

RUBY BLACK

1933 - 1944

January 2, 1941

100

Dear Ruby:

I gave the corrected copy
of the Program of the Popular Democratic
Party of Puerto Rico to Mrs. Roosevelt
and she asks me to thank you for it.
I am returning her copy to you.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby A. Black
825 Albee Building
Washington, D.C.

100

→

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

225 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thank
return

copy marked
"Serial Ruby"

asked
"1" 111

Dec. 27, 1940.

Dear Mrs. Massachusetts:

Mr. Pizers and Dr. Ferris found
that their copies of the Program
of the Popular Democratic
Party were incorrectly bound.
They asked me to re-arrange
my copy and send it to
you, so here it is.

Could you get someone
to return to me the
copy you have, please?

Yours with love and
thanks,

Ruby

Corrected Copy

PROGRAM OF THE POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

As Adopted at its First General Convention, San Juan, P. R. 1940.

The Popular Democratic Party places itself before the conscience of the people and solemnly declares that in aspiring for a public mandate to carry out the governmental activities which come only by the free exercise of the people's vote, it will squarely face the grave economic problems that now oppress the people and constitute the fundamental cause for the condition of despair and social insecurity now prevailing in Puerto Rico.

Our people are the victims of an overwhelming system of economic exploitation that must end. Democracy must be made a reality in Puerto Rico. And only through the exercise of democracy, only through the exercise of public power by the legitimate representatives of Puerto Rican democracy, can such a system of exploitation be brought to an end.

Every man and woman of Puerto Rico must be assured a legitimate means for providing himself with subsistence and a standard of civilized life through opportunities to work for a just compensation and free from every form of exploitation.

The Popular Democratic Party pledges itself to face the public problems arising from that system of exploitation which we have denounced, and to take the steps that may become necessary in order to guarantee justice to the people.

Some of these problems can be solved without delay. Other problems, because of the limitations under which our people find themselves, may perhaps be considered outside their reach to solve; while in still other problems it may be definitely stated that no adequate solution is possible unless those limitations are removed. The Popular Democratic Party pledges itself to face at once those problems the solution of which is within its power as the majority party, and to urge those steps that may be necessary to solve the others, including those that demand the complete removal of the aforementioned limitations.

Following these general statements of policy, we now point out the specific problems that we propose to attack, through the endorsement of the majority will of our people.

Agricultural Problems

The legislation now in force limiting corporations to holdings of not over 500 acres of land must be faithfully complied with in both letter and spirit.

The Popular Democratic Party will give to the executive branch of the government every means necessary to ensure compliance with this law. Its legislature will issue a regulation whereby the corporations will be unable to make a mockery of the rights of the people, and which will establish standards that will benefit the largest possible number of families compatible with the productive efficiency of the lands subject to distribution as a result of the enforcement of that law. In no case will the land be permitted to fall again into the hands of large corporate entities or be added once more to large uncultivated estates. We will work to the end that the land subject to the terms of this law may be recovered for the benefit of the laborers, small farmers, and cooperatives made up of these two classes. We will be vigilant because the strict enforcement of this law will also relieve those farmers who have not yet lost their land from pressure by the large corporations to force them to surrender their lands. This action will be based on the principle that it is useless to distribute lands at one place, if at another the farmers still in possession of their lands are not effectively protected in the legitimate possession of the land that up to now they were able to defend against the process of monopoly and annihilation, and if, after the distribution, the new owners must risk losing it again under economic pressure from the big corporations.

We will undertake a judicial readjustment of the tax system, relieving the heavy burden now being borne by small and average farmers because previous administrations in Puerto Rico, dominated by and under the subjection of the big interests, were not free to impose upon the large land holdings of the corporate interests the tax burden that rightfully belonged to them.

We will give every possible protection to the prices of agricultural products such as coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, and truck crops by means of suitable legislation aimed at monopolizers of such products, and by passing suitable legislation to deal with the marketing of such products.

As additional measures referring fundamentally to the agriculture of the country, we will bring about the following:-

Reduction of the loan rate to the lowest interest compatible with the security of the loan, through the Bank of the People and by utilizing the governmental agencies most favorable to such proposition.

A readjustment through the reduction or elimination of the debt owed by farmers to the federal government, taking steps through action by the federal authorities and if necessary through an insular tax directed towards the elimination or reduction of such debts in such way that the farmers today burdened thereby may become free, in whole or in part, of that heavy and destructive burden under which they find themselves.

The establishment of a marketing system for truck crops, whether through aid to transportation and marketing cooperatives engaged with such products in the best day to day markets, or through regulated franchises to private enterprises which can carry on such operations effectively. In this manner small farmers who today have no means of transporting their products to the market may avail themselves of such means and market facilities advantageously.

Establishment of agricultural cooperatives for the purchase and sale of materials and products, which would supply member farmers the greater part of the price of such products in the best markets. While the unemployed among our people are subject to direct aid, we will set up a system whereby the food products which they consume are those Puerto Rican agricultural products most in need of a market.

Elimination of every tax upon land and other real property up to \$1,000 valuation.

Elimination of the system of auctioning entire properties for the collection of taxes against the value of such properties, substituting therefor, when necessary, an auction of that part of the property necessary to yield the amount of the defaulted tax.

Granting of an equal term of redemption to those affected by mortgage foreclosures as that granted to those involved in tax sales.

In those cases wherein the Government takes over land and real property by attachment proceedings, it will not dispose of these through sale to speculators, but will use them for the establishment of new farmers under the program of distribution and redemption of land, giving preference where possible to the old owners if these have not acquired other property. All farms auctioned that are still in possession of the Government will be returned to their owners, through an arrangement to pay the debt over a period of years that would allow these owners to redeem their own land.

Exemption of payment of taxes that are in default in those cases of natural persons, when following a careful investigation, it is clearly demonstrated that the debtor is unable to satisfy his obligation.

The matter of according Puerto Rican sugar producers the largest possible quota will be placed before Congress and the public opinion of the United States, on the basis that if the quota were made sufficiently large there would be employment for all the workers in that industry, even without government payments or grants, and on the further ground that by virtue of the limited quota a large number of persons remain without work.

Until the present legislation regarding land holding by agricultural corporations is carried out to the fullest extent, steps will be taken to limit each corporation's sugar quota to an amount accorded to not over 500 acres of land, all the remainder of Puerto Rico's quota being divided among the individual producers.

Legislation guaranteeing that cane growers will receive that which they should receive from the product of their labor and land, on the basis of just proportion and with a guarantee that inspires confidence in the weight of their cane and the analysis of its juice.

If it should become necessary, the milling of cane and its transformation into sugar will be declared a public service, and regulations will be adopted defining the industry's duties towards the grower, the worker and the Puerto Rican consumer of sugar, in order to establish a just distribution of the benefits derived from that activity, guarantee its permanent functioning in favor of the Puerto Rican community, assure reasonable profits to the

owners of sugar mills, and abolish every monopoly now in existence.

Aid to the coffee grower in raising his production per acre through full cooperation of government agencies, and by the sale of fertilizers to the grower at fair prices.

Legislative measures to bring an average price of coffee high enough to assure cost of production and sufficient processing.

The creation in Puerto Rico, as part of the program of inter-American economic solidarity, of a coffee marketing center that would benefit not only Puerto Rico but all the coffee producing countries in the Americas.

The establishment of our program of social justice, by increasing the purchasing power of our people, who are natural consumers of coffee, is in itself sufficient to absorb the surplus of this product. To illustrate this it is sufficient only to point out that 25 years ago Puerto Rico, with 1,000,000 inhabitants, consumed a considerably greater quantity of coffee than it does today, when the population is almost double that figure. This not only indicates how the poverty of our own consumers is limiting the local market for our coffee, but is an index of the pauperization which our people are constantly undergoing.

The question of utilizing a portion of Puerto Rican coffee to supply the growing army and navy personnel of the United States must be taken up.

Measures will be undertaken to reduce the costs of financing and credit for coffee production to reasonable levels, as will also be done in the case of other agricultural activities. In the case of coffee, the first question to be taken up will be that of removing the post-hurricane debt. A readjustment must be made, if necessary with the financial aid of the Insular Government, through the Bank of the People which we propose to set up, of the debt owed to the Federal Bank. Study must be given to the difference prevailing between the price which the grower receives for his coffee and that paid by the consumer of coffee in Puerto Rico, with a view to reducing this margin should such study justify it, to the end that by any possible lowering of the price to the consumer there would result a greater demand for the raw product.

Tobacco is one of the most depressed of our agricultural commodities. Many tobacco farmers are slaves on their own soil, due to the debt produced by the purchasing monopoly and to the low prices for their product made possible by that monopoly. If it should be found necessary, there must be established in opposition to the single buyer, which in effect is what the monopoly constitutes, the principle of the single seller (the unified cooperative selling agency) in order that the price of tobacco may be the outcome of an equitable transaction between buyer and seller.

Twenty years ago the Legislature of Puerto Rico passed a law creating the Bank of the People, to aid all agricultural and industrial activities useful to the economic development of Puerto Rico. This law has never been put into effect. We shall take the necessary steps to see that this law, in a manner adequately guaranteed, is put into effect for the benefit of our agriculture and general economy.

Labor

The workers must be protected in their right to the most decent standard of living possible, in relation to the activities of which their labor is a part, by means of legislation on minimum wages that will take into account the cost of production, the market, and industrial conditions.

Legislation will be passed enabling all "agregados" (farm hands living in feudal relationship on another's farm or plantation) who are not satisfied with their present situation, or with conditions at any time, to acquire free of charge, at a short distance from their present abode and with help to move their houses, a piece of land that may serve as a guarantee of their individual liberty and the source of their rights as citizens. The man who lives as an "agregado" against his will, suffering oppression and compulsion, is not a free man. The most elementary liberty of the human being is that of possessing the piece of land on which his house is located. This liberty, for those who need it and desire it, will be guaranteed by the Popular Democratic Party.

Legislation will be perfected to guarantee the ^{homestead} "own homes" of families, and those homes valued at less than \$1,000.00 will be entirely exempt from taxation.

Lands that may have fallen into the hands of the Government through attachment proceedings will be used to provide small farms for the laborers, so that these lands may serve as a protection against hunger and an assurance of provisions for their families.

A system of education for laborers will be established, which will embrace not only their preparation for jobs that may be opened up in carrying out other parts of this program, but that will aid and prepare them to defend their own interests and that of their fellow laborers.

A commission of Foods and Raw Materials will be created for the purpose of lowering the cost of living for the working classes and for the people in general, and to see to the furnishing of raw materials at the lowest possible price for the industries that may be developed in accordance with other sections of this program intended to increase the total production of Puerto Rico and curtail unemployment.

Following the needed reformation of the income tax structure, provisions will be made whereby tax payers will be exempt from payment of part of this if they can show that it has been invested in a new industry, according to the definition and recommendation of such venture by the Government, through legislation to that effect. In this way earnings in Puerto Rico will be diverted towards productive investment in Puerto Rican enterprises that will open up new opportunities for labor, and in that way contribute to the reduction of unemployment.

In declaring the sugar centrals a public service, there must be clearly established within the regulation the right of laborers to a wage sufficient to support their families.

An eight-hour day for policemen will be fixed; this is one section of labor that has been most exploited in Puerto Rico. The force will be increased by the necessary number to put this measure of social justice into effect. In order that policemen may receive proper protection by the Police Commission, a law will be passed permitting them to elect by secret ballot one of their own number to serve on the Commission.

The problem of mendicancy and that of abandoned children will be taken up in the proper form.

We will establish a system of social security including insurance

against unemployment, invalidism, old age, maternity and illness. Besides giving justice to our workers, this system would lift from the shoulders of our municipal governments a large part of the burden of public charity which they now carry.

By the combined efforts of the Insular Government, the municipal governments, and governmental boards there must be instituted a program of slum clearance for the benefit of the families today living in them, and for the good of the community in general. In San Juan and other cities suffering from unemployment, where these people have been obliged to build their modest homes on public land, title should be granted the occupants of such houses to the land on which they live.

We will establish an official system of small loans at low interest rates for laborers and middle class persons, so that these may meet the needs of their families without the danger of falling into the hands of usurers who demand exorbitant rates of interest on the small loans.

Since the University belongs to the people, steps must be taken whereby youths of special capacity, children of poor families unable to pay any tuition charges, may have access to it by means of official aid to the extent necessary.

Prompt and adequate attention must be given to the problems concerning the driver of public vehicles, through proper legislation which will include the following purposes:-

- 1.- To lower the cost of tags for automobiles of public service to that for private automobiles, provided that the sum of money so realized would be used primarily to cover cost of insurance against accidents caused by the use of such automobiles.
- 2.- To avoid all arbitrary measures in the suspension of licenses.
- 3.- Elimination of the system of commission payments instead of salaries to drivers of public service automobiles.
- 4.- Recognition of suitable legislation of the Association of Chauffeurs of Puerto Rico.

Legislation to make effective the right of laborers to organize freely, to enter into a contract through the agency of their legitimate representatives, to resort to the strike as a means of improving their condition in industry, to place pickets and to exercise all their civil, political and labor rights free from coercion and reprisals.

The protection of public employees and laborers in Government enterprises against the imposition of political assessments and political coercion.

The Medical Needs of Our People

The economic betterment of our people will greatly reduce the need which exists today to grant them medical assistance in the form of public charity. With the establishment of social security, the load on public charity also will be lightened. But for that part of our population which may have to depend wholly or partly on this source for attention to their needs, we propose a plan of improvement that would guarantee the efficiency of these public services. This would include the subsidizing of mutual health organizations whose aim it is to aid persons of small resources; the erection of enough Insular hospitals, well equipped and with a well trained staffs (physicians, nurses, social workers;) a plan to subsidize the municipalities for the proper functioning of their municipal charities, following scientific standards and extending their medical services into the rural regions, so that every rural district of Puerto Rico would have medical dispensaries for the immediate needs of its inhabitants, equipped with a permanent staffs and modern appliances. However, the liberty and professional independence of the medical profession must continue to be properly respected within these associations, and the physicians must remain in a position to collaborate in this work of collective betterment free from all political subjection, for the purpose of that collaboration and the exercise of their noble calling.

The profession of social work must be developed and stimulated in Puerto Rico, protected from political coercion, in order to assure the great service which this profession can lend in the social regeneration of our people, whose social problems are so extensive and grave.

General Problems

1. Complete revision of the Excise Tax Law so that, after guaranteeing sufficient revenue for the needs of our Government, it may tend to protect and develop native industries and permit, particularly, the complete and absolute abolition of the tax known as the "2%", as well as that on salt.

2. Measures to protect our industries so that these may expand and prosper, permitting them in this way, without damage to themselves, to comply fully with legislation already adopted or in prospect regarding minimum wages and reasonable working standards.

3. The promotion of agricultural, industrial and commercial cooperatives so that our working classes may reap a just share of the benefits of their productive efforts.

4. A direct attack of the problem created by the system of absenteeism, for the purpose of entirely eliminating its regrettable consequences. Sufficient and proper measures will be adopted to bring about the investment in Puerto Rico of the product of labor and of Puerto Rican property, preventing such product from migrating, to the benefit of distant communities and the great detriment of our own.

An effort will be made to have Puerto Rico freed from the coastwise shipping law which adds to the cost of steamship freight and unjustly raises the cost of living for all the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, in addition to rendering the establishment and development of useful industries in the Island more difficult. In this connection study will be given to means of putting into effect the law authorizing the government of Puerto Rico to establish its own steamship service. An effort will be made to accomplish this by means of a regulated franchise rather than by direct operation by the Government.

A revision of the system of business licences so as to free commerce from so many kinds of taxes which in the form of patents it is paying today. The present system works great hardship upon our small merchants, and tends to raise the price of commodities to the consumer.

Problems of Education

A reform of the entire school system by adapting it to the vital needs of Puerto Rico, extending it to all children of school age and assuring them, without failing to recognize the importance of the elementary knowledge necessary to all, a capacity for work through the teaching of arts and crafts, at the same time that it prepares through

courses in science for the future intellectual greatness of Puerto Rico.

The creation of an Insular Board of Public Instruction, which will draft and issue the necessary plans for achieving these purposes.

The furnishing of books and free matriculation to poor students in every school in the island and free transportation to the schools for those who for economic reasons might otherwise be unable to attend school, including a plan for more school lunch rooms and scholarships for poor students.

Spanish being the home language of the people we aim to use it for teaching general subjects in elementary schools, (in accordance with the advice of educators,) and at the same time to stress the teaching of correct English throughout educational system.

Effective measures to reform the banking system in order to set up the Bank of Puerto Rico, through which the Government of Puerto Rico might transact all its business, liberalizing credit to the farmers, merchants, industrialists and laborers of the Island, and facilitating the development and improvement of the Puerto Rican economy; deposits of all public funds would be made in the Bank of Puerto Rico and in banks whose main offices are in the Island.

Amendment of the Civil Code relating to the institution of the Trust, (holding companies and management companies,) absentee corporations may not operate through them. Legislation declaring that trusts of whatever nature will be considered as corporations, subject to all the limitations and conditions of the insular and federal laws for corporations, and placing all corporate entities that function in Puerto Rico under the jurisdiction of the insular courts.

Abolition of official automobiles in both legislative branches of the government, and regulation of the use of other automobiles by the insular government, in order that these may be limited to official use only, by strictly preventing their private use. An effort will be made to place a maximum value of \$1500 on all official automobiles.

The Party affirms its absolute devotion to the principles of entire respect for civil liberties, and will legislate in such manner that at no time may these be violated.

Civil Service. This will be achieved through genuinely competitive examinations, excepting policy making positions, such as heads or assistant heads of department, chiefs or assistant chiefs of commissions or other executive bodies of the government, and excepting those positions of trust for the legislature or its members in the exercise of their official functions. In order that the income from public offices may reach the largest possible number of families in the community, within the standard of efficiency and justice established in the preceding lines, no family should receive public funds in the form of salaries, per diem allowances or compensation, or any other form of compensation given in exchange for service, in an amount greater than \$250 monthly, with the exception of any official whose office pays more than \$250. The term "family" will be interpreted to mean not mere consanguinity, but persons of the same family occupying the same house.

House rentals

The system of leasing will be so regulated that, while recognizing the legitimate interests of the owners of dwellings, adequate protection will be given to families of the middle and laboring classes, (by limiting rents to a maximum rate determined by the assessed valuation of the rented property.)

University

Complete independence will be established for the University of Puerto Rico, so that this institution may no longer be an instrument of political patronage and a more or less efficient factory for turning out graduates, but above all an aid to deserving youths in their legitimate aspiration to become useful to the community and to the intellectual leadership of Puerto Rico. Stress will be laid on the competitive appointment of professors.

Local Industries

Company stores maintained by sugar mills or other large industrial organizations, which today are driving legitimate local trade in many towns out of business, will be prohibited.

The fisheries industry will be developed, as well as the consumption of dried fish, similar to codfish, taken from Puerto Rican waters by Puerto Rican fishermen. In this way our economy will effect a saving of over one and one-half million dollars annually, now being spent on codfish from Nova Scotia, and elsewhere.

Municipal Government

Efforts will be exerted to make municipal governments more effective, economical and democratic. Each district will have representation, guaranteed by law, in the Municipal Assembly. In addition each district should have a Council composed of its own residents, which would analyze the problems of the district and constitute the special representatives of the district before the Municipal Assembly, the executive officials of the Municipality, and before Insular and Federal authorities in pertinent cases. These District Councils should be so constituted as to represent all political parties and all economic classes, such as farmers, workers, merchants and teachers. Laws will be passed guaranteeing minority representation in the municipal governments.

Recall

The people must have the right, backed by the necessary safeguards for guaranteeing the good faith of the process, to rescind the certificate of election of any senator or representative of a district or of the whole people, as well as that of the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, who is not fulfilling the mandate of the people or discharging honorably the duties of his office, without the need of waiting until next regular election.

Water Power

All the necessary resources will be thrown into a wide program for developing and utilizing the water power of the island.

Judiciary

New and permanent bases will be set up on which to establish the judicial system of Puerto Rico, in order to free it completely from political influence.

Constant Investigation

The creation of a Permanent Investigating Committee, with sufficient funds and authority to carry on its work, in order to conduct continuous investigation of all acts of all branches of the Government, including those of the Legislature. This committee will be formed of the presidents of all the political parties represented in the Legislature, or persons designated by these party officials. The committee must be given the power to subpoena persons, documents and evidence. It will render its reports to the Legislature, the Governor of Puerto Rico, and to the people, and may take any case directly before the courts through an attorney hired for this purpose. On the other hand, the Legislature may bring suit against the members of this committee before the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico for malicious acts which they may have committed in the exercise of their duties.

The expenses of running the Capitol of Puerto Rico will be reduced to a sum not to exceed 50% of the present budget.

Political Program

The Popular Democratic Party declares that the eventual political status of Puerto Rico is not an issue in this election, for the reasons set forth later on. But assuming its responsibility to give guidance at this solemn moment of world crisis, of the speeding up of defense for the rights of man under a democracy, of readjustment for the Western Hemisphere, and of the affirmation of justice for our people, it makes this declaration:

(1) that since it is carrying the spirit and practice of democracy into the hearts and minds of our people, the Party feels itself under greater obligation than any other force in Puerto Rico to lend its entire cooperation to the defense of democracy; and (2) that this defense in terms of the American Hemisphere is outlined in the panorama of the future in the form of a confederation of the free peoples of the Americas, a democratic example to the world.

We face the future of Puerto Rico in the American Hemisphere in this decisive year of 1940, during the struggle between two great systems. It is the future of the people of Puerto Rico, but not of a Puerto Rico isolated in point of time, untouched by the events which are located in the American Hemisphere, living in a world at war between the affirmation and the negation of democracy. With a future thus understood and defined which we face, the struggle of our people must be for the establishment of its rights under democracy.

There can be independence without internal democracy, but that independence is of no value to the people. But there can be no independence if democracy perishes in the world, at least if democracy on the American continent perishes. Neither can there be statehood, in the sense in which it is understood in the United States, if democracy perishes in the Western Hemisphere. The liberty of our people, whether under independence or under statehood, is inconceivable now without the assurance of democracy throughout America. The permanence of social justice is inconceivable in Puerto Rico without the salvation of democracy in all of the Americas.

The world has undergone changes within the last three months. The liberty of Puerto Rico is now bound up in the liberty of all America. Justice for the people of Puerto Rico is now dependent upon the capacity and the right of all America to achieve, defend and maintain justice for the peoples of the Americas. America is the last refuge of democracy, and must defend it jointly. The peoples of America must be free - all the peoples of America - because if they were not, then it

would not be a democracy that they were defending. And they must defend themselves jointly, for if they did not they would not be free peoples for very long. This must inevitably lead to the closest interpenetration, to the confederation of the free peoples of America: a confederation that would permit and make effective the joint defense of its political and economic liberty.

Puerto Rico is one of the American peoples, and she would be unworthy if she did not aspire to be one of the free peoples of the hemisphere, nor would she be wise nor conscious of her future if she refused to be one of the free, confederated peoples of America.

There are two possible ways in which Puerto Rico might become one of the free peoples of America: by forming a part, as a State, of the free people of the United States, or by being constituted as one of the free peoples of America and entering the confederation that will inevitably be erected in the future. How can Puerto Rico develop the economy and justice of her own people most fully, and occupy a place of high honor in the confederation of all America? By being one of the States which form part of one of the free peoples whom history will inevitably have to confederate or by being herself a leading people in the great march towards the confederation of all the free peoples of America?

We affirm that our destiny is more effective in the latter role, and that in that manner Puerto Rico could better promote the ends of justice toward her own people. We maintain that our destiny is more useful to the friendly people of the United States and to the friendly peoples of all America in this latter role.

The Popular Democratic Party declares, however, that no solution of a political order relating to the final status of Puerto Rico can be effected without first submitting the question to the people of Puerto Rico for a vote especially designed for that purpose.

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In declaring that the political status is not an issue in this election, the Popular Democratic Party wishes to say that it has a solemn agreement with the people not to interpret votes cast for the Popular Democratic Party as equivalent to votes in favor of any political status. The Popular Democratic Party does this for the following reasons:

(1) Because it considers it deceitful, confusing and tragic for one ruined farmer to vote against another ruined farmer because they hold different views with respect to the ultimate political status of Puerto Rico, and in this way annul the power of their votes by being divided and permitting the exploitation which ruined both to continue, particularly when there is no promise on the part of the United States Government that the results of the election would have any bearing upon that status;

(2) Because it considers it deceitful, confusing and tragic for laborers and middle class people to vote against one another over a solution to the problem of the ultimate status, when it is evident that the result of their vote in the general election is not going to decide the political status, and it is further evident that by voting in opposing groups would only continue the exploitation which now condemns them to hunger, misery and insecurity; and

(3) Because the permanent political status, which concerns the ultimate destiny of a people, must be decided by that people itself through a vote absolutely divorced from any question of candidates or parties, or struggle for public office; through a vote in which the conscience of each man and woman can have free expression, with no other consideration than the thought of the ultimate and final destiny of his people.

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

825 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

file

Jan. 24, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Two items of interest, one of which I thought you would like to know before the next press conference.

1. This morning, the army officer who wrote the draft regulations sent for my assistant, whom he knows well. He told her that the army and the Selective Service Board both want the law changed so that the regulations can give more specific instructions on interpreting the dependency clause. He, who had testified before the committee on this very subject, was "sick" when the troubling amendment was adopted. He said they could not recommend a change in the law, but they wanted one. He asked her if she, through me, could get the word to you that this is true, and told her he thought a statement by you would do more good than anything else. I don't know what more you can do than you have done under Martha's questioning, but I thought I would pass the word on to you. Naturally, the army officer's name or position should not be brought into anything you do or say about this. He said they all feel exactly as you feel. He also suggested that she suggest to some of her congressional friends that they introduce an amendment.

and so could not go to state by against it.

2. I quote, for your information and for any use to which you may put it in the future, a paragraph from a Puerto Rican (Latin American) who often visits South American countries, particularly Venezuela and Colombia:

"I regret very much the news of Mrs. R's trip being blocked. I am no statesman myself, and may not know hidden reasons, but I know this, that next to God, the President of the U.S. is today the most important being in the eyes of the people of Latin America, and that trip would have given them the sensation and revelation that their man was not only on the radio and in the press but had sent his wife to visit them in their own homes."

Yours with love,

Ruby

** Or, rather, so that the local boards will not feel bound by the Faddis amendment to call any man whose family does not depend upon him for financial support.*

100

February 21, 1941

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to tell you that she has written to Mr. Sumner Welles about Sr. Manuel Munos. *See /*

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
825 Albee Building
Washington, D.C.

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RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

825 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

3730
full
February 21, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I enclose a letter from Charles A. Pearce, of my publishers, Duell, Sloan, and Pearce.

Dr. Shridharani came to see me today, at a time when I had little time to talk with him. He told me he would like to see liberal people who might be interested in a better future for India, after this war is over, but did not wish any information he had to be used by isolationists as argument against aid to Britain. I told him how difficult it would be, at this time, to get ~~the~~ ~~views of~~ Senators to listen to his story, unless they could use it for their own immediate purposes -- and then forget about India when this crisis is over. He agreed that this is a difficult problem.

He asked if he might see you. I told him I did not know how much time you would spend in Washington next week, but that I would transmit to you his wish to see you. He is staying at the Hamilton Hotel, Room 722, in case you have time to see him, and want to see him -- briefly.

I have no personal interest in this instance. But he might have an interesting story to tell. He apparently has humility, and did not overstay the brief time so unimportant a person as I could give him today, but nevertheless was grateful.

Yours, as always,

Thanks for writing to Welles *Ruby* about Manuel *Munoz* at *Shain*.

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CABLE:
SWORDWORDS

February 19th

Dear Ruby,

This will introduce Krishnalal Shrivastava,
one of the most brilliant and charming fellows
I know. We published a book of his at Harcourt's
and now he's writing a very exciting one for Dutton,
a sort of Lin Yutang of India. From the days
when he went to jail for Gandhi, he has been one
of the most progressive minds in the world, and
some day I believe he will be a very important
leader in India. Meantime he wants to get better
acquainted in Washington and certainly I know no
better person to send him to than you.

Hastily typed. Love,

C.A.P.

February 28, 1941

100

Dear Ruby:

Many thanks for your contribution to the Southern Electoral Reform League. You know I like that kind of a Christmas present and I am always so pleased.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
News Bureau
825 Albee Building
Washington, D.C.

DD

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE DISTRICT 7039

225 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*acked
2-28-41*

February 27, 1941.

Thank very pleased

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a carbon copy of
the letter which shows I have finally given
you a Christmas present. I hope you like it.

Yours as ever,

Ruby

February 27, 1941.

Mr. David G. George,
Acting Chariman, General Board,
Southern Electoral Reform League,
1801 Central National Bank Building,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Mr. George:

I regret that, due to previous important engagements in Washington on Saturday afternoon, March 1, it will be impossible for me to attend the conference of the Southern Electoral Reform League on that day *in Alexandria.*

I am enclosing a check for six dollars with my application for membership. One dollar of this is for my membership fee and five dollars of it is my Christmas present to Mrs. Roosevelt. For several years it has been my custom to give something to an organization in which Mrs. Roosevelt is interested rather than to give her a present. I was unable to make my usual present to her in 1940 because I had no money at Christmas time and also wasn't able to decide what organization ought to receive the gift last Christmas. I am sending her a carbon copy of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black

100
March 5, 1941

Dear Ruby:

Thank you so much for sending
"The Redemption of Democracy", by Hermann
Rauschnig. I am giving it to the
President to read.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
211½ Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.

free

WOMEN'S NATIONAL PRESS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D.C.
825 Albee Bldg.

100
BLACK

March 15, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As much as I should have liked to be of service to you in making the reservation for Mrs. Eliot Pratt to be your pool guest at the stunt party, I could not do a thing about it -- for the excellent reason that Mrs. Helm had already efficiently sent in the substitution of Mrs. Pratt for Hick, and Lucille Furman, general secretary of the stunt party committees, had already efficiently made the substitution in the lists and informed the seating committee of the change, and the pool committee of the reservation for Mrs. Pratt.

I'm glad you have found time to idle -- but I see you got "taken" to a project, despite your declaration of independence.

Yours with love,

Ruby

100
✓

May 24, 1941.

Dear Ruby:

The following has just been received from Hon. Robert H. Hinckley concerning ~~Miss Elizabeth Hooker~~ who wanted cross country flight training under the C. A. A. program:

"The C. A. A. program has been under such severe pressure to provide the maximum of personnel to the air forces that it was deemed necessary to limit the trainees to potential members of these forces. As a result, applications of women for pilot-training were closed on March 26.

"This was done with reluctance, of course, and on a temporary basis for the emergency. I am sure you know that this program has trained more women in aviation than any other single force in the history of American flying. It has trained more than 2,400 women. When it was started, there were less than 700 women pilots in the country. I hope and trust that it can resume this splendid service in the not-too-distant future."

I am enclosing Miss Hooker's application, which was sent to me with your letter.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black,
211 1/2 Prince Street,
Alexandria, Virginia.

VDS

July 3, 1941
Hyde Park, New York

100

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt will be in Washington the afternoon of the 23rd, will spend the day there on the 24th, and leave on the 25th.

I hope you have a nice vacation. It has been awfully hot here - but - thank heavens - has cooled off some today.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
c/o Mrs. Donald W. Anderson
801 Magdeline Drive
Madison, Wisconsin

DD

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

825 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 30, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am going to Chicago and Wisconsin, leaving Thursday afternoon, July 3, for a little vacation and a couple of speeches for which I shall be paid a few pennies. The time of the vacation-business trip is uncertain, but I plan to stay at least until July 19, since I understand you are virtually certain not to be back before then.

If you should plan to be in Washington during the week of July 20-26, and to hold a press conference or make any other public appearance which would make it necessary for me to be on the job, could you wire me collect, at the following address:

Ruby Black
c/o Mrs. Donald W. Anderson
801 Magdeline Drive
Madison, Wis.

Please

I took the oath of office as special editor-writer, on a per diem basis, for the Nelson Rockefeller office this morning, and received an immediate assignment for a day's work. The Civil Service Commission insisted upon reducing the pay from the rate of \$5,600 per annum, the type of job for which I am qualified by my civil service examination, to \$3,800, which means only \$10.55 per diem -- for the days I work. The Civil Service Commission seems to think you can get writers for a dime a dozen, and maybe you can. I accepted it, because it is a kind of work I want to get into, and I hope that maybe, eventually, they can get another job authorized, at the higher rate, to which I could be appointed. As this is only part-time, and is not press information work, I hope to be able to keep the United Press job. I have not even told the UP about it yet.

It is frightfully hot here, and I am tired, not having your vitality. I hope the Wisconsin trip will pep me up.

I thought your article in LOOK on the draft was most interesting and sensible.

With love to you and Tommy, I am,

As ever,

Ruby

August 9, 1941

Dear Ruby:

Thank you for both of your letters and for the book. I shall read the book as soon as I can and comment on it.

I think the Munoz Marin speech is good.

I expect to be in Washington about August 25th and will probably have a press conference that morning.

In the meantime, I hope you and May will have a grand holiday at Beachy Beach. You do not say how you are and I should like to know.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
825 Albee Building
Washington D.C.

JEG

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

825 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*ack
8.9.41*

July 30, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The people in Nelson Rockefeller's office are very eager to obtain as many readers as possible for Hubert Herring's new book, "Good Neighbors", which they say is by far the best recent book on Latin America. Naturally, they cannot themselves issue a statement to that effect.

They believe that a comment in your column would be extremely helpful if you, after reading the book, feel justified in referring to it favorably. They asked me to take this up with you.

In case you have not yet received the book, I am today writing the Yale University Press suggesting that they send it to you. I have not read it myself, but have ordered it.

Do you still plan to be in Washington around August 20? I hope to see you then.

Yours as ever,

Ruby

*about 25
R.A. Black
8.9.41*

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE DISTRICT 7029

825 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 1, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing clippings from the Puerto Rico World Journal giving the text of the July 4 speech of Luis Muñoz Marín, President of the Puerto Rico Senate, and the paper's editorial on the speech.

I understand the speech had wide circulation in the press of Latin America.

Sen. Muñoz Marín has asked me to take up with you and with the proper government officials the idea of the Hemisphere Flag and the practice of officially celebrating "each liberty date in America throughout America as an opportunity for speeches by prominent people on the substance and meaning of democracy." He points out that there are liberty dates in the Hemisphere in seven of the twelve months of the year. He says:

"I believe that if the United States gave the example of celebrating them all with words and teachings on democracy, that would be very good. Such celebrations would not become mass celebrations for some time. But they would give a great publicity to important people throughout the Hemisphere at frequent intervals on the paramount subject of our time."

As to the Hemisphere Flag, he asks if I think a ceremony could be arranged in which a representative of Puerto Rico and of South America, or possibly representatives of several peoples of the American Hemisphere, would present to President Roosevelt the Hemisphere Flag. He suggests that the fifth of July, "the Venezuelan Fourth", as the original date of South American liberties, would be a good date for such a ceremony.

I realized that both these ideas would involve a great deal of preliminary planning and negotiations, not only with various government departments but also with the diplomatic representatives of all the American Republics.

Certainly no one government official or government agency could put across the idea.

Handwritten notes:
You'll like - try them
a good idea
H. A. Black

page two

The practice of celebrating the "liberty dates"/to
me not to require unanimity at the beginning so that if
Nelson Rockefeller and the State Department and the President
agree that the practice would be good, the United States could
conceivably set the example during 1942 with the possibility
that one or two American Republics might also take it up.

I am sending copies of the speech and editorial to
the Rockefeller office, to Charles Thomson, director of the
State Department's Division of Cultural Relations, and the
Pan American Union.

I should be very much interested in hearing just
what you think of these proposals. I hope you will have
time to read the entire speech .

Yours with love,

Reuby

PUERTO RICO

World Journal

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The World Journal's Platform

- 1—A Supply of Water Fit To Drink.
- 2—More Schools, Less Illiteracy.
- 3—Slum Clearance; Adequate Housing.
- 4—Reduce Death and Accident on Highways.
- 5—Improve Facilities for Tourists.
- 6—Institutionalize Beggars and Paupers.
- 7—Eliminate the Trolley; Improve Bus Service.
- 8—Mark the Streets; Remove Advertising from Street Signs.
- 9—Build Adequate Streets and Highways.
- 10—Improve Telephone Service.

Declaration Of Dependence

A big man with expressive hands and a deep troubling passion for freedom yesterday delivered what was quite possibly the most unusual political speech delivered by a Puerto Rican of his generation.

It was delivered from the steps of the Capitolio during ceremonies commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The orator was Luis Muñoz Marín, president of the Puerto Rican Senate. The subject of the speech was the land of the free. It was a swell speech.

It was unusual because, as Fourth of July speeches go, it was a masterpiece. It was informed, restrained, and literate.

It was even more unusual, though, in that it is probably the only Fourth of July speech ever given that mentioned the United States only once, and then in a tangential and impersonal context.

The words America and democracy occur with great frequency throughout Mr. Muñoz' oration, but it is clear that they are used in a frame of reference which includes a much larger territory than the forty-eight states of the Union.

The Fourth of July, 1776, was a fine time for a Declaration of Independence. The Fourth of July, 1941, as Mr. Muñoz made amply clear, is a fine time for a Declaration of Dependence—dependence of each of the twenty-one American Republics on the other. On this dependence, or inter-dependence, depends much of the shape of the future.

Mr. Muñoz's speech will give scant satisfaction to those continental Americans and Puerto Ricans who have been asking of him some concrete expression of feeling for the United States; it will be tremendously heartening to those who wish to know where the acknowledged leader of the Puerto Rican people stands on the question of democracy.

Yesterday's speech possessed a breath of freedom, a passion for democracy as unmistakably sincere as most public utterances by Puerto Rican politicians have been unmistakably rhetorical.

That is not to say that other politicians have been insincere in their protestations of friendship to the United States. It is merely that they have been

iticians have been unmistakably rhetorical.

That is not to say that other politicians have been insincere in their protestations of friendship to the United States. It is merely that they have been so engaged, from long-standing habit, in the political effect of their words that they seldom concerned themselves over truth and falsity.

The patriot in Puerto Rico—such as Mr. Muñoz Marín—is faced by a dual and sometimes contradictory obligation: he must feel deeply and talk feelingly for the earth and blood and spirit of the land of his birth; and he must also feel for the ideals of an alien sovereignty that is charged with, among other things, the protection of his earth, his blood, and his spirit.

The effect of this dual allegiance is sometimes inexplicable to those whose patriotism is oriented around a single flag. It appears as a vitiated patriotism, on the one hand; or a violently reactionary nationalism on the other.

The man who can encompass both views with passion and sympathy is an unusual man indeed. And no one has ever denied that Luis Muñoz Marín, president of the Senate, is an unusual man.

The breadth of his view can be grasped in the brilliant piece of poetry with which his oration concluded. In a splendid imaginative flight Mr. Muñoz saw before him a new flag, a flag "to unite the democratic spirit of the people throughout America."

"I see now the symbols of that flag of the American hemisphere as if it were materially before my eyes: I see the lone star of the unified purpose of democracy, with the Eagle of the North and the Condor of the South—wings of democracy for its flight, claws of democracy for its defense—in the single light of that star portrayed in a white field of liberty and justice."

Like all fine poetry, Mr. Muñoz' suggestion for a hemisphere flag is so simple and so familiar that we feel we have heard of it before. Certainly the suggestion could not have come on a more appropriate occasion. Certainly measures should be taken to implement this suggestion, which may conceivably prove more persuasive, in the realm of the spirit, than the Export-Import Bank has been in the realm of matter.

One paragraph more of Mr. Muñoz' speech deserves quotation because it formulates a distinction on which the future of mankind quite possibly rests. It has been formulated often before, but not often with greater clarity:

"Democracy is a potential of all the rights implied in its nature. To defend democracy is to defend the bastion of rights already established, to make secure the spring of rights not yet established. Democracy is not a diagram kept in a drawer. It is a force that lives and grows taking nourishment from the dreams of peoples—Tyranny grows during its time of success, as a machine to which parts are added. Democracy grows, even during the time of its hardship, as a body that adds stature to itself, as a spirit that adds understanding to itself, as a dream that harvests realities in the impalpable soil of its own being."

It is said on excellent authority that an important continental official in Puerto Rico has not yet met the President of the Senate, and has expressed no great desire to. The same thing may be said of many influential persons in Puerto Rico.

They forget that the most influential person of all, and a man whose power is daily growing, is the President of the Senate. And they forget, or do not know, that he is a man of good will.

War News In Brief

SATURDAY, July 3—MILITARY

BERLIN

Nazi troops approaching the main Russian defense lines at the Dnieper River. After pushing all the main Red armies before them said the high command today, 20,000 Soviet troops at Minsk were reported deserting to the Germans, after shooting their commanders. The Germans say they have reached Smolensk, 200 miles from Moscow. On the Rumanian front, German and Rumanian troops have penetrated 100 kilometers into Russian territory, clear across Besarabia. Hungarian troops were reported as having crossed the Carpathian Mountains.

LONDON

German reports say R. A. F. bombers last night destroyed the Canadian War Memorial in Bretz during raids on German occupied territory last night. The R. A. F. raided the Ruhr heavily, concentrating mainly on Bremen and Breitenbrunn. 11 Messerschmitts were reported in a sweep of northern France yesterday. Germans declared they attacked in the midlands yesterday, and also bombed the south coast, especially Plymouth.

CAIRO

Gen. Archibald Wavell announced the progress of the war in the desert yesterday, before leaving for his new post in India. He declared Alexandria was about finished, with little but mopping up operations left. He also predicted the complete occupation of Syria could be expected very soon, as the Allies were making good progress there.

WASHINGTON

Reports from Tokyo say Japan is considering the creation of a safety zone in the northwest Pacific, and officials think it means an actual Japanese blockade of Russia. Also Japan is recruiting ships away from the western hemisphere, but who economists were at a loss to understand.

ROME

The small Italian garrison of Doria, Tabor in Ethiopia, which for many weeks has been besieged, capitulated today the Italian government announced.

Nazi Invasion Not Fantastic Actor States

Fairbanks Claims Plans Already Laid For Control Of S. A.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UP)—Nazi actor and good will ambassador Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in an nationwide broadcast yesterday said a Nazi invasion of the Americas was not a fantastic dream, but had already started. "The conquest of the Americas is a matter of time," he said.

Send Army Abroad, Says Marshall



World Journal

PUERTO RICO



SEE COLUMN 6

Washington

New conditions make it impossible to operate under some of the freedoms we have known, says Raymond Clapper. See page 4.

Vol. II No 101

Published Every Afternoon
Except Sunday.

SAN JUAN, P. R., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1941

THREE CENTS
San Juan City and Island.

CHECK DICTATORS FOR

Muñoz Marin Calls For One Flag For All The Americas

President Of The Senate Delivers Fourth Of July Address From Capitol Steps; Speech Heard In South America

Calling Independence Day the "day of America," Luis Muñoz Marin, president of the Senate of Puerto Rico, yesterday urged the adoption of one flag to unite the democratic spirit of the people throughout America. Delivered from the Capitol steps, Muñoz Marin's address climaxed the largest Fourth of July celebration in the history of Puerto Rico. In his speech which was broadcast to South America, Muñoz Marin attacked the internal enemies of democracy, which he termed "obstacles," as the greatest fifth volume "that tends to undermine the lives of democracy in its infancy."

Full text of Muñoz Marin's address follows: At this time of crisis and decision for the world, the Fourth of July has, besides the full significance that it has always held, a still greater meaning. Democracy is a vital force that grows, widens and deepens in its significance. It is not gathered here today, nor are men gathered at any other place where honor is rendered to this day, in a merry-jolly celebration of a R.A.F. Attack

glorious and good event that happened in the past. It is not with our eyes turned to the past that we are feeling today the significance of this date. It is with our eyes turned to the future that we come to cherish our spirit in the moral strength that that day means. In order to draw greater vigor for our efforts in the present, today, we free men rededicate our whole beings in the purposes of liberty in the movement of its most precious stage. To the defense of democratic purposes in the United States, in all America, in the whole area of democracy, in the world itself, free men

Nazi Advance In Russ Area Near Moscow

Troops At Dniester; Say 20,000 Red Soldiers Desert

BERLIN, July 3 (UP)—Russian armies all along the Dnieper reported in the German high com-



Luis Muñoz Marin delivering his Fourth of July address from the steps of the Capitol.

Air Power Eliminated Dardanelles From War

Gen. Marshall Asks Longer Draftee Term

Wants Permission To Use Troops Outside Western Hemisphere

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UP)—Using the immediate enactment of legislation to permit the use of armed forces outside the limits of the western hemisphere and also asking authority to retain selected national guardsmen and reserve officers beyond the one year period of enlistment, Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall Thursday sent a 27 page biennial report to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Marshall said the destination of any American Expeditionary force and the date of its departure constitute "questions to be determined by the commander in chief and congress."

The Army strength could total 2,000,000 men if Marshall's recommendation is adopted. The present Army strength is approximately 1,500,000 and 500,000 more draftees will be called up within the next 12 months, under President Roosevelt's recent decree.

Congressional comment on Marshall's recommendations that troops be permitted to be used outside of the western hemisphere is included here. Alva Belmont, who said "this is one vote that won't get it's another step in what amounts a long program." Senator Elbert T. Ryan said "this motion is a desirable step in the development of unity of command."

First Irish Ship To Sail From N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 3 (UP)—The ship *Leda*, painted black and equipped to repel magnetic mines, will leave within a few days for Ireland with a cargo of wheat and other supplies. It was learned today from American friends of the Irish neutrality organization. "It was said the ship was recently purchased from Panama for \$300,000 and will leave under cover of darkness to a destination kept secret. The *Leda* is the first ship to fly an Irish flag since Ireland won her independence in 1921.

Japs Blockade Of Supplies To Russia Feared

Plan Considered To Create 'Safety Zone' In Pacific Ocean

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UP)—The official disclosure in Tokyo that Japan is considering the creation of a "safety zone" in the northwestern Pacific caused the impression in diplomatic circles that Nippon contemplates a practical blockade against the commercial shipping of supplies to Russia.

Pledges Lives, Work In Cause Of U. S. Liberty

All Activity Brought To Halt In Nation As President Speaks Toasted By Soviet

Indicates Sacrifices Forthcoming In Aid To Democracies

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UP)—Americans took time off from Independence Day amusements yesterday afternoon to hear President Roosevelt pledge the will, the work—and if necessary the lives—of his people in the cause of liberty. In an unprecedented demonstration of national unity 180 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, all activity in the country was brought to a halt, including baseball games, picture shows and other amusements. Even traffic was brought to a standstill by state and municipal police. Joining in the celebration, Britain and Russia toasted the anniversary of American Independence while their armies clashed over wide areas with those of Germany and her allies.

More Sacrifices Indicated After the Chief Executive delivered the keynote address the nation was led in a pledge of loyalty to the flag in Chief Justice Harlan Stone at the University of Chicago.

Calls For One Flag For All The Americas

Native Troops Help British In Iraq



HABBANIYAH, Iraq. — Native Iraqi troops who are operating with the British are seen resting by the side of a road at Habbaniyah. (A.C.M.)

There has been... have found... in the face... to be free... without... the body is... of and that... of the name... according to... who might... nearly show... to the pilot... the whole of... America the... It is the... of all doubt... is constantly... all doubt... toward the... democracy and... forward and... forward by

which the com... their philosophy... that men... know better... than how to be... ally, agrarian... capacity... to be slaves... Nazim, tries... according to... in men, the... Nazim, they... a great force... the nation... with a force... correct and... the force of... the Nazim... they have... the sign of their... philosophy... among and they... usually what they... of democracy... construct... sign. Such is the... of Nazim.

to consider who... of dem... from all since that... to the effect that... function as slaves... things in stand... immediately ask... as within dem... that being an ex... democracy, servit... of reason... and monetary... to the slave... This cause, when... upon as the intr... democracy, as the... with column, sil... circles, paral... democracy. It... of men agree and... and reduced by... a column may... of dem... as it is not in... strength, it does... its weakening... the action of... a democracy may... not a part of the... it is not a prob... ratio... we see if it... it restores the... which dem... finally leads itself... it is not a... of production... the weakly in dem... that have not... pointed out be...

here, that democracy is not a static force, — conservative or not — but a manner of creating such forms — conservative or not — as the people at each time and in each place may consider necessary to their lives. It is not necessary to be in agreement with the forms that may prevail in a democracy at a given moment in order to defend the democracy that gives the opportunity of expressing that dissatisfaction, of acting freely on its basis and which preserves these forms. Let us remember that the unity in monarchies, in a former period of great conflict was not a sign of superior efficiency and of life. And let us remember also that democracy has the power to retain, modify, or abolish any system of government under democracy freely as a device. The people of the United States, under the New Deal Government of President Roosevelt have been controlling and modifying capitalism in the United States — and that has been reflected not only in internal justice for the underprivileged within the nation, but also in the Good Neighbor policy practiced by President Roosevelt with respect to the whole of America. In a much smaller scale, but with equal value and strength, the people of Puerto Rico have demonstrated that by the free exercise of democracy, capitalist privilege can be limited and placed by law under control, and that the principle of property can be used, without violence or violence, expropriation for purposes of social justice democratically mandated by the people.

Capitalism is not, therefore, the true fifth column within democracy. Probing deeper in our search reaching to things which, by tacit consent and appearance have been considered as parts of the nature of democracy itself, we reach to what I consider as the gravest fifth column that tends to undermine the force of democracy in the United States in its essential coordination of its defense and its essential development of its purposes. I refer to what we must call rhapsodical (political) machines, as the strong and healthy body of democracy. I am not referring, of course, to the existence of political parties, which are necessary to which problems, present platforms and other activities, from which the people, I am referring to that spirit that tends to dominate the political parties, clouding their nature as agents and leaders of the people, and turning them into the form of treacherous aristocracy of a minority of privileged politicians

which has produced for itself the lethargy but provide some of political machinery, a consider that one of the most persistent characteristics of this rhapsodical spirit is its tendency to make even men who are personally responsible victims completely irresponsible in public life, its tendency to produce the idea that there is no limit to the lies and confusions that may be taken to the people — who need to be well informed in order to practice democracy — if only those lies and the political machinery of concealing power, or retaining it or depriving them of it. I maintain that this spirit in which political parties of democracy, but that on the contrary it is the greatest internal obstacle which democracy has against its development. Its integrity and its defense.

I maintain that this spirit in political parties within democracy is undermining democracy. I point out as an example, what the spirit of political machines did in the democracy of the French people when it left it unprepared before the means of mechanized aggression, not only because of lack of physical preparedness to resist that aggression, but also because of the grave doubts that it created about the worth of democracy in the minds of men with respect for French democracy because they concluded in the spirit of its political machines. I maintain that if this is not corrected, in the long

run this aristocracy of rhapsodical will surrender the body of democracy, not only in war, but in that fundamental and eternal battlefield which is the respect of people and of men.

Autodemocratic Things

Under the principles of democracy the people do not vote to increase the privileges and reduce the responsibility of small groups of politicians. The people vote to increase the responsibility of political leaders. Under the principles of democracy the government is mandated to do what the people have been lead to expect that it is going to do in legislation and in administration, as an executive of the people will. And the people have not voted to create privileged castes of politicians in any democracy; at any time, under any circumstances, and, nevertheless, in many democracies, at practically all times, under practically all circumstances, a caste of politicians, more alive to the privileges of their group — of their machinery — than to the responsibilities connected with the people have flourished. It is to that autodemocratic thing, to that thing so much in contrast with the democratic spirit and with democratic principles to which we may trace the weakening of democracy, and the cynicism and confused spirit which it has engendered. Let us remember that the peoples on whom fascism has been forced have not had before them the alternative

as between democracy and fascism, but the alternative between the oligarchy, the oligarchy of fascism and the oligarchy of rhapsodical, democracy or rhapsodically passing itself under the guise of democracy — when such rhapsodical is an effective fifth column that opens the bridge through which fascism enters to destroy democracy? No free people voting a good and real democracy would surrender to its own fascist group. And yet some free people have surrendered with indifference to such groups within themselves because they were not to judge the life of democracy but the life of cheap politics!

Speak hard words from the death of my democratic conscience. The aggression that democracy is resisting from its external enemies is not so soft that we can allow ourselves the weaknesses of being soft with the forces that are the internal enemies of democracy. I speak these hard words because I do not receive how in the long run democracy can sustain it if it does not extricate from its own body, if it does not escape from its own great instruments of action which are the political parties that unethically may be called rhapsodical and which are the aristocracy of politicians in a position of privilege over a people, but for entirely different purposes. And I declare my conviction that such rhapsodical is favorable to the nature of democracy and can be extinguished by the true understanding and the true practice of democracy.

Reformed Vigilance

The means for the correction of this, it seems to me, reside mainly in three things: an honest effort of resistance by men and groups that at any moment may find themselves dividing themselves; the practice of presenting to the people complete and integrated plans of government that the people can approve or reject or modify but which should not be subject to rejection or modification by any other force than the people themselves, and, in a constantly better informed vigilance. By the simple which make impossible the substitution in the places of authority given in that those incapable of educating their own consciences to the level of the greatness and the dignity of democracy.

It has been said that the remedy for the loss of democracy is more democracy. In the truth of this I thoroughly believe. Too often the vice saying has been interpreted in the sense of more rhapsodical, of a greater amount of pseudo-democratic pressures within the administrative apparatus of democracy. But this is not what more democracy means. History has shown us that this is not what more democracy is to have more democracy, we must have less rhapsodical. We must have a greater control by the men and women who apply to the justice they need through their collective action as a people, and less

power for those who aspire to achieve their ends — just or not — personally, but through the instrumentalities of public life. For whatever personal aspirations may be deemed legitimate we must achieve personally. Collective struggle ends for the realization of collective ends. Democracy is the institution of organized groups — whether they be aristocracies, oligarchies or machines — in the institution of the duty of acting accordingly to the conscience of the men and women that are the strength and the dignity of such collective action to be corrupted to other ends.

To these purposes of combat, external and internal, for democracy, it is appropriate and urgent that we recast our souls on this day. This is the flag of the Democratic era. This calls with special strength to us the duty of the 5th of September, democracy without the American Hemisphere.

The Day of America

This is the date, today symbolize not only of national liberties but of social and human liberties, of the liberty of man himself in his dignity as a rational creature of God in this earth. This is the day of America. For itself has wished to make a symbol of it even in the calendar. When the hour of midnight strikes tonight, the Fourth of July of the North, shall meet the Fifth of July, the date in which the liberation of the South was commemorated in Venezuela, and it shall be as if those two dates should strike the hands and the heart of the people and that it should be as only one date. It is the date of America and around it there are grouped all other dates that belong to the whole of America: the 25th of May of the Argentine; the 7th of September of Brazil; the 20th of May of Cuba; the 27th of September of San Domingo; the 16th of September of Mexico; the 1st of July of Canada; the 1st of January of Haiti; the 13th of September of the whole of Central America — with all the other symbolic dates of America as a whole.

All these dates, different in the calendar are only one in the spirit and the purpose of America. In all these dates the word of democratic responsibility would be heard throughout America as a word of unity in the defense of the realizations and potentialities of democracy. And in the same sense that all these different dates are as only one in the symbol of a united people, we the men of democracy in the whole of America, South and North, would wish to give by the whole of America one flag which, not being one of those that are honored in the different parts of America shall be one flag to unite the democratic spirit of the people throughout America; a flag in whose folds we could see with the eye of the flesh from one and to the other of the Hemisphere the symbol of our purpose that as long as the American Hemisphere shall endure the hope that men everywhere have placed in the fullest realizations of liberty and justice shall not perish from the face of the world. I see now the symbols of that flag of the democratic spirit of the people throughout America; a flag in whose folds we could see with the eye of the flesh from one and to the other of the Hemisphere the symbol of our purpose that as long as the American Hemisphere shall endure the hope that men everywhere have placed in the fullest realizations of liberty and justice shall not perish from the face of the world. I see now the symbols of that flag of the democratic spirit of the people throughout America; a flag in whose folds we could see with the eye of the flesh from one and to the other of the Hemisphere the symbol of our purpose that as long as the American Hemisphere shall endure the hope that men everywhere have placed in the fullest realizations of liberty and justice shall not perish from the face of the world.

WHAT TIME is it?

Recently we appealed to the public to limit their calls to the

Hyde Park, N. Y.
August 17, 1941

Miss Sued

100

Dear Ruby:

I am so glad to hear you are better
and hope you will get as much rest as
possible at the beach.

I will be glad to see you in Washington
on August 28th at 4:00 P. M.

I do give a small contribution to a
Catholic church. There is no picture and I
do not want any taken.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black,
825 Albee Building,
Washington, D. C.

John
August 19, 1941

MEMO FOR MISS THOMPSON:

Mrs. Roosevelt will see Miss
Ruby Black on August 25th, at
4:00 p.m.

M.T.L.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL PRESS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D. C.

825 Albee Bldg.

August 14, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I did not mean to write you two letters in one day, but the subject of this letter did not come up until after the other was written.

The Rockefeller office wants me to write a series of three or four articles about you for syndication in Latin American newspapers. The articles will be distributed through private agencies, not as U.S. propaganda.

Now, I know a good source book for material about you, and shall use it. But there are a couple of things they would like included in the articles, if you will permit it, which I do not ~~find~~ find in that source book.

For reasons you can readily understand, they would like mention of some help you give to Catholic charities, and, if you have engaged in any charities in Latin America, to mention them. I know how you feel about having your charities publicized, but I know you also understand how important that would be in showing to Latin Americans why a 'resident's wife works for other people's living.

For example, somebody told me that you give work to a Catholic orphanage here, letting them embroider your monogram on linen for Val Kill and for the White House, and pay them for it, thus helping them pay for their education. If there were available a picture of you with the girls and with the nuns who are their teachers, it would be lovely. But if there are no pictures, we are not going to ask that you pose for special pictures.

I hope you can give me a little information along these lines to add to the series.

If you write a reply to this in the next three or four days, I would be grateful if you would address it to me at Bethany Beach, Del., but if you write it later, please address it to my office. If you do not write, perhaps I could see you on August 25 to talk about it.

Yours devotedly,

Ruby

WOMEN'S NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

WASHINGTON, D. C.

825 Albee Bldg.

August 14, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you for your nice letter of August 9.

Senator Muñoz Marín is now in Washington. If you have any time at all when you are here on August 25, he would like to see you for a few minutes, not to ask for anything, but to report on current developments and future plans.

Rex Tugwell is leaving this morning to fly to Puerto Rico to work as chancellor of the University for a month or so before taking office as Governor. I assume he will be confirmed by tomorrow, although there is some opposition. The hearing on him was much milder than we expected.

You ask how I am: Today I am rather weak, as I have worked furkously, night and day, since I got back here Monday afternoon, on Puerto Rico matters and on jobs for the Rockefeller office. I have had occasionally, during the last year and a half, a recurrence of an affliction I had when I was a child, which seems to have something to do with thyroid gland activity, but no real cure for which has been found. I have had only three or four serious attacks in that time, but nearly every month I have the milder but unpleasant nervous reactions -- especially when I work hard or sit up late.

I have had to spend most of my time in Washington instead of Bethany Beach, but I expect to go to the beach tomorrow and stay until August 24, when I shall return for your press conference. Jane and Aunt Nina are there with May, the weather and the sea have been perfect, and Herb and I are there every week-end. I usually get another day or two there during the week. May leaves Sunday, as she is going to Maine.

I hope to see you on August 25.

Yours with love,

Ruby
The joint statement today is
wonderful. May it all come true!
R

5
John
August 19, 1941

MEMO FOR MISS THOMPSON:

Mrs. Roosevelt will see Miss
Ruby Black on August 25th, at
4:00 p.m.

M.T.L.



ALLAN G. HURST
Manager

801 Magdeline Drive,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Tommy:

Thank you for your kind note. My hosts left the envelope on the table to impress the maid.

But you did not tell me whether Mrs. Roosevelt would have a press conference on her day in Washington, or would make any public appearance which I would have to cover for the U.P.. If she is NOT going to do anything I would have to cover, don't bother to write or wire, and I'll just stay on until the end of the week.

It is perfectly marvelous here -- cool, sunshiny; peaceful, beautiful. I hope it is ^{now} cooler there. It was ghastly in Washington.

I'm finishing up my work here this week, meeting Jane in Chicago next Tuesday (she's ~~is~~ coming by train alone from Texas), bringing her back here, where we shall rest and see our friends the rest of the time.

Love,

Rudy Black

*Per. Report
P. O. J. [unclear]
Can't remember the
report*

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

822 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Had lunch with Luis & talk
Sept. 9, 1941.

file

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt;

I have just finished reading a lot of Puerto Rican newspapers. You certainly did a noble job on Luis Muñoz Marín's visit to Hyde Park, as did the President. Your part in it showed only in one story in El Mundo (not my paper there), in which the New York correspondent of the paper wrote that he had learned from other sources (not Senator Muñoz Marín) that you had invited him to lunch. I know how those things leak. Luis had "volunteer" secretarial service in New York, and I guess one of the men couldn't resist saying Luis had a letter from you.

I had lunch with Luis and the Fortune group on the day he sailed, as that was the day I was in New York to see George Carlin about "My Week." He was most grateful for the Hyde Park visit, although I could not see him alone long enough to get a good report on his talk with you.

This week must have involved a reorganization of your life which would be major in the life of one less accustomed to fitting herself into circumstances than you are. I hope that nobody in the family thinks that the story signed with my name in the Washington Times-Herald represented what I wrote about your mother-in-law ^{*for the United Press.*} That paper has a way of completely rewriting my stories until they do not mean what I wrote at all, and then putting my name in 10-point boldface type above them.

I know, too, that this undoubtedly will delay your answer to me and George on "My Week." I hope you received my letter about that.... All my love and, I make bold to say, my understanding,

Ruby

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 25, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt;

Nelson Rockefeller and ^{four}~~three~~ other people from the office had luncheon with Karl A. Bickel yesterday, devoting almost the entire time to a discussion of your proposed "My Week" column for newspapers in the other American Republics.

They report that they have convinced Mr. Bickel that the column would be an excellent idea, that you would adapt it to Latin American consumption, and that it should be started as soon as possible. They report also that Mr. Bickel said he would see George Carlin and report to him his change of mind.

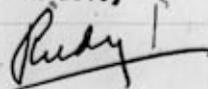
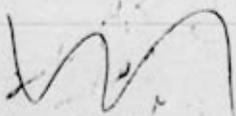
They all agreed that the column should be radiced to the papers, and that the effort should be made to sell the biggest papers first.

They asked me to report this to you.

I understand Mr. Rockefeller is seeking an appointment with you to talk it over. But the people in the office thought you ought to know this development as soon as possible, particularly inasmuch as George Carlin might take it up with you again.

I still have not given you your birthday present. I was broke until this week, and now I am not sure what or who would be the best recipient. Have you any ideas?

Yours with love,



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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov. 4, 1941.

CONFIDENTIAL, from Ruby Black.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Wallace Harrison, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Martha Dalrymple, Assistant Director of Information, and I came back today from the luncheon of the Women's National Press Club for Sra. Ana Rosa S. de Martínez Guerrero, of Argentina, completely appalled by two facts:

1. The smallness of the crowd attracted by this beautiful and brilliant and important woman, the "glamor gal of South America;" indicating the lack of interest in Inter-American Affairs;

2. The abysmal ignorance of the club members, supposedly the most intelligent and best-informed newspaper women in the United States, about our neighbor republics, as indicated by the questions asked.

We all feel that something should be done about it, and done as quickly as possible. Harrison was greatly disturbed, and Martha and I were amazed at our fellow club members, and likewise disturbed. Sra. de Martínez Guerrero herself was marvelous.

I think, as do Mr. Harrison and Martha, that it is highly important to do something to overcome this indifference and ignorance among the ladies of the press here.

Because I know that it would be useless to try to get the members to attend another Latin American luncheon soon, inasmuch as so comparatively few attended this one, I have had the following ideas, as a means of dragging them in and making them listen:

A luncheon in which you and somebody in the Coordinator's office, Rockefeller if he can make it, or Harrison, both speak. You are to draw the crowd, because you always do. Then the two of you try to educate the gals and interest them. For example, it seems to me that you and Rockefeller, or you and Harrison, could discuss what OCD and what our office do, and what volunteers working for OCD can do to help develop hemisphere solidarity, etc.. It should be most interesting.

Needless to say, Harrison and Martha think this idea is perfect.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Now, I have no authority to invite you to come to a special press club luncheon. I am not an officer nor the member of any committee. But I'm sure ~~Es~~ Mr Tufty, the present president, is trying to get you to come to a luncheon. If you find time to come, I am hopeful that you will suggest that such a combination program would interest you, that it would produce news, and that it would, in your opinion, be a constructive contribution to civilian defense and hemisphere security.

Of course, if you are willing to do this, please do not mention me in connection with the idea, not only because I have no authority in the Press Club, but also because of intra-club politics and because we would not like to have gossips say that Ruby is "using" Mrs. Roosevelt in her job in the coordinator's office.

Poor "r. Harrison was so appalled that he wanted to write a letter to every member of the club, giving some information. Martha and I stopped that. I tell it only to show you how really awful it was. I know that you are interested in overcoming this indifference and ignorance, so I dare attempt to get you to do one more thingx for our country and our hemisphere.

While I'm at it, I might as well also tell you the latest on "My Week." George Carlin, wanting a couple of samples of the column (if you are still willing to do it) for sales purposes, also says, quite wisely, that there have been many ideas about what this column should be, and he hoped that those concerned would get together and clarify the situation. I am hopeful that you, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carlin (if possible) and I can have a few minutes to talk over together exactly what everybody wants done, and how he or she wants it done, sometime after Nov. 10, at your convenience -- or on Nov. 10, if you have a minute that day, which I doubt. I ask for the inclusion of myself only because the Coordinator's office expects me to take care of everything in relation to you, and I too often get second or third hand what Mr. Rockefeller wants, and thus fourth or fifth hand what you want.

I shall be back from the Boston City Hospital by November 10.

Yours with love,

Ruby

You can't do this

file 8-16 Sunday at 5-01-66

in looking up

Mrs. Lindley said that she did not think you would use the material in your broadcast. However she is sending it to you and writing you about it.

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

200
100
RUBY BLACK

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 3, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

My memorandum to Betty on current information in Inter-American Affairs will reach her on Wednesday this week instead of on Thursday.

This is because I am leaving here Tuesday night to spend the rest of the week in Boston City Hospital for a check-up by specialists in the "cause and cure" of this malady which I had in childhood and which began to recur last year (when my second childhood began, I suppose). I shall be back Sunday, according to present indications.

If anything hot happens Wednesday, Miss Dalrymple will send an add to the information.

Everything I sent Betty last week is still "current" -- especially the subject-matter marked in the Rockefeller speech I enclosed. Of course, the visits of the Argentine Deputies and the Peruvian Vice President are rather old stuff now, but the story of the Toledo Museum of Art's interchange with the Chilean Museum of Fine Arts is still news, not yet publicized.

Love,

Ruby

As I said you last week, the project of "my week" for L-A papers is again new. We have a letter from George Corbin today asking for two samples from the newspaper on ex. R.

Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations
between the American Republics

Dec. 1, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I don't ~~know~~ want to nag, and I know you have more to do than any human being should have to do -- but the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs keeps asking me whether there is any progress on the "My Week" project, and whether I have had a ~~chance~~ chance to talk with you about it. Could you inform me on the present status -- such as whether you have had time to talk with Mr. Carlin and/or Mr. Carlin about it?

Yours as ever,

Paul Black

Thanks for the fine plug for Inter-Americanism on the radio yesterday. R

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

file

Nov. 13, 1941.

100

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We thought you might find a moment's diversion in this poem, in Spanish, from El Universal, of Caracas, Venezuela, with the translation of it into English.

You will note that, in the Spanish original, the poet has used the first name of your latex mother-in-law instead of your name.

Later, I shall send you a translation into Spanish of your article on Pan-Americanism, which is to be published in the Mexican Congressional Record.

Betty Lindley, Martha Dalrymple, and I had lunch together today, and we agreed that in the future, instead of my sending you a weekly memorandum of information on Inter-American Affairs, as I have been doing for the last three or four weeks, I shall send such information only when you or Betty request it, after you have planned the ensuing week's broadcast, or when we have something very special which we think you would like to know.

Of course, I am available at any time to get any kind of information you may desire for any purpose on Inter-American Affairs.

Yours as ever,

Ruby Block

ROLLS AND COFFEE POLITICS

The wife of Roosevelt, grand dame
whom the whole world does acclaim
for her energy, active and competent
just like her husband, Mr. President.
Has begun an active radio campaign
which brings aid to our suffering coffee-domain
if it succeeds, as is evident.

I would like, says Eleanor
for so they call the kind senora
that we in the U. S. might take
just as much coffee as our neighbors can make.

Science proves that a steaming cup
of coffee helps to wake us up
though practice shows that once thus fed
some lazy ones crawl back in bed.
An added cup would come to be
a benefit commercially
to America, South and Centrally.

I, who am of the same opinion
as the radiating dame,
believe moreover in the claim
of the state of a Pan American union
which up to now has been only a part
of a policy, which now is dead
and leave off coffee from the daily chart.

They want our "black gold" and I am glad
for we all know that without this fad
our only budget would quickly be cold
But heaven be praised, our coffee will be sold
and in this way we will soon procure a
fine breathing spell for our agricultura.

Would that the gracious Americana
succeed in her efforts so coffee may pay
Then we sing to her here manana
"Ay Mama Eleanor, just as you say,
now all these Yankees are drinking cafe".

Job Pin
"Universal", Caracas, Venezuela

Translated by Leonard Cowles and John L. Ohmans

CRONICAS JOBIALES

POLITICA de PAN y CAFE

La senora de Roosevelt, gran dama que la atencion del mundo entero llama por enérgica, activa y competente, tanta como su esposo el Presidente, ha emprendido por radio una campana que buen provecho entrana para nuestro pais, si logra ambiente.

Quisiera dona Sara
-que así se llama la gentil senora-
que en Estados Unidos se tomara
mas cafe que hasta ahora.

Y esto, no solo porque se ha probado que el cafe nos levanta (aunque hay quien toma su cafe acostado y de nuevo "embojotase" en la manta), sino porque tendrian gran mercado para su desarrollo comercial la America del Sur y la Central.

Yo, que opino lo mismo que la radiante dama, oreo ademas que en eso que se llama Pan-Americanismo, que hasta la fecha, solo ha dado pie para un politiquero charlatan no debiera ser todo para el pan, y algo debe quedar para el cafe.

Pidan mas oro negro, y yo me alegro porque todos sabemos que sin esto de cabeza andaria el presupuesto, pero pidan tambien mas cafe negro, porque así se procura algun respiro a nuestra agricultura.

Ojala que la dama americana logre la utilidad que se preve y como en la cancion afro-cubana, le podamos cantar aqui mañana:
"Ay mama Sara, solo por uste todos los yanquis toman hoy cafe".

JOB PIM

December 8, 1941.

Dear Ruby:

I think the suggestion about writing a weekly feature on hemisphere activities in the White House is fine.

Thank you so much for your offer to be of service in connection with writing the articles.

Affectionately,

Dictated but not read. LBM

Miss Ruby Black
Office of the Coordinator
of Inter American Affairs,
Office for Emergency Management,
Washington, D. C.

VDS

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

ack
12/6/41

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 5, 1941.

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Tommy tells me that George Carlin says there is no demand for the proposed column, "My Week," for newspapers in the other American Republics, although he probably could sell it without profit to you or United Features.

I have talked this over with others in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. We have decided, in view of the enormous demands upon your time, and in view of George's seeming reluctance to go ahead with the feature, that we shall not press the project further now. We are sorry, as we have enthusiastically believed that such a feature would be most helpful.

The counter-suggestion has been made that we write in this office a weekly feature on hemisphere activities in the White House, including what both you and the President do and say each week on matters relating to the other republics, the visitors you receive from those republics, et cetera. This feature is to be sent to our field officers in the other republics, to help fill the great demand of publications there for news and features about the United States. This would be a reportorial job on our part, not involving any extra effort on your part.

True

We think we ought to warn you, however, that the publication of such a feature may well create a demand in the other republics for a weekly newspaper column by you, and that we may take this up again with you and United Features later, especially after you have completed your broadcasts for the Pan-American Coffee Bureau.

Simply as a matter of keeping your records on this project complete, I am enclosing a memorandum I wrote on December 2, which I intended to deliver to you in person if you granted my earlier request to see you for a few minutes today or tomorrow. I have not repeated the request, because it does not seem necessary, in view of the present status of the project. I would like, however, to call your attention to the last paragraph of the memorandum.

Wants
E.P.

Yours sincerely,

Rudy Black

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 2, 1941.

TO: Mrs. Roosevelt
FROM: Ruby Black
SUBJECT: "My Week"

George Carlin wants to start selling the proposed weekly column to newspapers in the other American Republics beginning with the larger and more important newspapers.

He wants two samples, of 500 to 600 words each, to use in selling the feature. He prefers articles which could be sent by airmail rather than cable or radio, considering cable too expensive and radio not sufficiently "exclusive".

He says it might be possible to sell a few papers on the idea, "sight unseen", but not possible to do a good sales job without samples.

Mr. Bickel (who now favors the idea), Mr. Rockefeller, and others in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, agree that the articles should concern themselves "with subjects of current interest, which might come within the personal experience of Mrs. Roosevelt, either through her contacts with personalities or her general knowledge and sympathies."

The Office of the Coordinator, through me, will be glad to be of any service to you in writing the articles, in furnishing information, answering questions, or providing any other labor-saving device you might desire. The Office has arranged for me to be at your complete disposal on any service you might want from us, in this or in any other matter.

Ruby

100
December 25, 1941

Dear Ruby:

Many, many thanks for your Christmas
present. I appreciate your kind of gift very
much.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby A. Black
825 Albee Building
Washington, D.C.

0

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

825 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Thank -
offer for kind
gift very
much
at
ack
12-23*

December 22, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a carbon copy of the evidence that I have sent you a Christmas present. It is not as big as I wish it were, and I hope that some day I can add to the gift.

The work of the Laymen's League Against Epilepsy seems to me most important, although I doubt that, at the moment, we can carry out the plans for magazine articles etc. which Dr. Lennox and I made in November when I was at the Boston City Hospital for examination and diagnosis, and when I determined to do all I could to bring "seizures" or epilepsy out of the dark ages of public opinion into the light of scientific intelligence. I still want to do what I can, but I think magazines will not be interested for a while. We hope that, after the first confusion in magazine offices is over, we can at least get Ladies Home Journal interested in publishing an article for the information of mothers who might be confronted with epileptic seizures or migraine seizures of their children.

Well, none of this is cheery, war or epilepsy. But I know you are most interested in having something done about the problems in which you are most interested, and I want you to know that you have my complete support and my love,

Ruby

P. S. It was I as a child, and I as an adult who had the personal interest. Jane, I thank you, seems to be - Jane, R.

Dec. 22, 1941.

Mrs. Frances B. Riggs,
President,
Laymen's League Against Epilepsy,
Harvard Medical School,
25 Shattuck St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Riggs:

It has been my custom for some years to make my Christmas gift to Mrs. Roosevelt a gift of whatever money I have on hand beyond enough to pay my essential bills to an organization in which she is interested because of its educational, health, or other democratic work. I have especially tried to select organizations which are doing valuable work but which do not, as yet, have the widespread public support that their contribution to public welfare deserves.

This year, with Mrs. Roosevelt's consent, I am sending you a check, enclosed, for \$5 for the work of the Laymen's League Against Epilepsy, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a sponsor. I hope that I can, later, contribute more, either on my behalf or as a gift to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Be sure that my interest in the work of the ~~League~~ League will continue as long as I live.

I hope you will forgive the typographical errors, since I have had no time to write this letter when I had a stenographer present, and I want Mrs. Roosevelt to get her Christmas present at least by Christmas.

Yours faithfully, *Dwight Black*

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

225 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 27, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

First of all, I want to thank you for the delightful "sweetmeats" from California, which contained the ~~un-sweet~~ ^{Get un-sweet} ~~un-sweet~~ figs which I am enjoying while the rest of the family enjoys the delicious sweets I wish I could eat.

Second, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed reading "The Secret of the Old House," because she probably will be most formal in her reply, as is the habit of children. She talks with me about it a lot, and then says, "You must read it yourself," and I shall do so -- I hope.

Third, I want to tell you how much I value your ^{note letter} note received today, with its appended penned note, and to call attention, simply for your amusement, to the attached carbon copy of a short story I wrote for the United Press today (I don't know whether the UP will carry this "I" story, so I enclose it to show you my reaction).

Fourth, in reply to the penned note, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the Christmas season because I had some chances to see and talk with you again. More than I can tell you, I have missed the inspiration and delight of the old informal meetings with you. To have them "black-out" has been, so far, the greatest personal sacrifice I have had to make because of the war.

Jane always spends a minimum of a tenth of her weekly salary of \$1 for defense stamps, and is getting for her birthday a \$50 and a \$25 bond, out of unearned increment (Scrapps-Howard dividends) and

ill-gotten gains (poker winnings at NYA parties) of her father's, to add to the several hundreds of dollars worth she has. Also, she gave many stamps for Christmas. Love, and Successful New Year, ^{Ruby}

No answer required.

Handwritten notes:
The ~~un-sweet~~ figs
To ~~un-sweet~~ figs
Jan

black -- Sat. nite, Dec. 27, 1941.

BY RUBY BLACK

UPSC

WASHINGTON, DEC. 27. -- U.P. -- This is the confession of a reporter and biographer.

For nine years come next Valentine's Day, I have reported the doings and sayings of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt constantly. I have traveled thousands upon thousands of miles with her, by plane, train, limousine, roadster, jalopy, foot, and coal-mine car.

I have written hundreds of thousands of words -- millions, for all I know --- about her for newspapers. I have written many thousands of words about her for magazines, including one article which attempted to tell "how she does it all."

I have written the only full-length biography of her.

So, I thought nothing she could ever do would surprise me.

But twice, in this past week of tremendous events piled upon top of Christmas, I have been surprised.

Today, I received from *Mrs. Roosevelt* a "thank-you" note, in her own handwriting, for the ~~small~~ Christmas present I mailed to her on Tuesday night. And it was not even a present to her; it was a gift of

a small sum of money to a health organization in which she is interested. All she got was the carbon copy of my letter transmitting the check, and a "Merry Christmas."

And I have not yet even begun to write my Christmas "thank-you" notes!

surprise came on
The other ~~time was~~ Christmas Eve.

That day, all she had to do was: Serve as hostess to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his party domiciled at the White House, *including luncheon - then!* attend three Christmas parties for the underprivileged, beginning at ⁹ a.m. and ending at 2 p.m., and ranging from down-town Washington to Arlington, Va.; ~~parties~~ *with the President, F,* receive, ~~and pass out Christmas~~ *and pass out Christmas gifts to them;* ~~all~~ all members of the White House household staff and their minor children and spouses participate, with the President and Prime Minister Churchill, in the community Christmas tree lighting on the White House lawn; dine with her husband and the guests; arrange last-minute Christmas gifts around the family tree; work more than *an* hour at the Office of Civilian Defense, of which she is an assistant

black -- 3

director; take care of a lot of White House and OCD mail; ~~and~~ write her radio speech to be broadcast at 6:45 p.m. tomorrow, ~~and~~ answer some questions asked by ~~the~~ newspaper reporters, and talk with some high government officials about ^{(which had arisen in connection with her work.} important national and international problems. So, she found time to have her hair and her fingernails "done".

~~while~~ Both my hair and nails remained ragged, because I thought ~~she~~ I was so busy following Mrs. Roosevelt around during ~~the~~ half of the day and writing about her for the United Press.

I hope this confession turns out to be good for my soul -- and maybe some other souls.

--rb--

P.S. I got the haircut today -
but no manicure.
R.

100

January 5, 1942

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me to thank you for sending her the Inter-American Quarterly containing the article by Mr. Bailey W. Diffie, and to say she found the article most interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ruby Black
211 1/2 Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia

0

Dec. 22, 1941.

Mrs. Roosevelt:

The author of the
first article in this magazine has asked
me to call your attention to it.

Ruby Black

very interesting
act
1-3-

January 29, 1942

Dear Ruby:

Thank you very much for sending
me the copy of the article written by Luis
Munoz Marin, President of the Puerto Rico
Senate. I was interested in reading it and
have given it to the President.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
Commerce Department Building
Washington, D. C.

PLF/HY

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Room 5014

January 27, 1942.

JAN 28 1942

filed
1-29-42

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I thought that you, and possibly even the President, might like to see the article written by Luis Munoz Marin, President of the Puerto Rico Senate, after the declaration of war. I enclose a copy of the article in English, and an original copy of EL BATEY, in which it was published.

This little newspaper is published every two weeks, and is distributed to hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans who never before could afford newspapers. It is a part of the program of the Popular Democratic Party in educating the people in democracy. This, of course, was the first issue published after war was declared. The newspaper is distributed free.

The article is written in very simple terms, as you will see, so that any Puerto Rican, no matter how little education he has, can understand it.

We have sent the text of the article to newspapers in other American Republics.

As ever

Ruby Black

WHAT THIS WAR MEANS TO THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO

BY Luis Munoz-Marin
President of the Senate of Puerto Rico

(From El Batey, San Juan, P. R., December 23, 1941)

The United States has entered fully in the war against the governments which went to destroy democracy in the world. Only a few days ago, Japan treacherously attacked American bases in Hawaii, the Philippines and other islands situated in the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is on the other side of the world; but with fast airplanes, great distances are covered in a short time.

The government of Japan is opposed to democracy. It is allied to the German government and to the Italian government in order to destroy democracy. Democracy is being defended by the United States, England, Russia, the governments of the countries invaded by Germany, and most of the Latin-American republics. It depends on the outcome of this war whether we shall go on having democracy, that is, government by the people: or whether democracy will be destroyed.

That democracy will survive does not mean that things will not change. What it means is that people will go on having liberty, being able to vote freely, so that the people may, through the governments they elect with their votes, always continue to improve their condition, enlarge their justice, getting closer each day to their hope of a simple but peaceful life free from fear of hunger, poverty, the insecurity of their children, or a destitute old age.

Under a democratic form of government, the people who know how to make use of democracy can establish with their votes governments which, by means of laws, will improve the condition of life in towns and over the countryside. Under Fascism, the government is absolute master of the people: under Fascism the people do not elect the government by their votes. Under Fascism, the

government rules by force, though the whole of the people may be against it.

For example, the people of Puerto Rico voted last year in favor of a law to redistribute land; a minimum salary law, to allow each worker as high a salary as the industry or productive activity in which he was engaged could pay him; a law freeing from taxes the homes and farms of individuals whose total property is worth less than one thousand dollars; and many more laws for the people of the town and countryside. The people voted for all this. And already all of the promised laws have been passed. Some of them have already been put into effect.

It has been possible to pass all these laws and to put them in practice, because of democracy; because our people can vote freely, in towns and over the countryside for those who it believes are going to enact the laws that are necessary in order that justice may be done to the people. If there were no democracy, none of that could be done. If democracy were destroyed, all that has been done already would collapse. If democracy were destroyed, never more could anything be done in accordance with the will of the people to bring always nearer to realization the people's hope of justice, in towns and over the countryside.

For these reasons, it is the duty of every one of us Puerto Ricans, because of loyalty to the American people who are fighting for democracy, as well as for loyalty to our own hope of progress and justice, to give our firm, complete, and unhesitating support to President Roosevelt and to the whole American people, in this war for democracy. We must be ready to make every sacrifice that is necessary for the defense of democracy. No sacrifice can be greater than that of losing our democratic rights, which means losing our freedom to build a better future for all of us.

February 21, 1942

Dear Ruby:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the cablegram from the President of the Senate and the President of the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico.

Many thanks, too, for letting me see your Spanish articles.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby A. Black
211½ Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.

0
Tel. sent to
the President

ad
2-21

TE 2571
TELEPHONE DISTANCE 3000

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

211 1/2 Prince St.
605 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.

February 14, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a copy of a cablegram I received last night from Luis Muñoz Marín, president of the Senate of Puerto Rico and Samuel R. Quiñones, president of the House of Representatives. When I receive the complete copy of the resolution, I will send it to you.

This letter requires no answer.

With love and best wishes,

Ruby

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

*Thank you for copy of the
the Spanish article
ER*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR
MRS. ROOSEVELT

I am not at all sure that I can see them on Wednesday evening. What Ruby asks for is impossible. Nothing can be given out in regard to details of December seventh except a list of certain events which have already been published, such as the Cabinet meeting and the conference with the Leaders of both parties.

F. D. R.

*V. H. Tell her about that & the can
Submit any new questions & if
I can answer I will*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1942

Memorandum for the President

F.D.R.

May I ask Ruby and
Herbert Little to dinner
next Wednesday - to leave
right after?

E.R.

TE 2571

TELEPHONE: 609-777-7000

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

211 1/2 Prince St.

600-ALEXANDER BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Alexandria, Va.

February 18, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am editing a book called THE TRUTH AGAINST THE AXIS, which is to have a sub-title something like "Official Documents Prove It."

The main part of the book consists almost entirely of official documents with only such continuity and introductory notes and sub-heads as are required to make them clear. The first chapter of this part is the President's White Paper on Japan. The second consists of official communications between this government and several European governments, showing how we sought peace in Europe. The third is the Atlantic Charter; the fourth, "The Western Hemisphere Unites," beginning with the original enunciation of the Good Neighbor Policy in the first inaugural, and going on through the Rio conference; the fifth, the United Nations Agreement.

It has turned out to be more exciting than I had thought it would be, and should make a most effective and convincing propaganda book, here and abroad, as well as a good reference book for years to come. I am hopeful that it will be translated into Spanish and Portuguese. It is to sell for \$1 here, and the publisher, Alliance Book Corporation, hopes to sell hundreds of thousands of copies. The Rockefeller office is interested in it, although I have not shown them the manuscript yet. I have showed it to several people in the Office of Facts and Figures and the Board of Economic Warfare, who like it, and some of whom are helping my effort to get the Vice President to be the author of the last chapter, called tentatively, "To Win the Peace," and including an interpretation of the economic aspects which are not explicit in the documents. I drafted the chapter by re-writing Mr. Wallace's Atlantic Monthly article, quoting the President's "Four Freedoms -- Everywhere in the world," and rewriting the National Resources Planning Board's two reports on economic organization after the war -- all in some 2,000 words.

Mrs. Roosevelt -- page two

We want the introductory chapter, to be written by me, to give a vivid description of December 7 at the White House, the State, War, and Navy departments, etc.. This is where I seek your help. I have talked with Steve about it, and shall talk with him again at 12 Midway, but I would also like to talk with you, to obtain from you some human aspects of what went on in the White House that day. Of course, it would be a marvelous help if the President could find a few minutes to tell me about it, too. Could you let me have an appointment with you, and, if possible, arrange for me to see the President a few minutes? Any time, anywhere.

The publisher wants to announce the book in a week or so, and I want to deliver the manuscript next week, if possible. I would not have to deliver the introductory chapter so soon, as that could be in process while the big documentary part is being set up. I am not seeking from you or the President any sensational "inside stuff" -- just material to make my chapter accurate and vivid.

I am thoroughly convinced that anything which can be done to give this book as wide a circulation as possible will be a real contribution to morale and unity and determination, here and in the United Nations and the United Hemisphere, insofar as it might be possible to circulate it elsewhere. Closely as I had followed our foreign policy during many years, I myself did not realize, until I got the documents together, how impressive the record is. Naturally, the majority of the people have realized it far less than I have, and I think this book will truly tell them the story in a readable and authentic way.

Yours with love,

Ruby

It is my best hope to see you in the fall !

RR

TE 2571

TELEPHONE: 6107-107-7000

RUBY A. BUCK
NEWS BUREAU

211 1/2 Prince St.

REFFES BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Alexandria, Va.

Handwritten: full copy for Mrs. Roosevelt to see

February 24, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

With only three exceptions, these questions for the first chapter of my book, THE TRUTH AGAINST THE AXIS, have all been answered in the press or by Steve, but there are conflicts in the information I have received. I want the introductory chapter to be as true as the government documents in the rest of the book.

1. Were the Japanese Ambassador and/or the Special Envoy in the White House that day? (You said in your radio speech that the Japanese Ambassador was talking with the President when the shooting began, and Corporal Jimmy Cannon quoted you as saying, after your broadcast: "The Japanese Ambassador was with my husband today. That little man was so polite to me. I had to get something. That little man arose when I entered the room.") If so, when were they there, and for what purpose?

(see 7)

20 they were with the president 8:15 P.

2. When, how, and from whom did the President receive the news of the attack? (Some papers said by telephone from the Army Intelligence, and they differed on time.)

3. Was the President having an after-luncheon talk with Harry Hopkins when the news came?

4. Was he getting ready to take a drive into Virginia? Who was going with him?

5. What did he have for breakfast? Was Fala with him at breakfast?

6. With whom, and where, did he have luncheon?

7. Who were your luncheon guests, and was it a "luncheon with a purpose?"

8. When and how did you get the news, and did you break it to your luncheon guests? Anything interesting happen there? (I know about Ed Murrow trying to get sent to Honolulu.)

Handwritten: had to get something 8:15 P.

Mrs. Roosevelt -- page two

9. Did the President talk with Gov. Joseph P. Poindexter of Hawaii about 5 p.m.? Could he hear the returning Japanese planes over the telephone?

10. Did the President begin dictating his war message to Grace at 4:48 p.m., as the papers said, or the next morning, as Steve told me the other day?

11. Did the President consult Robert Sherwood on the writing of the message, as some papers said?

12. Were Donovan, Wallace, and Biddle with the President during the day (before the Cabinet meeting), and for what purpose?

13. Were all the Cabinet present that night?

14. What Congressional leaders made it? (The papers' lists conflict.)

15. Where, when, and with whom did the President have dinner?

16. When and with whom did you have dinner?

17. Did the President confer twice with Solicitor General Fahy? Were the conferences about rounding up aliens, or did they have to do with the orders and proclamations it was necessary to issue? (The papers differ.)

18. When and where did you write the new part of your radio speech? Did you consult the President or anyone else before writing it? Did the President read it after you had written it? Did he listen in?

19. Whom did the President see in the morning, before the news came?

20. Had there ever before been a tripartite meeting of the President, the Cabinet, and Congressional leaders of both parties?

21. What OCD work did you do after hearing the news?

The only things here about which something has not already appeared in the press or on the radio are the luncheon and dinner questions (and some papers did mention some of the guests) and the questions about the writing of your broadcast.

Mrs. Roosevelt -- page three

I know some of these questions seem trivial, but it is the little things which give readers the "feel" of the story. Steve was most generous in answering questions, but he did not know the answers to some of these, and I did not ask him some because I had not then run across the conflicts in the stories.

Yours with love,

Ruby

P.S. I wouldn't for anything have missed the joy of breaking the news to the United Press that it has to hire a full-time woman correspondent if it wants your conferences covered! No matter what the U.P. decides, I may decide I don't want to work full time for them. I am enjoying the Inter-American work too much, and there is certainly no future in the U.P. for me. I'm too old to take on dead-end jobs, unless I have to do it to eat or to serve my country.

R

Life
she will feed
me questions

TE 2571
TELEPHONE 2562-7348

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

825 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

211 1/2 Prince St.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Feb. 26, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Since writing the enclosed note, the United Press and I have decided to part company. They would pay me only the Guild minimum to which my years of service entitle me, and that is not enough to take me out of the Inter-American field, and into the kind of work which the United Press would require of me in addition to the interesting job of covering your conferences and other activities.

In order for me not to miss a press conference, I now want to know how a government information representative qualifies for admittance to your conferences, as I shall begin immediately working full time for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

F.A. Jamieson wrote some time ago asking that Martha Dalrymple be accredited to your conferences from the Coordinator's office, but has received no reply. Now they want me accredited, instead of Martha. If there is to be a conference next week, we shall have to hurry to go through the formalities, if I am not to miss a conference. I nearly always get something out of your conferences for our news wire, even when nothing is said about Inter-American affairs. I would appreciate it if Tommy could call me, either at Temple 2571 or at National Defense, Ext. 4525, to let me know the procedure.

Love,

Ruby

TE 2571

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7000

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

ADDRESS-BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

211½ Prince St.,
Alexandria. Va.,
Feb. 26, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Without wishing to revive the subject, I agree with Muna^{Lee} that the clipping she sent me might interest you.

I was also surprised to learn yesterday, from a man in OEM Information Division, who is making a survey of what "the ordinary man and woman" think about the war, that people are disappointed because there are no more parades, bands, etc.. Of course, I don't like that way of pumping up enthusiasm myself, but if the people want it, there must be something in it.

This letter requires no answer.

Love,

Ruby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF CULTURAL RELATIONS

Wednesday
February 25

Dear Ruby-

Probably Mrs. Roosevelt
has seen this, and in any case
she is too busy for communi-
cations from a stranger -
but I send it on to you
on the chance that you
might want to show
her that Russia (who
ought to know!) thinks
that dancing is a
grand defense activity.

Muna

RUSSIA DANCES

By WALTER TERRY

They need guns—the people of Russia—but they also need dance, and according to Russian newspaper articles and announcements, dance plays a major role in the lives, at recruiting stations, in schools and even at the battle front. The Red Army itself boasts an ensemble of song and dance, composed of regular soldiers whose full-time job it is to tour the army camps. At present there are four such units, all of them at the front, all of them performing. Leo Grushin, Russian expert of the press department of Russian War Relief, Inc., states that these army dancers have performed only a mile behind the fighting lines, and that returning soldiers have passed to rest at these performances before going back to the front.

All professional dancers of recognized skill are deferred from military service for the simple reason that they are serving the army, in official capacities, as entertainers and instructors. Dancers' salaries and traveling expenses are included in the government's budget. For these dancers have a myriad of dancing duties which keep them busy the year around. Each of the major cities has several opera and ballet theaters (more than half a dozen in Moscow alone), and each theater has two or three complete casts for the same drama or ballet. One cast will play in repertory at the city theater, another will be on tour of the army camps, while individuals from still another cast may be assigned to help the soldiers with their own shows or to aid in the direction of the innumerable civilian dance activities which are to be found throughout the Soviet Union.

A Fighting Ballet

The Bolshoi Theater Ballet opened its season last fall on schedule with the traditional "Swan Lake," and continued performing right through the siege of Moscow. The theater was struck by Nazi bombs, but the ballet moved to other quarters and went on with a season of popular traditional ballets and new productions. The Leningrad Ballet, performing frequently for army audiences, danced through the siege of that city, and staged with great success a new ballet to "Roméo and Juliet." The Trade Union Ensemble of Song and Dance has given 300 performances for the army; the Variety Artists' Union has sent some forty troupes of performers to the front and the Commissariat of Home Affairs, which includes the border troops, has its own ensemble of song, dance and acting. This last group has produced a revue, "Throughout Our Land," and has performed it for audiences totaling a quarter of a million. At one point in the war the ensemble traveled on sledges across a frozen bay in order to perform before an army unit.

Tamara Tkachenko, ballet dancer of the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet, wrote in "The Moscow River," "We were twelve, a group of Moscow dancers and actors, sent to entertain the Red Army and commanders at the front, and to perform for the wounded in field and evacuation hospitals. Many thousands of kilometers did we travel, performing in carefully camouflaged peasant cottages, in villages and town school-houses, sometimes by the light of kerosene lamps. Many times I danced before an audience of Red Army men in some little glade surrounded by heavy shrubbery, or in a forest clearing. What reminded us of our proximity to the front was the rumble of artillery. Sometimes enemy planes would circle overhead. We rapidly mastered the art of camouflage and we used to wait calmly for the danger to pass. We returned to Moscow having overfulfilled our plan by giving fifty-one performances in seventeen days. Another brigade left the capital to take our place at the front."

Dancing Families

At home the people of Russia dance. In Moscow all of the professional and trade unions have clubs where professional dance instruction is available to all members and their families. Both folk dancing and ballet are offered, and children are aided in the productions of dance performances. The city and town parks of "Culture and Rest" supply book-stalls, hot-dog stands, ballroom floors and folk dance shows. In fact, dancing is to be found almost everywhere in the Soviet Union. According to Mr. Grushin, civilians and soldiers alike consider dance, music and song matters of almost daily activity, and it is not strange to see a group of

soldiers, at rest periods, making music and dancing for their own recreative pleasure.

Like their seniors, Russian children have programs of dance. The Young Pioneers, resembling the American Boy and Girl Scouts, have clubs in most of the towns and cities of the Soviet Union, and regular dance instruction in ballet and folk forms is part of their schedule. Programs are arranged and produced, and ballet stars, under government sponsorship, visit these performances to offer assistance as directors and instructors. Inter-city competitions are held, and these serve as try-out performances for those talented students who will later enter ballet schools or theater groups for further instruction. Children also participate in the national Olympiads when, with their elders, they contribute to the dance activities of Russia. Whether they are tiny children or adolescents or workers or soldiers, the people of Russia are dancers. The rhythms of their traditional folk dances and the beauty of their ballet are still alive in war times; in fact, they are more active than ever before, for Russian dance has been mobilized to play a major role in the defense of the nation.

211¹/₂ Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.
March 10, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I hate to press you, but I have to finish up my book this week. If I cannot get the answers to some of the questions I wrote to you, I shall have to change the scheme of the first chapter. Of course, I do not have to have the answer to ALL the questions I asked you. I simply put them all in so that I could have some details. Of course, you yourself can answer the majority of them, I believe, with the aid of Mr. Crim.

So, I am wondering if you can let me know whether you can see me this week, so that I can either write the first chapter more or less as planned, or can think up some other introduction. I am now in the process of cutting the book in half, but I hope to have that done in a few days.

I have a letter from the Parents' Magazine Press asking me to write an article about Diana Hopkins for their magazine, CALLING ALL GIRLS. The editor thus describes what she wants:

"What I want is a manuscript of about 1500 words about the girl who lives in the White House....In other words, it would tell the kind of life she lives, what she's like, where she goes to school, how she spends her free time, and so forth. ~~As~~ This one, as a matter of fact, could stress more than our other personality stories have done the people she meets and the very glamour and very special interest of her surroundings. Most of our personality stories stress the likenesses and differences between the subject's life and those of our readers. For such an article as this, we can pay \$40."

Of course, I could probably write this article out of my files, with a tiny bit of bringing-up-to-date, but I do not wish to do so if you or Harry Hopkins or Diana herself would object. I am not sure I even have the time to do it, even though I need the money, due to the cut in pay caused by my having to quit the United Press, and due to the expenses of repairing all our chimneys which yesterday's storm blew down -- not to mention repairing other people's cars, parked in front of our house, upon which ~~the~~ bricks fell! But, if I do not have time to do it, I could turn it over to May Craig or Doris Fleeson or somebody else, if there is no objection to publication of such an article. In any case, I must answer the editor.

Yours with love,

Ruby

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 7039

100
625 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

211 1/2 Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.
March 27, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I talked with May about the advisability of taking up with the Standing Committee the matter of permitting representatives of regular news-distributing agencies of the government, such as the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Office of the Coordinator of Information, to ask follow-up questions in your press conferences.

May thought the best procedure would be for you to call a meeting of the government women, after they have been duly qualified, to go over the whole status of government women in the press conference, and to give them an opportunity to take up their problems with you. May thinks this would be a good thing, even if my suggestion had not been made, but would be especially necessary if my suggestion is followed so that they would not think you were discriminating in favor of me.

I propose, for the sake of good feeling both with the newspaper women and the government gals, that the conditions under which women representing government agencies sending all kinds of news about the United States to other countries (not just information about their own agencies) be:

1. That such representatives not originate questions, but be allowed to ask follow-up questions in order to elicit more information of special interest in other countries;
2. That they not ask questions about their own agencies, or speak of their own agencies, unless you or some of the newspaper women solicit information from them.

May feels that the Standing Committee could do nothing but accede to the proposed rule, if it comes from a meeting between you and the government women. Otherwise, there might be difficulty, since Esther Tufty dislikes me so thoroughly, and is perfectly capable of spreading the story that you granted me special privileges, thus causing the entire situation to react upon you.

The COI tells me that, so far, they have not sought representation in your press conferences, but is now taking the matter under consideration.

A friend of mine (not a chiropodist; I never met one) asked me to give you a copy of a letter to Mac. I am enclosing it. I know nothing about the merits of the matter.

Yours with love,

Ruby

COPY

March 21, 1942.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As per our conversation of Friday morning, I am submitting the following data on pending legislation of S. 1459:

1. Chiropodits are commissioned in the U. S. Navy, but are not recognized in the Army.
2. Dentists, Veterinary Surgeons and Nurses are recognized and commissioned but Chiropodits are not; though our educational standards are equal or higher.
3. The German Army has seen fit to make use of the services of the Chiropodist-the American Army has not.
4. The American Medical Association, through its Judicial Council, has decreed that chiropody fills a gap neglected by medicine and is hand maiden to medical practice. If foot care is neglected in civil life it can be assumed it is neglected in military life.
5. The Surgeon General objects on the ground that the Army has a shoe whose fitting is supervised by trained men. During the past twenty years there has been over one million five hundred thousand, (1,500,000) work days lost in the Army due to foot conditions. Foot conditions are the second largest cause for disability discharge in the Army.

During the war period the soldiery has the right to expect the most efficient care in all medical branches. The Chiropodist keeps the patient ambulatory and with Mobile Units could follow the men on the line of march overcome much of the hospitalization necessary under the present set-up. Every man laid up is a man out of service.

Verification of statements can be found in the enclosed copy of the Hearings of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

COPY

2.

To the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre.

1. Page 91 Naval recognition.
2. General Information.
3. " "
4. Page 22. A. M. A. Testimony.
5. Surgeon General, Page 3, First Paragraph.
Man day's lost Page 104.
Disability discharge, Page 105.
6. Letters of endorsement by Physicians Pages 73 to 87.
7. Former Surgeon General Ireland's approval of Chiropodists.
Page 89.
8. Mobile Chiropodity Units, Page 115.

In closing may I say that Chiropody is regulated by law in everyone of the forty eight States and also in the District of Columbia.

We are agreeable to changes made in the Bill if certain sections are unsatisfactory to the Surgeon General.

Thanking you for your consideration in this matter, I
am

Very truly yours,

Chairman, Chiropody-Podiatry Defense
Committee.

700

May 15, 1942

Dear Ruby:

I am returning the speech which you and Bess Furman prepared for the Department of State. It is all right, and I have kept the copy for our files.

Sincerely,

Miss Ruby Black
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American
Affairs
Room 4898 A
Department of Commerce Building
Washington, D.C.

0

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

done
5-15

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 14 1942

May 13, 1942

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

See for [unclear] [unclear]

At the request of the Department of State, Bess Furman and I "revised and extended" your remarks at the Eighth Pan American Child Congress for inclusion in the official printed proceedings of the Congress. We took our incomplete notes, the incomplete notes of two Department of State stenographers, and parts of your radio remarks of May 7, and combined them into this document for the record, - on advice of the State Department.

Could you or Tommy take the time to read this draft, revise or correct it as you wish, and send it back to me, initialed, to indicate your approval, so that the Department of State can put it into the proceedings?

I am sending two copies, so you can have one for your files.

We thought you did a magnificent job at the luncheon, the White House, and the microphone. The delegates were very appreciative and admiring.

Please address the returned copy to

Ruby Black

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American
Affairs
Room 4898A
Department of Commerce Building

Yours as ever,

Ruby

Speech
by
Mrs. Roosevelt

There is nothing perhaps on which we can better build for the future than our mutual interest in the well-being of our children. It is really with our children that anywhere in any country we can begin to make plans for the future. When we join together to make these plans, we are taking a step which perhaps has greater significance than we think at the present time. We are taking a step in our deliberations which may be the basis of what we can do in the world in the future toward a more permanent peace. If we can have a mutual interest, world-wide for the children of the world, it will be something that we can all work on together. I think everywhere throughout the Americas the hope exists -- the hope and the determination -- to pass on to our children the freedom which was our own heritage and which must be theirs.

Today the world seems, to many of us, a very dark place in which to live. Perhaps gatherings of this kind give us our only hope for future light. We who meet here today are interested, not in our differences, but in how we can together find out what we can mutually plan of benefit to all of us in that which we care for most -- our children. It seems to me the theme of this Congress might be said to be "Every child in the Americas is important to all the Americas."

I of course could tell you how much I learned from various women who have come here from countries in South and Central America, Mexico and Puerto Rico. They have told me of many things which are being done there for the children of those countries. I know some things affecting our children in this country, which I hope some day

we will change. As we come together, all of us can tell each other our difficulties and our problems, and find some things everywhere which will be helpful in solving our own problems, even though the situations differ in different countries.

I understand that this Congress has given a great deal of thought to the problem of nutrition. We here have been thinking a great deal about that. We know that our children, taken as a whole throughout our country, may have had enough food, but they have not had the right things to eat in a great many cases. We are gradually learning and studying the nutrition problems of our country. Out of that experience of ours, you of other countries may be able to try some things that are useful, and out of the studies which you are making I am sure that we will find many things that can be of help in our problems here. I think we all here are agreed that this problem of nutrition can be solved more readily through cooperation among the nations. And from the reports that have been made, it seems to me that we would need a very careful survey of all the Americas to find out what they produce and what they need. Only if we had all this knowledge could we be most helpful to one another.

Last year I happened to be at a meeting in Minnesota where a very charming lady, Miss Graciela Mandujano, of Chile, made her first speech in this country. She talked about how Chile went about beginning to interest certain groups of country people in a program of elementary education. She thought she was talking about a group that existed just in her own country, but as she talked I realized that she was giving me valuable suggestions for use among the children of migratory workers in our country. She spoke of how they took moving pictures and a radio on

a truck, and how they camped for the night and began playing music on the radio. Gradually children began to gather. I thought that something of that kind would be perfect to draw our children together. We had never done that in our migratory camps.

Out of her talk that day I got a great many suggestions that I have since passed on to a great many people. I do not know how much use has been made of them but I have a theory that ideas, when they are passed along, generally reach someone who uses them in the long run. And if that happens as a result of the first speech made in this country by a woman from Chile, there must be coming to us a great many ideas which are valuable to us, knowing as we do how many women leaders and students have been coming here from all these countries. This is valuable if for no other reason that these visitors spread a feeling of good will that gives a better understanding of each other and our aspirations, which is, after all, the basis of friendship.

I am hoping that we are going to continue to exchange visits among our students, among people of every kind of interest and of every group possible so that this work, which has hardly scratched the surface, will go on and be constantly accelerated. And this meeting here I hope will carry back to all corners of this Hemisphere a sense of good will, a sense of mutual interest, and a sense that in what we do here we are building, not for ourselves alone, but for the world as a whole; building a foundation which may lead to better consideration for the children of the world and therefore to a more peaceful future.

I personally feel that the Congress itself is a fitting answer to fears anyone might have that our children may live in a world where liberty is dead. If the whole Western Hemisphere can agree to sit down in friendship and talk about ways of preserving family life and making the lives of our little children secure, then surely we do not need to doubt that our kind of civilization has the inherent strength to withstand the storms. The men and women gathered in the Pan American Child Congress join one another in honoring the memories of Bolivar, San Martin, Washington, Jefferson, and the other heroes of the Wars of Independence in every American country. The heritage these great men and their followers bought for us by their sacrifices is one we cannot lose. I have confidence that men and women of our own time will live, and die if necessary, to preserve this heritage for our children.

100

May 30, 1942

Dear Ruby:

I will gladly go to Alexandria for an evening and bring the others, but am not sure when I can do so. May I let you know later?

It won't be this week or next.

Thanks for your peace memo. It is most interesting.

Affectionately,

0

Miss Ruby Black
211½ Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.

SIDE GLANCES



Realists and Theorists

By Raymond Clapper



HERE'S something that puzzles me. When you talk about the need of organizing this world so that nations can operate in their daily affairs without having everything upset every 20 years by a general war, people say it sounds good but it isn't practical.

I have a good many friends, and some of them tell me that on some days I seem very practical and realistic and on other days I seem visionary and a sucker for beautiful dreams.

Perhaps so. No man is a good judge of himself. Yet I'm inclined to be stubborn about this.

I HAVE been reporting politics and public affairs for some years. I've seen many realists in action and many so-called theorists.

A couple of years ago Washington had up the question of whether steel capacity should be enlarged. New Deal economists were giving me arguments to show that even the steel plants were then not running to full capacity the war would require more than we had built at that time. But I found several practical steel men disagreeing. They showed me figures, explained the intricacies of the industry, and put up a convincing case as to why we had all of the steel capacity we would need.

Yet today we have not enough steel for the ships and tanks we could build. But it is too late to build more capacity. The theorists were right in their judgment.

You can say they were only guessing, were only letting their imaginations run riot, but time and again I have seen the hunches of the outsiders come nearer the mark than the detailed calculations of the insiders.

Last winter President Roosevelt's production goals were put down as fantastic by most people who knew the practical difficulties. They said it was good propaganda but of course utterly impossible. Yet we are going to meet those goals and pass them in some respects.

Sometimes practical men are so preoccupied with the difficulties—and naturally they are more aware of the difficulties than the outsider—that their best judgment of what can be done is warped. I suspect that in any business—as it is in our newspaper business—the man at the top, who isn't in touch with many of the details, is a better judge of what to do than some others who know the details of the business far more thoroly.

AFTER some years as a reporter I am not inclined to be too much impressed with the argument that a thing is not practical. I have seen it work the other way too often. Isn't the best team in a business a pair of fellows, one yeasty, full of all kinds of wild ideas, crazy as hell, keeping everybody dizzy with his overworking imagination, and the other a less imaginative, methodical mind who shakes it all down and knows how to get it done?

Haven't we got some such problem in this job that the war is going to thrust at us? There will be endless difficulties when we try to figure out how this world can be run without jumping off the track and ripping up everybody's life. The State Department analyses of those difficulties probably cover acres of white paper. It would be easy to convince anybody that no scheme is practical, that no detail of a proposition is practical.

Yet which makes sense—to let it ride and go thru this repeatedly, or to find a way to prevent it or make it less likely? Is there anything more practical in this world than an attempt to find some way of fixing things up so that five or six million American young men can go on about their lives, marry, establish themselves in business and professions and in useful jobs? The war is going to be won some day. Will we be ready to make that victory mean something practical? Or will we throw it away in another political argument?

This war is costing us a lot—in lives and every other way. The practical thing, it seems to me, is to begin planning to get something for it.

But when you start talking that way, then people say you're getting visionary and impractical.

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

TE 2571
TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 3099

211 1/2 Prince St.
ALEXANDRIA BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.

May 26, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

What I said Saturday was:

"Could you use your influence with the wife of the President to get her to come to Alexandria some evening to discuss inter-American affairs, and other subjects related to winning the war, with Muna Lee of the Cultural Relations Division of the Department of State, Bess Furman of the Office of Facts and Figures, Genevieve Forbes Herrick of the War Department, and Ruby Black of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs?"

I think it would be helpful also to have some contact with the press at this meeting, such as May Craig and Martha Strayer (in case Martha could bring herself to accept my hospitality). If Martha is still harboring a grudge, Herbert Little, of the War Manpower Commission, could dine with us, and we could also discuss womanpower, in which he, Geno and Bess, as well as the President's wife, are very much interested. So is Ruby Black. The china, glass, silver, and service in the house in Alexandria can accommodate no more than eight for dinner, and, of course, we expect the secretary of the wife of the President (Miss Malvina Thompson) to accompany the President's wife.

Now that I have offered salve for your conscience, I explain that, when Muna arrived here on December 1 to work with the Cultural Relations Division, I planned a series of parties for her, with a few people invited to dinner and others invited after dinner, every Saturday night. To the first of these parties, I invited only people who had been Muna's guests in Puerto Rico, with their husbands or wives, as the case was. Bess and Bob and others were here, and it was a very gay and happy party. It happened on Saturday evening, December 6, 1941. Herb and I have given no party since.

I had intended to ask you to come to one of the dinners, when your job with OCD had settled down. After you left OCD, I lost my jewel of a maid, Pearl Gray, who had to go home to care for an invalid mother, and I kept postponing asking you if you could come to my house. Then gas rationing caught us all, and it seemed impossible to ask two or three to dinner, and others after dinner, as the original plan contemplated.

Mrs. Roosevelt -- page 2

So, I ask you to use your influence with the President's wife to get her to come to such a meeting sometime before too long. The President's wife might be able to bring along some of the other important ladies who do not have gas and who might find it inconvenient to come by bus, in evening dress, to Alexandria.

The Saturday luncheon was grand, and I thank you.

Love,

Ruby

Enclosed is a memo
on the peace.

Mrs. Roosevelt:

This is about your question of Saturday at luncheon regarding organization of leading women of all the United Peoples on what the peace should be. I don't, of course, know who, with^a "a commercial interest," proposed the organization you outlined, but I guess it is a radio sponsor.

I was a little appalled at the lack of interest in the peace -- note I say the peace, not peace -- displayed by your other guests on Saturday. I wondered if May was right in saying that the people can be aroused to only one "cause" at a time, and that the sole cause now must be, "Win the War." I consider May to be the best reporter, and best questioner of Presidents and other important people, but I do not think May understands the economic aspects of the war or the peace to come.

I was even more appalled to hear some one -- I don't remember who -- say, "I think we've learned our lesson. We won't go into isolationism again," in reply to my warning that, unless the people are educated to accept what it takes to make the world a functioning economic unit, we shall react after this war, as usual, into intense and unreasoning isolationism on both the economic and the political fronts. I do not understand how anybody who had the opportunity to see the articulateness and political effectiveness of economic and political isolationism up to Pearl Harbor, and who can still see it in prominent places, could wishfully believe that we shall have the wisdom not to repeat, after the coming victory, the

economic mistakes we made after the 1918 victory -- unless we do something to prevent those mistakes.

The economic results of such isolationism would be so disastrous that the 1929-32 depression would seem; in memory, like boom times, and, of course, would be world wide. Such a disaster seems to me inevitable unless we accustom the voting people and the ruling people of the United Peoples to accept the economic means necessary to effectuate the Atlantic Charter, as outlined in Vice President Wallace's Atlantic Monthly article and recent radio speech, and in the current publications of the National Resources Planning Board.

I do not think that this should be a woman's movement, even if you and Queen Elizabeth and Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek lead it. I fear that, at home, it would be interpreted as a "sentimental women's peace movement" (when it ought to be a hard-headed face-the-economic-facts movement); and that, in our enemies' propaganda, it would be interpreted as a women's demand for peace, instead of a people's demand for a usable and durable peace after victory is won.

Nevertheless, it's too good an idea to let go to waste. Instead of scrapping it, why not try an amended program, the slogan of which could be something like: "Win the War -- Win the Peace"?

I suggest that, * in each country, you get a woman and a man to head, not a big organizational movement, but a significant educational movement, to discuss what the peace should be. For example, you and Henry Wallace should be the leaders here. In China, it should be Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek, who wrote a fine article about

~~The~~
 peace in Atlantic Monthly, and perhaps her brother, T. V. Soong, the Foreign Minister. In England, it might be Queen Elizabeth and Bevin.

And I further think the program should be among the United Peoples, not just the United Nations, so that peoples who are materially aiding us, without actually declaring war, could be made to feel that they are helping in the peace as well as in the war. For example, Eve Curie could be brought in, if she is willing, as well as people in South America. (All Central American and West Indies countries have declared war, and Mexico will probably do so before you get this, but there are people in various South American countries who can help. I am told that the wife of President Prado of Peru, for example, is truly important and intelligent on her own.) Naturally, the choice of people in these countries would have to be carefully made, and not all need to be brought in at the beginning. The educational movement could roll up by countries as well as by individuals.

I wish to reiterate that I do not think such an educational movement as this should deal at all with the political aspects of the peace, except to quote general principles as enunciated by heads of governments, such as recognition of the right of equal political and economic opportunity among races and peoples. I do not think this movement should go into the question of boundaries, forms of government, or the future status of territorial possessions.

The necessary education is on the economic front.

I write this because I feel very deeply about it,

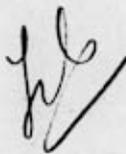
and I am,

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Black

I attach a
 Ray Chapman
 column of interest.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



June 1, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

Tell Ruby Black that we
got some wonderful Inca pottery and also
a handmade silver tray from the President
of Peru.

F.D.R.

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 27, 1942.

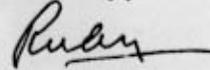
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Strictly sub rosa, the Ambassador of Ecuador would like to have a list of the gifts brought to you and the President by President Prado of Peru. It seems that the President of Ecuador is considering a visit here, and Ecuador does not want to be outdone by Peru in bringing representative examples of the fine arts and crafts of the people. Naturally, the Ambassador did not wish to make the request directly, so he asked another member of our staff to see whether he could get the list, and the other member of the staff came straight to me.

I think we can safely encourage this form of rivalry between Ecuador and Peru, and hope that all other forms have disappeared.

Yours sincerely,



Ruby Black

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 31, 1942.

100

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a copy of a story I have written for our feature service to the other American Republics about the Third Annual Writers' Conference at Evanston, Ill., held July 22-25.

The secretary of the conference, my friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Laitzbach Fontaine, would like for you to know about this, and hopes you might feel like commenting upon it in your column some day.

As she realistically puts it, this conference consists of "serious readers, established authors, and 'earnings.'" "

I still hope that you can find time some evening to talk with me and Yuna Lee of the State Department about inter-American affairs.

Yours devotedly,

Ruby Black

Colman

Handwritten notes

black -- feature -- 7/31/42

A conference of some 500 ^{midwestern} writers in ^{states} ~~of the United States~~ has pledged itself to help achieve closer harmony among the American Republics by greater interchange of literature.

This, the Third Annual ^{Writers'} Conference held in Evanston, Illinois, at the site of Northwestern University, ~~adopted the following pledge for war time~~ attracted ~~writers from~~ writers from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, and other mid-western states, and even from the southern state of Virginia and the southwestern state of Illinois.

The conference adopted the following pledge for war time:

"^{We}, the members of the Third Annual ^{Writers'} Conference in session in the first year of America's entry into war, dedicate not only our words but our work to the preservation of liberty and justice for all.

"^{We} believe in freedom of the press, but not a freedom ~~which~~ that gives information helpful to the enemy or biased criticism detrimental to morale.

"^{We} believe in the need for a so-called 'escape literature,' but urge that it be free from the subversions of cheap appeal.

--more--

"We believe in bringing about a closer harmony with South America and allied countries through the mutual translation and reading of our respective national literatures.

"We believe we not only have the responsibility as citizens to buy bonds and to cooperate vigorously in all defense efforts, but the additional obligation as writers to find and interpret news ways of usefulness."

It is pointed out that ~~this phrase signifies~~ the phrase, "South America and allied countries" includes all the American Republics, inasmuch as Mexico, Panama, all the Central American Republics, and all the island republics of the Caribbean are allies of the United States.

Paul Cooke, editor of "Amigos," a Pan-American magazine, was one of the speakers at the conference. So well received was his speech that the Rotarians of Evanston ^{immediately} invited ~~to~~ to address a luncheon, attended by more than a hundred members.

~~At present~~ Seventeen organizations cooperate in these writers' conferences, including the Authors' Round Table, groups of P.E.N., international organization of writers, the Chicago Chapter of the Catholic Poetry Society of America, and even the Chicago Center of the Poetry Society of London.

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 29, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL AND URGENT

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

On Monday, August 31, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1 and 2, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, the great Mexican labor leader, is to be in Washington. He wants no publicity, but he is going, on his own, to talk with the working men and women of various other American Republics on labor's stake in the war, and how they can make their best contribution to the victory.

Señor Lombardo Toledano has never met you, and would like to do so. Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Minister-Counselor of the Mexican Embassy, tells me this. I think you know how good a friend of the United States Luis Quintanilla is. He is most hopeful that we can get together at my house.

Lombardo Toledano is head of the CTM -- La Confederación de Trabajadores Mexicanos (the Mexican Federation of Mexican workers). This labor organization is roughly comparable to the CIO, but Lombardo broke sharply with John L. Lewis when John L. came out against the President. As did Luis Quintanilla.

What we would like most is that you could come to dinner at my house, on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, with Sr. Lombardo Toledano, Dr. Quintanilla, Luna Lee of the State Department (who is a good friend of Dr. Quintanilla's and mine), Herb, who is in charge of the labor desk of OWI, and me. We then could talk informally and freely and off the record, and you could help Lombardo Toledano in his work in the other American Republics, not through any publicity or quotation of you -- because it is understood that it is all confidential -- but simply through your knowledge of human beings and of labor in the United States (Pegler to the contrary notwithstanding).

Of course, I know it seems impossible to get a dinner date with you on such short notice and with such few choices of dates, but I have never yet evaded trying to do the impossible if the impossible seemed a good thing to do.

Mrs. R. -- 2

In any case, I hope you can see Sr. Lombardo Toledano while ~~he is here~~ he is here. And if you can't come to dinner, we might have lunch, or tea, at my house. Or, if you have no time to come to my house, Dr. Quintanilla can, of course, go through the State Department routine of asking for an appointment with you at the White House. But it would be so much more stimulating and informative for all of us if we could get together informally.

And if you can do this, it, of course, supplants the other invitation to you to come to my house to talk about inter-American affairs, which you have said you would accept. I think this is more important for winning the war and the peace than the other proposed party.

I am to see Lombardo Toledano and Dr. Quintanilla sometime after noon on Monday, and would like to tell them the possibilities then, if you can let me know sometime Monday.

Yours with love,

Ruby Black

110
September 26, 1942.

Dear Ruby:

Many thanks for your letter.

It was good of you to make the contribution as your birthday gift to me and I do want you to know how much I appreciate it.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
211½ Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia.

VDS

TE 2571
TELEPHONE DISTRICT 7099

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

211½ Prince St.
330 ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.

Handwritten: 9/12/42
Handwritten: W. B. Black
Handwritten: 5/11
Handwritten: 5/11
September 13, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The enclosed carbon of a letter to James C. Trumbull, treasurer of the Laymen's League Against Epilepsy, shows that I have sent \$5.00 to them as my birthday present to you.

I'm also enclosing the July bulletin of the League. It contains some information that might interest you.

With my best wishes for you and all your work and for many happy returns of October 11.

Yours with love,

Handwritten signature: Ruby

Ruby Black

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

TE 2571

211 1/2 Prince St.

Alexandria, Va.

September 18, 1942.

Mr. James C. Trumbull, Treas.,
Laymen's League Against Epilepsy,
50 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Trumbull:

I am enclosing a check for \$5.00 for
the Laymen's League Against Epilepsy which
represents my birthday present this year to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

As you perhaps know, it has been my
custom for several years to give whatever I can
to some health or educational organization as
my birthday and Christmas gifts to Mrs. Roose-
velt. Last year I chose the League and expect
to continue to do so as long as I feel it is
doing good work.

I'm enclosing a carbon of my letter
to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black.

DISPEL THE CLOUDS



Join

the

LEAGUE AGAINST EPILEPSY

Promote
RESEARCH and EDUCATION

LAYMEN'S LEAGUE AGAINST EPILEPSY, INC.

70 MONTVALE ROAD
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Bulletin No. 10

July, 1942

Busy is the adjective that applies to many people, associations and machines these days and I am very glad to be able to report that the League comes into that category. We had a most successful Directors' meeting at 50 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts on Friday, May 8th. Two directors came from New York and one from Connecticut, making ten of us in all, which was evidence of real interest. Dr. William G. Lennox and Mr. Clinton H. Crane resigned as Vice-presidents, the former to go on the Medical Advisory Board and the latter to remain as a Sponsor. Due to a change in residence, Mrs. Fleming, our secretary-treasurer had to resign and we elected Miss Helen Chase for corresponding secretary; attorney John Noble has agreed to act as recording secretary. The treasurer is now Mr. James C. Trumbull, 50 State Street, Boston, and all dues and donations should be addressed to him. Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Kurt Bustek and Mr. Francis B. Riggs resigned as directors and Dr. Jerry C. Price of the Neurological Institute of New York was elected to fill one of the vacancies.

During the week of May 18th, the American Psychiatric Association held its annual meeting at the Hotel Statler here in Boston. The Laymen's League and the Physicians' League had a booth together and the interest shown by the doctors (over 1500 were registered) and others in our chart, poster and books was most gratifying. Two of the charts you see reproduced in this bulletin, a picture of the poster is on the cover, and the books on epilepsy were Dr. Lennox's own collection; undoubtedly one of the finest in existence. On Monday evening, the officers of the Laymen's League gave a supper for the members of the Physicians' League at Dr. and Mrs. Lennox's house just outside of Boston. Well over fifty were present and though the weather was a bit damp, it was a delightful occasion, one which I hope will help keep the League alive in the thoughts of many all over the country.

It is vital to keep the League a live and growing organization. Every day this fact is forcibly brought home by the many letters received from persons inquiring as to how they can be of assistance. One way is for all the present members to enroll new members. Another way is to find opportunities to bring up the subject for discussion and be sure that your local district nurse, public library, drug store, doctor, church, club, etc., have literature and enrollment envelopes; some are enclosed and more can be had by writing to the office of the League.

In casual conversation one discovers so many persons with friends and relations who are sufferers from seizures and their far reaching effects. The question of employment is one that the League is most anxious to help solve. As a first step, the word "epilepsy" and an up-to-date lay description of its symptoms and effects must be brought before the man and women in the street; - in other words, the prospective employer. Then only will it be possible for those with controlled or mild seizures to be employed according to their abilities. Many men are being turned down or discharged by the army and navy on account of seizures and we must do our best to help them find jobs, preferably those which have a definite connection with the war effort. You should be interested in the two articles in this bulletin on this subject.

Gertrude R. Potter



AURACRAFT
A PIONEER PROJECT FOR EPILEPTICS

Cleveland has pioneered in a work program for epileptics. The epileptic of this community is no longer idle and unwanted, but has been welcomed to do his part for his country and for himself. As a result of persistent efforts on the part of a medical group headed by Dr. Joseph Fetterman, the Association for the Crippled and Disabled made facilities available for a sheltered shop for epileptics. The medical committee, in addition to Dr. Fetterman, is composed of Drs. A. T. Bunts, G. W. Brugler, J. H. Nichols, and H. C. Schumacher. This group of doctors formulated a program by which epileptics were made eligible for the shop. Each patient is admitted only upon referral by his physician and after acceptance by the committee. It is the policy of Auracraft to supplement rather than substitute for medical care.

Leadership towards the formation of this program was supplied by Miss Bell Greve, Executive Secretary of the Association for the Crippled and Disabled. Miss Greve has had the cooperation of a group of civic-minded men and women who compose a lay advisory committee and a crafts and work procurement committee. Mrs. H. T. Karsner is chairman of the lay advisory committee and Mrs. J. Fetterman of the work procurement committee. They have been canvassing the community for additional work to keep the epileptics employed.

The shop has provision for routine work, under supervision, for epileptics who cannot find work elsewhere. Over one hundred fifty persons who have been unemployed, have made application to enter this work program. Over fifty have been accepted and have worked part-time or steadily. In the shop they mingle with fellow epileptics, are taught some work activity, and are instructed to look after each other in case of a spell. Fortunately, there have been few severe attacks in the shop. Also, the mental attitude of each person helping the other has minimized any emotional tension that may come from observ-

ing an epileptic attack. The work of the shop to date has been varied inasmuch as the crafts committee has not yet devised the manufacture of one routine product. The epileptics have been instructed in and have done such jobs as sewing, mimeographing, mail order work, and light assembly jobs. The mail order work, including the packaging of literature for mail advertising, has been a routine task which these people can readily do. Recently, the Auracraft has received sublet orders for war industries, and some of the epileptics have been busy working on nuts and bolts used in airplane motors, in addition to the former tasks of repairing boxes, packaging samples, and other routine assembly jobs.

The shop has grown to the point where there is a waiting list of epileptics who are eager to obtain its benefits. These benefits are of many kinds. Not only is the individual himself benefitted, but there is considerable easing of home tension as well as an economy to the community. A few excerpts from a letter by one of the epileptics employed in the shop may give some idea as to how those employed in Auracraft feel about this program: "It will be a year the 18th of November since I started to work and it means so much to me to know that I have a job waiting for me. It is a job where I need not be afraid. For, if I get sick, I will be taken care of and not be fired as I have been other places. I have something to look forward to instead of having to sit at home thinking of myself and doing nothing but look at the four walls. --- I am so happy to be able to work and to make a few pennies. Now that I make a little money, I have been able to save, buy a few things for myself, and pay some bills. --- I do not believe anyone can understand the way I feel about this, but it certainly gives me something to look forward to in life, and has done so much for me."

Again and again patients have told us how much better they feel since they have regular duties like normal individuals. They enjoy their new contacts, profit from the instruction, and are helped in a material way by the wages which they receive, even though these are smaller than can be earned in private industry. Some epileptics have gained such confidence as well as work experience that they have gone forth and secured jobs on their own.

The shop has encountered many problems, not the least of which is the want of enough work to keep all the epileptics busy. It is our hope that, as the community becomes better acquainted with this project, such jobs will be available.

In the short space of its existence, the shop has brought happiness into the lives of many epileptics. An epileptic can now proudly look at the product of his work, and not see the pathos of his illness. For, the aim of Auracraft is to utilize the abilities and not to emphasize the handicaps of the epileptic."

THE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

The Community Workshops at 36 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts is a social agency widely known for success in the training, placement, and adjustment of physically, mentally, or socially handicapped persons. It is a member agency of the Greater Boston United War Fund. With the development of dilantin and the improvement in other techniques for the treatment of seizures, it seemed to the Staff of the Workshops that new vocational fields would be open to many in this group of people. Three years ago, this organi-

zation, with the cooperation and support of doctors and hospitals, began to accept epileptics for pre-vocational training and sheltered work. Because of limitations of space and facilities it has not been possible to work with a large group of these clients, but the results have been encouraging. Eligibility is established if the person is under the supervision of a physician and the prognosis is favorable with seizures an infrequent occurrence. Agreeable personality traits are almost essential to constructive progress. Psychometric and other tests may be given to determine individual aptitudes and abilities. Training on power machines is never given to this group because of the hazards involved.

Pre-vocational training is given at the Workshops to those clients who will later be able to work in regular industrial or business fields. It includes training in power machine stitching, in the cutting and shipping rooms, in pattern drafting and designing, office practice, selling and publicity. A sheltered shop is maintained for those whose disabilities are so serious that their chances for competitive employment are definitely limited. These workers make up yarn color cards and assemble printed material. They finish by hand many garments made on the power machines, and do other sewing as well as work in various crafts.

Each of these divisions has a homebound service so that those whose responsibilities or handicaps necessitate their staying at home may have work and training. Uniforms, smocks, costumes, and hospital garments are made and sold in the open market. Each worker receives a weekly wage throughout the period of training. All clients are under the constant supervision of a thoroughly trained staff, including social workers and occupational therapists, so that the best possible work and personality adjustments will be made in each case.

Training in office practice has proved to be most valuable in the vocational adjustment of epileptic clients. Skills are developed in typewriting, shorthand, mimeographing, filing, and billing. The case of Irene Kelly is a good example of accomplishment in this field. Irene was in her middle twenties and had been subject to seizures from her early teens. Her work experience was negligible. When she came to the Workshops, she was receiving dilantin therapy as an out-patient of a Boston hospital and her reaction was favorable. She was pleasant, agreeable, and cooperative, but she had little faith in her ability ever to become independent or self-supporting. As the weeks went by, she became more competent in typing, shorthand, and general clerical work. Frequent talks with the social workers and other staff members helped her work through her emotional problems. She found new inner resources and grew self-confident. After some months, Irene was ready to look for employment. There were many discouraging interviews. However, one of the social agencies in town needed a stenographer and clerical worker. This was just the opening she had hoped to find. They understood her problem, and she was given the job. Irene has been there many months and is enthusiastic about her work. It is almost an ideal placement.

The goal of the Community Workshops is that each person served by the Workshops should gain personal independence to the greatest degree of which he is capable, to the end that he may become, no matter how severe are his handicaps, a contributing member of the community. The means used by the Community Workshops towards this end are constructive understanding and skilled observation of each person (this includes social case work) and vocational help (this includes occupation or training, or both, at home or in the Workshops).

Through service to individuals in need and by social planning with other organizations, the attention of the public is directed to the fact that handicapped people, trained to lead normal lives, are a real asset to the community.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNITED STATES WITH

TUBERCULOSIS
(1/200 OF POPULATION)



DIABETES
(1/200 OF POPULATION)



EPILEPSY
(1/200 OF POPULATION)



CEREBRAL DYSRHYTHMIA
(1/10 OF POPULATION)



From this chart it is surprising to note that fully as many people in the United States are afflicted with epilepsy as with diabetes or tuberculosis. The bottom row of little men brings home the fact that one in every ten persons has cerebral dysrhythmia (abnormal brain waves); not a disease in itself but merely a predisposition.

AMOUNT SPENT PER YEAR

RESEARCH
(\$50,000)



WHAT THE DOCTORS ARE DOING

Many are doing research work in laboratories and clinics, studying body chemistry and trying to find new medicines.

Some are concentrating on the study of the electroencephalogram (brain waves).

Others are tracing relationships to migraine, and other nervous disorders.

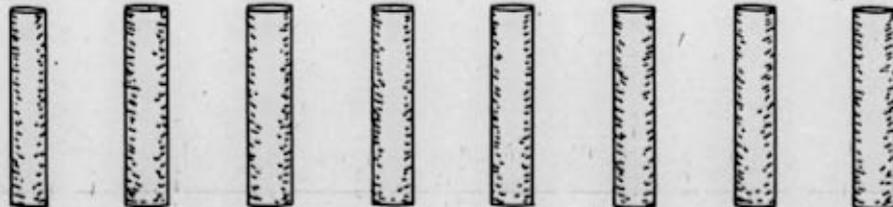
Still others are attacking the problem surgically.

Much money is needed, and little is being obtained.

DRUGS
(\$1,500,000)



CARE OF THOSE
IN INSTITUTIONS
(\$20,000,000)



LAYMEN'S LEAGUE AGAINST EPILEPSY, INC.
70 MONTVALE ROAD
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

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Director of Montreal
Neurological Institute
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Washington, D. C.

100

October 19, 1942.

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to send
you the enclosed copy of a self-explanatory
letter received from Dr. Alexander.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
211½ Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia.


VDS

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chairman
PAUL V. McNUTT
FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR

October 16, 1942

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

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am returning Mrs. Black's letter of October 6.

The situation at Bridgeport is as follows:

For months there has been a labor shortage in Bridgeport. Available men are all employed, including Negro men. The industries are using large numbers of women. The supply of women has been heavily drawn upon. About the only remaining group of women available are Negro women.

There has been an effort on the part of families employing Negro servants to keep the Employment Service from referring Negro women to defense jobs because it disturbs the domestic service situation in the community.

The rumors Mrs. Black refers to are no doubt the result of part of the campaign to prevent the Employment Service from referring Negro women to defense jobs. It doesn't make a pretty picture.

Sincerely,

Will W. Alexander
Will W. Alexander, Chief
Minority Groups Service

Enclosure



211½ Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.
Oct. 6, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Here is, I guess, another variant of the "Eleanor Clubs".

Herb's sister, Lois Tidden, reports that among the rich Bridgeport (Conn.) set, they say that they are hiring Negroes in the war plants because each one of them presents a slip on which is written, "Give this man a job. E.R."

I guess your investigators will have to get busy on that one, too, unless they have already done so. Why are there so many stinkers? I quite honestly believe that all these yarns are started by Axis rumor-mongers to stir up race dissension.

I hope you are having a good trip.

Love,

Ruby Black

24123

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

100
Ruby Black
November 28, 1942
m

MEMO FOR MR. CRIM:
MRS. HELM:
MR. TOLLEY:
MISS THOMPSON:

Mrs. Roosevelt will receive the following Brazilian Journalists on November 30th, at 3 p.m.

Danton Jobim
Mario Martins
Joaquim Ferreira
Miguel Arco E'Flexa
Darcy Varnieri Ribeiro
Jorge de Oliveira Maia
Paulo de Andrade Botelho
Joaquim Mariano Diaz Meneses

Miss Ruby Black will accompany this group.

M.T.L.

PK/mlb

November 27, 1942.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Ruby Black

FROM: Paul Kramer

SUBJECT: BRAZILIAN JOURNALISTS WHO WILL SEE MRS. ROOSEVELT
AT 3:00 P.M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

1. Danton Jobim, Editor of Diario Carioca of Rio de Janeiro.
2. Mario Martins, Director of O Radical
3. Joaquim Ferreira, Editor of O Globo of Rio de Janeiro.
4. Miguel Arco E'Flexa, Director and General Manager of A Gazeta of Sao Paulo.
5. Darcy Varnieri Ribeiro, of Folha da Tarde of Porto Alegre and Associados Ri-Grandensa de Imprensa.
6. Jorge de Oliveira Maia, of A Noite.
7. Paulo de Andrade Botelho.
8. Joaquim Mariano Dias Menezes, Aviation writer for Diarios Associados.

Accompanied by

Miss Ruby Black

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

PK/mlb

November 27, 1942.

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7. Paulo de Andrade Botelho.
8. Joaquim Mariano Dias Menezes, Aviation writer for Diarios Associados.

Accompanied by

Miss Ruby Black

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov. 27, 1942.

Mrs. Muriel Lund,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Lund:

I am enclosing three copies of the list of Brazilian journalists who have just returned from Great Britain, and whom Mrs. Roosevelt has kindly consented to receive at 3 p.m. on Monday, November 30. I thought you would like to have a copy for the Secret Service and one for the usher, as well as one for Mrs. Roosevelt. Tommy suggested that I send the list to you, in her absence.

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black

Ruby Black
News Room

December 13, 1942.

Dear Ruby:

I wrote my column because I only received letters of condemnation of Rex and none in support of him. I should have been more careful of my wording and known more about the situation.

I like the article.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby A. Black
211½ Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia.

VDS

TE 2571
TELEPHONE: DISSEMINOT 7039

RUBY A. BLACK
NEWS BUREAU

copy
12/18/42

211 1/2 Prince St.
DE ALBEE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.

*This requires no answer -
but I hope you read it!*

December 11, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am glad to know from your column of November 21 that you are still interested in Puerto Rico. But I am sorry that you plugged an article which gives such an incomplete and inaccurate picture of Puerto Rico as does Martha Gellhorn's in Collier's of November 14.

On the bad economic conditions in Puerto Rico, the article is good. On the efforts of Rex Tugwell to improve them, it is good. On many other aspects it is glaringly wrong, and it omits so much that is essential to a true picture of Puerto Rico.

As a continental who knows Puerto Rico well said, "It is Hamlet without Hamlet."

I was also sorry that you used the phrase, "I hope Governor Tugwell will be able to give Puerto Rico a program which will last over, etc. etc."

It is not that Rex should give Puerto Rico a program. Puerto Rico, in its 1940 elections, wrote the program. All candidates of the Popular Democratic Party were committed to specific bills to improve Puerto Rico's economic condition over a long period of time. The Popular Democratic Party won, and the Legislature promptly passed the bills -- most of them enacted into law before Rex was appointed Governor.

The fact is that President Roosevelt gave Rex to Puerto Rico to carry out that program and administer those laws, some of which have been amended since he arrived. And that Rex has the additional duty working out with Washington agencies and insular agencies a better solution of the economic emergencies created by the war.

The Gellhorn article not only ignores this fact, but ignores the fact that the majority of the people of Puerto Rico thoroughly support Rex. One would think that there are no decent political leaders in Puerto Rico, and that an ignorant and indifferent people follow the nasty politicians in resisting Rex. The truth is that the President has received a statement personally signed by more than

12/22/42 8:40 P
I read up on Rex Tugwell & Rex Tugwell's program. Rex Tugwell's program is a good one. I hope you read it. I hope you read it. I hope you read it.

page - 2

60 percent of the Puerto Rico electorate in favor of Rex and the program he is trying to administer, and that Puerto Rico's electorate is very well informed -- better than ours, I daresay.

There is now in Washington a delegation, representing all political parties except the Republicans -- even including the Socialists who are allied with the Republicans; the two labor federations; and the farmers' union. Their purpose is to defend Rex and to try to work out the unemployment crisis and the price situation (food prices increased 96 per cent as a result of the war, but the price of rice has been somewhat reduced recently by federal action). I should like to quote, something the head of the delegation, Senator Luis Muñoz Marín, President of the Senate and of the Popular Democratic Party, told a press conference in Washington on December 3:

"That the situation is not worse in Puerto Rico under very difficult circumstances, and that it has begun to improve somewhat, is due in large part to Governor Tugwell's constant efforts since the beginning of his administration, and in spite of the unfair fight that a vociferous minority has been carrying on against him. This is the same minority that, for long years, did nothing to improve conditions which were called normal during the time that they were running the island.

"One thing we want to have understood beyond any confusion is that what is being done in Puerto Rico represents the specific democratic mandate of the people, and is not being done by Governor Tugwell's initiative. If anything is wrong in Puerto Rico, it is either the people of Puerto Rico, or democracy (the last two words said facetiously).

"Any other Governor appointed for Puerto Rico, if he were respectful of the democracy for which we are fighting, would have to carry out the same policy or be faced with the opposition, not of a vociferous minority, but of a people that are undergoing great suffering for democracy and believe it should be respected. Since Governor Tugwell has the support of the bulk of the people of Puerto Rico, a full democratic situation exists there in fact, although not yet in law." (referring, of course, to the fact that Puerto Rico does not elect its own Governor).

Senator Muñoz Marín then made clear that the same program Puerto Rico has adopted might not work in continental United States, or in some other place, but it IS the program that the people of Puerto Rico have, by their informed votes, said they wanted. "It responds to our real needs and our democratic expression. We feel sure that continental Americans will protect the program we need, just as we are helping protect the right of continental Americans to the program they want."

page -- 3

I began this letter before Luis arrived, but was too busy to finish. I used his words because they better express what I intended to express. I will not detail specific inaccuracies, but I will point out that Miss Gellhorn never mentions the Popular Democratic Party or the program enacted by the people of Puerto Rico.

Yours with love,

Ruby

P.S. Luis was happy to learn, in his long talk with the President, that he is not affected by the attack on Rex, except to hope that Rex won't resign.

Rx

December 24, 1942

Dear Ruby:

Many thanks for your letter and the copy of your letter to Mrs. Nelson. Yours is such a nice gift and I appreciate your making it in my name.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
211½ Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.

am
12/24

Washing...
E.R.

211½ Prince Street,
Alexandria, Virginia,
December 18, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a carbon copy of a letter I have sent to Mrs. William Nelson of the Washington School Kindergarten in Alexandria, which is the token of my greetings to you this Christmas and my hopes for the coming year.

This Kindergarten is for pre-school children in the section of Alexandria in which I live -- a section in which most of the people are very poor, although it also includes well-to-do "foreign legionnaires" of Alexandria. The Kindergarten is held in the Washington School, most of the students of which are of poor families. The majority of the children are of parents who work in the Torpedo Plant and other war industries, and of underprivileged families. It also includes "war problem children" and some children whose parents are able to pay a little for their care -- although the children for whom no payment is made are unaware the others pay. It is operated entirely by volunteer workers. The Board of Health physicians examine the children and doctors provide vitamins to make up deficiencies in nutrition. Many doctors in this community give all of their medical samples for the use of the Kindergarten. Children requiring special attention are referred to the clinic. All the equipment is donated.

I hope that this small gift will help in the care given to a group of children of the kind in which you are particularly interested.

With best wishes at this season, I am,

Yours with love,

Ruby

Ruby Black

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

C
O
P
Y

211 $\frac{1}{2}$ Prince Street,
Alexandria, Virginia,
December 18, 1942.

Mrs. William Nelson,
303 Queen Street,
Alexandria, Virginia.

Dear Mrs. Nelson:

For some years it has been my custom to give a Christmas present to Mrs. Roosevelt in the form of a small check for some organization or purpose in which she is interested.

Having heard from my friend, Mrs. Russell Smith, of the work of the Washington School Kindergarten, I am, therefore, enclosing a check for \$5.00 as my gift to Mrs. Roosevelt this Christmas.

I am also enclosing a carbon copy of the letter I am sending Mrs. Roosevelt.

With best wishes for the success of the Kindergarten and a Merry Christmas for the children, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black

Amazing Figs

JK

JK

10/1

Jan. 4, 1943.
211 1/2 Prince St.
Alexandria, Va.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We have all enjoyed the California sweetmeats you sent us for Christmas. I eat the pressed figs on the bottom layer -- since I can't eat candied things because they hurt ~~me~~ two teeth and since I have always loved figs so much.

Also, the ack-ack boys, who are the nearest defenders of our hearth and home (a Coast Artillery station a few blocks from our house), loved eating something you sent, although they had been so well fed by the Army that they ate nothing else we offered them on Christmas Day, when we invited any and all of them to come around for food, drinks, ~~and~~ ^{and} cigarettes any time between noon and midnight that day. We couldn't even get them to take away the quantities of cigarettes we bought for them, because "Everybody in Alexandria has given us cigarettes." If I hadn't had your sweetmeats to give them a kick, I know the fire in the fireplace would have been all they enjoyed, because they really came only out of politeness. And they are a swell bunch of boys. But how aged they made Herb (42), me (46), and Air Corps Lt. Stephen W. Leo (33) *feel* when they talked about how "the old men just wouldn't apply themselves," and couldn't learn how to shoot (some

of these corporals and sergeants had been detailed to train some selectees in shooting), but ~~some~~ "one of them, and he was 35 years old, too, could get around almost as well as the rest of us." Herb insists that one of ~~the~~ the soldiers commented to him, "You're pretty spry, yourself," but I still wonder if ^(Herb) ~~he~~ was not trying to make the story better. Anyhow, it certainly put us oldsters in ^(our) ~~the~~ place. And Lt. Leo -- our favorite Army officer, who used to be a reporter on May Craig's Portland Press-Herald, having got his start on my late lamented Portland Evening ~~Evening~~ News, and who has since held ^{the} important State offices -- was pretty flabbergasted at being an "old man," having gone through a year as a drafted private and non-com.

Anyhow, we had a grand time, and the boys got some fun out of eating something you sent, as did all the rest of the family. And, of course, the beautiful wooden plate on which they came will always be a treasure in the Little-Black family, along with the lovely picture of the President and you on the Christmas card.

I enclose a letter which Gene wrote to you some time ago.

Love,

And all our prayers for all
that you and the President has
for - Ruby

Ruby Black

February 12, 1943.

Dear Ruby:

Many thanks for letting me
see the copy of your article. I think
it a very kind and good account.

Affectionately,

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

VDS

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 6, 1943

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We thought it might interest you to know that a photograph of you now hangs in the Pan American Gallery of the Rita Lecumberry Normal School in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

At the request of the school, our regional committee in Guayaquil obtained the picture and presented it to Miss Emma Ortiz, directress of the school, with the compliments of the committee.

This is but one of the many evidences we have of the interest which people in the other American Republics have in you, and their appreciation of your interest in them.

I am enclosing an article we are sending to newspapers in the other American Republics as part of our series commemorating the tenth anniversary of President Roosevelt's enunciation of the Good Neighbor Policy.

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black

Enclosure 1

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PRESS DIVISION

EXCLUSIVE FEATURE SERVICE

Washington, February 00, 1943

NOTE TO EDITORS:

The following exclusive article, "Mrs. Roosevelt Surveys the Good Neighbor Policy," by Ruby Black, author of "Eleanor Roosevelt: a Biography," discusses the views of the First Lady on this important phase of hemisphere co-operation. This article is designed for publication on or after March 4, 1943, the tenth anniversary of President Roosevelt's enunciation in his inaugural address of the policy of the Good Neighbor which would govern his administration in dealing with other nations.

This article is being sent to leading newspapers in the capitals of the Americas. It is sent to your newspaper only for exclusive publication in your country.

* * *

Ruby Black, journalist and biographer of Mrs. Roosevelt, has reported the activities of the wife of the President of the United States since February, 1933. This work has taken her with Mrs. Roosevelt down coal mines, to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, to slums and to model low-cost housing projects, to farms and factories, to political conventions and to social functions. She has also participated in many of Mrs. Roosevelt's meetings with guests from the other American republics, including the one described in this article, and has observed her in many confidential conferences with government officials.

Miss Black has been a Washington correspondent since 1926, reporting political and economic news for newspapers in many states and for La Democracia, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, before joining the staff of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. She also wrote for the United Press and for magazines while she

was head of her own news bureau. For two years, she was a member of the faculty of the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin.

* * *

MRS. ROOSEVELT SURVEYS THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

BY RUBY BLACK,
Author of "Eleanor Roosevelt: A Biography"

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, recently wrote in her daily newspaper column:

"This morning I met with a group of Latin-American gentlemen who are here studying agro-economics and who faced me with some pretty difficult problems, which I attempted to answer as truthfully as possible. They seemed to me somewhat in the unanswerable field, because when you are asked what a nation such as ours may do in the future, you are guessing pure and simple. You can only state your hopes and determination to try to make those hopes come true."

This is the inside story of what happened that morning in the White House in Washington.

. . .

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Then Mrs. Roosevelt entered the room, and each agriculturist introduced himself to her as she shook hands with him. Seeing that some still had no

place to sit, Mrs. Roosevelt, with her customary facility in putting others at ease, sent them to other rooms for more chairs. Thus, the formality of a government house disappeared, and the guests were "at home."

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"Can it spread to the hearts and minds of all the people? Will the enthusiasm for the Good Neighbor Policy last after the war is over?"

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that the Good Neighbor Policy started in March, 1933, long before the war began, in order to try to bring about cooperation among the American nations and to substitute hemisphere good will for the "hard feelings" created by "some rather high-handed things the United States had done in the past." Then she continued:

"It is impossible ever to say in a government run by popular vote that exactly the same thing will continue. But if you establish a policy so that the people accept it, and can see the results -- as they can in the case of the Good Neighbor Policy -- the people will not tolerate a change detrimental to their interests."

The wife of the President of the United States then boldly cited one of the most difficult inter-American questions -- Argentine beef. The feeling against admitting Argentine canned and dried beef to the United States "has almost entirely died down," she reported.

"We come to realize that it is an advantage to all the people to build an economy which is reciprocal," she continued. "We see the results of the developments of things to buy and sell to mutual advantage. The more we see these results, the more insistent people are in continuing the Good Neighbor Policy, regardless of which political party is in power.

"We have had many inter-American conferences, which were widely publicized; much interchange of students, travelers, and officials, so that we have a pretty good foundation for a permanent Good Neighbor Policy. There is a growing awareness on the part of the public of the value of co-operation."

Then Antonio Arena, an engineer who is Chief of the Division of Soils of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, asked if Mrs. Roosevelt did not feel that there should be more study of Spanish in the United States, and more cultural interchange.

"There has been a great impetus to the study of Spanish in the United States," she replied. "I agree entirely that we cannot build a really lasting friendship on purely economic relations. To get a true understanding and friendly feeling, we have to have knowledge and appreciation of the culture and social point of view of other peoples. We must accept and enjoy the differences.

"This is easier to do with young people. They adapt themselves more easily than older people. I am a great believer in the development of cultural relations and friendly relations among young people."

At this point, a member of the group suggested that as many students should go from the United States to the other American republics as come from them to the United States, and Mrs. Roosevelt heartily agreed, saying,

"You have many things to teach us, as I have learned from contacts with women, young people, and others from your countries.

"And," she continued, "Wherever they are, the students and the travelers must go out and see the people. They should live in the families of the country they are visiting. You can't know the people of a country by living in a hotel."

That brought quick approval from her guests.

Then Professor Needham asked a question which many of the group had asked him, but which no visitor wanted to ask her directly: How do the people of the United States feel about governments of other American republics which are not completely democratic, as that word is understood in the United States?

Mrs. Roosevelt said she though the people of the United States, as a whole, know too little about the governments of the other American republics to have an informed opinion, but, she added, "I am sure that the people, when informed, are anxious to see democracy extended throughout the world."

Returning to economic problems, Casto Ferragut León, assistant to the chief of the Office of Emergency Agricultural Planning of Cuba, asked Mrs. Roosevelt if she thought the Good Neighbor Policy could raise the standard of living in American countries where it is low, and she answered:

"If we help you to develop things you can sell to us and other countries, employment increases. Then the workers are in a better position to ask for better wages and working conditions, and can buy more. It is of advantage to your countries and ours to raise the standard of living everywhere. ~~Anything~~ ^{Anything} which develops natural resources and produces goods for shipment raises the standard of living."

From Venezuela came the next difficult question. Hector Jose Santalla Guerra, agricultural economist and assistant professor of political economy at the Central University of Caracas, told Mrs. Roosevelt that he felt there is more distinction between races in the United States than in other American republics, and asked if this would influence mutual understanding (men of white and black races, with perhaps Indian mixtures, were present).

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has always dared to face the question of discrimination against any race, and to oppose it, said this:

"We have to treat all people of all races as human beings. Their rights in the family of nations should be equal. We must accept that fact, or face almost continual war in some parts of the world. Race discrimination arises, as do all prejudices, from fear -- economic fear or social fear. We have to conquer that fear.

"And within nations, we should see that every race has equality of opportunity for education and for work, equality under the law and equal participation in government.

"Of course, individuals should still be free to make personal friends, or not make them, among other races, just as they are free to make personal friendships within their own race. But I find that, when you get to know people, you find little differences in the reactions of people of different races."

Then they asked Mrs. Roosevelt if she would like to ask them any questions. Mrs. Roosevelt looked at her watch, and replied:

"I am afraid I have not time now. Besides, I hope to visit your countries some day, and then my questions will be more to the point."

And she added -- as if afraid that her first answer to the question on the permanence of the Good Neighbor Policy might not have been complete:

"I would not want you to go away thinking that I do not feel the Good Neighbor Policy is going to be permanent. I do. People have learned that it is of value to have good will and understanding among the American republics. I do not think they will tolerate a change."

She told them good-bye, and they returned to their work, talking of the way Mrs. Roosevelt's intelligence and simpatia had stimulated them.

* * *

Washington, February 00, 1943.

Present at the interview, in addition to those previously mentioned, were:

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Dr. Felix Jurado, Chief of the Bacteriological Laboratory in the Ministry of Agriculture.

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Agricultural economists from all the American republics are participating in this training program, but some of them had not arrived in time for the interview with Mrs. Roosevelt, while Srta. Ofelia Hooper, specialist in rural education in Panama, had already proceeded to Arkansas to study rural agricultural communities there which have problems similar to those in the Republic of Panama.

* * *

March 9, 1943.

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt has the copy of
your letter to Dean Landis and asks me to
tell you she thinks it very good work.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black
211 $\frac{1}{2}$ Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia.

VDS

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:
What do you think
of this idea?
Ruby Black

ack
3/1/43.

211½ Prince Street,
Alexandria, Virginia,
March 4, 1943.

Handwritten signature

Mr. James M. Landis,
Director of Civilian Defense,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

In view of the fact that considerable absenteeism in war plants and government agencies is due to lack of services -- especially emergency services -- for the homes of workers, I suggest:

1. That the OCD, with the advice and consent of War Manpower Commission, use volunteers to make a roster, in every labor shortage area, of workers who have 40-hour-a-week jobs, but who would be willing to work a few extra hours a week, for pay, to meet emergencies of fellow war workers, and of women with no jobs outside the home who would be willing to do some paid work for war workers.

2. That this roster consist of men and women qualified for emergency jobs of not more than two hours each (except possibly in the case of women with no outside jobs), as electricians, plumbers, carpenters, plasterers, automobile mechanics, cooks, practical nurses, clothes cleaners (not using dangerous chemicals), clothes menders, repairers of kitchen equipment, house cleaners, minders of children who are convalescent or otherwise out of school temporarily, furnace fixers, etc., with the specific hours they are willing to work each week.

3. That OCD keep this roster, with a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week, telephone number, so that, for example, when a radiator freezes and bursts for lack of fuel oil, the OCD can find a plumber to stop the leakage pending repairs by a regular plumber. (Of course, names and telephone numbers or addresses of those on the roster should not be given out, lest they be called while they are at work or at rest; therefore, the OCD office should receive the request, find an available worker, and report to the applicant that a man or woman is on the way.)

4. That each worker called on such a job be paid at the regular union rate for the service given, or at the local going rate if there is no established union rate, for the time he works -- including a reasonable time for transportation to and from the job, and that this pay be in war stamps,

plus cash for the trolley or bus transportation. (It should be the responsibility of the OCD office to tell the applicant for emergency service just how much the job will cost per hour, and what the transportation charge will be, to avoid misunderstandings.)

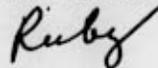
5. That the unions in war plants, the labor-management committees of WPB, the Treasury war bonds division, the OCD, and the War Manpower Commission, all join in a publicity campaign in each labor shortage area to get men and women to sign up for such emergency jobs for fellow-workers, and to get women without outside jobs to sign up to cook, clean, mend, and care for children, in an emergency, for war workers; and to acquaint workers with the means of obtaining such emergency services.

(The committee for aid and advice to government workers which Mrs. Lendis heads could be of enormous help in carrying out this two-way program for and by government workers in Washington.)

6. That the emergency service not be called upon except when it is impossible for the war worker to get the necessary service from established commercial agencies, and that these emergency aides not be called upon to obtain repair parts -- only to meet the emergency with their own, or the householder's, tools and equipment.

What do you think?

Yours sincerely,



RUBY BLACK

March 13, 1943

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to thank you for sending her the copies of your article about her interview with the agricultural economists. She will not need more copies.

Sincerely,

Miss Ruby Black
211 $\frac{1}{2}$ Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia

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at 1-
3-15

13

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 2, 1943

Handwritten notes:
Lester
y/s

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing two copies in English and two copies in Spanish of the article I wrote about your interview with the agricultural economists from the other American Republics.

Our office thought it best to omit the reference to Argentine beef, while the young men themselves requested that we omit the question about democracy in some of the other countries, lest their governments misunderstand their activities here.

If you have any use for other copies, we can furnish them to you.

Yours sincerely,

Ruby

Ruby Black

Enclosures 4

*P.S. Hope these Spanish lessons
of yours mean a trip - and
I want to go with you!*

R

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PRESS DIVISION

EXCLUSIVE FEATURE SERVICE

Washington, February 00, 1943

NOTE TO EDITORS:

The following exclusive article, "Mrs Roosevelt Surveys the Good Neighbor Policy," discusses the views of the First Lady on this important phase of hemisphere co-operation. This article is designed for publication on or after March 4, 1943, the tenth anniversary of President Roosevelt's enunciation in his inaugural address of the policy of the Good Neighbor which would govern his administration in dealing with other nations.

This article is being sent to leading newspapers in the capitals of the Americas. It is sent to your newspaper only for exclusive publication in your country.

. . .

Ruby Black, journalist and biographer of Mrs. Roosevelt, has reported the activities of the wife of the President of the United States since February, 1933. This work has taken her with Mrs. Roosevelt down coal mines, to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, to slums and to model low-cost housing projects, to farms and factories, to political conventions and to social functions. She also has participated in many of Mrs. Roosevelt's meetings with guests from the other American republics, including the one described in this article, and has observed her in many confidential conferences with government officials. Miss Black has been a Washington correspondent since 1926, reporting political and economic news for newspapers in many states and for La Democracia, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, before joining the staff of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. She also wrote for the United Press and for magazines while she was head of her own news bureau. For two years, she was a member of the faculty of the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin.

. . .

MRS. ROOSEVELT SURVEYS THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

BY RUBY BLACK,

Author of 'Eleanor Roosevelt: A Biography'

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, recently wrote in her daily newspaper column:

"This morning I met with a group of Latin-American gentlemen who are here studying agro-economics and who faced me with some pretty difficult problems, which I attempted to answer as truthfully as possible. They seemed to me somewhat in the unanswerable field, because when you are asked what a nation such as ours may do in the future, you are guessing pure and simple. You can only state your hopes and determination to try to make those hopes come true."

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Washington, February 00, 1943.

OFICINA DEL COORDINADOR DE ASUNTOS INTERAMERICANOS

SECCIÓN DE PRENSA

SERVICIO EXCLUSIVO AEREO

Washington, 00 de Marzo de 1943.

AVISO AL REDACTOR:

El siguiente artículo exclusivo intitulado "La señora Roosevelt y la Política del Buen Vecino", trata sobre las opiniones que sostiene la primera dama de la nación acerca de este importante aspecto del programa de colaboración interamericana. Está destinado a publicarse en, o después, del 4 de marzo de 1943, que es el décimo aniversario del discurso inaugural del Presidente Roosevelt, en el cual hizo alusión, por primera vez, a la política del Buen Vecino, al afirmar que ésta sería puesta en práctica durante su administración, al tratar con las demás naciones.

Remitimos este artículo a los principales periódicos que se publican en las capitales de los países americanos. Se le envía a usted para la publicación exclusiva en su país.

La señora Ruby Black, periodista y biógrafa de la señora Roosevelt, ha escrito sobre las actividades de la esposa del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, desde febrero de 1933. En el desempeño de sus deberes, ha visitado, acompañando a la señora Roosevelt, las minas de carbón de los Estados Unidos; Puerto Rico; las Islas Vírgenes; arrabales y construcciones de casas-modelo de alquiler bajo; haciendas y factorías; convenciones políticas y actos sociales. También ha asistido a muchas de las entrevistas concedidas por la señora Roosevelt a visitantes de las otras repúblicas americanas, una de las cuales sirve de tema a este artículo. También ha asistido, como observadora, a muchas de las conferencias confidenciales que ha sostenido la esposa del presidente con prominentes funcionarios de la nación. La señora Black es corresponsal en Washington desde 1926, y ha escrito noticias sobre economía y política para periódicos de muchos de los estados y para La Democracia de San Juan, Puerto Rico, antes de ingresar a la sección de prensa de al Oficina del Coordinador de Asuntos Interamericanos. También ha sido corresponsal de Prensa Unida y como jefe de su propia oficina de noticias, colaboró en varias revistas. Por espacio de dos años, fué miembro de la facultad de la Escuela de Periodismo de la Universidad de Wisconsin.

LA SEÑORA ROOSEVELT Y LA POLÍTICA DEL BUEN VECINO.

Por Ruby Black,

Autora de "Eleanor Roosevelt: Una Biografía".

La señora Eleanor Roosevelt, esposa del presidente de los Estados Unidos, escribió recientemente en su columna de prensa "My Day" (Mi Día):

"Esta mañana me entrevisté con un grupo de caballeros latinoamericanos que estudian agro-economía en los Estados Unidos, quienes me hicieron varias preguntas muy difíciles de contestar por cierto, pero a las que traté de responder con toda la veracidad y franqueza posibles. A mí me parecieron de esa clase de preguntas que pertenecen al grupo de las que no pueden contestarse con seguridad, porque cuando se le pregunta a una qué va a hacer en el futuro una nación como la nuestra, sólo se pueden hacer conjeturas. La única alternativa que queda en estos casos es la de expresar nuestras creencias y deseos, así como nuestra firme determinación de hacer todo lo

posible por que se cumplan esos deseos."

He aquí la historia vista por dentro, de lo que ocurrió esa mañana en la Casa Blanca, en la capital de los Estados Unidos.

Poco antes de las once de la mañana, 21 agricultores científicos de 17 repúblicas latinoamericanas, se presentaron en la Casa Blanca y fueron llevados al Salón Azul, el más reservado de todos los de la Casa, donde reciben a los diplomáticos el Presidente y su señora esposa. Sin embargo, se trasladaron todos más tarde al Salón Rojo porque hay muchas más sillas en este último. Varios representantes del Congreso se apresuraron a contestar todas las preguntas que hicieron los visitantes sobre la historia de la Casa Blanca y de los salones por donde pasaban.

Más tarde entró a la sala la señora Roosevelt y los invitados se presentaron ellos mismos, uno por uno, estrechando su mano. Al ver que algunos de ellos no tenían aún asiento, la señora Roosevelt, con la acostumbrada sencillez que la caracteriza y que hace que todo el mundo se sienta cómodo en su presencia, sugirió que fueran a otra sala y trajeran más sillas. Y así desaparecieron las ceremonias protocolarias que caracterizan a estas conferencias, y los visitantes se sintieron como en su propia casa.

Cuando todos estuvieron sentados, el señor Maurice d'Arlan Needham, que está a cargo del Programa Preparatorio en Economía Agrícola de la Secretaría de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos, informó a la señora Roosevelt que los ingenieros latinoamericanos tenían algunas preguntas que hacerle, a través de sus respectivos portavoces.

El Ingeniero Roberto Arellano Bonilla, de Honduras, especialista en trabajos de experimentación agrícola, hizo la primera pregunta. Afirmó primero que a ellos les parece que la política del Buen Vecino, sostenida ahora por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, es la más deseable, ya que produce una comprensión mejor entre los pueblos, pero que:

"Podrá llegar al corazón y a la mente de todo el pueblo -- ¿Perdurará ese entusiasmo por política del Buen Vecino más allá de la guerra?"

La señora Roosevelt señaló que la política del Buen Vecino había sido puesta en práctica desde marzo de 1933, mucho antes de que comenzara la guerra, con el objeto de lograr mayor colaboración entre las naciones americanas y borrar ciertas "desagradables impresiones" creadas en la América latina por "ciertos actos arbitrarios llevados a cabo por los Estados Unidos en el pasado". Y continuó diciendo:

"En los gobiernos electos por el voto popular, es imposible asegurar que cualquier política o medidas gubernamentales vayan a continuar indefinidamente. Pero si se establece cierta política y el pueblo la acepta y puede ver los buenos resultados que de ella emanan -- como ha pasado con la política del Buen Vecino -- el pueblo no tolerará ningún cambio que tienda a perjudicar sus intereses."

"Hemos llegado a darnos cuenta de que es muy ventajoso para el pueblo entero en general, el erigir una estructura económica que se base en la reciprocidad. Vemos ya estas consecuencias reflejadas en el desarrollo de la producción de artículos cuya compra-venta nos trae mutuas ventajas. Cuanto más claramente se vean los buenos resultados de estas medidas, más firme se mantendrá el pueblo en su deseo de continuar la política del Buen Vecino, no importa qué partido político tome las riendas del gobierno."

"Hemos celebrado muchas asambleas interamericanas que han recibido amplia publicidad; hemos tenido un gran intercambio de estudiantes, de viajeros y de funcionarios, con lo cual hemos establecido una buena base para la Perspectiva de esta política. El público se da cada día más cuenta de lo mucho que vale la colaboración entre los pueblos."

Luego, el ingeniero agrónomo Antonio Arena, Jefe del Departamento de Suelos del Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina, preguntó a la señora Roosevelt si no creía ella que debía estudiarse más español en los Estados Unidos y que debía haber un intercambio cultural más intenso entre nuestros países.

"La enseñanza del idioma español ha adquirido un gran desarrollo en los Estados Unidos últimamente", contestó. "Estoy muy de acuerdo con que no podemos crear una amistad verdaderamente perdurable entre los pueblos americanos si sólo tomamos en cuenta las relaciones puramente económicas. Para llegar a una verdadera y mutua comprensión y hacer surgir un sentimiento realmente amistoso, tenemos que llegar a conocer a fondo y a saber apreciar la cultura y las ideas sociales de otros pueblos. Debemos aceptar y aprender a disfrutar de las ideas nuevas."

"La gente joven tropieza con menos dificultades al hacerlo. Puede aceptar y adaptarse mejor a lo nuevo que sus mayores. Yo, por mi parte, tengo gran fe en que el desarrollo de las relaciones culturales y amistosas entre nuestros jóvenes, traerá muchos beneficios".

Al llegar a este punto, uno de los del grupo sugirió que debían enviarse tantos estudiantes estadounidenses a la América Latina como estudiantes latinoamericanos a este país, y la señora Roosevelt estuvo enteramente de acuerdo con esta idea, añadiendo: "Ya sé que son muchas las cosas que pueden enseñarnos, según he podido observar en mis relaciones con damas, jóvenes y compatriotas vuestros."

"Y," continuó, "dondequiera que se encuentren estos estudiantes y viajeros, deben tratar de conocer al pueblo. Deberían vivir con familias del país que visiten. No se puede llegar a conocer a fondo la idiosincrasia de un pueblo si sólo se vive en hoteles."

Los visitantes asintieron calorosamente.

Volviendo a los problemas económicos, el Ingeniero Casto Ferragut León, de Cuba, Jefe Auxiliar de la Oficina Agrícola de Emergencia de su país, preguntó a la señora Roosevelt si ella creía que la política del Buen Vecino ayudaría a mejorar el nivel de vida de los pueblos americanos, allí donde éste sea muy bajo. A lo que ella contestó:

"Si ayudamos a vuestros países a desarrollar la producción de artículos que puedan ustedes vender a nosotros mismos o a otros países, seguramente que habrá empleo para mayor número de personas. Entonces estos trabajadores se encontrarán en mejores condiciones de exigir que se le concedan mayores salarios y mejores condiciones de trabajo y, por supuesto, de esta manera podrán comprar los obreros con mayor poder de compra. Para vuestros países, es tan ventajoso como para el nuestro el levantar el nivel de vida de todos los pueblos. Todo lo que ayude a desarrollar los recursos naturales y la producción de artículos para la exportación, tiende a mejorar las condiciones de vida de un país."

La otra pregunta difícil fue formulada por el representante de Venezuela. El señor Héctor José Santaella Guerra, economista agrícola y profesor auxiliar de economía política de la Universidad Central de Caracas, dijo francamente a la señora Roosevelt que él creía que había más distinción de razas en los Estados Unidos que en las otras repúblicas americanas y preguntó si esto podía perjudicar los esfuerzos que se están haciendo por conseguir una mutua comprensión entre los pueblos americanos.

La señora Roosevelt, que siempre ha hecho frente, sin temor, a cualquier problema racial, y que se opone a que se haga distinción alguna de razas, contestó así:

"Los pueblos de todas las razas merecen que se les conceda el mismo trato a que son acreedores todos los seres humanos. Deben tener los mismos derechos en la familia de las naciones. Hay que aceptar esa verdad, o de lo contrario, tendremos que resignarnos a que haya una guerra continua en algunas partes del globo. La distinción de razas surge, como todos los demás prejuicios, del miedo, del miedo económico o del miedo social. Debemos vencer ese miedo."

"Y dentro de las mismas naciones debemos velar por que cada raza reciba el mismo trato que las demás y que tenga las mismas oportunidades para estudiar y para trabajar; igualdad dentro de las leyes, y participación por igual en el gobierno del país."

"Por supuesto, los individuos gozarían aún de la libertad de hacer amistades con los miembros de las otras razas según y cómo les plazca, o no hacerlas, de la misma manera que acostumbran escoger sus amigos de entre los miembros de su propia raza. Pero, yo creo que después de conocer gente de todos sitios, se puede llegar a la conclusión de que todos los humanos, no importa la raza a que pertenezcan, reaccionan más o menos lo mismo frente las mismas cosas."

Preguntaron entonces a la señora Roosevelt si ella quería a su vez hacerle a ellos algunas preguntas. Miró al reloj, y contestó: "Me temo que ahora no tengo tiempo para hacerlas. Además, pienso visitar algún día cada uno de vuestros respectivos países, y entonces mis preguntas podrán ser más concretas."

Y añadió -- como si temiera que su primera contestación en cuanto a la permanencia de la

política del Buen Vecino no hubiese sido muy completa:

"No quiero que se vayan ustedes con la impresión de que yo creo que la política del Buen Vecino no va a ser permanente. Todo lo contrario; yo opino que sí lo será. La gente ha llegado a comprender la importancia de que existan relaciones amistosas y comprensión mutua entre las repúblicas americanas. No creo que se llegue a tolerar ningún cambio."

Se despidió entonces de todos, y los ingenieros regresaron a sus trabajos, comentando entre ellos que la afabilidad e inteligencia de la señora Roosevelt les había servido de estímulo intelectual.

Además de los ya mencionados, se encontraban en la entrevista los siguientes ingenieros agrónomos:

ARGENTINA: Juan B. Pelayo, Jefe del Departamento de Estadística de la Oficina de Economía Agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura;

Dr. Félix Jurado, Jefe del Laboratorio Bacteriológico del Ministerio de Agricultura.

BOLIVIA: Jorge Alcázar Aspuro, perito en producción agrícola y Jefe de la Oficina de Economía Agrícola que se estableció recientemente.

CHILE: Jorge Abusada, Director Auxiliar de la Oficina de Economía Agrícola.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA: Rafael Donatello Herrera Guerrero, ex-Director General del Ministerio de Agricultura.

HAÍTI: Edouard Henry Baker, Jefe de la Sección de Colonias Agrícolas del Ministerio de Agricultura.

GUATEMALA: Héctor Manuel Sierra, Profesor de Agronomía desde 1935, en la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura de Chimaltenango.

MÉXICO: Ramón Fernández y Fernández, Profesor de Economía Agrícola de la Universidad Nacional de México, Director también de la Universidad y escritor y consejero del Gobierno en economía agrícola.

PARAGUAY: Francisco Luis Ferrario, Director General del Departamento de Algodón del Banco Agrícola de Paraguay, y sobrino del Presidente de la nación, General Higinio Morínigo.

PERÚ: Alejandro MacLean Estenós, Jefe de una sección del Ministerio de Agricultura.

EL SALVADOR: Francisco Aquino, hijo, Tasador de Tierras y Préstamos del Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador.

URUGUAY: Roberto Graña Carballo, Jefe del Departamento Estadística de Ganado del Ministerio de Agricultura.

ECUADOR: Jaime Reinaldo Burbano Ruales, quien está a cargo de la Sección de Economía Agrícola del Departamento de Agricultura.

NICARAGUA: Joaquín Antonio Barquero Puertas, del Departamento de Crédito Agrario del Banco Nacional de Nicaragua.

ESTADOS UNIDOS: Dr. Eric Englund, Jefe Auxiliar de la Oficina de Economía Agrícola de la Secretaría de Agricultura, y la señorita Edith Friday, auxiliar del Profesor Needham en el programa preparatorio.

En este programa preparatorio interamericano, toman parte economistas agrícolas de todas las naciones del hemisferio, pero algunos de ellos no llegaron a tiempo para participar de la entrevista concedida por la señora Roosevelt. La señorita Ofelia Hooper, de Panamá, especialista en educación rural, había seguido ya para Arkansas, donde estudiará los métodos que se ponen en práctica en las comunidades rurales y agrícolas de este estado, el cual tiene problemas agrícolas muy similares a los que se presentan en la República de Panamá.

Washington, 00 de Marzo de 1943.

file 180

211½ Prince Street,
Alexandria, Virginia,
May 7, 1943.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

It was a delightful surprise to receive the beautiful Chinese ashtrays yesterday, but even more pleasant to know that you think of me when you are away. The trays seem much too exquisite to use for ashes and they certainly are lovely decorations.

Yours with love,

Ruby Black

Apparently this has been taken care of.

100
June 25, 1943

Bleeker
Dear Ruby:

I am not going to South or Central America, at least, I have no plans for going in the immediate future.

I like your article about Miss Hooper, and I think the lunch for the lady flier will be better in the fall after she has completed her full training.

This has not been a very restful period. We had Queen Wilhemina from Saturday until Tuesday, and on Tuesday Madame Chiang paid her farewell visit to me here. Today and tomorrow and Sunday should be quiet and restful.

Affectionately,

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 21, 1943

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of the article I wrote about Miss Ofelia Hooper as a result of the interview I had with her after she attended your press conference. I had previously interviewed her when she first arrived to begin her studies in the United States.

The Associated Press's report that you were about to go to South America caused a great deal of excitement and pleased anticipation here. I had never mentioned what you told me on June 11th about the possibility of your going to some of the other American Republics—not in South America—and have never yet learned where the AP got its report. I feel sure it could not have been from anyone in our office, inasmuch as no one in Mr. Rockefeller's office knew anything about it (Mr. Rockefeller himself was away), and the man who usually collects information sought by important visitors to other American Republics came to me to ask where you are going so he could begin to prepare. I told them all, in confidence, that you had told me you definitely were not going to South America now, although you might go to some neighboring republics. Then George Carlin told the United Press that you are not going anywhere outside the United States in the "foreseeable future."

Anyhow, everybody around here who has come to me about it—and they are almost legion—is very hopeful that you will go to some of the other countries of the hemisphere as soon as possible, and they all want to be of any help possible to you. Also, they all ask, "Will you go with her?"

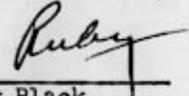
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt — p.2

June 21, 1943

In any case, we are ready to aid in any way, and those of us who know about it are looking forward to receiving notice of a date upon which Senhora Anesia Pinheiro Machado, of Brazil, can demonstrate to you the methods of teaching women flyers which she has learned in the United States, and which she hopes to use in teaching Brazilian women to fly. We can arrange this, at National Airport or La Guardia Airport, any time, at your convenience, within the first two weeks of August, or in early September, in case you should be available at that time. I will send you detailed plans of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and of this office when you give us a date.

I hope it is cooler in the country than it is here, and that you are getting some rest.

Yours sincerely,



Ruby Black
Press Division

Encl.

Black -- features -- 6/18/43

Many constructive ideas for producing more meat, eggs, and dairy products in Panama have been developed by Senorita Ofelia Hooper during her studies in the United States since last October.

Senorita Hooper is the only woman among 25 agricultural economists from other American Republics who have been studying in this country under an arrangement between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Upon her return home at the end of August, Senorita Hooper will direct agricultural education in Panama's Ministry of Agriculture.

A guest at a press conference held ^(in the White House) by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the young Panamanian educator-agriculturist was enthusiastic in her answer to Mrs. Roosevelt's question, "Have you learned anything which can be of help to you in your country?"

"Oh, so much!" responded Senorita Hooper, her blue eyes sparkling.

Senorita Hooper, whose book, "Algunos Aspectos de la Vida Rural Social de Panama," has attracted attention in Central America and the United States as well as in her own country, explained that nutrition and land use are two major problems of her country.

The national diet is lacking in proteins, she continued. Thus, more and better livestock and poultry are needed. She has learned methods of improving the breeds of livestock and poultry, so that they produce more and better meat, dairy products and eggs. She found enormously larger milk production by United States cows than by Panamanian cows, much greater egg production by United States hens, and more meat on the poultry and cattle, because of better feeding and improved breeds.

And she found that all these foods are cheaper in the United States than in Panama.

"We do not feed our livestock in Panama, and the livestock do not feed ~~the~~ ^{the} people," Señorita Hooper summed up.

Choosing areas for her field work which are similar in agriculture, climate, and problems to those she faces at home, Señorita Hooper spent four months in Arkansas ~~studying methods~~ ^{learning how} of the Agricultural Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration ~~in~~ teaching farmers better methods. She spent more than two months in New Mexico and two weeks in Arizona, studying Indian agriculture. The livestock associations formed by the Indians seem to her quite adaptable to Panama's problem of using its government-owned land for more production and improving cattle breeds and all other aspects of the cattle industry there.

Señorita Hooper feels that the greatest hope for introducing more proteins into Panama's diet, however, lies in the poultry industry. She not only studied poultry production right on the farms, but also spent considerable time in the great Agricultural Research Center near Washington, examining the experimental work in its laboratories and poultry farms.

Subsistence gardens and food preservation are other subjects to which Señorita Hooper gave her attention, as additional means of achieving a more balanced diet for Panamanians.

This earnest and enthusiastic agricultural official is deeply concerned with saving the land of Panama for the people. She says 74 per cent of the land is owned by the government, but that some is now being sold. →

She believes that the nation should own the land for the people to use, and she hopes that the formation of livestock and poultry association⁽⁵⁾ for purposes of marketing as well as improvement of production will help make it possible for the people to keep the land. She is very proud of recent improvements in agricultural methods in Panama, and did not neglect to tell Mrs. Roosevelt about her country's achievements in increasing food production, thus winning congratulations from the First Lady of the United States.

Senorita Hooper found it very interesting to observe the way in which newspaper women question Mrs. Roosevelt, and the "simple, democratic, and ~~is~~ thoughtful" way in which Mrs. Roosevelt replies. Among the subjects which Senorita Hooper learned the opinions of the wife of the President of the United States that day were: The necessity for community services, such as child care centers, laundry service, kitchens at which food can be bought at only slightly more than cost to take home, shopping services, in order to enable more women to enter war work; the need for more trained nurses for the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service, and civilian hospitals; and different kinds of vocational training.

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176
July 3, 1943

Dear Ruby:

My first flight was over New York City in an open plane. Then, when I was in Albany, I was asked to fly down the Hudson.

I passed my physical for student permit in the autumn of 1932. I do not hope now to learn to fly.

I have no idea how many miles I have flown. It was at least three years ago that I got the 100,000 button.

For quotes you may say:

"I look forward to the time when people can fly, either in their own planes or in commercial planes, all over this hemisphere and get to know their neighbors."

"I think women fliers can be used as training pilots for combat and they have a valuable contribution to make."

The only one of my children who actually pilots is Elliott and he is at present a full Colonel in charge of photography and reconnaissance. Anna never took flying lessons, and I never heard the grandchildren express any wish to be aviators.

The President made his first flight in the last war.

Affectionately,

Miss Ruby Black

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

To: E.R. Date 6/29 1943

From: Ruby Black

Subject:

The news in your letter I received today naturally makes it less urgent that Phoebe and I get the answers to these questions within a short time, but we still want them as soon as you can conveniently provide them, so that we can work out a good story, get your approval, and have it translated.

Ruby

7-3

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 25, 1943

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In connection with your prospective flight with Senhora Anesia Pinheiro Machado of Brazil, in which she will demonstrate to you the methods of training pilots which she has learned in the United States and which she hopes to use in training Brazilian women fliers, Mrs. Phoebe Qmlie of the Civil Aeronautics Administration is preparing now an article about your interest in aviation, to be held for release to Latin American newspapers after the flight occurs.

Phoebe has gone through my files and those of the Democratic National Committee for material, but she hopes you can add to the information the answers to the following questions:

Just read it in the plane with the book asked if by the time he had

When and in what circumstances did you make your first flight?

When did you pass your physical for a student's permit (referred to in an article of yours in Collier's)? Have you any anecdotes about efforts people have made to persuade you to learn to fly? Do you still hope to learn, when peace permits training of pilots for non-war flying?

Autumn 1933

Can you estimate the number of miles you have flown? What was your biggest year? When was it you got that "100,000-mile" button, or whatever it was?

*Es
I don't know*

Can you say something, for direct quotes, about looking forward to the time when people in all countries of the hemisphere can get in their own planes and visit their neighbors?

Yes

Again, for direct quotes, can you say something about the importance of women fliers as instructors in training pilots for combat?

Yes

All of your children fly, as we remember it. Which actually are pilots? Did Anna ever take lessons?—Any of your grandchildren dreaming of being aviators?—As far as we know, Elliott is the only son who has been connected with aviation (in the commercial end for a time), and our information is that he is in reconnaissance work in the Army Air Corps. Is this correct?

*Elliott
Yes
Don't know*

Mrs. Roosevelt - 2

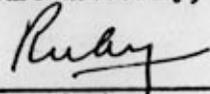
June 25, 1943

When did the President make his first flight? *See back cover*

We hope that you can note the answers to these questions, and have time to write a few words in reply to those for which we would like to have direct quotes.

Phoebe's article about you, and one about Senhora Pinheiro Machado by Alice Rogers Hager, are to be translated into Spanish and Portuguese and held ready for release to publications in the other American Republics after the flight is made. Of course, we want no hint of the prospective flight to leak out, and no advance news of it will be given out.

Yours devotedly,


Ruby Black

C O P Y

July 14, 1943

Dear Sir:

We are sending herewith three copies of the July number of our magazine "ELIAS".

In this issue we have paid deserving tribute to the Fourth of July, because of its great significance to the people of America and to the rest of the world.

The staff of our magazine, devoted exclusively to women and the home, feels that at the present time this tribute could take not better form than an appeal for the closest cooperation between the women of all democratic countries. We are convinced that no one could represent the woman of today with more dignity than Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Her untiring activity, her feelings of deep humanitarianism and her clear understanding make her worthy of appearing on our July cover as a symbol and an example to be followed if we are to succeed in our present struggle.

This homage that we are paying today is only one tribute among the many which we are offering daily in defense of liberty and democracy in the world.

Sincerely yours,
José Justo Martínez

To: Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
From: José Justo Martínez
Director, ELIAS
Concordia No. 55, (bajos)
La Havana, Cuba

100
August 6, 1943

Dear Ruby:

The article is all right and
I am returning it to you.

Affectionately,

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

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUG 4 - 1943

August 2, 1943

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

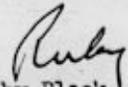
Enclosed is a copy of the article written by Phoebe Omlie to be used in newspapers in the other American Republics on the occasion of your meeting with Senhora Anesia Pinheiro Machado, Brazilian aviatrix.

Phoebe and I took the liberty of making some changes in the quotations you gave us in your letter to me, in the interest of strengthening the statements somewhat. I hope you can approve them, or improve upon them, as well as the rest of the article.

Herb, Jane, and I shall be at Bethany Beach, Delaware, for vacation from August 4 through August 17, but if you address your reply to me at the office, my assistant, Miss Marion Wright, will see that the article, with any changes you suggest, is turned over to the editor for translation and transmission.

We hope that, by the time I return, we shall know when Anesia completes her course, so that we can immediately ask you for an appointment early in September.

Yours sincerely,


Ruby Black
Press Division.

file

August 30, 1945

100

Dear Ruby:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 20. Now that you know where Mrs. Roosevelt is, you will know that a September date is doubtful. I will keep your letter among the first things to do when Mrs. Roosevelt returns.

Sincerely,

(Dictated but not read)

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

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 20, 1943.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you for returning the Phoebe Omlie article so promptly, with the correction. It came while Herb, Jane, and I were fortunate enough to be at the seashore during that terrible hot spell.

Our Brazilian aviatrix, Senhora Anesia Pinheiro Machado, will complete her training at the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Standardization Center at Houston, Texas, on August 28. She has already received her U.S. commercial and instructor's licenses, and her instrument rating, passing her examinations with higher than average grades, including a mark of 100% on her air regulations test.

As she can be in Washington by September 3, we hope that you can give us a date for the demonstration flight with you as soon after Labor Day as possible, either at National Airport here or at LaGuardia Airport.

I have talked over the arrangements with the appropriate people in CAA and CIAA. The CAA says that, considering air traffic, the best time for the flight would be just before noon. The day of the week is not important, except that Sunday has less air traffic than other days. About an hour should be allowed for the preliminaries, including still and motion pictures, and the 15-minute flight. Then there will be press and pictures after the flight. If you are giving a luncheon at the airport, it could be set at 12:30 or 1 p.m., as you choose. Of course, the length of the luncheon is entirely up to you. After the luncheon, our Radio Division would like to have at least an hour, in which to make two recordings, one entirely in Spanish, and one in English and Portuguese, with an interpreter. We -- you, Anesia, our Radio Division, and I -- can prepare most of the script and have it translated into Spanish in advance, to give you time to practice the Spanish as much as you feel necessary. Then, before the luncheon, you and Anesia can agree on what you want to say to each other about the flight itself, and that can be translated into Spanish and put into the script during the luncheon, so that it will be ready for rehearsal and recording immediately thereafter.

This means that you would not need to be at the airport before 11 a.m., and would be through by 3 or 4 p.m., depending upon the time allowed for the press after 12 m. and the time consumed by the luncheon.

The object of the event and the full publicity on it, by all media, is to stimulate the other American Republics to give more opportunity to women in aviation, to describe our training methods, to spotlight the war work of our women aviators in training pilots and in ferrying planes, and, by no means least, to further inter-Americanism. I have the information necessary, and am briefing it for you and Anesia.

We feel it will be tremendously valuable for you to speak in Spanish on the radio, not only to make the program heard in the other American Republics as well as in Brazil, but also to demonstrate your study of the language.

After you give us your choice of a date, we have to make the arrangements at the airport, prepare the information for the press, radio, and motion pictures, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, and notify, in confidence, the non-governmental press, pictures, radio, and newsreels, so they can make their arrangements.

Naturally, there is to be no advance publicity on the event.

We are all very grateful to you for consenting to help us in what we believe to be a most important contribution to the inter-American program.

Yours sincerely, *and with love,*

Ruby

Ruby Black
Press Division

file

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

100
SEP 2 3 1943

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 31, 1943.

Miss Malvina Thompson,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

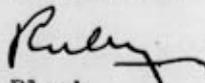
Dear Tommy:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 30. I had suspected as much. It is very doubtful that Sra. Anesia Pinheiro Machado can remain in the United States until October, but we are most grateful to you and to Mrs. Roosevelt for the attention you have given to our proposal, and your interest in it.

I hope I can see you both not too long after Mrs. Roosevelt's return.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,



Ruby Black
Press Division

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Pending

October 12, 1943

*100
Mark
Grant
has 16*

Miss Thompson:

Ruby Black says that they still would like Mrs. Roosevelt to do this very much and hopes she can. When Gen. Grant received this letter, she thought perhaps some one had written it and you signed it without realizing that it was the thing about which she spoke to you. It is still open and if Mrs. Roosevelt can make the trip the Army people would be greatly pleased.

EE

(Ruby Black has moved from Alexandria to an apartment in Washington. Her new home phone number is Adams 6661)

October 18, 1943.

100

Dear Ruby:

Many thanks for your good wishes and your birthday gift. It is good of you to do this and I am deeply appreciative.

Affectionately,

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

VDC

ask
10/15/43

2831 15th St. N.W., Rear,
Washington 9, D.C.,
Oct. 15, 1943.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The enclosed carbon of a letter is my
"Happy Birthday" to you -- a little late because
of moving.

The Laymen's League has recently published
a new book for the guidance of the public, especially
parents and teachers, in dealing with epileptics. It
is called "Convulsive Seizures," by Dr. Tracy J.
Putnam.

With heartfelt wishes for many fruitful
returns of your birthday, I am,

With love,

Ruby

2831 15th St. N.W., Rear,
Washington 9, D.C.,
Oct. 15, 1943.

Laymen's League Against Epilepsy,
50 State St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

The enclosed check for \$5 represents my birthday gift to Mrs. Roosevelt, in accordance with my custom since joining the League.

Please note my new address above, and eliminate the old address, which was 211½ Prince St., Alexandria, Va.

With best wishes for the success of the League in educating the public on the various problems connected with convulsive seizures, and in research on their treatment, I am

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Black

100

October 28, 1943

Dear Ruby:

I asked that you be telephoned to about my not going to Bowman Field and I am sending you this note of confirmation.

I have decided that I will not add anything to the criticism of Congress at this time, by travelling on an Army plane even though it is making a regular trip.

I am sorry to have to make this change, but I think it is the wise thing to do.

Affectionately,

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

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

*ask
11/22/43*

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 19, 1943

Wanted for 9th in district

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a clipping from El Gran Diario, of San Salvador, El Salvador. I am assuming that your Spanish is adequate to read this tribute to you on your birthday, but we can supply a translation if you want it.

Our Coordination Committee for El Salvador reports that the article was written by Senora Maria de Membreno, wife of the publisher of the newspaper, who admires you greatly.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Ruby

Ruby Black
Press Division

Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

100

November 22, 1943.

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to thank you for the clipping from El Gran Diario. She could understand it and appreciates your thoughtfulness in sending it.

Affectionately,

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

VDS

ROOSEVELT EN EL DIA DE SU NATALICIO

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

El caso de Eleanor Roosevelt es de aquellos en que en las avulsiones sociales, científicas, políticas, económicas, etc. del mundo hay mujeres que sobresalen con nombres suficientes para sellar dignamente la época en que descolación.

En este segundo tercio del Siglo XX, cuando la humanidad está cruzando por la más terrible, la más asombrosa, la más amarga prueba que los milenios han contemplado; ahora que los campos se riegan con torrentes de sangre y el escaso pan se amasa con lágrimas; ahora que el Arcángel y el Demonio legendarios se enfrían en un duelo para lograr el triunfo del Bien —el Bien que es la Justicia y la Libertad— hoy que el mundo se

aturde con el rugido de los cañones y con el llanto de las madres, las esposas, las hermanas y los hijos, en los labios de los soldados combatientes, en el corazón de los pueblos convertidos en ruinas, en el alma de los pueblos sojuzgados por las hordas de la barbarie, en el pensamiento de los niños desva-



lidos, enfermos, hambrientos y sin esperanzas, se pronuncia el nombre de Eleanor Roosevelt aureolándolo de bendiciones.

Porque es la mujer que con talento, con actividad inimitable, con corazón saturado de nobleza y de magnanimidad, con firme carácter guiado por ideales superiores. Es la mujer, decimos, que ha sabido hacerse digna de su ilustre esposo, que ha sabido llenar dignamente su misión múltiple en la vida presente, que con sus hechos ejemplares está manteniendo en alto las altas categorías espirituales, materiales y morales de su sexo.

Ya la conferencia, ya el patrocinio de agrupaciones culturales, ya la jefatura de asociaciones de auxilios, ya el artículo del periódico, ya la visita a los hospitales de sangre; hoy la divulgación para radio, hoy mismo la organización de cuerpos femeniles para contribuir

en cualquier forma a la victoria de las naciones unidas, hoy mismo el capítulo de un libro, hoy mismo una jira por un estado; mañana cruzarán estas veinticuatro horas en actividad infatigable para seguir su campaña de protección a los niños abatidos por la parálisis infantil, en buscar nuevas ayudas para las madres proletarias, en mantener en pie el espíritu de su pueblo, en su gabinete de estudio buscando rutas para la resolución de problemas urgentes creados por la guerra, revisando correspondencia incontable que le llega a todos los rumbos de la tierra

llevándole siempre más lágrimas, más penas, más dolores, más lamentos...

Es así como a la par de todos los nombres de los estrategas, la mosca, de los políticos, visionarios, de los economistas, de los héroes, de los estadistas prominentes, esta época tiene que registrar en primera fila también el nombre de Eleanor Roosevelt que forzosamente tiene que compartir las glorias de su marido ya que también a la par suya y combatido, ha luchado por la libertad y la civilización del mundo, ha ido por todos los caminos sembrando con su acción generosa y ejemplar las simientes de donde germinarán los nuevos conceptos de la paz, del bien y del amor entre los hombres.

Hoy que Eleanor Roosevelt cumple un año más de todos los ambientes de la tierra estarán llegando a ella las bendiciones que para ella en Dios millones y millones de corazones agradecidos.

—L. GRAN DIARIO, por con-

ducto del Excmo. Sr. Embajador de Estados Unidos en nuestro país, envía a la ilustre mujer norteamericana, las demostraciones de sus respetos y su admiración.

NUESTRO HOMENAJE A LA SRA. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT EN EL DIA DE SU NATALICIO

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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que el mundo se aturde con el rugido de los cañones y con el llanto de las madres, las esposas, las hermanas y los hijos, en los labios de los soldados combatientes, en el corazón de los pueblos convertidos en ruinas, en el alma de los pueblos sojuzgados por las hordas de la barbarie, en el pensamiento de los niños desva-

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Ya la conferencia, ya el patrocinio de agrupaciones culturales, ya la jefatura de asociaciones de auxiliares, ya el artículo del periódico, ya la visita a los hospitales de san-



December 18, 1943.

100

Dear Ruby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to thank
you for letting her see the broadcast by
Anesia Pinheiro Machado.

Is she still here?

Affectionately,

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

VDS

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

From: Ruby Black Date 12/17 1943

To: Mrs. Roosevelt

and
12/18/43

Subject:

I thought you might like to see
the attached broadcast (in
Spanish and Portuguese) to
Latin America by the Brazilian
aviatrix we brought here. See
p. 6 for mention of you.

*Thompson
to the 1st time?*

Ruby

6-1116-nobu-ct-pd-wp

Rec 1-6

INTERVIEW

ANESIA PINHEIRO MACHADO

November 9, 1943

CORLEO: Dear listeners:- Speaking from New York, Caspar Coelho salutes you and announces the presence, in our studios tonight, of Anesia Pinheiro Machado - the great Brazilian aviatrix - who has just been awarded her commercial pilot's licence, that of flight instructor and also her instrument rating - awards which not only demonstrate her competency in commercial aviation but also prove her capable of giving primary instruction in civil and military aviation and "blind" flying. The specialized courses sponsored by the Administration of Civil Aeronautics of the United States and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs were offered to show what the Latin American woman can do in the field of civil and military aviation. -- Anesia Pinheiro Machado - wife of Colonel Antonio Appel Neto - aviator and commander of the Fourth Aerial Zone of Brazil, with headquarters in Sao Paulo - can be proud of her accomplishments, as pioneer of feminine aviation in our country and of a fine record of aerial feats among which we recall the following:- she was the first Brazilian aviatrix to transport passengers in her plane; the first to make the flight between Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and several cities of the interior, during the celebration of the Centenary of the Independence of Brazil; in those already remote eras of aviation, she made a record in height; and was also the first Brazilian aviatrix to perform aerial acrobacies; finally, she was the first woman ever invited to take the

course in special aerial training, instituted by the Administration of Civil Aeronautics in the United States. Her efforts in stimulating feminine interest in aviation have manifested themselves in radio and press. Here, in the United States she has been interviewed over the radio, in English, for broadcasts in this country and in Canada, and in Portuguese and Spanish, for the other American republics. In Brazil she is vice-president of the Brazilian Wing of the Inter-American Esquadrielle, president of the Brazilian branch of the Women's International Association of Aeronautics and has just been invited to act as correspondent, in Brazil, of the magazine "Skyways" - one of the most important publications dedicated to aviation. She is also a nurse of the Brazilian Red Cross and, indisputably, pioneer in the campaign in favor of women in aviation. ---- Upon being invited for this interview, Anesia Pinheiro Machado did not refuse to attend although she had today, for the second time since her arrival in the United States, donated her blood to the North American Red Cross --- At the microphone, Anesia Pinheiro Machado.

ANESIA: Dear friends in Brazil - and particularly - my dear countrywomen, I send you my cordial greetings --- And now I'll be glad to answer some questions which I'm sure Gaspar Coelho would like to ask.

COELHO: I should like to have some information on women's activities in the field of military aviation in war time.

ANESIA: Well... I'll limit my remarks to the North-American Woman - whom I had the opportunity of seeing on active war duty. I can affirm that the service they are rendering to our cause is multiple in its form and inestimable in its results.

COELHO: Could you give me a few examples?

ANESIA: In the first place I'll speak about the "Ferry-Pilots".-

Hundreds of women under the command of Nancy Love - Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Service of the Aerial Forces of the United States, have voluntarily accepted military discipline and are entrusted with the piloting of planes, as they leave the factories, in hundreds and their delivery to aerial bases.-- Planes of all types including the formidable Flying Fortress.-- This contribution represents the liberation of thousands of men pilots, who can be used to better advantage in aerial raids to demolish the walls of Europe's decadent fortress.

COELHO: In which other branch of aeronautics are women now serving?

ANESIA: In all branches. In work directly connected with safety in flight, as for example the Centres of Air Traffic Control of the CAA; in flight control towers of air-ports; in various activities connected with communications, including the Department of Meteorology; and, of course, in factories in the manufacture of planes and motors. There are women mechanics in landing fields and women instructors in schools of aeronautics.

COELHO: Women instructors in aviation?

ANESIA: Very! The first ones come from Tennessee, the pioneer state in training women for this vitally important job. The plan was extended and today there are hundreds of young women in training.

COELHO: What part of the training do they go in for?

ANESIA: The second stage of the course, which the North Americans call "Primary", - primary instruction.

COELHO: That's true - I remember now that I saw several women instructors in link-trainers at the aviation schools I visited recently.

Anesia: Actually there are not only flight instructors, as I stated, but also Link instructors - the preliminary step in instruction of flying by instruments...And they are first class instructors - according to official reports which I had the opportunity of reading -- they are competent, patient, dedicated to and enthusiastic about their work, -- but that is not all. Look at the WAVES and the WACs, the SPANS and the FANNING - regular feminine organizations in the Armed Forces, functioning as auxiliaries in all fields of war activities.--- Many have taken special courses in field-aviation. Some are chauffeurs, others monitors, other signal women, and all have proven themselves competent substitutes.

COLLIER: But until today no women have been used in combat, have they?

ANESIA: It depends upon how one interprets the word "combat". It's true that until today North American women have not gone in for aggressive activities. They do not pilot fighter or bomber planes - except as Ferry-Pilots. They are not acting as bombardiers nor do they take part in aerial raids against the enemy. This...they do not do because it is not necessary. But it has been proved that women are also capable of assuming these responsibilities. Just look at the women of Russia who, in face of the brutality of the invader and seeing their country in danger, entered into the fight as pilots of fighter planes. All in all, considering the circumstances under which, at times, North American women render their services, it seems to me that the word "combatant" does not say enough....."heroines" would be more appropriate.

COLLHO: You're right. The service, for example, of Aerial Evacuation is exposed to all risks of war and is, in greater part, undertaken by women.

ANESIA: That is exactly what I was coming to. Invited by General Grant, Chief of the Health Division of the American Army, I visited the Army School of Air Evacuation, at Bowman Field, Louisville, State of Kentucky. There Air Nurses get instruction for work overseas and I, as a nurse of the Brazilian Red Cross, was deeply interested in these courses. I confess I was astounded.

COLLHO: Now you have mentioned this why not give us some details about these courses?

ANESIA: With pleasure. The purpose of the school is not exactly to prepare nurses, because all who go there have already had at least three years practice. They are registered nurses. Its real aim is to give these professionals a specialized training to fit them for jobs in evacuation transport planes. They are taught to recognize and remedy perturbations caused by changes in altitude; to render aid when in flight, when they are entirely responsible for the lives of the wounded. They learn to protect themselves; to swim, carrying their own equipment; and to keep afloat for long hours; they learn how to use parts of their uniforms as life-savers. They know all the circumstances of forced landings - in proper fields, on tough ground, on the sea. They are submitted to rigorous but essential physical training and difficult tests of mental agility. They are real soldiers; soldiers of mercy.

COLLHO: I like to hear you speak of these young women with such enthusiasm.

ANESIA: It's justified. I was with them, lived amongst them. They are extraordinary. Many are not fliers also, as for example Leon Stroun, with whom I became very friendly. She is Lieutenant in charge of the girls instruction. And it is these young women who voluntarily offered their services to their country. It is they who, in the hour of combat, in the Islands of the Pacific, in the Italian Campaign, in all fronts where there are North American soldiers, risking their own lives, bravely carry comfort and help to the combatants. They also fight - fight - with the arms of mercy.

COLLHO: And now, my last question. Whom do you consider the most interesting women you have met here?

ANESIA: I've met so many...Jackeline Cochran, famous aviatrix who is today Director of the Woman Pilot's Division of the Army; Phoebe Onlie, pioneer of aviation here and who today, with her vast experience, renders inestimable aid to the C. A., Nancy Love, whom I have already mentioned, and the Mexican aviatrix Maria Garcia...But without any doubt, the one I most admire, for her energy, intelligence; for all she has done; for the enthusiasm with which she works and for her modesty, is Mrs. Roosevelt, who I consider is today The First Lady of the World.

COLLHO: Thank you very much. And now we have to say our goodbyes because time's nearly up.

ANESIA: Yes, and I want to take advantage of this moment to address myself once more and very especially to the Brazilian women: - My countrywomen - you who answer so promptly to the call of our beloved Brazil - you who are doing what you can when you can, giving our country all the assistance she expects from you; to you I wish to transmit a message of cordiality from the

North American women - our companion in the struggles and sorrows of this war; our sister in the ideal of peace and of justice, for which we are fighting.

COELHO: Thank you very much. And now, dear listeners, we end our interview with the great Brazilian aviatrix, Anesia Pinheiro Machado, who is so brilliantly representing in this country, the merits of our countrywomen -- Two indelible memories will remain when Mrs. Machado leaves us after her sojourn in the United States: that of her undaunted courage as an aviatrix and that of a phrase which she uttered and which touched the heart of the American public. When donating her blood to the American Red Cross she said: "It's the blood of a flyer perhaps to another flyer who is now fighting for a better world of Peace and of Justice. Thanks for your attention. At the microphone, Gaspar Coelho.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 31, 1943

100

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

Ruby Black said that Senhora Anesia Pinheiro Machado has left for Texas. She will give her the message and she knows how distressed she will be to miss lunch with you today.

Edith Helm

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

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEC 28 1943

Handwritten notes:
Ruby to my file of case
Today! Thank

December 27, 1943

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a copy of the July issue of ELLAS, a Cuban magazine, which has a portrait of you on the cover and an article about you. I also enclose a copy of the letter the editor, José Justo Martínez, wrote to Mr. Rockefeller in July concerning this issue of the magazine. The first copies sent to us were apparently lost, and only on December 24 did we receive copies of the magazine.

Tommy asked how long the Brazilian aviatrix, Senhora Anesia Pinheiro Machado, is to be here. While the date of her departure is uncertain, it now appears that she will be here another week or so. When she returns to Brazil, she will be a Link instructor for Panair do Brasil, the first South American woman to teach flying by instruments.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Yours as ever, with love -

Ruby

Ruby Black

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

P. S. I am sending two copies, as another set has arrived.

R