we study the resources, material and human, of our various nations and that we try to develop greater strength in all the Americas by encouraging our ~~young~~ people to do the things which they do best, and by recognizing everywhere the particular contribution which different nations can make and which can be appreciated and enjoyed by all the Americas.

We have in the past stressed our differences. In the future I hope we will come to realize that fundamentally, human beings have many things in common, and that the differences are superficial, the results of habits and customs and that we should look for common interests and common desires which we can achieve better by working in closer cooperation.

I hope, that with improved transportation at the end of the war, a great many people from the United States will visit the Central and South American countries and that

in every field of activity, women as well as men, will learn from each other and use whatever they find adaptable to their needs.

The great interest of women is the creation of a peaceful world and I think if we in the Americas can create a solidarity among ourselves for peace in the future, it will be a great step towards universal peace.

Eleanor Roosevelt.

November 9, 1944

FROM: Ruby Black R.B.

TO: Participants in Americanos Todos radio program to be recorded at dinner of Theta Sigma Phi in honor of visiting women journalists from other American Republics at the Statler Hotel, November 22, 1944 -- Mrs. Roosevelt, Bernice Strawn, visiting journalists, Muna Lee, Edith Gaylord, and Alberto Barreto.

Time: The time of the program is 14 minutes, tentatively allotted as follows:

Master of Ceremonies	0:45 min.
Miss Strawn	1:30
Mrs. Roosevelt and journalists, in conversation, Miss Lee, and Miss Gaylord, in conversation (This allows about 45 seconds for Miss Lee and 45 seconds for Miss Gaylord)	9:00
Mrs. Roosevelt	2:00
Master of Ceremonies to close	0:45
	<u>14:00</u>

Content: Miss Strawn would set the scene of the dinner, to show distinguished tribute to visitors, tell Mrs. Roosevelt something about tour. Mrs. Roosevelt would respond with a question to be framed by her, on what ideas and impressions the guests are taking back to their countries, as a result of their tour. Each guest -- or at least one from each country -- would respond briefly, mentioning her country in her response, each bringing out a different aspect of the life of the United States which they all have seen. Miss Lee comes in with something about women in journalism in the United States. Miss Gaylord picks up from Miss Lee with comment on the Women's National Press Club's pride in being hostess to the ladies, hopes for still further interchange, including visits of some of our journalists to other American Republics; Tells Mrs. Roosevelt that ladies all want to hear her views on what women writers of all the Americas can do to strengthen international cooperation and permanent peace. Mrs. Roosevelt responds, and concludes with farewell to the ladies on behalf of the Women's National Press Club and Theta Sigma Phi, both of which she is a member, and her own self.

Further suggestions:

Inasmuch as I envision this program as having a triple educational function -- increase the interest of journalists here in the other American Republics; demonstrate to other countries the interest shown in these visitors by journalists, members of all three branches of our government (executive, legislative, and judicial), and diplomats present at the dinner; and dramatize the importance of women journalism in the United States as a means of increasing their opportunities in other countries -- I hope there will be time to bring in something about May Craig, who originated the tour and

who has just returned from overseas war correspondence (Mrs. Roosevelt could do this in her final talk, and May and I can furnish material); about Dorothy Rockwell, a member of the Women's National Press Club who is president of the Washington Newspaper Guild, which includes both men and women and of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a member; some of the specific methods of Theta Sigma Phi and Women's National Press Club to increase opportunities for journalism in the United States (Muna Lee, and Edith Gaylord could share this).

Dates to hold open:

The script will be drafted on the evening of November 18, at the Statler Hotel. A bi-lingual stenographer must be there to take down the material, together with a CIAA script writer. If Mrs. Roosevelt cannot be present at the drafting, I will take to her that night a copy of the draft, and she has agreed to read it and make any changes or suggestions she has before leaving for Chicago on Sunday, and arrange for me to pick it up and deliver it for translation of the English to the Spanish, and the Spanish to the English, immediately Monday morning. The rehearsal will be at the Board Room of the National Gallery of Art on Wednesday, November 22, from 11:45 a.m. until 1 p.m., or such time in that interval as is necessary. If Mrs. Roosevelt cannot be present, somebody can read her part for timing, and she will already have had the Spanish version for practice whenever she can find time. I conceive the 9-minute part of the program as conversational, with little formal presentation of people -- simply seeing that each visitor names her country, that it is clear to whom questions are addressed, etc.

Ruby Black

Auditorio de las Américas, muy buenas noches. La personalidad que traemos a vuestros hogares hoy en nuestro programa AMERICANOS TODOS, no necesita una presentación especial--su dinámica personalidad y bondad, es conocida en el mundo entero. Es pues un gran honor para mí, presentar a la amable atención de ustedes a la primera dama de los Estados Unidos--señora Eleanor Roosevelt, digna esposa del gran demócrata y amigo de nuestras Américas, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

~~Sra. Roosevelt - buenas~~

Señora Roosevelt - bien se, que poco se puede decir todavía respecto a este electrificante momento por el cual atravesamos hoy....pero, que podría usted decir con respecto a la invasión y de los valerosos muchachos que hoy luchan tenazmente para librar al mundo de las garras del Nazi-Fascismo?

Señor Barreto - es cierto, poco puedo decir de esos muchachos, ya sean Americanos, Británicos, Canadienses, o de cualquier país, porque por mas que diga, nunca encontraría palabras que verdaderamente hicieran justicia. Lo único que puedo decir, es que estoy orgullosa de ser Americana, y ~~participo~~ ~~y~~ pertenecer a una de las muchas familias que tienen sus hijos en esta lucha por la libertad. ~~Y pido a Dios~~ Y fervorosamente pido a Dios, para que ~~la victoria final, nos traiga~~ la victoria final, nos traiga, a nosotras las madres.....nuestros hijos.....y una paz duradera.

1. QUESTION:

Señora Roosevelt, querría usted decirnos algo acerca de la vida que llevan los miembros de las fuerzas armadas de los Estados Unidos en las repúblicas americanas que usted visitó?

ANSWER:

~~Con mucho gusto, señor Barreto.~~ Casi todos nuestros soldados que están en la región del Caribe, son jóvenes. Trabajan mucho, mantienen los aviones en condiciones de vuelo, ejercen una constante vigilancia y patrullan la región. Pero a pesar de eso, disfrutan de horas de descanso, y cuando están cerca de alguna ciudad van a ella y pronto se hacen de amistades.

La USO se encarga de proporcionar oportunidades para el entretenimiento de nuestros hombres en toda esa región. Está haciendo una obra magnífica y se ha ganado la confianza de los padres de familia, quienes permiten que sus hijas asistan a los centros de la USO.

Nuestros muchachos han sido bien acogidos en los hogares de los países donde se encuentran. En Guatemala, la USO no tiene centro, por que las señoras de ese país han abierto uno en la capital, dando así muestras de verdadera y sincera hospitalidad. Allí no se permite que los soldados paguen absolutamente nada, siempre son bienvenidos, y el ambiente es muy hogareño.

Parece que una distinguida señora de respetable edad dirige hábilmente este comité de señoras guatemaltecas, y demuestran verdadero cariño por nuestros muchachos, quienes lo reconocen y corresponden a este afecto.

2. QUESTION:

Señora Roosevelt, cuáles serán los resultados, en el futuro, del hecho de que tantos jóvenes Estado Unidenses están aprendiendo el idioma, conociendo las costumbres, la manera de vivir y las oportunidades que existen en nuestros países vecinos?

ANSWER:

Muchos de nuestros soldados han pasado ya de uno a dos años en contacto directo con nuestros amigos de Centro y Sud América, y también con los habitantes de la región del Caribe. Estos hombres volverán a su país y ejercerán una influencia benéfica, dando una idea mejor de los países que han visitado. Numerosas personas interesadas en las otras repúblicas americanas se han esforzado por señalar la importancia de nuestra amistad con los países latinos, pero ahora contamos con jóvenes provenientes de todos los ámbitos de los Estados Unidos, quienes pueden presentarnos a esos países y sus habitantes en términos mucho más significativos de lo que puede hacer cualquier funcionario del gobierno.

3. QUESTION:

Bien sabemos, señora Roosevelt, que son muchos los jóvenes que vienen a estudiar y a trabajar en los Estados Unidos y que llevarán consigo, a sus países una mayor comprensión de nuestro pueblo.Cuál de éstos estudios cree usted, señora Roosevelt, que represente mayor beneficio para nuestros vecinos?

ANSWER:

Tal vez lo más importante en relación al futuro desarrollo, es el conocimiento que adquieren sobre sanidad pública.

3. ANSWER (CONT.)

Los jóvenes que trabajan aquí en programas de salubridad y sanidad reciben becas que les permiten viajar y estudiar por lo menos un año en centros de higiene y educación de sanidad pública, o también como observadores de medicina militar y de administración de hospitales. Los cursos de educación de sanidad recalcan particularmente la aplicación de los principios de higiene a cada país individualmente, de manera que cuando los estudiantes terminen sus estudios especiales, estén perfectamente capacitados para prestar servicio educando a sus conciudadanos en práctica de higiene y sanidad. En otras palabras, este programa de educación no se propone imponer las costumbres norteamericanas a las demás naciones, sino que busca facilitarles la manera de que se ayuden a sí mismos.

4. QUESTION:

Qué otra importante actividad podría usted mencionar, señora Roosevelt, en el programa educativo?

ANSWER:

Otra importante actividad es la llamada Programa Interamericano de Becas para Oficios, que ha estado funcionando desde junio del año pasado, como parte de la Comisión de Desarrollo Interamericano. Bajo este programa, jóvenes destacados de las otras Américas obtienen experiencia práctica en las industrias de los Estados Unidos. Las casas comerciales de los Estados Unidos que cooperan en este programa suministran a dichos estudiantes mensualidades durante el período de sus estudios prácticos. Hasta ahora han venido más de cien ciudadanos de las otras repúblicas para trabajar en los Estados Unidos en actividades tales como la de construcción, transportes, minería,

4. ANSWER (CONT.)

comunicaciones, comercio, agricultura y demás.

Además, un número de jóvenes de las otras Américas se encuentra estudiando la técnica avanzada de agricultura y los métodos de producción de los Estados Unidos.

5. QUESTION:

Podría usted darnos un número aproximado del número de jóvenes que gozan de estos privilegios?

ANSWER:

Alrededor de mil seiscientos ciudadanos de las otras repúblicas americanas están disfrutando de la oportunidad de aprender bajo programas interamericanos, y más de ochocientos cincuenta han venido a este país.

Es fácil ver/lo que realmente está pasando--el conocimiento de nuestras costumbres y el modo de vivir de nuestros países se está extendiendo más y más. Cuando regresen nuestros soldados, y más tarde por medio de nuestros estudiantes, nosotros recibiremos las enseñanzas que Centro y Sud América pueden proporcionarnos. Al terminarse esta guerra, sin duda enviaremos muchos jóvenes de este país a estudiar en las naciones de la América Latina.

6. QUESTION:

Si alguna mujer de los Estados Unidos quisiera ir a las otras repúblicas americanas a trabajar, qué oportunidades cree usted que encontraría en esos países?

ANSWER:

Me parece que las oportunidades de trabajo en las otras repúblicas americanas para nuestras mujeres, se encuentran mayormente

6. ANSWER (CONT.)

en el campo de la economía doméstica, de la salud pública, y en el de la enseñanza del inglés y de las literaturas inglesa y norteamericana. Se está desarrollando un programa para el cuidado de la infancia, y en casi todos los países se encontrarán oportunidades para peritos en nutrición, psicología de la infancia, maestras para párvulos y semejantes actividades. Todas estas personas especializadas se necesitarán para iniciar estos programas.

7. QUESTION:

Qué opinión tiene usted acerca del papel que desempeñarán las mujeres de las otras repúblicas americanas después de haber conseguido la victoria final.

ANSWER:

Estoy segura que una vez terminada la guerra, las mujeres de las otras repúblicas americanas y las de este país se comprenderán mucho mejor. Muchas de las mujeres en los países de Centro y Sud América han concentrado su atención en sus hogares y en obras de caridad, generalmente relacionadas con hospitales o el cuidado de la infancia. En el futuro las damas de estos países sentirán también el mismo impulso que nosotros sentimos por conservar la paz del mundo, dando gracias a Dios de que en este hemisferio no hemos sufrido las penalidades sufridas por mujeres y niños en la mayoría de los otros países del mundo, y espero sinceramente que todas nosotras, las mujeres de este hemisferio, aunque tengamos que hacer sacrificios, nos sintamos impulsadas a ayudar al resto del mundo para que éste vuelva a su estado normal, porque de un amplio punto de vista,

7. ANSWER (CONT.)

esto nos ayudará a conservar la paz mundial, que significa tanto para nosotros.

Memorandum
Mrs. Roosevelt

8. After the rehearsal here on Wednesday, November 22, at 11:45 a.m., during which some one else will read your part for timing, I will deliver the final script to you at the White House in time for you to have it upon your return that afternoon.

If there is anything further we can do to facilitate your part in the program, please let me know, for we are deeply grateful to you for consenting to return to Washington especially for this program.

Ruby

A. BARRETO:

Amigos de las Américas, muy buenas noches. En esta noche de gala para nuestro programa "Americanos Todos" es un honor presentar a ustedes a la señora Eleanor Roosevelt, quien va a sostener una conversación con un grupo de destacadas periodistas de nuestros países. En este momento nos encontramos en el Hotel Statler en Washington, donde se ha ofrecido un banquete en honor de las distinguidas periodistas. La señorita Bernice Strawn, que las acompañó en su gira de seis semanas por los Estados Unidos, las presentará a ustedes.

B. STRAWN:

Señora Roosevelt: La visita toca a su fin en esta ciudad de Washington, donde la Theta Sigma Phi, Fraternidad Nacional de las Periodistas, presenta esta noche su saludo a sus hermanas de las otras Américas.

Las periodistas visitantes han visto a las mujeres norteamericanas sirviendo a su patria en el Ejército y la Marina; las han visto en hospitales; en aeropuertos; manejando taxis y en los trabajos más áridos.

B. STRAWN: Han visitado escuelas públicas, universidades e instituciones de servicio social. Han visto las maravillas de ingeniería en el Valle de Tennessee. También a los heridos de la guerra que han venido de los frentes y el enorme esfuerzo para su rehabilitación. En una palabra, señora Roosevelt, han podido apreciar la vida de los Estados Unidos bajo las condiciones de la guerra.

E. ROOSEVELT: Gracias, señorita Strawn. Señoras: es un gran placer para mí darles la bienvenida a Theta Sigma Phi, de la cual yo también soy miembro. Estoy muy ansiosa de conocer sus impresiones de viaje. Señorita de Arce: tengo entendido que tiene usted mucho interés en las actividades de guerra de la mujer de los Estados Unidos. Querría usted decirme de qué piensa usted hablar en su programa de radio en el Uruguay?

L. DE ARCE: Sinceramente creo que el esfuerzo de la mujer estadounidense en la presente guerra, merece ser

L. DE ARCE: destacado como un ejemplo del extraordinario poder de adaptación del sexo femenino. Las restricciones y límites impuestos por la emergencia, deberían haber afectado a la mujer de una manera pasiva, en la faz de su viejo heroísmo: la resignación. Pero la mujer norteamericana, ha superado la tradicional actitud, lanzándose a la lucha en los frentes de sangre y de trabajo; ha entrado en la etapa del sacrificio y del heroísmo activos, en puestos de peligro o de vital responsabilidad, y cumpliendo en ellos su misión con eficiencia sorprendente,

La mujer moderna se conforma con las exigencias del ritmo de la vida y de la acción. Más femenina que nunca en la conciencia de su nueva responsabilidad.

La mujer norteamericana está dando una prueba de afirmación femenina en una nueva actitud y en una auténtica cooperación con el hombre. Símbolo de ello, es la imagen y el pensamiento de la joven WAC, lista

L. DE ARCE: para partir hacia el frente: "Prefiero ir a compartir los peligros con él, antes que quedarme aquí a esperarlo."

E. ROOSEVELT: Muchas gracias, señorita de Arce. Señorita Levi Castillo, tengo entendido que su periódico en Guayaquil coopera con programas interamericanos en el Ecuador. Qué ha encontrado acerca de las actividades interamericanas en los Estados Unidos?

P. LEVI CASTILLO: Es indiscutible que la doctrina del Buen Vecino ha triunfado. Por todos los lugares que visitamos encontramos gran interés por conocernos más y un enorme entusiasmo por aprender español, como lo demostraron varios estudiantes del curso de español de la Universidad de Minnesota que improvisaron una alocución correctamente en castellano. Así mismo en las Universidades de Northwestern y Boston encontré mucho entusiasmo y gran ilusión por visitarnos tan pronto como les sea posible. En Cleveland llegamos a la emoción máxima y lágrimas salieron de nuestros ojos, al oír los himnos nacionales tocados hábilmente por la banda de niños de 12 a 16 años de la

P. LEVI CASTILLO: Escuela Superior de Lincoln en un maravilloso y efectivo programa Panamericano que se hiciera en nuestro honor.

Estoy sumamente satisfecha de comprobar que día a día las relaciones entre Norte, Centro y Sud América se extienden más, y que siendo nosotros los países del futuro debemos de comprendernos, cooperar y laborar juntos para de este modo llevar a la práctica el lema de "Las Américas Unidas, Unidas vencerán."

E. ROOSEVELT:

Señorita Franulic, usted parece estar vivamente interesada en el periodismo. Va usted a enviar crónicas a Chile sobre el periodismo en los Estados Unidos?

L. FRANULIC:

Ese es uno de mis propósitos fundamentales. Desde nuestra llegada a este país, la prensa fué nuestro primer contacto con cada lugar que visitamos, ella ha sido del máximo interés, no sólo en nuestra calidad de periodistas, sino porque la prensa

L. FRANULIC: norteamericana es hoy día incuestionablemente, la primera del mundo. Muchos de sus periódicos y revistas sirven de modelo a los de la América Latina y a través de ellos el pensamiento norteamericano ejerce una influencia vital sobre todo el continente. Por cierto, señora Roosevelt, que su columna "Mi Día" es perfectamente conocida y seguida con especial interés por el público femenino de nuestros países.

Tanto en las universidades de periodismo como en las salas de redacción de los periódicos que conocimos, pudimos apreciar el alto standard profesional que el periodismo ha alcanzado en los Estados Unidos. Y aquí también, como en los demás aspectos de la vida norteamericana, nos sorprendió comprobar el gran porcentaje de mujeres trabajando en todas las secciones. Pregunté a varios editores si se echaba de menos la ausencia masculina y todos estuvieron de acuerdo que esto no ocurría en absoluto y que las mujeres desempeñaban sus nuevos puestos con la misma

L. FRANULIC: eficacia que sus compañeros ausentes. Lo cual es el mejor tributo que se puede rendir a la mujer norteamericana.

E. ROOSEVELT: Señora de Castro, qué diría usted en el Perú sobre salud y asistencia social?

R. DE CASTRO: Señora Roosevelt: sobre Salud y Asistencia Social diré. Un pueblo sano es un pueblo feliz. Y el pueblo norteamericano es así: un pueblo sano y feliz porque está científicamente alimentado y tiene su salud defendida por una apretada red de actividades de Servicio Social sostenidas, unas por el Estado y otras por instituciones particulares.

Hemos visto las clínicas de Nutrición donde se enseña al niño el valor de cada alimento. Se cuida, aun a pesar de las circunstancias de la guerra, de la mejor calidad y cantidad de alimentos para todos y se afrontan también, con inteligencia y comprensión, los problemas de orden físico y espiritual. Hospitales y casas de Salud, Escuelas para niños delincuentes y

R. DE CASTRO: retrasados, hospicios para inválidos, clubs para niños pobres, se multiplican por todo el país asegurando ese pilar incommovible de la salud de la nación donde descansan todas sus fuerzas, su poder y su grandeza.

E. ROOSEVELT: Señora de Padilla, querría usted decirme acerca de los derechos de la mujer en Guatemala en relación a los derechos de la mujer en los Estados Unidos?

G. DE PADILLA: Es difícil relacionar la posición de la mujer guatemalteca y la norteamericana en nuestros respectivos países.

Entre ambas/^{en}el paralelo de los derechos ciudadanos media un gran distanciamiento: la mujer norteamericana ha mucho tiempo sacudió el tutelaje masculino, de pie ante la vida, brazo a brazo con su compañero el hombre, va abriendo la brecha hacia los derroteros nuevos. El ejemplo que da actualmente al mundo de su preparación cívica, de su heroísmo, de su valor material y moral es admirable y, lo que es más

G. DE PADILLA: aún, conservando incólume el sello de la más genuina feminidad.

En Guatemala, mi país, puede decirse que recién empezamos. Empero, la mujer nueva, las generaciones que surgen, va tomando su lugar en la moderna orientación de los pueblos en marcha: Las muchachas invaden nuestra universidad, las cátedras, las oficinas comerciales, los centros de trabajo y de cultura que antaño le estuvieran vedados y, es así como al iniciarse la campaña pro otorgamiento del sufragio femenino, no surgió ningún problema y sólo se espera el decreto de nuestra Asamblea Legislativa en marzo próximo para que las guatemaltecas podamos votar.

E. ROOSEVELT: Señora Barrios, qué cree usted que las periodistas de las Américas pueden contribuir hacia los problemas de la post-guerra?

SRA. BARRIOS: No sólo puede contribuir. Es deber de la mujer latinoamericana colaborar con su hermana la mujer

SRA. BARRIOS: norteamericana en todos los aspectos económicos y sociales para preservar la paz en beneficio de todo el continente americano.

E. ROOSEVELT: Y aquí está Muna Lee de Muñoz Marín, del Departamento de Estado.

M.L.MUNOZ MARIN: Me parece que Theta Sigma Phi, la fraternidad nacional de las periodistas, hace esta noche una verdadera aportación a la solidaridad continental. Esta reunión simboliza el deseo que existe entre las periodistas de todos nuestros países de establecer las bases de entendimiento y amistad perdurables. Señorita Gaylord, no cree usted que así piensan las periodistas norteamericanas en general?

SRTA. GAYLORD: Esta es la primera ocasión en que se lleva a cabo una jira oficial por algunas periodistas vecinas. Esperemos que muchas más de ellas nos visiten después. Mientras aguardamos la oportunidad de visitar vuestros países. El Club Nacional de Mujeres de la

SRTA. GAYLORD: Prensa representa el trabajo y las aspiraciones de las periodistas más destacadas de los Estados Unidos de Norte América. Contamos entre nuestros miembros a la señora Roosevelt. Sabemos que cada una de nuestras distinguidas visitantes es una personalidad prominente en su país; también sabemos que ellas han contribuido mucho hacia el logro de los objetivos por los cuales luchan las naciones unidas--una victoriosa y duradera paz, prosperidad y mayor bienestar para todos.

B. STRAWN: Señora Roosevelt, la señora Ramírez del Ecuador desea hacerle una pregunta a nombre de todas nuestras invitadas.

SRA. RAMIREZ: Señora Roosevelt, tendría usted la bondad de decirnos su pensamiento sobre la colaboración futura de los países latinoamericanos para realizar ese mundo mejor por el cual estamos luchando?

E. ROOSEVELT: Me complace mucho aprovechar esta oportunidad para expresar a estas distinguidas periodistas, lo

E. ROOSEVELT: mucho que pueden hacer para crear y mantener en el futuro más estrecha amistad entre las mujeres de nuestros países.

Me parece que en nuestras escuelas, la juventud debe aprender el español, y en los otros países de las Américas la juventud debe aprender el inglés.

Debemos de estimular el intercambio de becas en la enseñanza secundaria y superior y también en períodos de largas vacaciones.

Creo que es muy importante que estudiemos los recursos, humanos y materiales de nuestras naciones, a la vez que debemos tratar de vigorizar más las Américas, estimulando a nuestros pueblos a dedicarse con ahínco a aquello para lo cual estén más capacitados, y reconociendo siempre que la contribución de cada nación será apreciada y disfrutada por todos los países de este hemisferio.

En el pasado ya hemos exagerado nuestras diferencias. Y espero que en el futuro llegemos

E. ROOSEVELT: a comprender que los seres humanos fundamentalmente tenemos muchas cosas en común; y que las diferencias son superficiales como resultado de hábitos y costumbres; y que por consiguiente debemos mirar por el interés y deseo de todos el que lograremos mejor trabajando en estrecha cooperación.

Espero que con los medios de transporte, que mejorarán al final de la guerra, mayor número de personas de los Estados Unidos visitará los otros países de las Américas; y que en todo campo de actividad tanto las mujeres como los hombres, aprenderemos unos de otros a hacer el mejor uso posible de todo lo que sea más adaptable a nuestras necesidades.

El mayor interés de la mujer es crear un ambiente de paz en el mundo, y tengo la convicción de que si nosotros en las Américas podemos crear verdadera solidaridad continental hacia la paz del futuro, daríamos con ello un gran paso hacia la paz universal.

A. BARRETO: Acaban de escuchar a la señora Eleanor Roosevelt, quien ha entrevistado a un grupo de destacadas periodistas de las Américas, en un banquete ofrecido en honor de tan distinguido elemento periodístico de nuestros países por la fraternidad Theta Sigma Phi.

Y ahora, señoras y señores, Alberto Barreto su locutor desde Washington y a la sombra del Capitolio, luego de desearles muy buenas noches, les anuncia que retornamos a nuestros estudios de la National Broadcasting Company en Radio City, Nueva York.

MEMORANDUM

November 16, 1944

SUBJECT: * Program of National Capital Alumnae Chapter of Theta Sigma Phi dinner at Statler Hotel at 7:30 p.m., November 22, 1944, in honor of visiting journalists from other American Republics, who are guests of the Women's National Press Club in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

FOR: Participants in program.

COPIES TO:

Florence Taaffe (president, National Capital Alumnae Chapter),
Muriel Crothers Henry (National Vice President, Theta Sigma Phi,
1 Ascan Avenue, Forest Hills, New York), Naomi Osborne (National Treasurer,
Theta Sigma Phi, Meridian Hill, 16th and Euclid Streets, NW Washington,
D. C.), Bernice Strawn, May Craig, Ruby Black, Alberto Barreto, Muna Lee,
Edith Gaylord, Mrs. Roosevelt.

PROGRAM

TAAFFE opens, introduces distinguished guests who are not to speak, but merely to stand and take a bow.

TAAFFE introduces National Vice President, Muriel Henry.

HENRY reads preamble of Constitution of Theta Sigma Phi, announces fraternity is honored to have these first women journalists from other American Republics officially visiting the United States, become the first associate members of the organization outside the United States. Introduces Bernice Strawn, Theta Sigma Phi member from University of Texas, who, as member of the Press Division of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has been touring the country with the visitors since October 11.

STRAWN sketches tour and its purposes, gives sidelights including anything that would get a laugh from the audience, without offending any visitor or making United States people with whom they have come in contact too ridiculous. Introduces each journalist individually, with sufficient description of her job and any appropriate sidelight. As she introduces each, the journalist stands and

HENRY presents, without speech, citation which is chiefly a certificate of membership in Theta Sigma Phi with the Preamble of the Constitution of the fraternity, all translated into Spanish.

A VISITING JOURNALIST responds, in English, briefly and simply, in behalf of all seven. (Ruby Black suggests that Srta. Franulic not be chosen for this response, as she is to respond on behalf of the group at the Women's National Press Club dinner the night before.)

TAAFFE introduces Ruby Black, former National President, former Editor of THE MATRIX (8 years), one-time Manager of Women's National Journalistic Register, and, also former president of Women's National Press Club and now member of the staff of the CIAA Press Division.

BLACK, in about two minutes, sketches work of Theta Sigma Phi in increasing opportunities for women in journalism, expresses hope that these seven new members from five other American Republics will help increase opportunities for women journalists in their countries.

TAAFFE announces that the next part of the program will be in Spanish, a recording of the famous Americanos Todos broadcast over CIAA facilities nightly to the Spanish-speaking American Republics, and will be heard on the short-wave radio at 8:15 Sunday night, November 26, on stations
WCRC-11.83 Megacielos, 25 Metros -- South America (Pacific);
WRUL-11.73 Megacielos, 25 Metros -- Mexico;
WNBI-11.87 Megacielos, 25 Metros -- South America (Atlantic);
WGEO- 9.53 Megacielos, 31 Metros -- South America (Atlantic);
WLWO- 9.59 Megacielos, 31 Metros -- South America (Pacific);
WRUS- 9.7 Megacielos, 31 Metros -- Central America;
WCEN- 6.06 Megacielos, 49 Metros -- Mexico.

Points out that a reasonable facsimile of this program, in English, is on each table, for benefit of those who do not understand Spanish. Says Alberto Barreto, who was born in Peru, and who is originator of the Americano Todos program -- shall we call it in English, in a hemispheric way, "All Americans," or "Americans All"? -- considers it an honor to turn over one of his programs to distinguished women journalists of North, Central, and South America.

PARTICIPANTS proceed to platform.

BARRETO introduces program, which ensues.

TAAFFE resumes, as participants return to places at head table; then introduces Muna Lee to speak in English on women writers of other American Republics.

LEE speaks, and at end asks May Craig why she proposed this tour of women journalists of other American Republics.

CRAIG responds.

TAAFFE introduces Mrs. Roosevelt.

MRS. ROOSEVELT speaks.

TAAFFE closes program.

MUSIC if can be arranged.

MRS. ROOSEVELT and visiting journalists escorted from room by TAAFFE.

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter
NL - Night Letter
LC - Deferred Cable
NLT - Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WB381 GOVT HL PD=WUX WASHINGTON DC 20

MRS ROOSEVELT=

NOV 20 PM 3 47

29 WASHINGTON SC NYK=

ALBERTO BARRETO WHO CONDUCTS AMERICANOS TODOS PROGRAM IS TAKING TO NEWYORK TONIGHT. COPY OF SCRIPT FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT RECORDING HE WILL BE AT YOUR APARTMENT AT 10PM OR AWAIT CALL FROM YOU TUESDAY AT CIAA OFFICE PLAZA 5-3939 RADIO DIVISION TO COME WITH SCRIPT TO YOUR APARTMENT TO REHEARSE SPANISH AT YOUR CONVENIENCE HE INTRODUCES AND CLOSES SAYING AMERICANOS TODOS IS HONORED TO TURN PROGRAM OVER TO DISTINGUISHED WOMEN JOURNALISTS OF SOUTH CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA BERNICE STRAWN WILL BE MASTER OF CEREMONIES FROM HIS 45 SECOND OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT UNTIL HIS 45 SECOND CLOSING ANY CHANGE IN THIS ARRANGEMENT WOULD UPSET PROGRAM BARRETOS SOLE DUTY TUESDAY IS TO HELP YOU PRACTICE SPANISH PRONUNCIATION AND ACCEPT ANY CHANGES YOU WANT TO MAKE= RUBY BLACK.

10PM CIAA 5-3939 45 45.

English version, "Americanos Todos" radio program with
visiting Latin-American Journalists. November 22, 1944

BARRETO:

Friends of the Americas, good evening. In this very special night for our program "Americanos Todos" (Americans All) it is an honor to present to you Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who will hold a conversation with outstanding journalists of our countries. At this moment we are at the Hotel Statler, where a banquet is being held in honor of these distinguished journalists. Miss Bernice Strawn, who accompanied them on their six-week tour through the United States, will introduce them to you. Bernice Strawn, the microphone is yours.

B STRAWN:

The visit comes to an end in Washington, where Theta Sigma Phi, national journalistic fraternity for women, salutes this evening its sisters from the other Americas,

The visiting journalists have seen North American women serving their country in the Army and Navy; women volunteers in hospitals; in airports; driving taxi-cabs and engaged in the most toilsome of labors.

They have visited public schools and universities; and social service institutions. They have seen engineering marvels in the Tennessee Valley; have seen wounded veterans returned from the battle fronts and tremendous efforts made for their rehabilitation. They have experienced the difficulties of travel during war time. In short, Mrs. Roosevelt, they have been able to observe life in the United States under war conditions.

E. ROOSEVELT:

Thank you, Miss Strawn. Ladies, it is a great pleasure to me to welcome you into Theta Sigma Phi, of which I am also a

E. ROOSEVELT: member. I am eager to learn your impressions during your trip. Miss de Arce, I am told that you are particularly interested in the war activities of women in the United States. Would you be willing to tell me now what you expect to report to Uruguay?

L. de ARCE: I frankly believe that the effort of the North American women in this war is above all an example of the extraordinary powers of adaptation of woman. The restrictions and limitations imposed by the emergency might have affected women passively, in the light of her eternal heroism; resignation. But the North American woman has overcome the traditional attitude, throwing herself into a world of blood and labor; she has entered into an era of active sacrifice and courage, in positions of danger and of vital responsibility, and thus fulfilling her mission with surpassing efficiency.

The modern woman adapts herself to the demands of life and action; that is why she changes. Here she walks with greater speed and firmness; sometimes she wears a uniform, which she carries with elegance and grace; and proudly she keeps her chin up. More feminine than ever, in the consciousness of her new responsibility.

The North American woman is giving proof of women's new attitude in real cooperation with men. A symbol of this is the thought and ideal of the young WAC, ready to leave for the battlefield: "I'd rather share dangers with him, than stay behind to wait for him."

E. ROOSEVELT: Thank you, Miss de Arce, Miss Levi Castillo, I know that your newspaper in Guayaquil cooperates with inter-American programs

E. ROOSEVELT: in Ecuador. What have you found of interest in inter-American activities in the United States?

P. LEVI CASTILLO: Undoubtedly, the good neighbor policy has succeeded. Every place we visited we found a great interest in knowing us better and a decided enthusiasm for learning Spanish. Groups like the Pan-American Council in Chicago, and the Council on Inter-American Affairs of Cleveland, are constantly working towards this goal. Great interest is felt among North American youth in learning our language, as proved by students of Spanish at the University of Minnesota who made extemporaneous remarks in correct Spanish. I also found great enthusiasm in the universities of Northwestern and Boston and real hope of visiting us as soon as it is possible. In Cleveland we reached our emotional climax and we could not keep back our tears, when we heard our national anthems so well played by the orchestra of children from 12 to 16 years of the Lincoln High School in a marvelous and effective Pan-American program held in our honor.

It is indeed a great satisfaction to state that daily, relations between North, Central, and South America are strengthened, since we, as the nations of the future, must understand, cooperate, and work together in order to carry into effect the motto: The United Americas, United they will win.

E. ROOSEVELT: Miss Franulic, you seem to be keenly interested in journalism. Are you going to report to Chile on journalism in the United States?

L. FRANKULIC:

That is one of my fundamental purposes. Ever since our arrival in this country, the press has been our primary contact in every place visited, a source of great interest to us, not only in our capacity as journalists, but also because the North American press is unquestionably, at the present time, the first in the world. Many of its papers and magazines serve as a model to those in Latin America and through them North American thought exercises a vital influence on the entire continent. Certainly your column, "My Day", Mrs. Roosevelt, is well known and followed with special interest by women in our countries.

In our trip, we had the opportunity of visiting Schools of Journalism, such as those in the Universities of Minnesota and Boston. We attended classes, visited work shops and libraries, and chatted with professors and students. In these schools and in the editorial offices of newspapers, which we visited, we were able to appreciate the high professional standard that journalism has reached in the United States. And here also, as in other aspects of North American life, we were surprised to see the great percentage of women working everywhere. I asked several editors whether they felt to any extent masculine absenteeism and they all agreed that this was not so, and that women fulfilled their new jobs with as great efficiency as their absent fellow workers. That is the greatest tribute which can be paid to North American women.

E. ROOSEVELT: Senora de Castro, what would you report to Peru about Social Service?

SRA. de CASTRO: I will say the following about Social Service, Mrs. Roosevelt: "A Healthy country is a happy country." And the North American people are healthy and happy: Healthy and happy because they are scientifically fed, and their health is protected by a close net of activities in social service, some of which are maintained by the state and others by private organizations.

We have seen centers of nutrition, where a child is taught the value of each food. Great experiments are made every day for the protection and betterment of their health before they come into this world. Regardless of the present war conditions, the best quality and quantity of food is watched very carefully and with intelligence and understanding. The problems of physical and spiritual order are also taken into consideration. Hospitals and health centers, schools for delinquent and retarded children, sanitariums for invalids, and clubs for poor children multiply themselves throughout the country, thus reassuring the strength of the pillar of health of the nation, where rests its strength, its power, and its greatness.

E. ROOSEVELT: Senora de Padilla, I would like to know something about women's rights in Guatemala as compared with those in the United States.

SRA. PADILLA: It is difficult to compare the position of women of Guatemala with that of North American women.

There is an important distinction between us in civil rights. A long time ago, North American women found her position in life, and hand in hand with her partner, the man, she is tracing a new

SRA. PADILLA: road towards a new horizon. She sets an admirable example to the world in her civic preparation, in her heroism, and her moral and material valor, and what is still more important, she proudly keeps herself as feminine as ever.

In Guatemala, my country, it can be said that we are just beginning. However, a new generation of woman is taking its place in the modern orientation of progressive peoples. Young girls are invading our universities, the professorships, the business concerns, the centers of labor and culture that yesterday were closed to them. As an obvious fruit, we have a population able to give its women the opportunities they deserve in any cultured society. Thus when the campaign for woman suffrage was initiated, no problem came up; and we are only awaiting a decree by our Legislative Assembly next month so the women of Guatemala shall have the right to vote.

E. ROOSEVELT: Mrs. Barrios, what do you believe that women journalists of the Americas can contribute towards solving post-war problems?

SRA. BARRIOS: It is our duty of the Latin American woman to collaborate with her sister, the North American woman, in all economic and social aspects to preserve peace in the best interests of the American continent.

E. ROOSEVELT: And here is Mana Lee de Munoz Marin, of the Department of State.

M. L. MUNOZ MARIN: It seems to me that Theta Sigma Phi, the national fraternity of newspaper women, is making a real contribution tonight to continental solidarity. This meeting symbolizes the desire of newspaper women of all our countries to establish a basis of lasting friendship and understanding. Miss Gaylord, don't you believe

M.L. MUNOZ MARIN: that North American newspaper women in general think so?

MISS GAYLORD: This is the first official visit by women journalists of other Americas. Let us hope that many more of them will visit us later; meanwhile we hope to have the opportunity of visiting you. The Women's National Press Club represents the work and the aspirations of the newspaper women of the United States.

Among our members is Mrs. Roosevelt, whose column is read by millions every day. We know that each of our distinguished visitors is an eminent personality in her own country. We also know that all of them have contributed much toward obtaining the objectives of the United Nations -- a victorious and lasting peace, prosperity and welfare for all the people.

B. STRAWN: Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ramirez of Ecuador, has a question to ask on behalf of all our guests,

SRA. RAMIREZ: Mrs. Roosevelt, would you be good enough to tell us what you think about future cooperation in this Hemisphere to achieve the better world for which we are fighting?

E. ROOSEVELT: I am very glad to have this opportunity to tell these distinguished journalists who can do so much to create and sustain friendship among the women of our various countries a few of the ways in which I think we may cooperate more closely in the future.

First, I think that, in our schools, our young people can learn Spanish, and in the Spanish-speaking countries, the young people can learn English.

We can encourage the exchange of fellowships on both on the high school and college levels, and in long vacation periods.

E. ROOSEVELT:

I think one very important thing is that we study the resources, human and material, of our various nations, and that we try to develop greater strength in all the Americas by encouraging our people to do the things which they do best, and by recognizing everywhere the particular contribution which different nations can make and which can be appreciated and enjoyed by all the Americas.

We have in the past stressed our differences. In the future, I hope we will come to realize that, fundamentally, human beings have many things in common, and that the differences are superficial, the results of habits and customs, and that we should look for common interests and common desires which we can achieve better by working in closer cooperation.

I hope that, with improved transportation at the end of the war, a great many people from the United States will visit the other American Republics, and that in every field of activity, women as well as men, will learn from one another and use whatever they find adaptable to their needs.

The great interest of women is the creation of a peaceful world, and I think that, if we in the Americas can create a solidarity among ourselves for peace in the future, it will be a great step towards universal peace.

A. BARETO:

The White House
Washington

100

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MRS MURIEL LUND

WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE TELL RUBY BLACK THAT MRS ROOSEVELT DID NOT HAVE TIME
TO SEE MR BARRETO TODAY WILL SHE PLEASE HAVE SOMEONE AT
WHITEHOUSE SIX OCLOCK TOMORROW WEDNESDAY TO GO OVER SCRIPT.
TELL INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS MRS ROOSEVELT WILL GO TO
STATLER ON 27TH IF THEY WILL GIVE DEFINITE TIME IN AFTERNOON
MALVINA.

27

6:05

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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December 2, 1944

Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We all are most grateful for all you did to make a success of the visit of the seven women journalists from other American Republics to Washington.

Your tea for them, your introduction of them to the President, his most felicitous talk with them, and your participation in the Theta Sigma Phi program with them, in Spanish and English, really were the greatest experiences they had. I know how much work you put into it, and I am especially grateful that you made the special trip back to Washington for the Theta Sigma Phi dinner, as that event somewhat made up for their disappointment in not finding Mr. Rockefeller or Vice President Wallace here at the time. I hope that the results will compensate you for the time and thought you put into the program.

I also hope you will tell the President how happy they were to have had the opportunity to talk with him, as well as to attend the press conference the following week.

Yours, as ever, with love,

Ruby

Ruby Black
Press Division