

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

June 1st, 1951

Description: This recording was produced while ER was in Geneva, Switzerland. In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's suggestion that the United Nations admit communist China in exchange for an end to the Korean War. In the interview segment, ER discusses Swiss journalism with Bernard Béguin, editor of *Journal de Genève*.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, Bernard Béguin, Rosa Birnbaum.

[ER:] How do you do? This is Eleanor Roosevelt speaking to you from Europe where I am attending the meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Again we are recording this program from Geneva and sending it to the states by Swiss Air in time for this program. Today's guest will be Mr. Bernard Béguin, foreign editor of the *Journal de Genève*, published in the French-speaking section of Switzerland. Before we come to Monsieur Béguin's interview with Mrs. Roosevelt, we are going to devote a short time to a discussion of our own, one we hope you'll find interesting. But let's take a moment now for a message from our sponsors.

[Break 00:54-1:08]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] One of your listeners, Mother, has sent in a suggestion which I would like to read and then have you comment on it. It is from Mrs. Edward W. Wisebook of uh Campgaw , New Jersey. She says, "Dear Mrs. Roosevelt. I have just written a letter to the Secretariat of the United Nations suggesting a possible solution to some of our problems with the communists. Why not negotiate after deciding to stay at the thirty-eighth parallel and protect South Korea to admit the Chinese communists to the United Nations in exchange for the revamping of the veto privilege and making the democratic majority rule a law? If Russia still refuses to abide by the majority rule, what good would ensue to go on with the veto? We are only taking the longer way around to get to the majority rule decision anyway. Why can't we make that amendment without being so squeamish about breaking the UN constitution because of Russia's veto of the veto? Uh Russia certainly has not lived up to the principles of the charter, has only blocked world peace progress and will continue to block it, whether she is a democratic or a totalitarian member of the UN, or whether she walks out. Are we so afraid to have her walk out? When she finds out that we are not afraid of her she'll come around? We are slowly building up the needed strength, but not fast enough. If my ignorance of world politics seems to be naïve, won't you please set me straight in one of your interesting broadcasts? I am not a politician, just a plain citizen who gets impatient with the circuitous measures our diplomats are being forced," question mark, "to take. A world openly united with or without Russia would go a long way toward uh building that security which the Security Council has not been able to produce under the veto." (3:07)

[ER:] Well, in the first place I would like to remind you that Russia covers a very large area of the world and has somewhere between a hundred and eighty and two hundred million people. Uh if you are going to have a United Nations, you can't leave out a group as big as that and call it a United Nations. You can call it quite well two camps which are building up in the world against each other, and that is the reason for much talk and what you call circuitous uh action. Because the main thing you want to try to prevent in the world is the building up of two different camps. If Russia uh were to leave she would have all the areas of the world with her, which are now under her domination, and probably many more where her economic

suggestions and her promises, because the people are so miserable, um would attract people more quickly than our um very high sounding but often not very understanding or practical suggestions for what those people shall do for themselves. The result is that in numbers you would find the free peoples of the world were rather outnumbered. They would be a smaller area of the world. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] And for that reason the slowness and the talk is a great value because we want very much to stay one world and not to actually um perpetuate what we are now doing and what I hope at some point we will be able to stop doing. Namely, eh arming in ever increasing um ways because that would mean, for the people on both sides, miserable lives and it would mean miserable lives for us because once there was a divided world, a really divided world. Now uh we are trying to be as strong in order to talk on an even basis with uh people who still believe in power [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.]. Uh and power alone, [Elliott Roosevelt: Yeah.] but we are not trying to build for an inevitable clash between two areas which ideologically and geographically will be opposed to each other, uh and which eventually must lead to um a-a real last Armageddon kind of war [Elliott Roosevelt: Well--]. Therefore, it would seem to me very vital uh first to get- to get strong, to be on an even basis, but always to have in mind that you aim to reduce the arms strength of all people as quickly as possible. (6:45)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I-I think you made a very interesting point, which I'd like to go back to in-- a little earlier in your discussion when you suggested that if we were to force Russia or um bring about the-the departure of Russia from the uh United Nations discussions, and uh brought about a two-world uh system with no meeting point and a complete antagonism. That in all probability uh it would also force uh a great many other countries in large blocks of population into the Soviet sphere of influence, and that they would drop out of uh our uh ali-alignment with us. By that do you mean that you think that in addition to communist China probably all the rest of the--of Asia such as India with its four hundred and fifty million people, that they would probably fall to Soviet domination.

[ER:] I don't think that the government of India has any desire to fall under Soviet domination because they're very intelligent people at the head of government, and they know that the promises uh mean no freedom.

[ER and Elliott Roosevelt overlap]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But do you believe that on account of the economic situation--

[ER:] But the people would be extremely difficult to control.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, do you think on account of the economic situation that uh that she would normally have to gravitate in the direction of the Soviet Union when a breakdown of relations came about.

[ER:] I think she would have a very difficult time not to gravitate, but I think before we came to India even, we would have to face the loss perhaps of um other countries that are like uh the smaller southwest countries there and-and Indonesia.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Like French-French Indochina, Indonesia, Siam.

[ER:] Yes, and places of that kind. And then think, oh, think of-of what would happen in parts Africa, uh Africa. It would be a very difficult um thing to think.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] In other words, you think that in all likelihood that there might even be a uh a falling away of the Arab nations under-under Soviet domination.

[ER:] Quite easily- quite easily, and I-I feel on the question of the veto, that there to be quite honest the other big nations like uh the United States and United Kingdom um insisted originally on the veto just as much. We've slowly reached a point where today that we would accept doing away with the veto and accepting majority rule. Uh the USSR is a little slower because the USSR uh is trying very hard um to build up its nationalism and uh its um its feeling of uh the sovereign state is um partly one of anxiety, so that other people won't come in and see where their failures have been as well as where their successes are. [Elliott Roosevelt: Do you--] Now they're proud of their successes, they want to tell us about them, but they don't want to tell us about their failures. (10:07)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm Uh do you think it would be any uh-- this is another off the cuff suggestion from the public, uh I being uh not an expert. Do you think there would be any advantage in proposing that doing away with the uh veto and substituting in its place a vote uh based-- that each country, the smallest country would have uh one vote or five votes and uh then proportionally as each country is larger it would have that many more votes, in a [ER: Well, that's--] similar fashion to our congressional representation from the states.

[ER:] Of course, that um would-would be fought particularly by the United States because um it would mean that we had fewer votes as we have in one way now than the USSR or the other nations.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, the USSR has three votes to our one, and they only have [ER: Yes.] a hundred and eighty million to our a hundred and fifty million.

[ER:] Yes, but their feeling is of course um they- what they always tell you that we control much of the Latin American vote. That isn't true, though if we used our persuasion uh wisely we might control more than we do very often. [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] But um but they take it for granted because the expression on their faces when parts of the United Kingdom don't vote with the United Kingdom is the uh enough to show you how very surprised they are when you don't always um insist on having power over people.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, one way of accomplishing that would be for all the nations to have an upper house which-which would also pass on the laws passed in the general assembly uh and where each nation would have equal representation.

[ER:] I-I think that is something that we may someday come to. That is really what we're coming--uh working towards, which is a parliament uh actually in the United Nations.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, thank you very much, and I see that our time is up on this portion of the program, and we'll come back to your interview in just a minute.

[Break: 12:24-12:32]

[ER:] From the studios of Radio Genève, the Geneva Broadcasting Company in Geneva, I am very pleased to present to you a most interesting guest. He is Monsieur Bernard Béguin, foreign editor for the *Journal de Genève*, a morning paper here in Geneva. You will remember a few broadcasts ago you heard Monsieur [Urz] Schwartz, who represented a paper in the German-speaking section of Switzerland. So today we will hear something about journalism in the French-speaking section. I'm happy to introduce to you Monsieur Bernard Béguin. (13:11)

[Bernard Béguin:] Madam, I am very honored to be introduced to your listeners, although I think it's a particular situation for a journalist to be asked questions, I am in your--at your disposal.

[ER:] I know you're more accustomed to doing the asking than you are to having people ask you questions, so I'm sure that's a little difficult for you. But you're very kind to be here and I appreciate very much your willingness to talk to our American audience. Monsieur Béguin you look very young indeed to be a foreign editor. I would like you to tell our listeners something about yourself. Where you were educated and how you came so young to become a foreign editor.

[Bernard Béguin:] Well, I don't think there is anything of great interest in my career, which is just it's beginning, as you see, I am twenty years--twenty-eight years old. Uh I studied in Geneva, I studied uh what we call "lettres," I think you call them arts, and uh where I came to be interested in foreign politics during the war, as everybody was at that time, and I came with the *Journal de Genève* in 1947.

[ER:] So you are already the foreign editor in a very few years.

[Bernard Béguin:] May I say I'm one of the foreign editors.

[ER:] You're one of the foreign editors.

[Bernard Béguin:] Yes.

[ER:] Well, I think it's uh quite a rapid advancement. I wonder if you would define for us the character of your paper. What-what it really stands for.

[Bernard Béguin:] In a few words, I'd say it mainly international. It's sort of a tradition in this newspaper to be mainly interested in international affairs. It goes back to First World War, a time that I don't quite remember personally, [ER laughs] and uh in the Second World War too. Uh as a matter of fact, the journal reached its biggest circulation uh during the Second World War as--especially in France uh, who at the time when the rest of the press in western Europe wasn't quite free to express its self. Uh the circulation was also at the--got some backing from the fact that our present chief editor was also broadcasting from this very station here to France commenting the international situation, and you know, madam, how much the radio broadcasts may have in influencing public opinion. And uh therefore, I think uh the two things have been linked in the success the paper got in France during the war.

[ER:] Does it still have a big circulation outside of Switzerland?

[Bernard Béguin:] Yes, I should say uh the biggest circulation of the paper is outside Switzerland. We just have a part of- a uh nucleus of circulation in Switzerland and Geneva but the main part of the circulation is outside Switzerland.

[ER:] Well that's very interesting. Well now, I happen to have noticed that um apparently the Swiss papers have a good deal of very well-written, um though it's condensed very often, foreign news, and I wondered whether it was characteristic um of the Swiss press generally to have an interest in international affairs. (16:49)

[Bernard Béguin:] All of them have but I should say that a few of them have sort of specialized in foreign policy. Uh you had Mr. Schwartz the other day, I understand, and the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, his paper [ER: Yes.] is well-known [ER: Oh yes, it's well-known.] in Europe and even in America uh for its interest in foreign uh aff- affairs. Uh on the whole I think, however, that uh the interest of our public opinion is mainly concentrated on the national and even local affairs.

[ER:] You think that um most of the Swiss people then are interested primarily in their local affairs and probably in the European um politics, not so much in-in the broader field.

[Bernard Béguin:] I wouldn't even think it goes as far as Europe in their case. Uh they are--uh you know, we are--we have a sort of federal basis, which you understand quite well [ER: Yes.] in having the same sort of the constitution in America. Uh our political life is concentrated on the regional units, the cantons and even the commune. You may have heard these days we had local elections in Geneva [ER: Oh, yes!] and everywhere, [ER: I did.] especially in Geneva. And the--the great interest is centered on these local events, politically speaking. Unless the development of world affairs comes to direct bearing on the life of our people, then they turn out again to the uh foreign politics.

[ER:] Well, I think, that being the case, it's quite extraordinary that uh your writers um give in--in condensed forms so much information. Now I have noticed um that when they write of uh American political situations or British political situations they write with a great deal of understanding and a great deal of apparent grasp, um which would lead you to think that the Swiss people, um in turn, were not only interested but really very well up on--on foreign politics. But you don't-- you don't think they read those articles much. You think it's only we who are foreigners who read those articles. (19:19)

[Bernard Béguin:] It's not for me to say that, but uh I have the feeling sometimes, and uh we may talk about that later when we talk about circulation, for instance, if you like, that uh the biggest circulation in Switzerland is reached by the people who carry mostly local news.

[ER:] Mostly local news. Well now, how do you get or through what channels uh do you get your information on foreign affairs and I suppose local affairs, too. You have to get it from all the different sections of Switzerland.

[Bernard Béguin:] Yes, the--the bulk of the--of the straight news uh comes from the Swiss Telegraphic Agency uh of which most of the Swiss papers are shareholders. It's a private company, though it is partly subsidized by the federal government. And the --the ATS, as we call it, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency has correspondents abroad but mainly has a kind of pool of news with Reuters and the French uh Press Agency, the AFP. Uh apart from that uh several papers have individual subscriptions to American news agencies, the United Press and the Associated Press. But the bigger papers, and that's probably the whole, the-- to which you were referring to a moment ago are relying on their own correspondents abroad for political information.

[ER:] Well now, uh do you--do many of the papers in Geneva, for instance, have correspondents in the United States?

[Bernard Béguin:] Uh the problem with our papers and the United States is the cost of living in the United States, if I may say so. Uh the fact is that you should understand even the bigger of Geneva papers doesn't reach a circulation of--a circulation of a hundred thousand. [ER: I see, so--] So to uh--to have a man full time and uh of their own in the United States implies an expenditure which they can't--they cannot afford.

[ER:] Well now, do they use um Americans as correspondents sometimes or don't they do that?

[Bernard Béguin:] Well they do sometimes its to have uh an agreement to sort--a sort of a very limited syndicate. They have one man there that works for several papers here. (21:51)

[ER:] I see, and that--

[Bernard Béguin:] But the problem with America is not maybe the best example of what we can do with uh our own correspondents. Apart from the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* who have their own there, Werner Imhof, whom I think is pretty well-known [ER: Yes.] in Washington, uh we--we have our own

correspondents, mainly in Europe. Paris and London are our traditional uh point of observances, our d'observation, our sort of [ER: You--] political points where we get the world news.

[ER:] You get the world news in Paris and London, and then write from that? [Bernard Béguin: Yes.] But that uh-but that interests me because it seemed to me in some of the articles I've been reading that whoever was writing them had a rather good knowledge of um the United States, which was interesting to me because, as you undoubtedly know, um its quite complicated for um people who are not uh very well accustomed to it to understand politics in the United States or to understand the reactions of people to whatever particular thing may have happened, and it's not often that you find um a foreigner who does understand. And I was-I've been quite interested in how apparently- how well it's understood in Switzerland.

[Bernard Béguin:] The-the explanation might be that the United States probably the county in the world from which it's the more-the most easy to get information from. I mean you use a way of dealing with public information that's certainly the most advanced and uh from which it is easy to-to get the information.

[ER:] Well, I'm glad to know that uh that is the way you feel about it because I think that it's um its valuable to have uh one's information spread abroad and uh particularly if uh-if it's uh made understandable and it evidently is, you think it's understandable the way you get it. [Bernard Béguin: I think it is.] Well now, we must just stop for one minute and let our announcer have a word and we'll be right back.

[Break: 24:11-24:21]

[ER:] Now we will come back to the talk with Monsieur Bernard Béguin, and I'm particularly anxious to ask you about the posters you use Monsieur Béguin to advertise to the papers in this country.

[Bernard Béguin:] Well, I'm told, as a matter of fact, Madame, that it is not a usual practice and that you don't practice it in the United States. Uh I-as far as I know, it is a practice that sort of compensates the fact that the sellers in the streets are not allowed to uh loudly announce what is in the papers so uh, for instance, you will-- in our streets you will hear people cry the name of the paper but never what-what is in it. And even when the Grande Theatre was burned the other day here, uh the evening paper made a special edition but they wouldn't say what was in it they would just say, "This is the Tribune de Genève special edition!" They-they never say what's in it and I think it dates back to the time of political unrest in the late thirties, when there-there was some, not riots, but unrest in the streets. As far as I knew but I don't remember personally. [ER laughs] [ER: No I--] But uh anyway it is an interesting practice because uh for the especially for the management of the papers it shows us is of interest for the men in the streets. We had a funny experience a few months ago in this paper, uh we have usually the journal has a political poster, we- we -- when something happens in Korea or in the United States or in Britain, we make the poster with it. Other papers in Geneva don't. You may have seen they make the poster with any kind of uh soccer's competition or something like that. We've tried it, too, and we've found for instance that uh when we were first to get the news of the avalanches we had in Switzerland, maybe you've heard about that in the states, uh this poster doubled the sale in the city. [ER: That's interesting.] And a few weeks afterwards we had-- we were also first to get the news of the result of the [Jake] LaMotta- [Sugar Ray] Robinson boxing match and this poster tripled the new-- the-the circulation in the city. So even for a political paper it has some effect to have uh human interest news. (26:51)

[ER:] I see [ER laughs]. Well, that's very interesting that just by that type of advertising you can get so much more circulation. That's really very interesting to me. Well now, I'd like to ask you another thing.

One of the things that is discussed a great deal in the United States is how one should handle stories about crime. What do you do about that in the Swiss press?

[Bernard Béguin:] There is --I think I can say there is a tradition -- not to give too much display. You won't find as much space devoted to crime in our papers as you would see in other countries. And it is a tradition that has been backed up by professional organizations, both on the side of newspapermen and publishers. Still I think there is a temptation -- uh France is not very far away and French papers are sold in French-speaking parts of Switzerland, and the French papers as you know do give much greater display to this sort of news. And uh you might see a difference in our papers now and uh ten or twenty years ago even in my own a paper sometimes if - if a big crime should happen in Geneva. Ten years ago, I'm told twenty years ago at least, suicide was never mentioned in my paper. It was an editorial policy; a suicide wouldn't be mentioned. Now I remember personally that somebody uh threw themselves out the window some uh six months ago. We carried the news, but we don't display it really.

[ER:] You don't display it [Bernard Béguin: No.], you don't make much of it

[Bernard Béguin:] We just mention it.

[ER:] And um uh you-what-you still feel then as you said before that the main interest in any paper is the local news.

[Bernard Béguin:] Oh yes, oh yes. The--my-my own paper, uh for instance, since the war has developed this uh part of the paper simply because uh we felt that the local circulation was uh getting down and couldn't uh stand the competition with the evening paper and we had to develop it to two papers in each copy although we have just eight pages in the journal.

[ER:] The whole-- in the whole paper. That's very interesting. Well, that leads me to ask a question which um I should think meant quite a problem for you even though it would seem to touch on your local um news in a way. A--the European headquarters of the United Nations is here in Geneva and yet um I suppose you have difficulty in uh selling news about the United Nations to your Swiss public opinion if they're not really interested in that sort of thing. (29:55)

[Bernard Béguin:] It's not quite a simple question. The-the answer is both-both yes and no. Uh to set aside the Geneva headquarters and talk about the UN in general, it's pretty hard to sell the UN as a political solution or a political body because uh especially in uh international politics but also in national politics how people have a tendency to feel that politics must be the business of specialists. They don't really care about it in their day-to-day life.

[ER:] And yet they vote more than any people in the world.

[Bernard Béguin:] Oh well, madam, this is a touchy subject because in this very poll we had- we had forty-six percent of uh participation to the poll, which is pretty low.

[ER:] That's pretty low, but you're-you're numbers they tell me that in Switzerland you vote on whether a road should be built.

[Bernard Béguin:] Oh yes, we vote about everything, I'm afraid. Eh we have some uh-- I don't know, I have no statistics in mind but I'm sure that we-we are called to the poll some twenty times a year.

[ER:] Well, that's a good many times.

[Bernard Béguin:] It is quite a lot yes. That's probably why the rate is diminishing sometimes. But uh as far the UN is concerned, if I may go back to it. Uh we have, as I say, we find little interest in the political discussions of late, as Mr. [William] Rappard explained to you the other day what our position is with regards to international politics, I'm not going to deal with it now. But uh there is something else which is more easy to sell to our people, it is the work of the specialized agencies. And here I come to the Geneva headquarters because uh Geneva headquarters has practically no political discussions, uh so the problem, at the moment anyways, is not concerning Geneva as local news. Uh we have in Geneva a mainly technical body, as you know, and Switzerland is interested in--is a member country to most of them or if, I think to all of them--

[ER:] Yes, um of the specialized agencies.

[Bernard Béguin:] Yes, of the specialized agencies, and though it is not a member of the UN it is attending the economic commission for Europe just as well [ER: Mhm]. So uh in this thought uh there is a lot of things which interest not the--maybe the Switzerland as a political entity but a lot of activities that are going on in Switzerland are concerned with the work of the specialized agencies and I think we can reach large quarters of public opinion by talking about the specialized agencies.

[ER:] Well now, Switzerland is one of the highly developed countries, and it must um come into these agencies um with a great deal to give because um, for instance, in UNESCO and in WHO um Switzerland has a great deal to offer to the other member nations particularly in the underdeveloped countries.

(33:07)

[Bernard Béguin:] Well we are a people that is told-- that's said to be and is prone to consider itself as a-as a teacher, an advanced country, so I don't think I will expand on what we can give to the other countries. Uh I think we have some skill that we can make available to the technical assistance program of all specialized agencies, or practically, all, but uh funny enough I think we can get more from them. We can get a lot from them, too. Uh--

[ER:] That's interesting, in what um particular ways do you feel that you get a great deal from--

[Bernard Béguin:] First of all, I don't think any country uh -- as developed as it can be-- can live in a closed- uh behind closed walls. I mean eh there is- it is of interest that the [Dr. Dimon??] a moment ago told you what-how interesting it is for scientists of this country to be in touch with those of your country and of uh any other country, and I think uh this contact that is established through the specialized agencies is very important for our people too. But moreover uh, as to regards to UNESCO, for instance, uh we have had several fellowships granted to our people to go and study abroad. Uh UNESCO is subsidizing organizations in Switzerland, some of them are international, like the Institute Internationale de Theatre, for instance, or uh even there is in Lausanne a institute of microbiology also that is subsidized by UNESCO, and there are several examples which uh I could quote as regards to UNESCO, as regards to the WHO, it is the same, we were granted fellowships. Uh the work that is being done again-in the fight against tuberculosis is certainly to interest to our country, you know we have a large--

[ER:] You have a high instance of tuberculosis, don't you?

[Bernard Béguin:] We do, and we are growing cattle that is suffering heavily from tuberculosis, [ER: Yes.] so all these uh methods that are being brought to us are of interest to these countries.

[ER:] Well, I would like to ask you one other question uh if we have time, and that is what is your special interest in the ILO?

[ER and Bernard Béguin overlap]

[Bernard Béguin:] You mean my first [unclear term] interest or the?--

[ER:] International Labor--No I mean--No, no, no, Your country's interest in the International Labor Organization.

(35:38)

[Bernard Béguin:] Uh as regard to the conventions, the-the general conventions of ILO, I think, our labor legislation practically measures up to them. We don't have any improvement I think to bring up here except the equal pay for equal work principle, uh which somebody else may have talked to you about?

[ER:] That you haven't quite accepted yet, is that it--

[Bernard Béguin:] No, we haven't.

[ER:] Well, I'm sorry that we can't go on because we've come to the end of our time, but I want to thank you very much for being with me and for answering all these questions which I'm sure were um perhaps at times difficult. Thank you very much.

[Bernard Béguin:] I thank you, madam.

[Break 36:21- 36:31]

[ER:] This is the time each week when we award a community service citation. So much progress has been made by many, many organizations anticipating the spread of disease in crowded areas or around the metropolitan area that it is difficult to select one for special comment. Individuals both singly and in organized groups have given unselfishly of their time. Until now, it seems, we almost take our good health for granted. Those who anticipate disease and prevent it by putting up their fight before it even exists are especially apt to be taken for granted, and so we've selected this week for the Eleanor Roosevelt Community Service Citation the Hudson County Tuberculosis and Health League, Incorporated. Members of this group have been country-wide leaders in preventing disease in their area by anticipating it, as you will hear in just a moment from Mrs. Rosa Birnbaum, x-ray and public relations director of the Hudson County Tuberculosis and Health League. I'm so glad you could be here today, Mrs. Birnbaum, and I'd appreciate it if you would tell all our audience about the work of your group.

[Rosa Birnbaum:] Thank you very much, Mrs. Roosevelt. We are indeed honored to have been chosen to receive this citation. It is our sincere hope that we can continue to merit the confidence, interest, and support of the people of Hudson County. The Hudson County Tuberculosis and Health League is a voluntary agency affiliated with the state and national tuberculosis association, supported by the sale of Christmas seals and corporate gifts. Its board of directors is composed of men and women from all walks of life regardless of race, color, or creed. Our program is the interpretation of the health needs in the county and education as to how these may be met. This is done by lectures, pamphlets, radio, press, and by demonstration. For example, the league was responsible for the first tubercu-tuberculin testing of high school students in Jersey City. The findings proved the need for such a program. As a result, legislation was passed that made New Jersey the first state in the union to have compulsory testing of high school students yearly and the x-raying of all school employees at least once every three years. Early case findings by means of mass x-ray surveys in community and industry, at all times free to the community. The first x-ray in industry used as a demonstration, free. After this I must share the cost [spacing?] it is

hoped that in time, industry will make chest x-raying a routine part of the required physical examination. Because more tuberculin cases are found by x-raying the chest of all people admitted to a general hospital, plans are being discussed for the local hospital authorities, officials of the state health department, and representatives of the league to give as a demonstration a chest x-ray to all admitted to a general hospital. We shall do all in our power to retain this recognition which we have been given.
(39:57)

[ER:] Thank you very much, that's a most interesting account.

[Break 40:03-40:19]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] This is Elliott Roosevelt speaking and reminding you that you've been listening to *The Eleanor Roosevelt Program*, which comes to you each Monday through Friday at this same time. Today's program was recorded in Switzerland, and we wish to thank the Swiss Broadcasting System for making their facilities available to us and also Swiss Air for transporting the recording.

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