

## THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question about Juan Péron and freedom of the press. In the interview segment, ER's guest Oren Root, president of the National Association for Mental Health.

Participants: Eleanor Roosevelt, Elliot Roosevelt, Oren Root

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[ER:] This is Eleanor Roosevelt speaking. Our program is coming to you from my living room here at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. I'm very happy to have this little while with you each day, and I hope you'll enjoy the guest we've invited to be with us today. And now, for a moment, I'm going to turn the program over to Elliott.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Thank you, Mother. We've spoken about the nation's physical health pretty often on this program, but we haven't often talked about the nation's mental health; so I think today's program is going to be especially interesting and important. We're fortunate to be able to have with us for a visit Mr. Oren Root, President of the National Association for Mental Health. Mrs. Roosevelt will introduce him later on the program. Now, though, we're going to take a look at the mail and also hear from our sponsors who make this recorded program possible. The mail today, Mother, has produced a letter of one sentence. Here it is: "I'd be interested in hearing you discuss Juan D. Péron's fight against the newspaper *La Prensa*."

[ER:] Well, he seems to have won his fight, and I am very sorry indeed that he won it. I wish that the diplomats at present gathered in Washington, or who have been meeting in Washington um would um would take it up and consider this whole question of freedom of the press, even under dictatorships. That seems to be a touchy question to take up, but uh--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Let me ask you a question. You-you are sorry to see that Péron has won his fight and has closed that very famous and one of the oldest papers in the uh Western Hemisphere's uh existence. Uh I-I'd like to ask you um do you really feel that Péron and is of sufficient importance to the national existence of the United States, and to have Argentina be a part of the bloc of nations who are fighting communism, that it is worthwhile for us to completely uh present ourselves in a light to all the nations of the world who are trying to make up their mind between communism and democracy that we will compromise ourselves to the extent of being willing to accept people like Péron and take his obvious spitting in the eye of everything that we stand for and never answer back and never take an action of any kind against that type of uh representation to the world of what is right?

[ER:] Well, now, Elliott, I'm not the State Department, and I'm not the person that has to take a stand on this. I imagine if I were, I would want to take a stand which met with the um approval of the other South American countries, because Péron is a problem for South America [coughing] to a greater extent than he is a problem for the United States. Now I, personally, if I were doing what I myself like, um would never, for instance, uh have accepted a dictatorship of that type. I-I would accept certain dictatorships strange as it may seem; but I would not have accepted a dictatorship of that type. Uh Originally-- (4:21)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I think you'd better explain a little bit what you mean when you say, [Elliott Roosevelt laughs] "I would accept certain dictatorships, strange as it may seem."

[ER:] Well, I think--there have--there have been dictatorships that were dictatorships um that you felt were not going to be dictatorships permanently that you felt uh perhaps they had to be for a variety of reasons, for a short time, but that there was a genuine desire among the people for democracy and for self-government and that eventually they would work into a democratic type of government. But you have none of that feeling in the case of the Argentine, because you feel the people um are perhaps not quite ready yet uh to-to [Elliott Roosevelt: That's very strange to me.] take it for themselves.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] That's very strange to me because, for many many years in looking back over Argentine history, they had a very fine democratic form of government that went on, and only uh-uh when--in recent years has it been that uh the-the Argentine people went into this almost lethargic state that they were willing to accept a dictator and not to ex-exert their own rights.

[ER:] Of course, you evidently have-- from all I know, and I don't know South America, because I've never been there but, from all I hear, you have in Uruguay one of the most advanced democracies in the world.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Right next door to the Argentine.

[ER:] Right next door. But I do think that in what the attitude of the United States should be towards the Argentine--we should, as far as the government attitude is concerned, be influenced a little by what the other South American countries want.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Course that's a little difficult, Mummy. In some of the other South American countries there is a-a dictatorship that is equal, if not surpassing, that of uh Mr. Péron's in Argentina.

[ER:] Yes, I'm afraid that's true.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I can think, for instance, of Santo Domingo with uh Mr. [Rafael] Trujillo.

[ER:] Well, I imagine that you can think of quite a number if you sit [Elliott Roosevelt laughs] down to think of it, but I think that's one of the headaches that the State Department probably has; so it's a little difficult for a private citizen to say what their government should do given a certain situation. As an individual citizen, I am more than glad to say that I do not like the treatment of-of uh the press in the Argentine, that I do not like dictatorships, and um that, personally, I would be very happy if we had a democratic regime in all the countries that we dealt with at the present time. (7:40)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Uh well, that raises a very interesting uh ah point at uh--right now because it seems to me that we are presented in a very difficult light with the Asiatic nations. And, after all, the Asiatic nations are the ones who today are--hold the balance of power as far as manpower is concerned. They're the ones that uh have the largest populations. They're the ones that are probably in the greatest depths of uh hunger, which is the basic cause of most war. Uh Those nations are trying to make up their minds between democracy and communism. Now, are we proceeding on any positive course of selling democracy uh to our next door neighbors? (8:40)

[ER:] I hope we're doing it in our own country. I sometimes wonder how much we actually do at home. And that's our first responsibility.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes, it is. But going uh--taking for granted for the moment that we are making some progress at home, uh where are we going as far as our next door neighbors are concerned?

[ER:] Well, I think perhaps we'd go further with our next door neighbors if we really did make true progress at home, and I don't think that what's been brought out, even though I do believe that it was wise to bring it out, and I do believe that it showed uh vitality to get the reaction against it that we've had. Nevertheless, I don't think uh the picture of uh the ties between the underworld and the government in our own country can have helped democracy greatly in our neighbors in the last few weeks.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] No, and I'm surprised that there has been as uh complete a lack of uh public statement by high officials of our government, both state and national uh to state that they are going to take definite steps to clean up these situations.

[ER:] Well, I think there must be uh--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] There hasn't even been a statement made by a si--uh--by either one of the two major political parties, both of whom have been tied, through this investigation of the underworld, to politics. There hasn't been one statement made by either the Republican or National Democratic Committees to the effect that they are going to see to it, in some way or another, that they shall clean up the national political ties that exist between the underworld and the two major parties.

[ER:] That's fairly understandable, because, if either of them make a statement, they have to acknowledge that it's so, and neither of them at present are going to acknowledge that it's so. But where you really are getting the statements is from the people, which shows how very um vit-vitally the people feel about it; and I think that's the most encouraging thing that we have seen.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well the most discouraging thing to me is to read certain Washington columnists who are writing that this will have great personal advantage to certain politicians who have brought these investigations about, but that nothing will result from the investigations whatsoever.

[ER:] Well, if nothing results, then it will be very unfortunate. I don't expect that the millennium will result, but I will be surprised if there is a sinking back on the part of the people into the same kind of apathy that there has been in the past and the same kind of acceptance of corruption as inevitable.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, I think we've strayed slightly from the subject of Juan Péron and his closing of the newspaper *La Prensa*, but I do think that uh we did make a point in this discussion today, and that was that we better clean up at home and become a true democracy, and then we can start talking about democratic nations elsewhere.

(Break 12:13-12:26)

[ER:] Today in the United States the problems of mental health, always extremely severe, are now even more important because of the national mobilization effort. New problems have arisen in Selective Service, the Armed Forces, Civilian Defense, the impact of the crisis on American children, and so on. Therefore, I'm happy to have with me as my guest Mr. Oren Root, president of the National Association for Mental Health, to tell us what is being done in this field. Mr. Root.

[Oren Root:] Mrs. Roosevelt, it's certainly a great pleasure to be here [ER coughs] on this program of yours, uh particularly now in the middle of Mental Health Week, and I very much appreciate your having invited me.

[ER:] Well, I'm very happy to have you. And, now, Mr. Root, we'll start right in on the questions. We've all heard and read in recent years about what a terrible national problem mental illness is in the United

States. Actually how many people do you estimate to be mentally or emotionally ill in the United States today?

[Oren Root:] [ER Coughs] It must necessarily be an estimate, Mrs. Roosevelt, but the best estimate is that there are about seven hundred thousand mental patients in hospitals; [ER coughs] and in addition to the seven hundred thousand in hospitals, the estimates are that there are anywhere from five to eight million people outside of hospitals who have some serious emotional disturbance.

[ER:] That is serious. Well, those psychotics you mentioned, who are institutionalized, are there any figures on the percentage of hospital beds in our country which are taken up by people with mental rather than physical ills?

[Oren Root:] The extraordinary fact is that over half the hospital beds in the United States [ER coughs] are occupied by mental patients, and of the half that are occupied by patients who are not designated as mental patients but are designated as people who have a physical illness--even among those--a very large number [ER coughs] actually have a psychological or emotional cause. [ER: Oh, that's--] So 50percent are mental patients, and of the 50 percent who are not, there is a substantial mental cause to the physical ailment.

[Eleanor Roosevelt:] Gracious! The scope of the problem, as you've outlined it, Mr. Root, certainly is one of enormous significance. How would you say it affected our total national strength during this mobilization period?

[Oren Root:] Well it affects us in so many ways, Mrs. Roosevelt. Take, for example, financially. Right here in New York State, for example, we spend a hundred and twenty million dollars a year roughly, as you probably know, maintaining our mental hospitals. So the drain financially is tremendous; but more important even than that, the drain on-on personnel is very serious. For example, during the last war, thirty-three and a third percent of all the men who were rejected by Selective Service were rejected uh for neuropsychiatric reasons--that is, for reasons of mental illness of one sort or another. And of all the men who were discharged from the Armed Forces for uh health reasons, over 50 percent were discharged for reasons of mental illness. Think of the manpower loss. And if that's true in the Armed Forces it's equally true in industry, because both are a reasonable cross-section of the men and women of the United States.

[ER:] Of course, I suppose it's not quite as great a strain in industry, but there must be a certain amount of mental strain--

[Oren Root:] But I think it is, Mrs. Roosevelt, because of things like absenteeism. [ER: Mhm.] Think of the man hours lost. Think of the guns and the tanks that are lost through men who are away from work. And if there is this uh-uh weakness among men in the Armed Forces, it's reasonable to assume--and I think it is assumed--that a great part of the absenteeism in industry is due to this same kind of cause.

[ER:] Well, you've said uh "men" in each case, but I suppose it affects women as much as men--

[Oren Root:] I-I meant men and women. I'm sorry for any--[Oren Root laughs]

[ER:] Well, I was just wondering if there was [Oren Root: Talking to one of the--] any greater stability in women or if women were affected in the same way, because I'm interest in the children and their mental health during this period of increasing tensions. And what does it do to a child, for example, who's being taught atomic air raid drills in so many of our schools? Does it affect the child? I-I've never supposed it did, because I think children um take all that sort of thing very calmly, but there must be something basic that creates this very serious problem. It must begin with the children.

[Oren Root:] Well, of course it does. It does begin with the children. I-I have a very interesting and short quote here from Benjamin Spock--which he is a great pediatrician, you know--and he's given us this for use during Mental Health Week. He says, "Maybe you think that mental health is the business of a psychologist giving a test to a juvenile delinquent or a psychiatrist trying to cure a patient in a mental hospital, but these are only the last-ditch battles for mental health. The real campaign begins with the security of a baby in his crib, his chance to grow in independence and friendliness, first at home, later in school, and in a job. Whose business is this? Yours and mine, of course." That's Spock, and that's right. Now, so far as air raid drills are concerned, seems to me that depends how their conducted. In other words, one's teacher can conduct an air raid drill in such a way as to scare his children or scare her children and give them nightmares. Another teacher will conduct them sensibly in a routine, matter-of-fact way. I have here, for example--I-I can't read it--but I have here a notice that was sent out by the Great Neck public schools to all parents telling about the initiation of air raid drills. And the whole uh manner of presenting this is so sensible and so calm and so matter-of-fact that these children are certainly not going to be hurt. Others might be if it were presented differently. (18:34)

[ER:] Well, I-I felt there was no chance of hurting children uh if you did it in a sensible way. [Oren Root: I agree.] I'm quite sure, just the way you drill children uh fire drill [Oren Root: That's right.] becomes a perfectly automatic thing in a school; and I think a-an uh atomic uh air drill will become just as automatic as a fire drill and mean just as little, except that they know what they're supposed to do, which is important.

[Oren Root:] That's right. One interesting thing I'm told--I must always say, "I'm told," because, you know, Mrs. Roosevelt, I'm no expert in these matters [ER laughs]. I have many experts with me, and they tell me things. And I'm told that the best opinion is, out of the last war, that children under crisis conditions do better with their parents, even in an area of danger, than they do separated from their parents and sent off into an area of safety, [ER: Well--uh--that--] so far as their emotional outlook is concerned.

[ER:] That must come to us from Fra-from England, I imagine, [Oren Root: I think it probably does, yes.] as a result of their experience there. And they did both things, because, if you remember, they sent children out of London, they kept uh with parents and without parents, and um also uh they sent some children overseas. They sent them over here. [Oren Root: Yes.] And uh I was told afterwards, that kindly as that was meant, um probably it did not bid as good for the children.

[Oren Root:] That seems to be the theory now.

[ER:] Well now, do you feel that we Americans appreciate the seriousness of this mental health problem as a whole?

[Oren Root:] No, I do not, Mrs. Roosevelt, and that's one of the reasons I'm so appreciative of this opportunity of talking with you here over the air. Americans do something about uh serious matters that they understand, and the fact that so little has been done about this problem is proof enough to me that people simply don't understand it. People have no idea of the magnitude and the seriousness of the things that you and I have been talking about, in my opinion.

[ER:] Well, don't you think perhaps it's because people are a little ashamed to acknowledge that they have any mental disability?

[Oren Root:] Very much so, and uh it-it was true about other kinds of difficulties in other days. Cancer, for example. There was a time where it was considered shameful to have cancer. I'm told that--

[ER:] Well, I can remember cripples were hidden in some of the early days. (21:03)

[Oren Root:] Yes, that's right. And deaf children. I understand parents were loathed to admit deafness in uh certain periods. And this trouble of mental illness is particularly so. And one of our jobs in the National Association for Mental Health is to take this whole question out from under the beds and the closets and to clear away the cobwebs and put it out on the table where men and women can look at it intelligently and take it apart and solve it.

[ER:] Well, um I think that's when the most important things um that we can possibly do, and it seems to me that the need for National Association for Mental Health is growing clearer to most of us every day. And perhaps you could tell us a bit about how it is organized.

[Oren Root:] Well, the National Association for Mental Health came about just about six months ago as a result of the merger of three other organizations which had been in existence previously. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which was founded by Clifford Beers--you remember he wrote *The Mind That Found Itself* [ER: Yes.] --way back in nineteen-nine. And then there was a group in Philadelphia, the National Mental Health Foundation, and there was the Psychiatric Foundation. And these three organizations came to the conclusion that, instead of working separately, somewhat in competition for the same support and the same field, they would pool their efforts--a very commendable thing. It would be better off if more charitable organizations did that, in my opinion. And they did. They pooled their efforts, and the National Association for Mental Health came into being, and it is now the national voluntary agency in the mental health field.

[ER:] Well, um I-I think it's very intelligent to have pooled, because when you have something which is as little understood as what should be done about mental health I think it becomes confusing if you have too many agencies in the field, each stressing a particular point so that uh you don't get the full and rounded picture. And I think that this pooling of the different organizations into one will have a very beneficial effect. But, just for a minute, we have to stop our talk and let our announcer have a word, but we will come right back on the air.

(Commercial break 23:24-23:28)

[ER:] Now, we come back to our conversation with Mr. Oren Root, President of the National Association for Mental Health. And I'd like to ask you at once uh if you can give me an idea of how the National Association for Mental Health wants to go about tackling this gigantic national problem, which you've been telling us about?

[Oren Root:] Well, the main way, Mrs. Roosevelt, is to get the facts to the people. It's our view--and I know you, as a great uh-uh public figure, believe--that the American people will take care of any situation constructively when they have the facts. So we try to get the facts about mental illness and mental health and what to do about it to the people first of all, directly through publications, which we sponsor and distribute. We expect to distribute this year about a million such publications. And second, by helping to organize, all over the country, groups of citizens in their particular localities who will become the purveyors of these ideas and will see to it that sound mental health principles are established in the communities where they live; and we're trying to establish thousands. I wish we had one in every county in the United States--a mental health society.

[ER and Oren Root overlap]

[ER:] You're going really down to the grassroots and that of course--

[Oren Root:] We must. We must, cause that's where people live.

[ER:] That's where they live. Well, I notice, in one of your booklets, your association mentions a plan of action of things we as citizens have to do. And, first of all, do you mind telling me a little more about the first important category of your plan: mental hospitals? I understand that, at present, not one large public mental institution meets the minimum standards set up by the American Psychiatric Association.

[Oren Root:] Now there's no doubt that in many ways the people who live in our mental hospitals, and as we've said previously, that means 50 percent of all the people in hospitals in this country, are the forgotten people. Serious overcrowding, beds in the halls, beds in the porches, forty people in a room that ought to have six or seven people, a shortage of staff. I went through a big mental hospital, one of the best, uh fairly near the city of New York recently, and in one case, there were a hundred and fifty people with one attendant. [ER: Hm.] Inadequate treatment--many mental hospitals uh are nothing more than places to keep people, and no serious effort is made to cure them. uh The standards of mental hospitals have improved greatly in the last thirty years [ER: Doesn't sound so.], but my, haven't they had a long way to go!

[ER:] Well, now, for the second category of your plan: the many problems and needs of children in relation to mental health. What's your thinking on that?

[Oren Root:] Well, I think we touched on that a little. Uh We, of course, uh believe that most-most mental illness finds its root in childhood, and a great deal of our educational material and a great deal of modern thinking in this mental health field is directed towards the proper brining up of the child in the home and in the school, which are the primary places. And a great part of our emphasis on that, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] That's important, I think. Well, now, I understand that for every dollar and thirty cents spent in this country on other types of medical research, only two cents are spent on mental health research. What does your association advocate in terms of mental health research?

[Oren Root:] Well, I can put that in a-in a brief sentence. We advocate more and lots more. It is shocking to think that only two cents were spent on mental health research by comparison with a dollar-thirty on the--all other kinds. Now, there's all kinds of different kinds of research in mental health. We have laboratory research, some of which has been very effective. Let me give you one example. There used to be a very prevalent form called general paresis, a form of mental illness. It was discovered that general paresis was brought about by syphilis. Syphilis has been largely cured by penicillin, and so you have the very interesting fact of a laboratory cure, in effect, for a mental illness. [ER: That's very interesting.] And then there's of course also clinical research, and then finally there is what we call social research where you examine into the effects of various types of society upon people's emotional welfare. We need a great deal more of all kinds. (27:54)

[ER:] All kinds of research.

[Oren Root:] All kinds.

[ER:] Well, now, in the broad field of education, how to you think the American people can be educated as to this problem, and what should they do about it?

[Oren Root:] Well, the way to educate them, it seemed to us, is-is such ways, for example, as you're giving me the opportunity of doing here right now. What they should do about it, in our opinion, is to form groups to see to it that the schools, that the courts, that the hospitals, that all the agencies that deal

with people and the communities where they live, have proper--have mental health concepts as part of their program. There should be no juvenile court, for example, without some consideration of the mental and emotional uh welfare of the children that come before it. And, if in any city in this country there is a juvenile court without it, I want to see the people of that city organize themselves and see to it that-that those kinds of services are provided [ER: Yes.] and so forth. And we have a long list of programs which we supply to people who want to know what to do.

[ER:] Well, they'll only organize--I mean people will only organize if they really begin to understand that it's necessary.

[Oren Root:] That's right.

[ER:] And it seems to me that education um about mental health should perhaps begin with teachers and clergymen and-and mothers and fathers in the community eh so that they can pass along information, and um I wonder if you believe that there should be an intensive uh effort directed to uh rouse the interest of teachers throughout the country?

[Oren Root:] I do indeed, because, obviously teachers, clergymen, uh doctors who are not psychiatrists such as pediatricians and ordinary medical doctors, have an enormous effect in their everyday uh practice of their professions upon the people they come in contact with. And if teachers would consider, for example, that they are as responsible for the emotional growth of a child as they are for his intellectual growth, we would have made a great advance. If teachers would realize it's not only to teach a child to read and write but to make him a whole and responsible and balanced and happy citizen. The more emphasis on that, the better off we're gonna be.

[ER:] Well, I wonder, then, if one of your important groups to reach isn't parent-teachers associations, because there you have your combination of responsible parents and responsible teachers, and this is one of the subjects they ought to be giving [Oren Root and ER Overlap] great [unclear term] to.

[Oren Root:] It is indeed, and that's what we hope. Of course, we at the national level can do some of that, but, basically, it's the Mental Health Society of Oskaloosa, Iowa, for example, working with the parent-teachers' association of Oskaloosa, Iowa--really there, it's at that level where the job can be done, and that's what we want. (30:53)

[ER:] Well, um I've always believed, Mr. Root, that any basic health or educational project on a national scale can only be accomplished when it's carried out on the community level. And where does community action fit into your plans, the plans of the National Association? Does it um--is it really one of the first things you're going to try to do?

[Oren Root:] Well, I put the highest emphasis upon it. The highest emphasis. Because I don't care how much work we do at the national headquarters and how much uh money people may generously contribute to us. We're not going to do the same kind of a job as people are going to do in their own localities. And the great effort that we're making here in the National Association for Mental Health is to encourage people in all the states and all the counties of the United States to organize mental health societies. We will help them with their programs. We will give them advice as to what to do but in the last analysis, when it comes to the problems of their own community, only the people who live there can do it, and that is first and foremost with us.

[ER:] Well, now, what kind of activities or program can you suggest for a typical American community to meet this problem? For instance, I live in a country community. It's rapidly growing. It's an outskirt. Um it's a sort of on the outskirts of um a county town, and um-uh the people moving in have moved in cause

there are new industries, and there's a great deal of development of small housing projects so that we've enormously increased our population just lately. Well, now, what kind of a program would you advise for a community of that kind? It's different, in a way, from a city community.

[Oren Root:] It is. Of course, there is no such thing, as you well know, Mrs. Roosevelt, as a typical American community [ER: Mhm.]. I mean all kinds and variations, and the program must be tailored to the uh needs of any particular place. But in general, uh for example, uh one thing which surely every community should have is what we might call a mental health center where people can go to get information as to uh where to go.

[ER:] Now, could that be in the local hospital, for instance?

[Oren Root:] It might be. Now, for example, in the county where you live, in Westchester County in New York--

[ER:] No, I live in Dutchess.

[Oren Root:] Oh, Dutchess. Oh, I apologize. [laughs] [ER: that's alright] Well, I was going to say in Westchester there was a Westchester society [ER: mhm.] that gives that kind of information. I'm not sure whether or not there is in Dutchess. But-- [ER: I don't think there is.] Uh it might be in the-in the local hospital, or it might be a separate office. I don't think it makes much difference where it is, but when somebody has a problem, there ought to be a place where they can go and find out what the services are, where they're available, and what kind of help they can get. Now, that's one thing that every community ought to have.

[ER:] Well, now, that's-that's interesting, and I'm glad to know it, but, before you go, Mr. Root--out time is coming to an end--I wish you'd tell our listeners about Mental Health Week, which I believe--is this week [Oren Root: This is Mental Health Week right now.] of May, is it not?

[Oren Root:] Yes, yes, we're in it right now, Mrs. Roosevelt; and all over the country great emphasis is being put on this question, this week especially. And that's uh why it's so nice that you were willing to let me come here, at any time, but particularly now.

[ER:] Well, you mean that, in this week you're going to try and have programs in as many places as you possibly can to arouse people to this interest?

[Oren Root:] That's right. We're doing it year-round, but we're making a special concentrated effort this week.

[ER:] This week.

[Oren Root:] You see, yeah.

[ER:] Well, good luck to you, and I hope you succeed in this endeavor, which I think is most important to our country. I'm sorry we have to come to an end. I want to thank you for being with me today.

[Oren Root:] Thank you very much, Mrs. Roosevelt.

(Break 34:49-34:57)

[ER:] Girls are important. This is the motto of the Girls Clubs of America, a national organization devoted solely to encouraging daily out-of-school programs for girls from six to sixteen years of age. This nonprofit agency composed of thirty-two member clubs in various part of the country, is organized to promote the character development of girls through a program of educational, vocational, health, social, and recreational facilities, and it trains them to become responsible citizens, mothers, and homemakers. The Girls Clubs of America, who held their annual conference in New York in April, have designated the week of May 13th as Girls Clubs Week. For information as to how you can help your community contribute to the worthy purposes of the GCA, write to Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson, President, Girls Clubs of America, One-fifteen State Street, Springfield Five, Massachusetts.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now, it's time to close the program and to remind you that you've been listening to the Eleanor Roosevelt program, which comes to you each Monday through Friday at this same time, and this is Elliott Roosevelt speaking and wishing you all good day.

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