

The Lady in the Tutti-Frutti Hat (1943)

I wonder why does ev'rybody look at me
And then begin to talk about a Christmas tree?
I hope that means that ev'ryone is glad to see
The lady in the tutti-frutti hat

The gentlemen, they want to make me say, "Sí, sí"
But I don't tell them that, I tell them, "Yes, sir-ee!"
And maybe that is why they come for dates to me
The lady in the tutti-frutti hat

Some people say I dress too gay
But ev'ry day, I feel so gay
And when I'm gay, I dress that way
Is something wrong with that?

The lady in the tutti-frutti hat



Weekend in Havana (Dir. Walter Lang, 1941) was Carmen Miranda's third Hollywood film. Although she plays a smaller role next to established actors John Payne and Alice Faye, already her rising star appeal is apparent. In the poster her name is given equal billing, while her full figure (with exposed midriff and lavish hat design) was designed to draw in the viewer's attention. Source: "Weekend in Havana" © 1941 Twentieth Century Fox. All rights reserved.



1942

Confronting the Fascist Threat*The Delegates to the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics*

Two days after Japan attacked the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the United States called for a meeting of foreign ministers of the American republics. By the time the meeting took place in Rio de Janeiro from January 15 to 28, 1942, nine Central American and Caribbean countries (in addition to the United States) had declared war on the Axis powers (Germany, Japan and Italy). Of the eleven other hemispheric republics that had not yet become belligerents, three of them—Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela—had broken diplomatic relations with the Axis. The U.S. objective at the Rio meeting was to persuade the foreign ministers to adopt a resolution requiring all the American republics to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis. The resistance of Argentina and Chile led to a compromise resolution that merely recommended a break in relations. A number of other resolutions encouraged inter-American economic and military collaboration against fascism, foreshadowing similar measures that would be directed against communism during the Cold War.

As a result of its deliberations the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics approved the following conclusions:

1. Breaking of Diplomatic Relations

The American Republics reaffirm their declaration to consider any act of aggression on the part of a non-American State against one of them as an act of aggression against all of them, constituting as it does an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America.

The American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and their determination to cooperate jointly for their mutual protection until the effects of the present aggression against the Continent have disappeared.

Source: *The Department of State Bulletin*. Vol. 6, No. 137 (Publication 1696), 7 February 1942. Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, pp. 117–41. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1942.

The American Republics, in accordance with the procedures established by their own laws and in conformity with the position and circumstances obtaining in each country in the existing continental conflict, recommend the breaking of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since the first-mentioned State attacked and the other two declared war on an American country.

Finally, the American Republics declare that, prior to the reestablishment of the relations referred to in the preceding paragraph, they will consult among themselves in order that their action may have a solidary character....

2. Production of Strategic Materials

The... Meeting... recommends:

1. That, as a practical expression of continental solidarity, an economic mobilization of the American Republics be effected, with a view to assuring to the countries of this Hemisphere, and particularly to those at war, an adequate supply of basic and strategic materials in the shortest possible time.
2. That such mobilization include mining, agricultural, industrial and commercial activities related to the supply not only of materials for strictly military use but also of products essential for civilian needs.
3. That full recognition be given to the imperative character and extreme urgency of the existing situation when formulating measures necessary to effect economic mobilization.
4. That the mobilization include measures to stimulate production and other measures designed to eliminate or minimize administrative formalities and the regulations and restrictions which impede the production and free flow of basic and strategic materials....

3. Maintenance of the Internal Economy of the American Countries

The... Meeting... resolves:

1. To recommend to the nations which produce raw materials, industrial machinery and articles essential for the maintenance of the domestic economies of the consuming countries that they do everything possible to supply articles and products in quantities sufficient to prevent a scarcity thereof....
2. To recommend that all the nations of this continent have access, with the greatest possible degree of equality, to inter-American commerce and to the raw materials which they require for satisfactory and prosperous development of their respective economies, provided, however, that they shall give preferential treatment to the nations at war for equal access to materials essential to their defense....

4. Mobilization of Transportation Facilities

The... Meeting... resolves:

1. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics:
 - (a) That they adopt immediately, in so far as possible, adequate measures to expand and improve all the communications systems of importance

to continental defense and to the development of commerce between the American nations;

- (b) That they make every effort consistent with national or continental defense fully to utilize and develop their respective internal transportation facilities in order to assure the rapid delivery of those goods which are essential to the maintenance of their respective economies....

5. Severance of Commercial and Financial Relations

The... Meeting... recommends:

That the Governments of the American Republics, in a manner consistent with the usual practices and the legislation of the respective countries, adopt immediately:

- (a) Any additional measures necessary to cut off for the duration of the present Hemispheric emergency all commercial and financial intercourse, direct or indirect, between the Western Hemisphere and the nations signatory to the Tripartite Pact and the territories dominated by them;
- (b) Measures to eliminate all other financial and commercial activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American Republics, measures which shall have, among others, the following purposes:...

To supervise and control all commercial and financial transactions within the American Republics by nationals of the states signatory to the Tripartite Pact, or of the territories dominated by them, who are resident within the American Republics, and prevent all transactions of whatsoever nature which are inimical to the security of Western Hemisphere.

Whenever a government of an American republic considers it desirable... the properties, interests, and enterprises of such states and nationals which exist within its jurisdiction, may be placed in trust or subjected to permanent administrative intervention for purposes of control; moreover, such government of an American Republic may resort to sales to its nationals....

17. Subversive Activities

The... Meeting... resolves:

To recommend to the Governments of American Republics the adoption of... legislative measures tending to prevent or punish as crimes, acts against the democratic institutions of the States of the Continent in the same manner as attempts against the integrity, independence or sovereignty of any one of them; and that the Governments of the American Republics maintain and expand their systems of surveillance designed to prevent subversive activities of nationals of non-American countries, as individuals or groups of individuals, that originate in or are directed from a foreign country and are intended to interfere with or limit the efforts of the American Republics individually or collectively to preserve their integrity and independence....

19. Coordination of the Systems of Investigation

The... Meeting... resolves:

That the Governments of the American Republics shall coordinate their national intelligence and investigation services, providing adequate personnel for the inter-American interchange of information, investigations and suggestions for the prevention, repression, punishment and elimination of such activities as espionage, sabotage and subversive incitement which endanger the safety of the American Nations....

NO. 61



1942

The Bracero Program

The Governments of Mexico and the United States

A shortage of unskilled labor during World War II prompted the United States to negotiate an agreement with Mexico under which Mexican workers and their families would be admitted to work temporarily in the United States, mainly on farms and railroads. The purpose was to free U.S. workers for military service. The first of a series of "bracero" (laborer) agreements was signed on July 23, 1942, and led to the employment of tens of thousands of Mexicans. Discriminatory treatment and acts of violence against Mexicans increased during the war, however, leading the Mexican government to prohibit braceros from working in Texas from 1943 to 1947. After the war, the program was extended and its original provisions amended under a variety of official arrangements until it was finally terminated in 1964.

In order to effect a satisfactory arrangement whereby Mexican agricultural labor may be made available for use in the United States and at the same time provide means whereby this labor will be adequately protected while out of Mexico, the following general provisions are suggested:

- 1) It is understood that Mexicans contracting to work in the United States shall not be engaged in any military service.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776-1949*. Vol. 9, compiled by Charles I. Bevans, pp. 1069-75. Department of State Publication 8615. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1972.

- 2) Mexicans entering the United States as a result of this understanding shall not suffer discriminatory acts of any kind in accordance with the Executive Order No. 8802 issued at the White House June 25, 1941.
- 3) Mexicans entering the United States under this understanding shall enjoy the guarantees of transportation, living expenses and repatriation established in Article 29 of the Mexican Labor Law.
- 4) Mexicans entering the United States under this understanding shall not be employed to displace other workers, or for the purpose of reducing rates of pay previously established.

In order to implement the application of the general principles mentioned above the following specific clauses are established.

(When the word "employer" is used hereinafter it shall be understood to mean the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America; the word "sub-employer" shall mean the owner or operator of the farm or farms in the United States on which the Mexican will be employed; the word "worker" hereinafter used shall refer to the Mexican farm laborer entering the United States under this understanding.)

Contracts

- a. Contracts will be made between the employer and the worker under the supervision of the Mexican Government. (Contracts must be written in Spanish.)
- b. The employer shall enter into a contract with the sub-employer, with a view to proper observance of the principles embodied in this understanding....

Transportation

All transportation and living expenses from the place of origin to destination, and return, as well as expenses incurred in the fulfillment of any requirements of a migratory nature shall be met by the employer....

Wages and Employment

a. (1) Wages to be paid the worker shall be the same as those for similar work to other agricultural laborers in the respective regions of destination; but in no case shall this wage be less than 30 cents per hour (U.S. currency); piece rates shall be so set as to enable the worker of average ability to earn the prevailing wage.

a. (2) On the basis of prior authorization from the Mexican Government salaries lower than those established in the previous clause may be paid those emigrants admitted into the United States as members of the family of the worker under contract and who, when they are in the field, are able also to become agricultural laborers but who, by their condition of age or sex, cannot carry out the average amount of ordinary work....