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# CAMACHO IN U. S. WITH ROOSEVELT

# Presidents Continuing Talks Begun in Monterey

BY DOUGLAS B. CORNELL.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN, April 21 (A).—The conferences of state which President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho began in a gala setting at Monterey, Mexico, Tuesday night, continued north of the border Wednesday.

Avila Camacho was returning the only official visit ever made deep into his country by an American President, but security reasons forbade the immediate announcement of details.

Interrupting a lavish, seven-course dinner, the two continental leaders delivered radio addresses at Monterey without disclosing in any manner the real reason for their dramatic meeting.

They spoke, instead, of differences between their two governments which already have been solved, of a joint solidarity in arms in a world at war, and of the values, now and for the future, of the good neighbor policy.

## Deal in Generalities.

They dealt strictly in generalities and words of friendship and Roosevelt promised that "the Government of the United States and my countrymen are ready to help" Mexico toward greater progress toward "the greatest possible measure of security and opportunity." He referred to the issue now apparently dead, created by Mexican expropriation of American-owned oil lands.

Roosevelt declared with studied emphasis:

"We recognize a mutual interdependence of our joint resources. We know that Mexico's resources will be developed for the common good of humanity. We know that the day of the exploitation of the resources and the people of one country for the benefit of any group in another country is definitely over."

A few minutes before, Avila Camacho had said, in a conciliatory vein, that "neither your excellency nor I believe in negative memories."

## Let Sherbet Melt.

Side by side, in a casino at a military post on the outskirts of Monterey, the Presidents let their sherbet melt while they went on the air. It was an elaborate banquet as to food, but not as to clothes and accessories. All the men wore business suits. There were decided contrasts. Mrs. Avila Camacho wore diamond earrings. Two of the guests, representing labor organizations, had on blue denim overall jackets. Four Mexicans arrived a half hour late, and two places at one table were employed. Garlands of flowers decked the banquet room, where 110 guests were seated at tables laden not only with fancy viands but also with roses and gladioli and bowls of fresh fruit. The repast began with a pony of Spanish brandy and ended with coffee and champagne, with servings of white and red wines between.

On a red-tiled terrace outside

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10.)

# Visit to Mexico Gives Hint of Postwar Aims

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—President Roosevelt's precedent shattering visit to Mexico, and the words he spoke there, were regarded in diplomatic circles Wednesday as another indication United States proposals for a free postwar world will be based squarely on the good neighbor policy developed in this hemisphere.

The urgency of recent official emphasis on Pan American collaboration was highlighted by the circumstances that both the President and the Vice President of the United States were absent from their country in the midst of war, both pursuing on foreign soil the task of cementing inter-American relationships.

Roosevelt's arrival in Mexico for his address Tuesday night at Monterey marked the first time in United States history when both the head of the Government and the Vice President were simultaneously on foreign soil, either in war or in peace.

## First in 34 Years.

It was also, as Roosevelt remarked in his speech, the first time in nearly 34 years that a President of the United States had crossed the border to meet a President of Mexico. His reference was to the meeting of Presidents William Howard Taft and Porfirio Diaz in El Paso and Juarez on Oct. 16, 1909.

On that occasion the two Chief Executives met first at El Paso, on the American side, and then exchanged toasts at a banquet on Mexican soil, at Juarez.

The theme of President Taft's brief remarks at that banquet was "the feeling of brotherly neighborhood" between the two nations, and President Roosevelt's theme Tuesday night also was good neighborly relations.

## More Than a Theme.

As expounded by Roosevelt, however, the idea of the good neighbor in international relationships was more than a thought or a theme; it was a policy assiduously developed during the past decade and broadened to form the basis of Pan American collaboration pointing the way to peaceful collaboration of all nations.

"The 21 free republics of the Americas," he said, "during the past 10 years have devised a system of international co-operation which has become a great bulwark in the defense of our heritage and our future. That system, whose strength is now evident even to the most skeptical, is based primarily upon a renunciation of the use of force and the enshrining of international justice and mutual respect

# Avila Comacho Is in U. S. With Roosevelt to Continue Talks Begun in Monterey

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

overlooking a "moat" and a corner of a swimming-pool which made the casino an island, a 60-piece string band garbed in the tremendous hats and tight trousers of native charros played throughout the evening. Before the meal the chief executives conferred for two hours. The parley was preceded by a review, drills and calistenics by 5,000 school children, on the parade ground of the military city, and by tour of Monterey where fun loving Mexicans cascaded a red snowfall of confetti and roses upon the two Presidents. At the palace of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon they received a division of smart looking troops of the Seventh Military District. The men, some in glistening white, others in olive drab, and some on horseback and in motorized equipment, took a half hour to pass by.

## Strange Rhythm.

A rhythm strange to the American spectators came from the feet of marching men, who hit the pavement heavily with their left feet and lightly with the right.

Mexico's Pittsburgh, dating back to the Sixteenth Century and snuggled down among the Sierra Madre Mountains, has more than 150,000 people, and it looked as if not a single person had failed to turn out for the hands across the border visit. They had had only six and a half hours notice of the event, White House officials said, and they put on an amazing, tumultuous demonstration of unhibited enthusiasm.

The speeches delivered at the Casino, of course, were a high spot of the day.

Avila Camacho stressed the "solidarity" of Mexico and the United States in the common case of destroying "the machinery of barbarism constructed by the dictators."

## Most of Work at Home.

But he implied clearly that the contribution of Mexico with her relatively small army, would be made chiefly "at home."

"Circumstances will determine for each of us," he said, "the degree of direct participation in ac-

as the governing rule of conduct by all nations."

His words added weight to the declaration by Secretary of State Hull before the Pan American Union last week that "the liberty that we jealously safeguard as the right of every American nation, great and small, is the same liberty which we believe should be established throughout the earth."

tive combat. . . . But there is one thing which is in reach of all: The carrying on the fight immediately at home against those evils which offend and concern us in others."

Both he and Roosevelt took note of the way Mexico has been turning out materials on which American war plants feed and sending her men across the border to work on farms.

They exchanged mutual expressions of pride and esteem, and Roosevelt commented on "the harmony and mutual confidence which has prevailed between our armies and navies."

## Brotherhood in Arms.

"Brotherhood in arms has been established," he said. "Mexicans and Americans, he said, have common aspirations in the shaping of a common victory and can work together for a common objective."

"Let us never lose our hold upon that truth," he said.

"It contains within it the secret of future happiness and prosperity for all of us on both sides of our unfortified border."

"Let us make sure that when our victory is won, when the forces of evil surrender—and that surrender shall be unconditional—then we, with the same spirit and the same united courage, will face the task of the building of a better world."

Roosevelt praised the system of international co-operation which has been worked out for the western hemisphere and said Mexico had played an outstanding role in forging it.

## Directed at Argentina.

After remarking that the wisdom of measures adopted by the American republics had been demonstrated, the President directed a pointed sentence at Argentina, the only Latin American nation still maintaining diplomatic ties with Germany and Italy.

These measures have succeeded, he said, "because they have been placed in effect, not only by Mexico and the United States but by all except one of the other American republics."

Before dipping down in to Mexico, President Roosevelt had been inspecting military establishments through the Southeastern States.

He arrived in Monterey late in the day, with a squadron of 19 planes whirring overhead in the form of a flag. He and Avila Camacho met in the American President's private railway car. As they left it, a band played the national anthems of their two countries. A battery of field artillery fired a 21-gun presidential salute and the stars and stripes and the red, white and green emblem of Mexico

# President, Vice President Both Out of Country but Continue to Do Their Jobs

WASHINGTON, April 21.—For the first time in history the President and Vice President of the United States were out of the country Wednesday.

President Roosevelt was in Mexico Wednesday as the guest of President Manuel Avila Camacho of that nation. Vice President Wallace was in South America on a good will tour.

Roosevelt created this latest of a long list of precedent-shattering records when he crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, while aware that Vice President Wallace was in South America.

Secretary of State Hull might have been acting President for a few hours except for the fact that Roosevelt remained in constant touch with the White House in Washington.

The business of Government went on as usual in the capital. Neither the President nor Wallace forfeited the power to direct his office. Nominally, a Secretary of State would succeed to the presidency if both the President and Vice President were unable to perform the duties of the first office of the land.

Constitutional and legal experts explained, however, that there was nothing in the law of succession of 1886 to prevent Roosevelt or Wallace from leaving the country and still holding office.

There was no outward show at the White House that the President was gone until it was announced that he was speaking in Monterey, 1,800 miles from "home." The same number of soldiers were on duty at the executive mansion, and a person strolling down Pennsylvania Avenue could not tell whether the President was in or out.

Before the war, the flag over the White House was never flown while the President was away. Now, because of the necessity to keep the movements of the commander-in-chief secret, the practice of making the flag a beacon of the President's presence has been quietly dropped.

It was pointed out that the President, in event of a grave emergency, could fly back to Washington from Mexico in one of the Army's new four-engined bombers in something like six hours. He already has set the precedent for air trips by a Chief Executive through his recent journey to North Africa.

Even if directives or orders had to be signed, Roosevelt could affix his signature while outside the country and have the document flown back by pursuit ship in even shorter time. During peace, Roosevelt has signed bills while vacationing at sea and sent them back to Washington by plane.

In peace, too, while at Hyde Park or Warm Springs, the President kept wires open to the White House constantly. In wartime, it is presumed that his means of communicating with Washington are even better.

Constitutional experts conceded that in the event of the absence of both the President and Vice President from the country circumstances might arise that would make the Secretary of State acting President. This would be in a case where because of accident or other circumstances the President or Vice President might be marooned and out of communication with the executive branch of the Government for days. But they said such circumstances did not arise when the President went to Mexico while the Vice President was absent in South America.

## Roosevelt Addresses Tulsa Plane Workers

TULSA, Okla., April 21 (AP).—The Nation is depending on aircraft workers for warplanes, badly needed in the battle lines, and is confident those planes will come through, President Roosevelt told the representative of workers at an aircraft plant here Monday.

The President, making a surprise inspection of the Douglas Aircraft plant, was given a model of a new light attack bomber being made by the firm.

Roosevelt's visit to Tulsa was a closely guarded secret until just before his special train pulled in. Heavily armed troops patrolled track along which the train traveled and dozens of secret service men rode the train itself.

## Mexican Labor Leader Hails Roosevelt Talk

MEXICO CITY, April 21 (AP). — President Roosevelt's speech in Monterey, where he met President Avila Camacho Tuesday, was described by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader and president of the Latin American Workers Federation, as "worthy of the best traditions of a great country."

The Federation of Societies for Spanish Relief sent President Roosevelt a message of greetings for his arrival on Mexican soil and included a request that he use his good offices with North African authorities for liberation of Spanish refugees and members of international brigades from concentration camps there.

# U. S., Mexican Presidents Project Peace, Unity Plan to Follow Allied Victory

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 21 (AP).—A program for postwar universal peace and unity—patterned after Pan-American solidarity but planned only after unconditional surrender of the Axis—was projected around the world Wednesday from this south-of-the-border city by President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho.

Speaking here Tuesday night on the occasion of the first meeting of United States and Mexican presidents in 34 years, the two chief executives:

1—Erected a barricade against any “negotiated peace” feelers that the Axis might direct through Spain or other intermediaries.

2—Credited international understanding and nonexploitation with success of American solidarity; and

3—Offered those points as bases for world postwar planning.

## Build Better World.

“Let us make sure,” Roosevelt said, “that when our victory is won, when the forces of evil surrender—and that surrender shall be unconditional—then we, with the same spirit and the same united courage, will face the task of building a better world.”

Avila Camacho left no doubt that the meeting of the two presidents—climaxing Roosevelt’s second major inspection of America’s booming war effort—was dominated by a sense of postwar planning responsibility, as well as wartime continental strategy.

“In order to contribute to the work of the postwar period the United States and Mexico are placed in a situation of undeniable possibilities and obligations,” he said at a banquet in this Northern Mexican industrial center. “Geography has made of us a natural bridge of conciliation between the Latin and the Saxon cultures of the Continent. If there is any place where the thesis of the good neighborhood may be proved with efficacy, it is right here in the juxtaposition of these lands.

## Responsibility in Example.

He added that primary responsibility of the two nations lay not only in their own “successes or failures” but rather in the example they set other nations.

Roosevelt said the meeting in Monterey, capital city of Nuevo Leon State, was part of the whole game of getting to know each other better. He pointed out that—like the Canadian boundary—the border, 145 miles to the north, is unfortified and undefended and has been for 96 years.

Marked by the salute of booming guns, and a carnival spirit among the people, the handclasp of the two leaders represented the first time a United States President has traveled deep into Mexico, and the first meeting of chief executives of the two nations since 1909, when Presidents Taft and Porfirio Diaz shook hands at the international bridge between El Paso and Juarez.

## Answer to Feeler.

President Roosevelt’s pointed remark that surrender of “the forces of evil” shall be unconditional was seen as a direct answer to last week’s peace proposal from officials of General Franco’s Spanish government. Previously, diplomatic reaction in Washington and elsewhere among Allied nations had indicated only a scornful rejection of the feeler—which at least had Berlin’s approval, if not inspiration.

Swift seconding of that spirit came from Avila Camacho who said “our countries do not wish for a more strategic truce obtained simply so that the world may again tomorrow fall into the same faults of ambition, of imperialism, of iniquity and of sordid privilege.”

The president of Mexico then swung into the non-exploitation theme as a basis for future peace:

## Free of Threats.

“We desire a living together free of the perpetual threats which derive from those who seek supremacy. Free from the supremacy in the domestic field which—as we were able to note during the period in which this war was prepared—led certain elements to place their class interests above the interests of the whole group, and free from the supremacy in the foreign field, the constant re-

sults of which are violence, death and the ruin of culture.”

Avila Camacho made it clear that Mexico felt free to enter into collaboration with the United States without fear of dominance. In such dealings, he said, “the United States has not been obliged to seek a foreign model,” and added that “your true greatness is not based upon dominance but rather upon the respect of sovereignties and on harmony under the law.”

Projecting this policy further into the postwar planning sphere, Avila Camacho said “we know the only conquests which the United Nations will obtain will be the moral conquests of dignity in thought, of autonomy in conduct, and of the overthrowing of might by right. And Your Excellency understands all this especially well as the champion of the Atlantic Charter.”

## Mutual Respect.

The scenes of the day stressed mutual respect. With a blizzard of confetti and roses, the Mexicans welcomed the United States President in true fiesta fashion as his train pulled in from Laredo after a week on the road.

Roosevelt brought with him the expressed belief that United States troops have vastly improved since his tour last September. His impressions—picked up in visits to camps and fields in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas—were that the troops are more fit and turned out snappier, and that morale is very, very high. He also remarked that between military training and rationing, the Nation will have a stronger race of people.

He left Washington April 13, after dedicating the Jefferson Memorial, and his subsequent swing through the South, he said, renewed his belief that Washington is lagging far behind the rest of the Nation in war spirit. He added that people away from the capital have a much better sense of proportion and perspective than those in Washington.

## President’s Party.

The President’s party included Mrs. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles, and other diplomatic and White House officials and attaches.

This trip was not as big a secret as his first, with rumors spreading throughout the South and crowds attracted to the military-guarded railroad tracks long before the presidential train appeared. He visited with Governors, as well as the officers and men in the camps, and many admitted they had a good idea who was coming.

Here is his day-by-day log:

April 13. Dedicated memorial to Thomas Jefferson at noon, then headed southward from Washington by special train along the Atlantic Seaboard.

April 14. Arrived in forenoon at Port Royal, S. C., and motored to Marine Corps base at nearby Parris Island for inspection.

## Went to Warm Springs.

April 15. Dropped in on Army Air Corps basic training station at Maxwell Field, near Montgomery, Ala., in forenoon. Saw Fort Benning, near Columbus, Ga., in afternoon. Motored to Warm Springs, Ga., late in the day.

April 16. Spent a leisurely day at “The Little White House” and the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

April 17. Reviewed 24 companies of WAACs at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and 80th Infantry Division at Camp Forrest, Tenn.

April 18. Attended church with 3,400 soldiers and officers at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, near Little Rock.

April 19. Visited the Douglas aircraft plant at Tulsa, and was presented with a model of a new light attack bomber.

April 20. Arrived at Monterey and was greeted by President Avila Camacho of Mexico.

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## SSB Request Is Made

John G. Hutton, manager of the Fort Worth office of the Social Security Board, asked Wednesday that applications for original or duplicate Social Security account numbers be mailed or taken to the nearest SSB office, rather than to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department.

## Here Is Seating Arrangement as Presidents Dined

A B O A R D THE ROOSEVELT TRAIN, April 21 (AP).—Here is the seating arrangement at the head table when President Avila Camacho of Mexico entertained President Roosevelt at an elaborate dinner at Monterey, Mexico, Tuesday night.

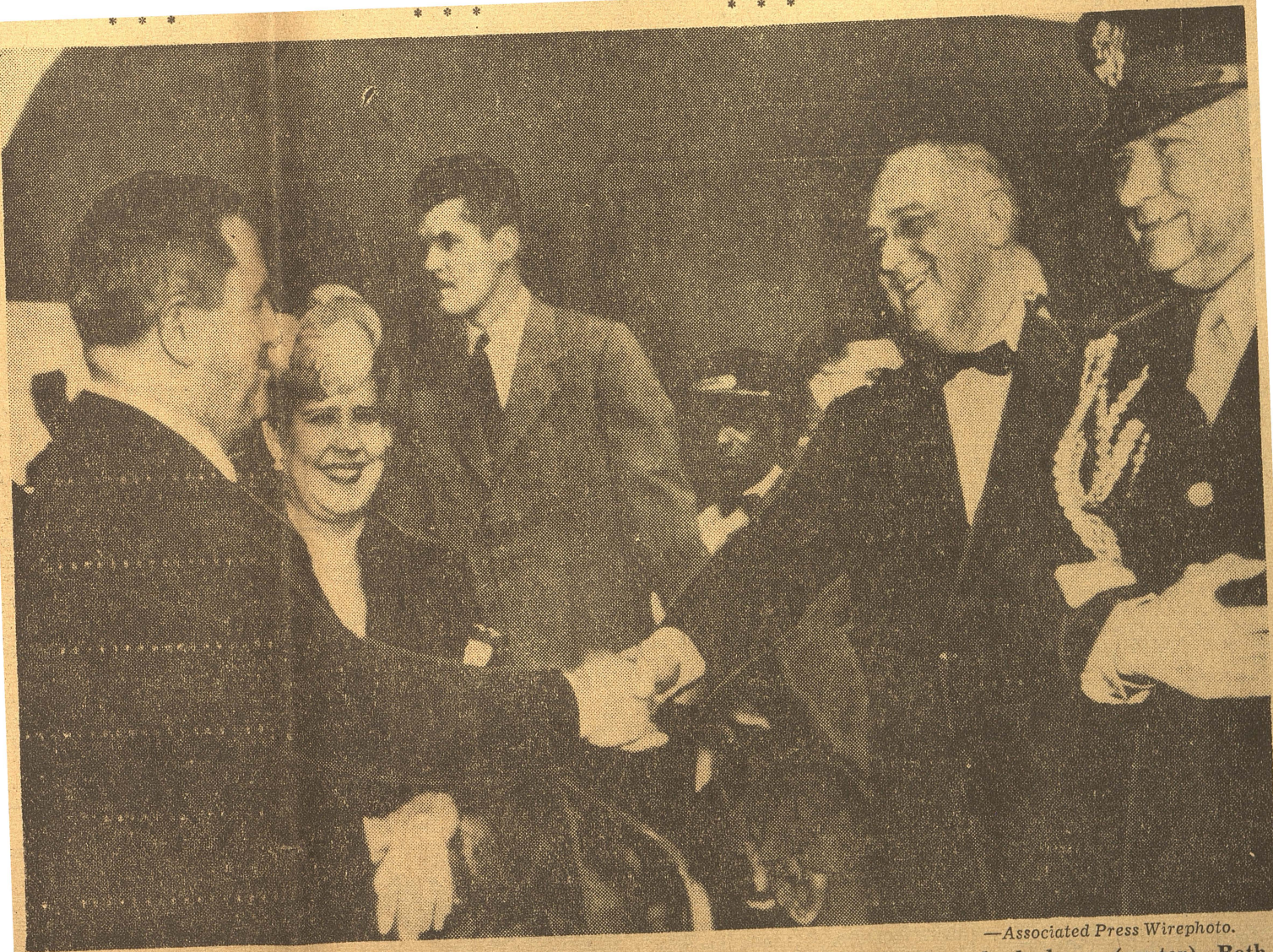
The two Presidents were in the center, with Roosevelt on Camacho’s right. To the right of Roosevelt: Mrs. Camacho; Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State; Mrs. Ezequiel Padilla, wife of the Mexican foreign minister; George Messersmith, United States ambassador to Mexico.

Mrs. Miguel Aleman, wife of the Mexican minister of the interior, was to Camacho’s left; then Mrs. Roosevelt, Padilla; Mrs. Messersmith, Aleman, and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, daughter-in-law of the Chief Executive.

## Visits Parents



—Star-Telegram Photo.  
Lt. Carl Hoera Jr., 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hoera, 2009 Hillcrest, commissioned recently at Antiaircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N. C., is now visiting his parents. A former employe of the Fort Worth National Bank, Lieutenant Hoera will report to Camp Haan, California.

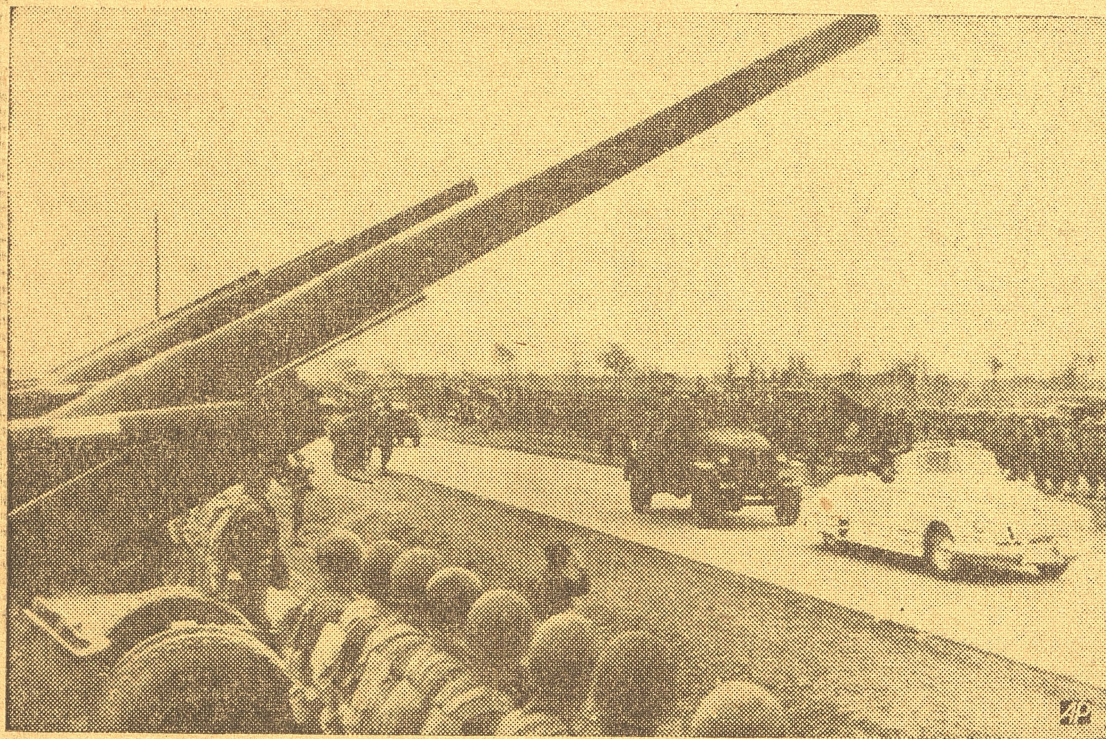


—Associated Press Wirephoto.

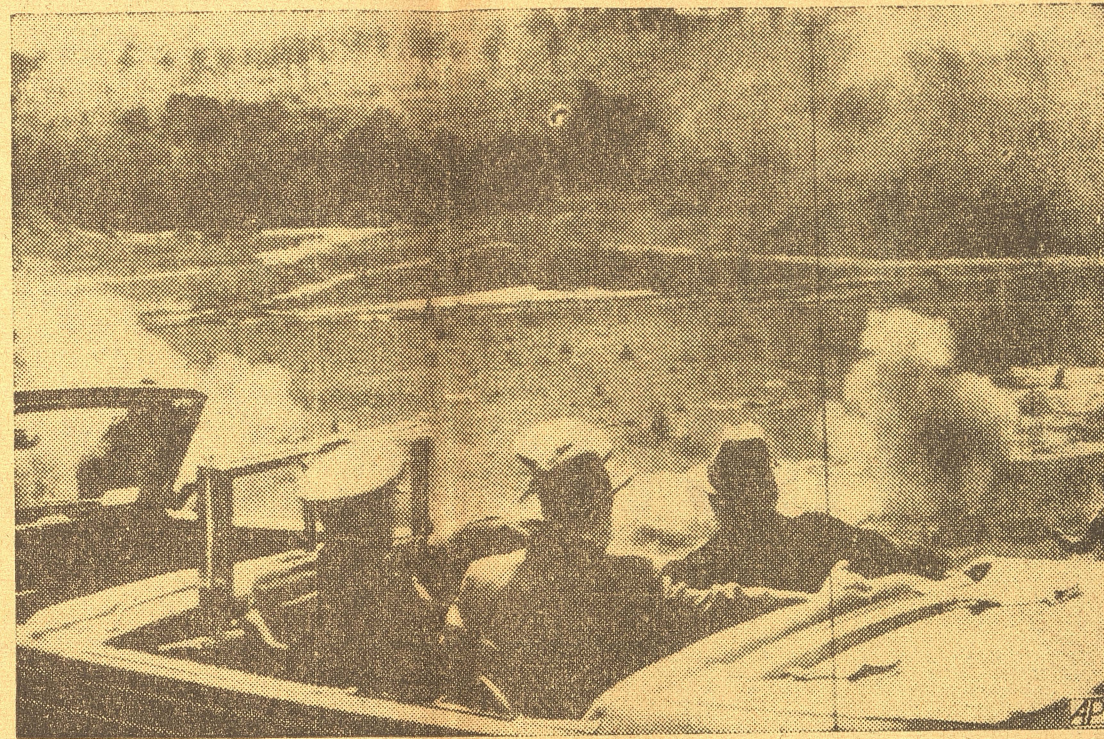
Extending a welcoming hand to the leader of the Nation north of the border, President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico (left) greets President Roosevelt in

Monterey. Mrs. Avila Camacho looks on (center). Both presidents made radio addresses in Monterey Tuesday night.

# Roosevelt's Tour---Army, Industry and Monterey



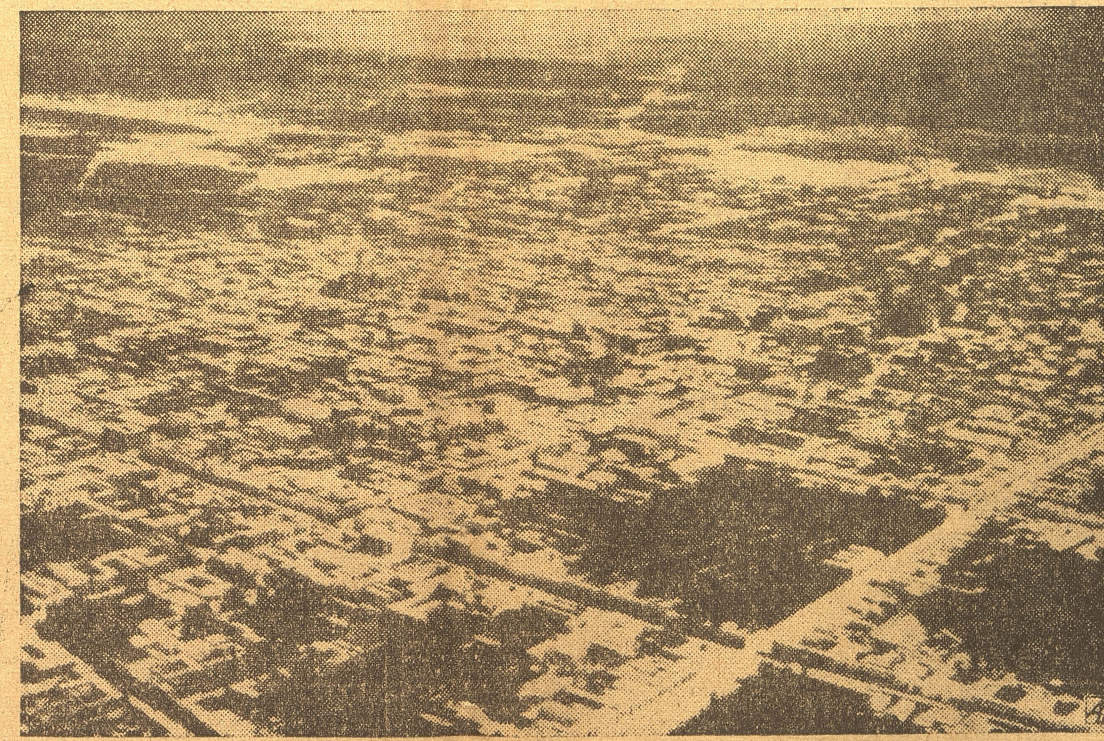
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ON HIS SWING THROUGH THE SOUTH, IS SHOWN as he inspected the 80th Infantry Division at Camp Forrest, Tenn., April 17, from an open car, right. The division formed an avenue of men and equipment. At left are 90-mm. antiaircraft guns. At right are heavy howitzers.



HERE ROOSEVELT IS SHOWN (RIGHT) IN THE BACK SEAT OF A CAR AT Fort Benning, Georgia, as he watched troops stage a training attack on an "enemy" stronghold. Men at the paratroop training center used live ammunition for the demonstration. Seated next to the President is Governor Arnall of Georgia.



SEATED BESIDE COL. OVETA CULP HOBBY, HEAD OF THE WAAC, ROOSEVELT reviews the Army Auxiliaries at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Charles Fredericks, Secret Service man, adjusts the President's cape.



THIS AIR VIEW IS OF MONTEREY, WHERE ROOSEVELT REVIEWED a motorized army division and met President Avila Camacho, president of Mexico. Monterey is an industrial and rail center.