

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

August 2nd, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott respond to a listener's request to define Americanism. In the interview segment, ER discusses labor relations with Elinore Morehouse Herrick, a member of the editorial staff at the *New York Herald Tribune* and former director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Participants: ER, Elliott, Elinore Morehouse Herrick

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Our question today is posed in a letter from Mr. William Lehman of the Bronx. He writes, "Dear Mrs. Roosevelt, my question: what is Americanism? I do not write this letter in order to be invited on the radio. In fact, I would not accept the invitation. This world of ours is in a sad plight, and only Americanism will be the solution to our serious problem. Abraham Lincoln once remarked: "The world has never had a good definition for the word liberty, and we Americans are much in want of one." These words of Lincoln can well be applied to the word Americanism. In fact, the words liberty and Americanism may never be fully or adequately defined. In many ways they mean the same thing. But these meanings are so inclusive, so grand in concept, so deep and inexhaustible that a proper definition would be too long and detailed. Before we were through defining we would realize that the only true definition is simply to put them into practice.

I believe that we should reflect and consider our functions, duties, and privileges as free men, and we should then act creatively on that reflection. We should honor the symbols of freedom and apply ourselves to the strengthening and perpetuation of the substance of freedom. We should resist and overcome any influence or attack that might endanger our government, which was brought into being by the sole desire of a determined people, free from overlapping influence of any one nation or race, where they could blend blood, characteristics, customs, talents, and enterprise in the building of this great nations of ours, with the assurance that they would be free from the disintegrating and demoralizing influences from abroad. The uses of Americanism in the light of such determination are endless in variety and application, whether in personal, professional, or public life, whether in politics, commerce, the never-ending search for truth which is culture, and the ardent desire for equity, which is social living. The principles of ideals of Americanism operate in harmony and justice, and this way Americanism becomes more than a national doctrine." (2:43)

[ER:] Well, I think he's done the def-defining probably better than uh most of us can do the defining. He said what he thinks Americanism is and I think it's --he said it very well. I don't know that I could add to his letter, he's done a very good job.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, there's--there's only one thing that occurs to me. I see Americanism, Americanism Days, I see the Hearst press uh- uh making big editorials and big uh gatherings for Americanism, and I see Americanism used as a term to fight for one point of view as against another point of view. The Hearst press, for instance, uses it to damn and uh and uh lower the--in the estimation and minds of other American people uh a differing point of view than their own. I think that Americanism, uh as it is used more often than not, uh becomes purely a nationalistic uh war song uh and almost a-a point of view saying, "Well, let the rest of the world go hang, we'll--we'll get along, and uh"

[ER: Because that's--] "do better by ourselves."

[ER:] Well, that's what America First uh stood for in-in various wars and um uh, of course, that is what certain groups of people in this country uh have stood for, it's what certain people uh really mean when they advocate um go it alone for instance, in a war, rather than um subordinate uh what we do to our allies' uh thinking and the United Nations as a whole, uh but Americanism of that kind um is really harmful. What uh what is good in Americanism, of course, is the spirit that built a great country, um the spirit of self-sacrifice and of courage, um but now Americanism must primarily direct itself to seeing that our country is um really worthy of being uh the leader of the world democracies. If it is, if it strives to make every community a pattern for democracy and for the highest ideals of democracy, then we become um the real uh in a way justified leader of the democracies of the world. We've been thrown into that position as far as military and economic strength goes. We haven't yet demonstrated that we have the right to that position because of our moral and spiritual leadership. And um when we do that I think we will have a definition of Americanism that is possible uh for the world to accept because it really considers Americanism as the pattern of democracy, a-which will benefit the world as a whole and which is not being planned for America alone but is being planned for all free nations in the world and the pattern includes the giving of freedom to all the peoples of the world. So um I would say that the concept that you mention, Elliott, is too narrow a concept. (6:51)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm. Uh in other words, what you're feeling is that what our forefathers and what each succeeding generation has given to America in this country has been the right to a really free society, freedom for the individual that has not existed anywhere else in the world, and that if we are to really preserve Americanism we are to show that we are morally and spiritually and uh in our physical beings uh going to push on to bring that concept to other peoples in the world.

[ER:] Yes. I should think that was almost essential to Americanism today because unless we have that concept, we will be destroyed and other people in the world will be destroyed too.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, don't you feel uh that we are a people who have achieved the position that we have because in each succeeding generation there has always been a new horizon, a new feels for our gradually developing strength, both physical and-and mental and moral, for us to conquer uh like we conquered the-the far west, the new lands of the western world, uh as we grew up. And then we developed our industrial empire and became a highly industrialized country. All of those things have been new challenges, and that now we have to look at the world as a big challenge and the people that live within it as a big challenge.

[ER:] Well, of course, I think that's what really is. I think uh we now have the challenge of seeing uh that um our dream which began by dream of-of a nation um in a very small area, which grew into a nation in a very large area, must extend itself to bringing the same values to the peoples of the world. Uh that's-that's the expanding dream.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm. Well, if you- if you'd bring this--

[ER:] But not to bring it in an-in an imperialistic way or a way that beats people over the head and says, "You take democracy or else," but to simply say, "Democracy offers you the opportunity for freedom, for development in your own way but with uh what age you need for development." Um I think that's something we have to guard against, we don't want to say to everybody uh, "You develop as the United States [ER chuckles] developed or you don't get any help from us." If you do that, you're going to defeat your own purpose.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm. Well, uh now that we have-have gone into the tremendous potentiality of what Americanism can mean not only to us but what it can mean to other peoples as uh as almost synonymous with the word liberty, uh do you think that we in America are stressing that in our education of our

younger generations, in our in our own community living that we're working toward a full realization of the-of the word amongst all of our people?

[ER:] No, I don't think we have, because a very new concept for us um and we have to grow accustomed to it. But I think we've begun to make it familiar to people and we've begun to make them think about it. Gradually, it will enter the souls of the American people.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, do you think that there is anything being done in a concrete way toward--

[ER:] Yes, I think you find it in a number of schools today, I think you find a number of colleges are beginning to do it. I think you find it in labor unions. I think you find it in churches. But those-- it takes a long time to get it in concrete ideas, working among a great many people. Um it's not easy to-to change the concepts of a people from being centered in their own area of the world to seeing themselves expand as a service group, practically, throughout the world.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes. Well, I think that this does answer Mr. Lehman's letter, and I hope it is a satisfactory answer from his standpoint. He evidently put in a great deal of time and thought on his letter, and I certainly believe that this is a subject which can be expanded upon a-a great deal more than has-- than it has in the past. And I see that our time is up and it's time for us to go on to another part of our program

[Break 11:59-12:07]

[ER:] Thank you, Elliott. Mrs. Elinore Morehouse Herrick, personnel director and a member of the editorial staff at the *New York Herald Tribune*, is an expert in the labor management relations field, having once been a director of the National Labor Relations Board. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. Herrick.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] It's a great pleasure to be here with you.

[ER:] Well, as a little background, Mrs. Herrick, would you go back a bit and tell us what you did when you were with the labor relations board?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, I had this challenging job of directing the board's work here in this New York area, most of Connecticut, and most of New Jersey, and New York up through Albany. That was in-- from the early days of 1935, when labor was very much the underdog and the economic power was concentrated in the hands of employers, who, I'm sorry to say, often used it very harshly and unfairly in the effort to prevent labor from exercising its legal, constitutional, moral right to organize [ER: Mhm.]. And--

[ER:] As late as '35? That, I think, will be a surprise to a good many people.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, the big fight began really in 1935, [ER: Mhm.] the fight to protect labor in the exercise of its right to organize.

[ER:] That's very interesting.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] And then it went on, you see, uh to the point where labor became very powerful, and then people became conscious of some of the um responsibilities that rested on labor's shoulders, that all--wasn't always a one-sided question. I remember the very first time when a labor union, in my presence, said to an employer, "Well, you'll deal with us or else," the else being a strike. And didn't

just slap the contract down from the employer: "You sign this or else." Well, it was enough of that sort of thing that came when labor achieved great power due to its protected position and its vastly increased membership, that really led us into feeling well there had to be a responsibility put on labor by the law. Collective bargaining's a two-way proposition always.

[ER:] It's a two-way proposition. Well, I'd like to ask you something. With the Wagner Act in force, why do you think it was necessary to have the Taft-Hartley Act, and do you feel that the union's charge that this latter is a slave labor law is justified? (14:56)

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] I don't think it's at all justified to call it a slave labor act. I think labor's emotional reaction to it stemmed out of a long history of injunctions, which in the old days before the Norris-La Guardia Act was passed, uh had been used most unfairly, most improperly. And there is restored in the Taft-Hartley Act a limited form of injunction, which labor just emotionally reacts against violently. The limited form in the Taft-Hartley law simply permits the government, not private employers, to go and get an injunction, but the government to enjoin a labor union which perhaps is violating the law. Now that's for the emotional basis for the slave labor act. For the rest it contains all the safeguards that the Wagner Act did. It does do one thing which, if I had been writing the law, and Senator Taft didn't consult me [Elinore Morehouse Herrick laughs], uh I would have omitted. They tried to crawl across a pretty well-established pattern of the closed shop, whereby everyone has to be a member of a union. And that pattern was set in the old days when it was one of labor's protections in the absence of any federal law. It had become so much a part of a pattern of some of the older unions like the Typographical Union [ER: Mhm.] that it really created uh a psychological uh problem in the union which had had it for fifty years [ER: Yes..]. I think it the same -- so I would have said, let the closed shop stay where it already exists, as a matter of public policy we think the closed shop, because it has certain evils uh which come into existence when you have a closed union, if you think that's fair as a matter of public policy ban it for the future, but don't destroy a pattern that labor spit and bled and died to win [Elinore Morehouse Herrick coughs] so many years ago.

[ER:] Yes, I can't help feeling, of course, that the closed union is a bad thing. I-I think it's wrong to have [Elinore Morehouse Herrick: [unclear term] heard that.] a closed union. It seems to me um that the uh that-that in a way is as restrictive as all most everything that the employers used to do because it really says to young people coming up um: "You may want to go in to this kind of training but there's no use in you going in because there isn't going to be any place for you. You can't join a union," and that's--

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] You have to be the son of a member to get in--

[ER:] Yes, you have to be the son of a member [Elinore Morehouse Herrick: Dreadful]. I just don't think that's right. I-I never have. It's always seemed to me--

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, I think if the Taft-Hartley Act had concentrated on that sort of thing, uh handled it as they did the matter of restrictive union dues, in order to keep the membership [ER: Yes.] limited, uh then it would have made much more sense and wouldn't have created such hostility, [ER: As it has.] because the better labor leaders will acknowledge the need for responsibility and that, in their own interest, some regulation is desirable as a matter of public policy.

[ER:] Well, uh you-you've told me what changes you'd like to see in the Taft-Hartley Act. Have you covered them all, or is that uh-- is there any more?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well uh after that you get into very minor technicalities that [ER: I see.] I think I might have done. I think those are the basic criticisms that one can make.

[ER:] I see. Well now, why did you join the *Herald Tribune* and has your past experience been of use in your present position? (18:54)

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Yes, um my past experience certainly has because I represent the Tribune in the negotiations for the union of the newspaper guild, [Elinore Morehouse Herrick coughs] so I keep my hand in. And um then as for the basic reason why I joined the *Herald Tribune*, well I long admired its uh independent liberalism and have found a-an association of people who care enormously about their work. It had uh there's a wonderful, quite remarkable spirit de corps and feeling on the part of everybody for the newspaper and the kind of newspaper that we all work to try to put it out, [Elinore Morehouse Herrick laughs] and I've admired it. It's been a very happy association with Mrs. [Helen Rogers] Reid and three others

[ER:] Well that a very good reason, I think, that's a wonderful reason, also great tribute to the *Herald Tribune* and its management. Well, um since you said that you represented the *Herald Tribune* in its dealings with the guild, do you think any progress has been made in the matter of unions and managements learning to live together for the good of the industry and of the workers?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Oh, I think we have made a progress that, well, even in 1940, I would not have thought that we could have come so far in the next decade. I really don't think that, except for a few unconscionably benighted employers, that there are any employers of any real standing in their communities who don't accept the idea of dealing with a union and who really try very hard to work out the relationship. I think there has been a perhaps too slow coming of age in the thinking of the unions. But they have learned too. The new unions who had new leaders who were inexperienced, you have to make allowances for that. But I know it-it -- with respect the newspaper guild. I think that the guild and ourselves have a very good relationship. We talk things out, we adjust ourselves, and I think most employers today have learned to accommodate themselves, and the unions too are learning to accept the knowledge that after all if the industry doesn't prosper their members aren't going to. (21:33)

[ER:] Mhm. Well that's a very valuable lesson to have learned, I think. What exactly is the situation today with regard to laws prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, I have to confess to you that when in 1945, New York state passed an anti-discrimination act, I really was opposed to it because I thought in that very emotional feel, you couldn't do the job, which I thought chiefly had to be done through education, by law. But I have changed my mind on that uh by experience. And now we have eight cities and nine states that have adopted laws like New York.

[ER:] Well now, I'm-I'm just wondering whether uh in New York you feel um we've really done the job on it.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Oh, I think we've done a wonderful job. [ER: Mhmm.] Uh just this morning I have a letter from Commissioner [Edward W.] Edwards, who's chairman of the commission here, with a news release about a settlement that he's worked out with the AF of L seafarers in the national union, pledging themselves not to discriminate as between Negro and white uh sailors and mates and what have you.

[ER:] Well, I think that's a very encouraging thing to hear from you and I certainly am glad to know that it's working out. And now I see that our announcer wants to say a word and then we'll come right back to this interview. (Break 23:11-23:19)

[Ben Grauer:] Yes, Mrs. Roosevelt, just our regular identification at this time. This is WNBC AM and FM New York and you're listening to the *Eleanor Roosevelt Program*, recorded in Mrs. Roosevelt's living room in the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Today Mrs. Roosevelt's guest is Elinore Herrick of the *New York Herald Tribune*. A devoted servant of the people and president of our country, Grover Cleveland had this to say of fellow citizens who become careless about their obligations as good citizens: "The abandonment of our country's watchtower by those who should be on guard," President Cleveland said, "and the slumber of the sentinels who should never sleep directly invite the stealthy approach that pillage and loot by forces of selfishness and greed." Well, President Cleveland would probably be proud of his country today. For today, all but a shameful handful of the 150 million of us Americans are vigilantly within the country's watchtower, wide awake instead of sleeping. Ready themselves to protect our freedom from the forces of selfishness and greed, whether those forces be enemies abroad, or lawbreakers here in America. Yes, while our good citizens mobilize to meet any danger from abroad, they obey and respect the law, and also they help officials in preventing lawlessness and the courts in giving true evidence. In these ways we all help to preserve our freedoms. Surely, you are among them, for freedom is everybody's job. Now here again is Mrs. Roosevelt.

[Break 24:58-25:16]

[ER:] Now we'll come right back to our discussion with Mrs. Elinore Herrick of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Now we were talking about uh the New York state law against discrimination of all kinds employment, and I wondered whether you think the Fair Employment Practice Committee has been the uh group that has solved this problem.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, I think that it helped a very great deal during World War II. And I uh was very sorry when Congress chose to cut out the appropriation on the war emergencies sort of petered out and it died. Well, I saw a great deal of the work of that committee during the war all through the country because I was then with uh in charge of labor relations and personnel from the big shipyards. We had yards down in Texas, [ER overlapping: I remember going over to some in Maine with you] everywhere. In Maine, yes. And um I found that the fire pit in the government contracts with the supplier firms uh was a clause which required the contractor to live up to a fair employment policy was a great help to a management that wanted to do it, but perhaps had to block prejudice in the minds of department heads, uh foremen. If you could pull out that contract and say to a foreman, "Listen, here we have to do it.

If we want to do this with the government, we've got to hire Negroes, Jews, anybody who applies who has the qualifications for the job for which we're hiring. We cannot discriminate." And generally that little clause would be the pushover that would persuade the boss who was opposing it, and he really had to go along. Uh even if it didn't do anything more than that and to sort of buttress the intent of an employer who wanted to do the right thing, it paid for itself. Our-- it didn't work uniformly. Well, actually I hate to lose more resistance from some of the old line unions. That was my experience, they would threaten to strike rather than let you upgrade a Negro. And the FEPC during the war did not crack down on the unions the way they did on employers. But that doesn't mean that we can't do a better job another time. The main thing is, it seems so disgraceful for us here in America to talk about democracy and then we discriminate, and we have, in our own national capital, shocking discriminations [ER: Shocking discriminations.] Uh anything the government can do ought to be done. Now right now, President Truman could do just what President Roosevelt did: by executive order create a new FEPC, and I think he should do it and without delay.

[ER:] Well, we know that laws don't change uh people's personal prejudices. And uh what you've just said leads me to believe that um it isn't very easy to make people live up to a law which they feel very violently against, no matter even if the penalties are rather severe. So I wonder uh how um what-what's coming to bear on this question, which is from my point of view as important from the international point

of view as from the national, you see. What are we going to bring to bear on it that will have an effect? Do you think that public opinion in general has become more liberal in the matter of employing minority groups and um more in support of a non-discriminatory employment policy? Because if so, we ought to capitalize on that public opinion in some way and bring it to bear on the individuals who will have the prejudice.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, I think the country is way ahead of Congress by and large. There are still some diehard areas, but even in those areas, and you get southern writers saying it all the time too. [ER: Yes.] They're making progress. And then you have a lot of good educational work going on that is not government sponsored. For instance, what Dwight Farmer, who is chairman of the board of the General Cable Company, is doing as chairman of this division of the National Conference of Jews and Christians in setting up workshops in the factories where the sociological aspects of the minority problem is discussed with workers and to break down their prejudice. Workers are often the people that object to such-- [ER: Oh, workers are often the people because they won't work side by side.] Yes, and to educate them. But uh in my experience in the war, Mrs. Roosevelt, the management that took a firm position of no nonsense about it, only had to deal with the first worker that objected and deal firmly and [ER: That seems to be it.] things went all right. You've got to have a strong management support.

[ER:] Do you know if anything's being done to educate those who are still not swayed to support a policy of this kind?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, there um, as I mentioned earlier, in these eight cities, which have passed legislation, each of them has a citizens' committee with a paid director that is working in the community and of course so much the best work is done in your local [ER: On the community level, oh yes.] community. Uh here in New York a group of the Americans for Democratic Action started a little pilot study of the restaurants that will be used by the people going to the United Nations building over on the East Side and to find out pretty much what the Montclair audit was, uh two test teams, one Negro, one white, would go at the restaurant at the same time, the whites to observe how the Negroes were treated. Um uh they uh got the support of the big New York State Hotel and Restaurant Association and the two city employers' associations, in support of resolutions calling upon all the members of those two big associ- three big associations to adopt a non-discriminatory policy in their restaurants. Well, that kind of thing is going on all over the country. (32:13)

[ER:] Well, what happens in-in states for instance where there still are Jim Crow laws? Um how-how can we help to educate them? I believe, of course, that in those states the young people are doing a wonderful job of getting rid of their Jim Crow feeling, but how-how are we going to help the older people?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, uh perhaps some of the older people have to be uh treated a little bit the way employers were treated by the Wagner Act. That you just have to bear down, after all the work of education and persuasion have been done. Well, I think it's too important as an underpinning for our whole democracy that we practice what we preach in the world.

[ER:] Oh, it's enormously important. But I just wondered how we were going to get it across to the people who live in Jim Crow areas. (33:12)

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, I remember a man that I dealt with during the war. He was an Annapolis graduate and a southerner. Now you couldn't ask for a tougher uh background than that. And he was finally persuaded, by my showing him our government contract laws, to hire the wife of a young Negro who had worked in the yard and then been drafted and was over the Pacific. She was a college graduate. He took her on very reluctantly, put her on the night shift, put her off in a corner, and in three months he came to me and handsomely apologized for his resistance. He said, "Helen has done such a

good job, has paid so strict attention to her work that it's lifted the whole morale of that night force of mine, and I'm now going to put her on the day side, right out in front where they can all see what it is to be a real good, loyal, hard worker. He completely reversed himself with experience. Maybe you have to use a little force to give the first indoctrination of experience, [ER: And then let them--] but it does work out.

[ER:] And then let them learn from experience [Elinore Morehouse Herrick: Yes.]. But now what would your recommendations, if you have any, be for a law permanent to the FEPC?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, I think the New York state statute has worked so admirably that we could well follow it for the federal pattern, 'cause it puts its whole emphasis first on conciliation. A commissioner is assigned when a complaint comes in to investigate. If he finds the charge has substance, then he devotes his energies to bringing about a-a real agreement, a meeting of the mind, all uh to induce the offending party to willingly comply with the law. I think I'm correct in saying that there have been fewer cases than you could count on the fingers of one hand in which formal, legal proceedings have started in New York since we adopted that law in 1945 [ER: Well yes, they've been--]. They've been settled by agreements, bringing about a meeting of the minds.

[ER:] That would be your recommendation, they try to get that in the new FEPC normal. Well now, what can the average citizen do to help promote such a law being enacted?

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, I would say, of course, to write to your congressman and your senators, let them know how you feel, find out what is being done in your own community. For instance, New Yorkers could inquire about this little ADA study and write and say now here what we're trying to do here. Why shouldn't it be possible for us to get such a law passed through the federal agencies?

[ER:] Well, that's-that's a good thing for us to think about I think as our job. Well now, besides being personnel director of the *Herald Tribune*, you're also a member of the editorial staff of this paper and I'd like you to tell our listeners, Mrs. Herrick, in the few seconds that remain, as you've told me, how editorial policies work out by the editorial staff.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, we each attend a conference, a group conference, and express our views as to the news that's in the paper that day, what's going on in the world. Generally, Mrs. Reid attends, her fine son Whitelaw Reed presides, and Geoffrey Parsons, who is a very wise person, who has been the chief editorial writer for many years, helps keep us uh on the straight. And we really have great debates and arguments.

[ER:] Well, you really proceed along democratic lines of argument--

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Yes, and no one has to write against his own beliefs.

[ER:] Now that's a note to really come — bring our discussion to an end, because that's real liberality. Uh it's liberality of thought and actions.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Yes, if you lose and are now the minority on some news someone on the majority side of the question will write the editorial.

[ER:] Well, thank you very much, Mrs. Herrick, for coming to talk to us today, and I am very glad to have had you here.

[Elinore Morehouse Herrick:] Well, it's been a great pleasure for me as you know.

[Break 37:54-38:00]

[Ben Grauer:] And, Mrs. Herrick, I think I speak for all our listeners in saying that we've enjoyed the informal and very informative chat you have had with Mrs. Roosevelt on the activities that are keeping you busy. Mrs. Elinore Herrick was guest today with Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Herrick is personnel director, a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Another in the series of guest interviews on the *Eleanor Roosevelt Program*.

[Break 38:27-38:40]

[Ben Grauer:] This has been the *Eleanor Roosevelt Program*, recorded in Mrs. Roosevelt's living room in the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Today Mrs. Roosevelt's guest was an expert in the labor management relations field, Mrs. Elinore Herrick, personnel director, a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Tomorrow we are going to complete our guest list for the week with an interview with a member of the public advisory board, Mr. Orin Lehman. Mr. Lehman has just returned from a tour of Southeast Asia where he saw it firsthand the work being done there by the ECA, the Economic Cooperation Administration. Mrs. Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt will be with you again tomorrow with Orin Lehman as guest and everyday, Monday through Friday, from 12:30 to 1:15 pm. Till our regular hour then, this is Ben Grauer, bidding you all good afternoon.

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