

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND  
4901 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

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Misc.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund is making a review of the Negro fellowships which it has granted during the past seven years. Since an appraisal of our activity thus far in this field will naturally have some effect on future policy, it is requested that all persons who have received fellowship grants from the Fund cooperate by filling in carefully the brief information asked for on the following blank and returning the information promptly to the Fund.

SCHOLARSHIP

Name Wallace A. Battle

Position at time grant was made Field Secretary, American Church Institute for Negroes, 281 - 4th Ave., New York City, New York.

Specific purpose of the fellowship study To ascertain the feasibility, the advisability of large numbers of Negroes colonizing in Brazil.

Subject studied under the fellowship (or special work accomplished) An option was taken on over 1,000,000 acres in the State of Mato Grosso, pending a minimum of 1000 immigrants, etc., etc.

Institution at which fellowship study was carried on (or, if no specific institution was attended, state nature and place of the work carried out under the grant)

Study and survey in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Espírito, <sup>Santo</sup> Para, São Paulo, and Mato Grosso.

Present position or occupation Same as above stated.

Your opinion of benefits received from the fellowship (The fellowship broadened my horizon for clearer thinking upon the problems at home as well as upon international problems,) and in turn I have been helpful to many upon matters touching Brazil; i. e., I have accepted an invitation to speak at the 20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, on Brazil, 1935-36 season.



Other reports or comments may be written on the back of this sheet

Dec. 20, 1935

*Wallace A. Battle*

# THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES

A Corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Church Responsible to the National Council and to General Convention

281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone, GRAMERCY 5-3012

SCHOLARSHIP  
*Battle-Wallace*  
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Hoffman-St. Mary's School - - Mason, Tenn.  
Gaudet Normal and Industrial School, New Orleans, La.  
Voorhees Normal and Industrial School, Denmark, S. C.  
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MR. LOUIS J. HUNTER

JOHN WILSON WOOD, D. C. L.

4 February 1932

Dr. Edwin R. Embree  
The Rosenwald Fund  
c/o Sears Roebuck and Company  
Chicago, Ill.

ERE	10	11	11

Dear Doctor Embree:

I am dictating this letter in bed in Dr. Wiley Wilson's Hospital, 200 West 138th Street, where I have been for five weeks, fighting a cruel fever. I should have been in the obituary column two or three weeks ago but for the skill of physicians and the love of friends. My! friends--bishops, priests, lawyers, rich, poor, good, and bad--have come by in such exuberance of love that I simply couldn't die. Among these friends was William Dean who has come twice, indeed was here a few days ago. My wife was by my bedside for three weeks but I am now doing so well that she was able to return to Mississippi a few days ago.

In the midst of such a multitude of loving friends I now see no chance what-so-ever to die. I have got to steal away from these friends when I want to die or I will never get away.

This is as early as I could write you with reference to the fellowship for the Brazilian study. We have talked the matter over so thoroughly that I only need to state that later on in the year when I am thoroughly strong I shall be ready to make the study under a committee of professors, Dr. E. George Payne, Chairman, in New York University in which I am now carrying two points of study.

Catholic bishops and priests who have lived in Brazil for from fifteen to twenty years have been

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Dr. Edwin R. Embree - 2

good enough to give me accurate information. They say that English is taught in the schools and that thousands of Americans and many more thousand Brazilians speak well both languages and that it is far better to get a reliable interpreter and guide in Brazil. They do not even think it is absolutely necessary, except for checking up of judgments and conclusions, to have anyone from the United States to accompany me. Of course, I prefer this very much if the fund can stand it.

As to cost, I am informed by the Brazilian Consul down at Battery Place that first-class passage will be six hundred dollars one way; third-class four hundred dollars. Expenses in Brazil for me per month, including hotel and travel, he estimated would be one hundred twenty-five dollars; for the interpreter and guide, about one hundred dollars; incidentals, about fifty dollars. This seems to me to cover the requirement of the trip for one person. Of course, it would be exactly double this for two.

I find that my Board can spare me for this study only five months.

The passing of Mr. Rosenwald certainly marks one of the chief events of this decade. His life and works should be commemorated annually by every Negro college and public school in the United States.

We all rejoice that you are standing up so nobly under your increased responsibility.

Always sincerely yours,



B:C

Wallace A. Battle

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SCHOLARSHIP

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BENJAMIN F. FINNEY, PH. D.

JOHN WILSON WOOD, D. C. L.

.....  
PORO COLLEGE - 4415 South Parkway - Chicago  
October 27, 1933

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Dr. Edwin R. Embree  
Julius Rosenwald Board  
4901 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago

Dear Dr. Embree:

While my report was necessarily directed to your Board, and therefore appears to call upon it to do all those things that I have recommended, I had not and do not now have the slightest plan and purpose or even wish that your Board should finance this huge project. It would not be well for any Board or individual to do such a thing. The Negroes themselves must first combine their experience, wisdom, and money if anything worthwhile is to come from my report. Help in the form of machinery, and other equipment might then come from many sources. I have been assured of Brazilian help in the matter of transportation. I am so bent upon starting right in this matter that I would refuse a gift or conditional appropriation from any source whatsoever, whether large or small. I am taking time in this matter; it cannot be done over night.

Thomas Paine said, as you will recall, that any race or people who can be enslaved 240 years without any serious effort on their part to be free got their just deserts. Whether I fully agree with this or not I do maintain that with the educational advantages we have had for 70 years if we can find no way to pool our brains and our back-bones we certainly ought not to complain of our daily murder or lynchings, which, by George, laid the foundation for our present gangsterism, kidnapping and all the rest.

Most Negroes are too lazy or stupid to look around to see that on every side they are hemmed in. The fellowship your Fund so generously provided for me found one sure way of escape. To my mind nothing at present could be more helpful.

The day I brought in my report I was too ill to express fully my gratitude for one of the highest privileges of my life - that of making this survey and study in Brazil. The only way I can repay your great Board, the most liberal in America, is by keeping an open mind, looking for and proclaiming new truth as it comes within the range of my vision.

Yours most sincerely,

*Wallace A. Battle*  
Wallace A. Battle

NOV 2 1933

P. S. If the Report is worth publishing I would not refuse from the Fund the publisher's cost for publication. I also hope you pencilled on a piece of scrap paper some questions or criticisms on the report.

WAB

UNIVERSITY

H R

Battle had a special fellowship

This note of his death should be added to  
any file we may have for him

Okolona Industrial School  
Okolona, Mississippi  
March 5, 1947

Dear Okolonian

Our Founders' Day celebration this year has a special significance because we are memorializing the life of Okolona's founder-- Mr. Wallace A. Battle--who died September 6, 1946, after having dedicated his life to the educational uplift of colored boys and girls throughout the southland.

You, as an alumnus of the Okolona Industrial School, have been especially blessed to have had him touch your life intimately, either through his personal teaching or through the spirit of Okolona that has emanated from him. Truly, we of Okolona have been signally blessed to have known Wallace A. Battle, one of America's truly great men, regardless of race or creed.

This Institution was on his heart and mind from 1902, the date he founded it, until he was called to his reward in 1946. In his memory, then, and because it would please him so, we are appealing to all Alumni and former students to make a substantial contribution toward the furtherance of Okolona's work, begun and fostered at so great a personal sacrifice by Mr. Battle for so many years.

Whether or not you knew him personally, the great benefits that have accrued to you from Okolona have made you his everlasting debtor and, as a partial payment of that debt, we ask that you contribute certainly not less than \$5.00 for this occasion.

Founders' Day this year will be April 11, and we are asking that you get your offering in our hands not later than March 25 so we can make proper reports and schedules for the exercises, which will begin at ten a. m. It would give us much satisfaction if you could come and help us honor our departed friend and benefactor, and, if it is possible for you to do this, kindly let us know.

With all good wishes, and with the hope that this appeal will elicit your hearty and loyal support for your School, I am

Sincerely yours

H. Milan Davis

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SCHOLARSHIP

February 14, 1933

Dear Dr. Patton: In the absence of Mr. Embree I am replying to your telegram concerning the grant of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to Dr. Wallace A. Battle. I am afraid, however, that the information I can give you may be somewhat inadequate.

According to the records of the Fund, a fellowship stipend of \$1,500 was granted to Dr. Battle in February, 1932, for a study of the possibilities for Negro colonization in Brazil. The negotiations concerning this fellowship were apparently carried on orally between Mr. Embree and Dr. Battle, so that the exact objectives of the study are not defined in the record. It is my impression, however, that this was intended as a study which might possibly be of general interest to the Negroes in America rather than specifically to the American Church Institute for Negroes.

As to the relationship of the American Church Institute for Negroes to the project, I have no information. The fellowship itself was clearly intended to cover the expense of travel only, and it would appear that the question of continuation of Dr. Battle's salary by your board is between the board and him.

It was also my understanding that at the time the fellowship was granted it was expected that the trip would be made during 1932, and that it has had to be postponed on account of Dr. Battle's illness. The fellowship grant still remains as a commitment on the books of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, but I presume that the question might properly be raised as to whether the project is one which should be carried through in view of the change in conditions during the past year.

I trust that the above may be of some assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN C. McLEAN  
Acting President

FCML:MLU

Dr. Robert W. Patton  
American Church Institute for Negroes  
New York City

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SCHOLARSHIP

Battle-Wallace

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February 19, 1932

Dear Mr. Battle: I have the honor to inform you that you have been awarded a fellowship of \$1,500 to enable you to investigate the opportunities for Negro immigrants in Brazil. We are very happy to cooperate with you in this important study and stand ready to make payments on account of the fellowship in whatever way will be most convenient to you.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMREE

ERE:MLU

Mr. Wallace A. Battle  
The American Church Institute for Negroes  
281 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

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SCHOLARSHIP

March 27, 1933

Dear Dr. Battle: In answer to your letter of March 21, addressed to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, I am writing to advise that the fellowship grant of \$1500 has already been ratified and the only procedure now is to inquire how much of this you will need to get you to Brazil and keep you there for half the time you will need to make your study.

It has been the plan of the Fund to reserve enough money for the return trip of its fellowship grantees, and the second half of expenses of the trip, because of hesitancy of a lot of the persons receiving the grants to carry large sums of money or even Express checks with them. If your plans call for the full amount of the \$1,500 to be sent to you at once, we can do so, but would rather follow the other course if it can be done without any inconvenience to you. Please let us know by return mail what you want done in the matter.

We should also like to have an itinerary of your trip as well as an outline of the survey you intend to make in Brazil with reference to the possibilities of Negro migration to South America.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. ARTHUR

GRA:MLU

~~Dr. Wallace A. Battle~~  
The American Church Institute for Negroes  
281 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

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# SCHOLARSHIP

October 19, 1933

My dear Mr. Battle: I am sorry, but Mr. Arthur and I are both to be out of town all of next week. I have read your report with care. Of course I am interested in the situation in Brazil which you describe so vividly. But I must emphasize again what I said to you the other day; namely, that this Fund is not in a position to do anything at all toward putting into effect your recommendations. We have been very glad to give fellowships to a number of people to enable them to explore various projects. Many of these fellows have returned with plans of action. That is as it should be, but the Fund has scrupulously refrained from confusing fellowships with proposals which might result from them.

In spite of our inability to go further in this project, I should like to talk it over with you further. I hope there will be an opportunity to do that in the not too distant future.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MLU

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Wallace Battle  
Fero College  
4415 South Parkway  
Chicago, Illinois

Oct. 20 1933

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**UNIVERSITY**

✓ Please fill out and return in order that we may complete our records on former Rosenwald Fellows: 92

Name: Wallace A. Batts

Present position: Retired Educator

Address: Fern Rock

Chaplin, Conn.

Significant recent activities:

1. Occasional lectures and addresses
2. Finishing two books.

(Use additional sheet if desired)

**SCHOLARSHIP**

Battle, Wallace  
(Rept)

B R A Z I L

OC. 30 1933

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BRAZIL - A REPORT TO JULIUS ROSENWALD BOARD

A Study and Survey of Brazil

By

Wallace A. Battle, A. M., Litt. D.

Under a Fellowship

of

The Julius Rosenwald Board (Chicago)

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This Report Has Been Examined and Released

by a Committee under

Dean E. George Payne

of

New York University

December 1, 1933

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## BRAZIL

### FOREWORD

This report would be false if it undertook to make believe that there is no class distinction in Brazil - there is class consciousness - but this is perpendicular and not horizontal - that is, there is class distinction as to official rank, wealth, character and education. Any nationality, any race, any color, rising perpendicularly, automatically enters into this higher class. At a time like this, when the world has recently been all but destroyed by a World War of hatred and misunderstanding, it is refreshing to find one country left exhibiting that most important element - human brotherhood, and thus in this fundamental principle approaching nearest to Plato's Ideal Republic.

The higher class loses no standing by associating with the lower class, not even by marriage, so that different classes

BRAZIL - ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

have become sanguineously related, effecting a sort of social grafting which is at once beneficent and caste-proof. The slave owners, who begat mulatto children, accepted the responsibility of fatherhood, and all of their children were equally provided for. Thus the women who bore children for the leading fathers in Brazil did not fall into the quagmire of misogyny, but were elevated as wives and mothers.

The writer, therefore, would ask forgiveness of all Brazilians for the title of this report, which is for the people of the United States as well as for Brazilians.

May I close this introductory word with the following letter sent from Brazil as it reflects important light upon the subject matter.

To the Julius Rosenwald Board,  
~~c/o Sears, Roebuck & Co.,~~  
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of reporting satisfactory progress in my study and survey of Brazilians and their institutions with special reference to citizens of the United States colonizing in this country.

It seems to me important that this survey and study should be made at this time. For I have studied three abortive

BRAZIL - ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

attempts in this direction; one by some officials of a religious body which was met by stubborn resistance by religious bodies already at work in the country; the second was by the editor of the Chicago Defender, Mr. Abbott, who was so spectacular in race consciousness that he aroused the ire of Brazilian politicians lest his enthusiasm in the one direction should awaken in Brazil a race question which no one here wants. The third was an inglorious effort in Bolivia (referred to elsewhere in this report) led by Governor Murry<sup>a</sup> of Oklahoma.

Already I have travelled thousands of miles through the great states of Minas, Sao Paulo, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, with both my "movie" and "snap shot" cameras. In the meantime I keep my headquarters at Palace Hotel, Avenida Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro. I now purpose to visit several other states.

Faithfully yours,

Wallace A. Battle

P.S. When I sailed, Dr. Embree, President of the Board, was still in Java. I wish you and him upon his return to know the priceless contribution made to the world in Dr. Embree's two recent books - "Brown America" and "Prospecting for Heaven". If I were rich I would contribute a million copies to the public, including every library; for both volumes are good for the healing of our afflicted nation.

BRAZIL - - HISTORICALLY

After Caesar had conquered the stubborn Gauls and Belgians his army marched through what is now the British Isles. Here he found natives so poor, so cowardly, that he reported to the Roman senate that they were worthless as slaves. On his way to Rome he passed through parts of Portugal, where he found the hills speckled with Moors who had long before come over from Morocco. For the purpose of Rome these were also worthless. It was the descendants of these Moors (Portuguese) who, in 1500 A. D., led by Pedro Alvares Cabral, discovered and began settling Brazil (named from the hard wood here found - wood whose specific gravity is greater than water).

Brazil was found to be so vast and so rich that the Portuguese seat of government was in 1807 moved from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro with Dom Joao VI as first on the throne.

Dr. Herman von Ihering in his "Archhelenis und Arckinotis" published in 1907, advances the theory that South America was, prior to the Cretaceous period, a part of the continent of Africa. This seems both logical and reasonable. Brazil, therefore, as a part of the continent of Africa, may be calculated to be the original germ-spot of man on the earth. The pyramids of Egypt and the templed peaks around Rio de Janeiro should be reunited as a part of the permanent glory of the world!

On November 15, 1889 was born the United States of Brazil, with the royal family on its way back to Portugal. It is significant that the church and slavery were inaugurated and reigned together in

## BRAZIL - - HISTORICALLY

Brazil - and both died (politically) together about the same time, the former in January 1890, the latter on November 15, 1889.

The marks of old-time Europe are in evidence in every Brazilian city by the construction of buildings, the heavy, clumsy, tall brick fences or walls around and about homes that are poor, and need no protection from any body or any thing. In some cases these needless walls cost as much as the house. The evil of human slavery was also brought over from Europe, as well as the present social thralldom of women.

According to the National Museum, Rio de Janeiro, 1922, the population of Brazil may be divided as follows:

Whites . . . . .	51 percent
Blacks . . . . .	14
Indians . . . . .	2
White and Black	22
White and Indian	11

The total population is now 43,000,000.

Exclusive of colonial possessions, after China, Brazil is the largest republic on earth. It is more than 285,000 square miles larger than the United States. The state of Matto Grosso, not the largest of the twenty states of Brazil, is alone three times the size of Germany.

In the judgment of this report, one of the most complete and reliable histories of Brazil is

"Brazil - a Century of Independence (1922)", by  
J. C. Okenfull (Crashley & Cea., Ouvidor 58, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

For the purpose of this report only the above brief sentences are necessary.

BRAZIL - FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora

Trees are not Just Trees.

People who live in goldfields are not excited over gold; indeed people living in super-abundance of anything, grow indifferent to their environment. In Brazil, nature seems to be guilty of partiality; for there is every manner of tree and plant bearing fruit for man. In Brazil a tree is seldom just a tree: it is either of fine Brazilian wood for furniture or timber or it bears luscious fruit that excites the gustatory nerves. Countless trees, shrubbery and vines are literally laden with all sorts of food. One Sunday I was dinner guest of a distinguished Jewish merchant in Meyer, Brazil, where I counted in his garden the following fruit-bearing trees: carambola, pitomba, abilio, orange, jaka, tamarinda, lemon, pitanga, ramon, abacate, manga, mamao, goiaba and a Brazilian nut (not the kind shipped to the U. S.) Add to this gracious tree-garden a vegetable-garden paralleling those in the U. S., and then add, if you please, a poultry-garden and a milk cow (fat and full with food ever green) - and you have at this beautiful home a veritable Garden of Eden, the privilege of every industrious and enterprising Brazilian.

The giant trees of California have their counterparts in the state of Espirito Santo, Brazil. The Jequitiba is the largest tree of South America. Ten men, hand in hand, could

## BRAZIL - FLORA AND FAUNA

hardly circumnavigate the base of the largest. "To refer to a man as a Jequitiba, in Brazil, is to designate him as an outstanding figure, towering above his neighbors."

Shrubbery, flowers that defy description, vines (some two or three hundred feet long), grass of every hue and sweetness, <sup>(herbs)</sup> weeds (many medicinal), field plants - all declare the benevolent hand of a most exuberant Nature.

### Fauna

As to animal life there seems to be no end - some most beautiful, some peculiar, some strange and ugly. Oakenfull classifies thousands of species. In the upper Amazon there must be many unknown. Geographers can give only a meager description of fauna in a country like Brazil. The immense size of the country renders description even more difficult, as animal life varies widely in zones and altitudes.

### Snakes

In Brazil, it seems to me, some snakes should be classified as animals and not as reptiles; for in the jungles of the Amazon and Bolivia, in a small limited area they grow to enormous size. The sucury, a water snake, which lives upon large fish and the manatee, in old age attains the length of forty feet, and even sixty feet, and of its kind is the largest animal on earth. Among my souvenirs I brought back a hide of a mere lad of a snake, which measures two and a quarter feet in width and twenty-one and one-eighth feet long. Neither ~~of~~ these snakes nor their small cousin,

## BRAZIL - FLORA AND FAUNA

the boa, are poisonous; indeed only about ten percent of the snakes of Brazil are poisonous. Specimens of the few poisonous snakes of Brazil are kept in the Institute Serumtherapico Butatau at Sao Paulo. Their poison is extracted monthly and used in the preparation of drugs for the treatment of curable and incurable diseases.

### Birds, Fishes and Insects, etc.

A book as large as our Bible could be written and still much of this life in Brazil would not be described. The butterflies alone would fill a good sized book. Fish and birds are in every conceivable variety and in super-abundance. Insects lead in number and industry. They are a host that cannot be numbered. Science, however, has safely caged the worst of these, including Madam Stegomyia fasciata, the mosquito who went about introducing yellow fever. There are many varieties of bees, many without stings (may these tribes be multiplied!); in some places honey is abundant.

BRAZIL - A REPORT TO JULIUS ROSENWALD BOARD

BRAZIL \* CLIMATE AND HEALTH

Climate

Dr. Reo Bennett of the Empresas Electricas Brasileiras, S. A., (Brazilian Electrical Enterprises, S.A.) handed me the following most interesting statement on climate:

"The popular conception of the climate of Brazil is so at variance with the actual condition that it seems necessary to try to give some idea of conditions in general before treating of the climate of any particular locality.

"Did it ever occur to the reader that when the sun passes the equator on its way north on March twenty-first, that the heat zone passes from the southern hemisphere to the northern hemisphere and that the sun continues to travel north in its relation to the earth until, finally, on June twenty-first, it is right overhead at Havana? When the sun is overhead at Havana it is exactly halfway between Para, at the mouth of the Amazon River, and Portland, Maine, and the whole of the United States south of a line drawn from Portland, Maine to Portland, Oregon, is to all intents and purposes, tropical, and actually hotter, hour for hour, than is generally experienced in Brazil. During this period the days are much longer in New York than in Para. The Para day is twelve hours long, while the New York day is actually fourteen hours long on June twenty-first and, as one proceeds north, the day gradually increases in length until the twenty-four hour day of the Pole is encountered.

"Climate, we might say, has two dimensions, latitude and

## BRAZIL - CLIMATE AND HEALTH

altitude. Most of Brazil is situated upon a vast plateau which rises rapidly, a few miles back from the seashore, to an altitude of three to four thousand feet. The result is frost, skim ice, and even snow at latitudes where these phenomena would not ordinarily occur. We do not wish to give the idea that Brazil is a land of ice and snow, but rather to correct the impression that it is a land of excessive heat. Brazil is actually a large market for ladies' furs, heavy overcoats, and woolen underwear; and during the months from May to October one is very uncomfortable without warm clothing on the table-lands of the states of central and southern Brazil."

For a general statement little can be added to the above. Dr. Bennett has been all over Brazil many times and is an authority in these matters. In the month of June I verified his statement when I walked into his office in Rio de Janeiro in my overcoat; two weeks later, also, when I called for two blankets in Sao Paulo; and again in Bello Horizonte in the state of Minas Geraes when I awoke on the tenth of July to behold a frost!

### Health

While the average of health in Brazil seems to me considerably below normal there are some counterbalances - one by the people themselves; one by nature. The people wear scant clothing, live largely in the open. Many bathe in the ocean, rivers or lakes daily, still others take cold water showers.

## BRAZIL - CLIMATE AND HEALTH

Nature also undertakes to check the evils of encroaching diseases by heavy rains that wash away germs and waste matter, by providing superabundance of all sorts of fruits and vegetables, fish and game; but by - and - large there is no field more inviting to scientific medical skill *than the improvement of health in Brazil.*

In rural <sup>regions</sup> (life), as in rural U. S., sanitation and house-keeping in the home-making sense are so utterly lacking as to be alarming but not quite discouraging.

But the Rockefeller Health <sup>Service</sup> (Center) is a new agency, reinforcing all the other health agencies. If the Rockefeller family had done nothing else than put to flight the mosquito and sepulchered the hookworm in Brazil and many other parts of South America, that family would have been easily entitled to first rank among the powerful benefactors of the earth.

Under the leadership of Dr. D. Bruce Wilson, that veteran enemy of yellow fever, I have seen sent out in a single day in Rio de Janeiro alone, more than one thousand men and women, who had helped to make much of Brazil, especially the entire Atlantic coast, healthful and delightful. Indeed in Rio de Janeiro and in a dozen other large cities I never saw a single mosquito!

Some years ago more than twenty-five thousand persons died of yellow fever in the Argentine Republic alone. The Rockefeller family has also swatted this dreadful scourge from that interesting country.

As in other countries, doctors just out of college make for cities where they can earn money; the rural communities are too poor to maintain doctors. Disease, therefore, <sup>often</sup> is passed down to succeeding generations.

GRA		GRA	
M.S.S.			

Remarks:



please read + discuss  
with me. I'll read it over  
+ will do so again.  
Interesting - very spotty -

ERS

Mr. Embree -

Interesting, especially

The colonization idea.

#68588

See Page 34

FISK  
UNIVERSITY

BRAZIL - A REPORT TO JULIUS ROSENWALD BOARD

BRAZIL - SOCIOLOGICALLY and RELIGIOUSLY.

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A Critical Analysis by Brazilians Themselves.  
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A dozen Brazilians were asked by the writer to enumerate a half dozen desirable, distinguishing characteristics and as many undesirable of their people as a whole. A summary of the answers is as follows:

Desirable, distinguishing characteristics -

1. Hospitality and Fraternity
2. Faith - in God and Man
3. Idealism
4. Honesty and a Zealous Self-respect
5. High Intelligence
6. Patriotism

Undesirable -

1. Illiteracy in the Masses
2. Physical Inadequacy
3. Lack of Initiative
4. Courtesy that verges on deception
5. Political uncertainty and favoritism
6. Jealousy

This report has no quarrel with the above answers, except that under "undesirable" it would substitute "The Divine Right of children to be Born" for "Jealousy". Here then is the field for religion and social service.

BRAZIL - SOCIOLOGICALLY and RELIGIOUSEY.

Religion's Eyes Are Set to Enable Its  
Adherents to Walk Backwards As Easily  
As Forwards.

One of the disclosures most important to this report is how the Christian church adapts itself to whatever the political order dictates. For example; in the U. S. women are at last about as free as men - and the Christian church has nothing to say about it; in Brazil women are still bound by many archaic fetters - and the Christian church is silent; again, in the U. S. Negroes with few exceptions are treated as inferiors in a caste to themselves - and the Christian church approves! In Brazil race distinction is wiped out - and the Christian church plagiarizes the credit!! The Y. M. C. A. in the U. S. accepts no Negroes of whatever culture and refinement - in Brazil it opens wide its arms for Negroes and Whites alike!!!

In the U. S. in every city, hamlet, mountainside, valley or desolate corner the Bible is bought, begged and read; in much of Brazil the Bible is not only not read, but is literally burned by Christians to prevent its being read!!!!

As far back as 1868 the good Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil issued an edict against the burning of Bibles and for the protection of free religious reading and thinking, pointing to Article 179, paragraphs 1, 5, and 24, of the Constitution.

BRAZIL - SOCIOLOGICALLY and RELIGIOUSLY

The Divine Right of Children to be Born

Like the U. S. and some other countries, most of Brazil still clings to the superstitious philosophy of the divine right of children to be born, with no accompanying right, divine or otherwise, to ~~the~~ food, housing and education <sup>for</sup> of these children. On every hand there are Children, Children, Children! This speaks well for the virtue and biological future of the country, but children not provided for are a sin and a curse to any people. Nothing could bless Brazil more than birth-control clinics fifty thousand strong! I took a picture of father, mother and six children. The mother holds the baby in her arms. Before the end of this year the seventh will be born. The oldest is only ten. The father is twenty-seven; the mother twenty-five. They were married nine years ago. I made a picture also of their house, which is twelve by twelve and made of small poles, daubed with mud. The floor of the house is plain earth, just as nature left it a million years ago. As shown by the picture this family is typically beautiful. It is entitled to educational opportunities equivalent to the rest of civilized mankind.

This family is typical of Brazilian poor, typical as to rural early marriage, and as to the prolific yield of children. When pressed for an explanation of so many children in so short a time the answer rang clear in a spontaneous duet of mother and father: "God wills it"! This answer varies only in the fact that

## BRAZIL - SOCIALLY and RELIGIOUSLY

it was Portuguese from an answer the writer received in South Carolina from a colored man, who answered: "Now, doctur, you gone meddlin' wid de Lod's businest"! Sadder still, if possible, is the fact that the women of the poor and illiterate class have been "duped" into the notion that it is a disgrace not to bear all the children possible!

### Family Love

But whether rich or poor, it is the opinion of this report that the average Brazilian makes a better wife or husband than is true of the people of the U. S. Both are more dearly loved, seem more adapted to domestic life. The wife loves and bears all things and in turn is dearly loved.

### The Educated and Cultured

Rich and educated Brazilians, however, live in the same style and luxury as the same class in Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Chicago. They have similar houses, the same sorts of automobiles, theatres, servants. They look and appear as well as their counterparts in the U. S. - and they control their birth rate.

### Courtship and Marriage

Nothing is more awkward to the fellow from the U. S. than the matter of courting. No young woman of good standing is expected to go out in public with a young man unless she is accompanied or chaperoned. To depart from this rule is to mark the young woman for lasting gossip or expulsion from the best society. Young men

## BRAZIL - SOCIALLY and RELIGIOUSLY

may call, however, to court in the presence of some member of the family; they may also call and court at the door or window. Young people in good society depart from these rules only when engagements are announced.

While the young woman of good breeding is strictly guarded and is almost invariably virtuous when she marries, there are two other classes: the one composed of widows and those who have not elected to marry - who are decent and select their company as do women in the U. S.; the other class is turned completely over to men. These make no pretense at modesty. In the cities they live in segregated districts and dress in a manner to attract and capture their victims. There are still other districts not so designated, but equally determined. Widows all have their freedom, and except when rich can seldom remarry.

Much can be said on both sides of these social questions. A reliable physician gave his approval in the following words: "In Brazil we are undertaking to be honest - and we send to wedlock more innocent daughters per capita than any other country pursuing the other method." The laws also help to protect girls by sending to jail the offender - single or married. A Catholic priest added force to the words of the doctor: "Our ends (results) justify our means"; but the old question persists: Can character be built without the exercise of the will of the individual?

## BRAZIL - SOCIALLY and RELIGIOUSLY

### The Heart of the Nation Right on Race, Color and Caste.

There are a few people from the U. S., England and other parts of the world who, here and yonder, undertake to draw a race or color line, but without effect. As proof, there is no Negro church, no Negro school, no Negro theatre, no Negro store, no Negro community, no Negro prostitution house, no Negro barbershop, no Negro anything as such - but white, mulatto, brown and black Brazilians. The most interesting thing about the facts of this paragraph is: the whiter the Brazilian the prouder he is of these facts. To a Negro of the U. S. it is most refreshing and inspiring to see one third of the army brown or black, one fourth of the navy brown or black, one fifth of the bus operators brown or black, many, many street car motormen and conductors brown or black, - and as a climax (the thing hardest for the writer to believe though seeing with his own eyes and those of his two cameras) one third of all the locomotive engineers carrying both passenger trains and freight trains, are dark or black men!! As to bathing beaches and the like, the people are as happy together as different shaped and sized apples on the same tree.

The heart of the nation is right: the government makes absolutely no difference (except as to ability) in appointing her children to office and work. This is, in the judgment of this report, the secret of keeping the country beyond all others, free from race, creed and color prejudice, free from class hatred and the leprosy of caste.

## BRAZIL - SOCIALLY and RELIGIOUSLY

### The Poor

The poor are not poor by oppression - they are poor and ignorant by neglect. Official and political Brazil are anxious for the elevation of these pitiabiles, but not at their own social and political expense. There are also other impediments; there is a large standing army and navy which must be maintained, as all other nations carry these expensive impediments.

Until the recent revolution each state was allowed to build its own army, in addition to the federal army; each state also was allowed to contract debts with other nations - debts which the federal government is now obliged to pay, (and to its great credit is rapidly paying). The country is so large and the people are so scattered that education and modern life are quite impossible unless the waste here indicated is turned into construction instead of destruction. The richer nations, in the judgment of this report, commit their greatest sin in forcing nations like Brazil to keep up the old barbaric practice of planning and making war - a peculiar substitute for reason and right.

The rural poor are so poor that it seems unkind to describe them. Their mud huts, dirt floors, thatched roofs, the almost universal shortage of garden, cows, horse, ox, plow, the distant or inaccessible school - all these make not only wealthy and educated Brazilians but the rich and educated of every other land, debtors of these poor and unreached people. The light of civilization must penetrate the last neglected hut on the mountainside and away back

## BRAZIL - SOCIALLY and RELIGIOUSLY

into the primeval forest and valley before we Americans, better favored, should dare come before the Impartial Mind of the Universe. For the first time I have seen something worse than slavery - utter neglect. The redeeming feature of this whole picture is that there is no race prejudice or caste complications in it; while most of the ex-slaves and their descendents are naturally in vivid evidence, they are by no means alone; millions of their brethren are in the same plight, begging not for the salvation of their souls as the church has thought, but for the salvation of their minds and bodies! Indeed, there must be a direct indictment brought against the Christian church, which in its effect upon these problems, has been either dumb or subservient or ignorant.

This report is not pointing out the rural poor of Brazil as a special finding; for when the standards of living are taken under consideration, we have in the United States in the slums of great northern cities, in much of the rural south and throughout the Mississippi Delta farms, conditions among Negroes that the poor nowhere on earth could covet - especially when lynching and burning at the stake further darken the picture!

### Lottery or Playing the Numbers.

This is a gigantic business licensed and taxed by the government. Many churches raise money in this way. To one who thinks gambling (getting something for nothing) is wrong, the Brazilian lottery is a huge nuisance; but to those accustomed to it for decades, it has become mere sport like our baseball,

## BRAZIL - SOCIALLY and RELIGIOUSLY

horse-racing and buying and selling stock in various enterprises,  
~~indeed~~

### Early to Bed.

The people both in urban and rural Brazil retire early as compared to the people of the U. S. The small lamp away out on the hillside retires from its duty about eight o'clock, while the brilliant electric lights of Bahia, Bello Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo, Florianapolis, and all the other urban centers, retire as do those in similar cities in the U. S.

Practically all business save railroads, drug stores, theatres and restaurants are closed at 6:00 P.M. - all of which means more leisure, more pleasure, longer and happier life. The people are not so wealthy, but beyond doubt enjoy all of the life they have.

### Beautiful But Small

The typical Brazilian is beautiful, but a bit under normal size. This sub-normality is probably due to three conspiring causes: first, early marriage; second, early and unregulated gulping down of black, strong coffee, (day and night); and third, the habit of not drinking water. Coffee and beer seem to sear the thirst for pure water, for which there can be no substitute. Milk, the most important drink next to water, is also greatly neglected.

BRAZIL - - Em ESCOLA

The U. S. Sets Fine Example

Recent school statistics in the United States reveal the following:

Total number of pupils - - - 25,678,015

Expenditures - - - - - \$2,316,790,384.

The cost per pupil per year was \$108.48

Beyond doubt herein lies the secret of the greatness and glory of the U. S.

Schools

of Brazil

The private schools are for the most part well managed and well taught; the public schools suffer through lack of appropriation and salary as well as strict supervision. The school room is not attracting scholars and disciplinarians. The present development of the average child requires discipline. But there is suffering far beyond these: there is suffering due to the total lack of schools in thousands of communities in the interior, and often very, very poor make-shifts of schools on the Atlantic coast.

The vast area of Brazil, the rugged mountains, the poor roads, the thinly scattered settlements, the small purse for public education, spells neglect for millions of children. What is worse, it is difficult to predict when and how these poor children can be reached. In many a country short cuts could be made by ten thousand native missionary teachers, who for the love of their backward

BRAZIL - - Em ESCOLA

people would go and live with the people with or without salary until the school door was open in every corner of the country. This has been done - this is being done in the U. S., and there is nothing finer in all the history of America. Nothing has added more blessings in wealth, in patriotism, in home life, in general culture and refinement, in general health and strong bodies, in the U. S., than this consuming purpose to reach every child with an open school door. In the U. S., when the public coffers are lean, private philanthropy is at hand, and many spend more than one-half of great fortunes that ignorance might not stalk in the land!

Individuals like Andrew Carnegie, Prof. Henry W. Farnam, Moorfield Storey, James T. Miller, James B. Duke, Julius Rosenwald, Dr. George L. Paine, and families like the Stokes, Chase of Waterbury, Conn., Rockefeller, Slater and one hundred others, have spent huge sums in this way and blessed their country and themselves.

There are other humanitarians like John G. Fee, E. E. Hale, General O. O. Howard, Joanna P. Moore, Frederick Douglass, Samuel Armstrong, George W. Cable, Dr. Cravath, Dr. Peters of Augusta, Ga., Henry A. Hunt, Mordecai Johnson, Bishop Theodore D. Bratton of Mississippi, R. R. Moton, Bolton Smith, C. C. Spaulding, Bishop R. E. Jones, Dr. Dillard, Dr. DuBois, Jane Addams, Norman Thomas, Dr. Robert W. Patton and a thousand others, who give not money but themselves, that ignorance and poverty might not mar the great and high ideals of our country.

Women are always ready to give up much of fortune and domestic happiness for the good of others. Motherhood and sisterhood

## BRAZIL - - Em ESCOLA

are keen and beneficent in this direction, and these must have much of the honor for striking illiteracy a death blow in the U. S.

### Illiteracy in Brazil

In Brazil illiteracy is still alarmingly high - about 70%. The method pursued in the U. S. to wipe out illiteracy would work equally well in Brazil but for the fact that there is a social mountain directly across the path of the educational army that should go to this job. This mountain is the social thralldom of women. No woman could go unchaperoned to a community as a missionary teacher without losing her social standing, both at home and in the community to which she goes to work. I predict, then, that the freedom of Brazilian women will bring swift and sure destruction to the defying empire of Brazilian illiteracy; for both women and men teachers supported by private wealth and organized community help would make an aggressive attack on illiteracy in the hinterland, while the government would continue its strong force on the front.

This sort of work would be greatly accelerated by the important fact that a mere living may be found in the abundant hand of nature - in the prolific trees, vines and waters.

### Another Ray of Hope from the Rich

Brazilians themselves are their own best critics with regard to their rich, who have not yet learned the glory of setting their money to work for the education of their unfortunates who hold Brazil up before the world with seventy percent of illiteracy! But

BRAZIL - - Em ESCOLA

rays of hope are breaking through the clouds.

Dr. Octavio Rocha Miranda for his late father,  
Dr. Luiz da Rocha Miranda, gave to the public, 1,000,000\$000 or  
\$50,000.00 (July 1933)!

Superstition

There is unbelievable superstition in the backyards of  
the U. S., but rural Brazil is here ahead: many illiterates believe  
anything and everything -- voodoo, conjuration, "planting a trap"  
(placing poison for one to walk over), calling evil spirits to  
take charge of one's enemies, spiritualism that brings them face  
to face with their dead relatives on a dark night!

Fine Vehicle of Thought

The Portuguese language is so soft, so pleasing to the  
ear that one is especially charmed with its poetry. Brazil's great-  
est living poet is said to be Sr. Leao de Vasconcellos.

The writer was guest at a teachers' meeting in Campos,  
state of Rio de Janeiro, when a beautiful program was rendered,  
including some fine lines by this poet. The culture of the teachers  
was at once evident, and in no respect more than in the care taken  
in the pronunciation and the enunciation of their musical language.  
Cultured Brazil speaks readily two or three languages.

BRAZIL - - Em ESCOLA

Rapid Advancement on Small Revenue

In the cities education has many healthy signs, both in public and private schools, especially in the primary and normal schools, although the discipline in the army is far superior to that in the schools.

If the fine standing army of Brazil were all educated and could be transferred to the teaching forces, Brazil could be evolutionized in the short period of ten years, and made an enviable republic!

Already Brazil has thirty thousand schools, including three hundred forty colleges, eight thousand private schools with sixty thousand teachers and two million pupils, nine-tenths of whom are in primary and intermediate grades.

Among the private schools mention should be made of the Missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal church south, the Baptist church south, the Presbyterian church and the Episcopal. All have high schools and colleges which are equipping the Brazilians for their home field. It is impossible to estimate the value of the work of Dr. Alexander Grangier, head of the Government Agricultural Experiment Station at Campos, of the Rev. A. B. Christie of Campos, Miss Lela Putnam of Bello Horizonte and the Rev. A. Clark Salley of Matto Grosso, and <sup>the</sup> great contribution made by Dr. H. C. Tucker.

## BRAZIL - A REPORT TO JULIUS ROSENWALD BOARD

### BRAZIL - - ECONOMICALLY

The following is an extract from an article in The Brazilian American of May 13, 1933:

"In Brazil's financial life, both official and private, the Banco do Brasil plays a role of paramount importance. The report of its President at annual shareholders' meeting, is, therefore, always a document of the greatest interest. It is a true demonstration of the country's activities for the past twelve months. This year's report is of particular weight as the Banco do Brasil, besides the usual important functions of a State Central Bank, is the mechanism used for governmental control of exchange, financing of the Coffee Department, the mobilization of Banking Funds, etc. Indeed, the Bank plays its part in every intervention which the Federal Government undertakes in the field of finance and trade.

The healthy position, steady prudent expansion of the Banco do Brasil, augurs well and the perusal of the report will make encouraging reading to all friends of Brazil."

#### Finance and Banks

There are practically no bank failures in Brazil. Government inspection and direction long ago put an end to this sort of business uncertainty.

The Government owns the great Central Bank of Brazil which sets the pace for the rest. The Government also owns the Central Railway of Brazil. The earnings of both these powerful institutions benefit all the people of the country alike. When coffee got in bad, the Government took over the entire coffee business, buying it from the farmers and scientifically grading and shipping to all parts of the world.

## BRAZIL - - ECONOMICALLY

### Transition Period

Brazil as a whole photographs a sort of paradoxical or whimsical picture to the casual observer who travels along a highway. Upon that highway is the buzz of an airplane passing over the heads of bare-feet peasants; upon the same highway the automobile, the pack-mule, and the ox-cart are constantly passing! Upon some of the railways fully one-third of all the track workers are bare-feet, while modern Pullman coaches and modernly dressed passengers pass them by! The word transition solves the mystery; the country is entering upon its most important transition period.

### Billions of Latent Wealth

As to agriculture there are possibilities beyond measure - two crops annually on soil whose fertility is inexhaustible! There is common knowledge that ten barrels of sugar cane molasses may be produced on a single acre of rich soil; in return for one bushel of corn, beans, rice, etc., six hundred bushels may be harvested! Every manner of fruit overflows the store-houses of the husbandman.

The Iguassu Falls, the most majestic on the face of the earth, are 13,133 feet wide, with a fall of 300 feet, with a volume 13,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, with 3,000,000 horse power waiting to be harnessed to serve Brazil!

The sore need, therefore, is for cooperative enterprises to develop all sorts of wealth and power. The low general standard of living, the outgrowth of a low wage scale, puts the poor individ-

## BRAZIL - - ECONOMICALLY

ual at a great disadvantage; but as soon as the community cooperative spirit is awakened in the people there will be in Brazil a new heaven and a new earth.

The following is from the highest authority on natural resources in Brazil, Dr. Reo Bennett:

"They say in Minas Geraes that Gold is the mineral of the past, Manganese of the present and Iron of the future. The Iron deposits of Minas Geraes are incomparable, both as to their extent and the purity of their ore. Statistics organized by E. C. Harder and published at a reunion of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in October 1918, give the visible supply of high grade iron ore in Minas Geraes as 11,027,101,000 tons, sufficient to supply the World demand for generations to come. According to Mr. Harder's information the massive ores show an average of 69% metallic iron with less than .02% of phosphorus, and the soft ores at 60% to 68% metallic iron and .0% to .07% of phosphorus."

Our Secretary of State, the Hon. Cordell Hull, speaking in the World Economic Conference in London declared that the South American countries ordinarily sell abroad an average of 57% of their total productions of movable goods.

In Brazil the remedy for this fearful dependence upon the outside world would be a gluttonous home consumption by 42,000,000 people. This can only be accomplished by increasing

## BRAZIL - - ECONOMICALLY

the wants of the people. They already have the need, but they are minus desires. Wants and desires can only come through education, through reading, through knowing and seeing what the rest of the civilized world has for comfort and culture.

These paragraphs might have been written under education, but to discuss Brazil economically is to discuss Brazil educationally; they are mutually inseparable in any forward-looking program.

From an economic point of view education costs practically nothing and pays in dividands 1000%! Take the family who has nothing and wants nothing: if sent to school it sets the tile and shingle factory to work, it sets to work the cement factory, the brick factory, the lumber mill, the bedding factory, the foundries, the cotton and silk mills, the culinary factories, the sanitary plant, the trunk factory, the glass factory, the shoe factory, the button factory, a dozen factories for toilet articles, factories for books and pencils, ink, paper, hardware factories; factories for telephones, for farm machinery, for automobiles, radios and a hundred other factories and mills.

BRAZIL - - POLITICALLY

Revolutions

On my return questions have poured in from every side as to revolutions and civil strife in Brazil.

My first answer is that I was also busily answering similar questions in Brazil as to upheavals in the United States. For example, Brazilians ask: "What of the ex-soldiers marching on the Federal Government at Washington?" "What of organized western farmers to protect their fellow-members against foreclosures?" In other words when a given country far away reads of disturbances in another an interpreter is at once needed.

As a matter of fact, while Brazil has had since the founding of the Republic in 1889 several so-called revolutions all of these were of minor importance save the one in 1930 which cost considerable in lives and wealth. In the very nature of the case this revolution seemed unavoidable just as did the Civil War in the U. S. The whole trouble grew out of dishonest elections - stuffing of ballot boxes, thwarting the wishes of the great majority by politicians. The result of this revolution is a provisional government until November 15, 1933. In the meantime Dr. Getulio Vargas who with his party dismissed both houses of congress and all other federal machinery is operating the government directly with semi-dictatorial power. In the meantime a new constitution has been drawn, upon the adoption of which (November 15, 1933) the machinery of government will resume its normal functions. The protest of the state of Sao Paulo was against the long delay in submitting the new constitution.

## BRAZIL - - POLITICALLY

All other revolutions have been unimportant - revolutions largely among the politicians and not the people generally. One "revolution" within the last two decades which made front page reading in other countries resulted in the "killing of a mule and the maiming of a dog"! A million times less important than the burning of a Negro in the U. S.

### Illiteracy and the Army

To the impartial observer it must be admitted that large standing armies and heavy police forces seem necessary; but this is due only to the fact that illiteracy is on the throne. If fifty percent of the federal and state armed forces were sent to teach in rural schools, one-half of the other fifty percent could be dispensed with in ten years and the entire country would be far better protected. The psychology of sending the army to teach the people instead of to guard them would react in patriotism, intelligence and in industrial skill, so that soon the whole citizenry would stand on guard.

The state of Minas Geraes, one of the richest of the Union, expends annually eighty percent of its income from taxes on its police and armed forces! This report cannot support this statement by printed statistics, but gathered this information repeatedly from bankers and merchants at the capitol of the state, Bello Horizonte.

### Miscellaneous

Both federal and state governments have exhibited fine statesmanship by levying sales taxes instead of burdening unproductive lands. The small public debt is thus rapidly disappearing.

## BRAZIL - - POLITICALLY

One does not have to go through the formality of unintelligible red tape to become a citizen and voter in Brazil: the purchase of a piece of property, however small, entitles one automatically to citizenship and the franchise.

In Brazil there is no capital punishment; the most severe penalty being thirty years imprisonment.

There is no divorce law, so that lawyers are much poorer than in the United States.

As the new Constitution will be adopted ~~next~~ November 15th, 1933 and a new order begins, friendly nations and individuals can only wish the new ship of state pacific seas, with no more cyclones to divert it from its course.

BRAZIL - - PLATO'S IDEAL REPUBLIC

Extent and Capacity

With the exception of China (which can hardly be styled a republic) Brazil is the largest republic on earth. A great steamer like the Western World would require fifteen days to sail around only the Atlantic Coast. Its area is 3,285,319 square miles - that is, 285,530 square miles larger than the U. S., and is larger than all Europe exclusive of Russia.

Experts of Canada and England calculate that Brazil can support six hundred million people. This conservative calculation does not take into account what science will do with the Amazon Valley which in my opinion would amply support an additional two hundred million. In other words Brazil could support one-half of the present population of the globe! Surely in extent and capacity Plato could not have asked or even have thought of more.

*Golly Plato  
wanted a  
small republic  
not a thousand*

Beauty

Dr. H. C. Tucker, a Southerner of Nashville, Tenn., who became a Brazilian citizen forty-two years ago, writing of the beauty of his Federal city says: "Rio de Janeiro has been described in glowing terms by many well-known writers. The harbor is one of the largest, safest, most beautiful in the world - 'a miniature summer sea, sleeping within the embrace of granitic mountain chains upon whose bosom rest a hundred fairy isles, and around whose shores dimple a hundred tiny bays'".

## BRAZIL - - PLATO'S IDEAL REPUBLIC.

Looking down upon this picture from the highest point, Mt. Cocovado, is a huge statue of the Master whose hands are as large as a man. By means of powerful reflected light His dear face gladdened the hearts of passengers fifty miles away! This ~~is~~ the only thing of its magnitude in the world is not only a monument to the Master but also to the idealism of the Brazilian people. - *"The Christ of the Andes"*  
*well? and*  
*As this statue is called "executed to signify an 'Evoluntary' Peace Treaty between Argentina and Chile. The statue is made from melted Cannon."*  
A thousand other places of extreme beauty and grandeur will sustain lavish words of description - for example the city of Bello Horizonte, the capital of the state of Minas Geraes, whose very name in the Portuguese language betrays its loveliness, the meaning being beautiful horizon. Indeed the double phalanx of distant and nearby mountains all the day long, but especially at sunrise and at sunset, declare a part of the very Glory of God and pictures some of His handiwork.

### No Caste, No Legal Murder

A republic that has no lynching, no capital punishment, *oh?* no ~~sixty~~ caste or race prejudice must approach the sort of ideal *2 1/2* life which went to make up Plato's Ideal Republic.- and such is Brazil. Here are surely the necessary elements for not only a great but an indestructable republic that should not live to read of its own doom, The very poorest Brazilians love their country - and for what? As they have nothing it could be said they have nothing to love; but not so; as you talk to them their eyes flash, their countenances radiate their deep love and devotion to their country. Their love is, therefore, evidently born of the lack, the absence of any sort of oppression

## BRAZIL - - PLATO'S IDEAL REPUBLIC

or hindrance to the pursuit of their primitive happiness.

Thirty <sup>years</sup> ~~days~~ is the supreme punishment for murder; and few there be that merit this as homicide is comparatively infrequent.

### Possible Ideal Social Life

Because nature has guaranteed food to every citizen an ideal social life is possible - no old maids and bachelors necessary; not only so, but early marriages could be encouraged as there would be no economic risk. No ideal social life, however, is possible until education is full and free to every child in Brazil; for ignorance starves both soul and body.

Brazil has few beggars. It is noteworthy that those who actually beg are not fakirs but are truthful honest poor, and they freely receive; but in an ideal republic there should be no beggars, no poor - not one!

## BRAZIL - A REPORT TO JULIUS ROSENWALD BOARD

### BRAZIL - NEW HOME FOR AMERICAN COLONISTS

#### Some Former Colonists

There have been several colonization enterprises of the U.S. in Brazil. Governor Murry of Oklahoma lead an inglorious one into Bolivia. Immediately after the Civil War there were several: one was founded near the city of Sao Paulo in the state of Sao Paulo. It succeeded; and while the community is no longer distinct, it made a large contribution to Brazilian life and wealth before becoming typically Brazilian. There was no other colonization company from the U. S. (1866). This was largely from Louisiana. The colonists settled in the state of Rio de Janeiro at Macahe. We must keep in mind that slavery was still flourishing in Brazil until 1889, when 1,600,000 slaves were set free without the firing of a single gun or any bitterness of feeling. Louisiana planters having lost their slaves and supposing that slavery would continue in Brazil leased large plantations at Macahe and became notorious as slave drivers and in some cases as slave killers. The writer has been all over these plantations (now almost entirely abandoned) where North Americans made their last stand for the institution of slavery. The Brazilians themselves describe it as the most shameful chapter of their history - to permit foreigners to come to perpetuate an institution which should have already been abolished, - to turn over their slaves to a brutal treatment that had never been known in Brazil! Among the leaders of this colony were Col. Stewart, Capt. Keep, Hon. Frank Harris, Joseph Beal.

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Mr. James Murry who lived on one of these plantations and who is still alive not only generously supplements historical records in these matters, but gives a glowing account of how the philosophy of these planters changed and how they became the most ardent supporters of Brazilian equality of man! Some of the plantations leased were the Batalha (Battle), the Bom Sucesso (Good Success), the Barao (the Baron).

Most of the history of Brazil is before it - not behind it. Nobody knows what this history is to be: it may be civil strife, political bickerings and intrigues or it may be the most glorious history yet recorded of the achievement of man. It is the privilege of the American colonists to help make it what it should be; but the destiny of Brazil would be our destiny: she needs us now; we shall need her for ever. The fine and ripe scholarship, together with mechanical, scientific and medical skill - along with practical agricultural and horticultural achievements - an outgrowth of the American spirit for education, and accelerated by the American church and great-hearted philanthropists - would be honored and greeted with acclaim everywhere in Brazil. Here there are no RIGHTS to be secured: energies and powers can be utilized for going forward in building civilization.

The U. S. A. is a rich and powerful land; she has done much for her poor; but because of congestion of population in some large centers, because also of congestion of wealth and the clogging of thought, 15,000,000 suffer in sight of <sup>cankering</sup> gold and moulding grain. It seems to me it is our turn to give relief by going to other lands.

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Even a steam engine knows enough to have a blow-off valve so that ~~xxx~~ congestion of steam does not destroy its body: a gradual "blow-off" of educated, skilled, pioneering, practical workers to a land that is almost boundless in space, resources and brotherhood will surely prove a blessing to both the United States of America and the United States of Brazil.

Nothing, however, could possibly be gained by the "one-gallus", one-horse, one-ax, one-hoe, one-hand saw, one-ox-cart, individualistic method in approaching Brazilian boundless resources. It must be a cooperative community, a rich community (and not a few rich individuals with beggars and soup-lines to mock human brotherhood!) It must be a happy community with workers in saw-mills, in brick-yards, in the rich fields and flourishing groves and orchards for food supply, in street and road building, workers in every department of life,- then scientists for pure food and by-products, and for delving into the secrets of nature about us; then doctors, nurses, dentists, social workers, hospitals, clinics, theatres, parks, good homes - everything in reach of and free to all - without distinction of nationality, religion, race, wealth, color or ancestry. Here the descendants of the Mayflower, of the slave ships, of the Moors, of the Greeks, of the Parthians, of the Medes, of the Cretes, of the Arabians will all live in the pure atmosphere of Brazil - a Christianity and a brotherhood in fact.

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### An Option on Large Territory

For those who are interested a large territory has been surveyed and an option has been secured upon 350,000 hectares or 875,000 American acres which is about the size of the state of Rhode Island, but vastly richer in natural recourses - can support 1,000,000 inhabitants. Fish, fruit, game abound. The state of Matto Grosso alone (which is only one of the twenty states of Brazil) is three times the size of Germany. The total population of Matto Grosso (1930) is only 350,000.

This land is the richest in Brazil if not the most fertile in the world and is in the extreme south of the state of Matto Grosso. The elevation is from 500 to 1500 feet above sea level, on a level gradually rolling plateau full of the finest timber of many varieties.

There are 15 rivers, including the Parana, penetrating the territory - all abounding in fish. Just below this territory are the Iguassu Falls, the most gigantic on earth (described elsewhere in this report).

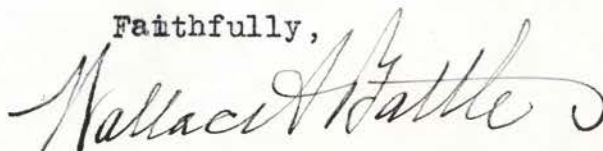
Included in the option are 100 head of horses and 1000 head of fine short horn cattle.

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The temperature ranges from 34 degrees (winter) to 95 degrees (summer) Farenheit; the exact location is Latitude South 20°47', Longitude West 51° 42'.

This report recommends that a committee of nine men and women visit this territory and recommend the action to be taken.

Faithfully,



Wallace A. Battle