

## THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

July 9, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question about whether or not foreign dignitaries pay a luxury tax. In the interview segment, ER discusses the tactics of the Communist Party with *New York Herald Tribune* reporter Ogden Reid.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, Ogden Reid

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[ER:] How do you do? This is Eleanor Roosevelt. Every Monday through Friday, my son Elliott and I have the opportunity to visit with you here in my living room at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Each day it is our desire to bring interesting guests that we are hopeful you will enjoy meeting. Elliott, will you tell our listeners today's plans?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Are the communists working toward a violent overthrow of the United States government? Are all communist activities in the United States directed by Moscow? For the answer to these and many other questions on how the Communist Party actually operates, Mrs. Roosevelt has invited Ogden Reid, a director of and reporter for the *New York Herald Tribune* to tell us about what he discovered while investigating their activities. Also, one of our listeners has sent in a question about the United Nations which we will discuss. But before we go on to this part of the program, our announcer has something to tell us.

[Break 1:07-1:17]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Our question today deals again with the United Nations. Anna Roth of Astoria, New York, writes, "Dear Mrs. Roosevelt, First I enjoy your daily program, best of all that I listen to. There's so much that one hears that is very enlightening, especially the workings of the UN. Believe it or not, I'm surrounded by skeptics who have absolutely no faith or good word for the UN. I try my level best to tell them when an assertion they make is absolutely untrue. Today in conversation, a woman acquaintance tells of how all the foreign help and executives are federal luxury tax exempt."-- the 20 percent luxury tax. -- "How will all these people with plenty of money buy jewels and fur coats running into thousands of dollars and get the articles just for the store price. Is there any truth in this propaganda? If you think this important enough to bring up on one of your broadcasts I shall thank you in advance." (2:25)

[ER:] Well, I haven't the remotest idea about the luxury tax. But I know quite well that at the salaries the staff people are paid, they can't be buying any jewels or [ER laughs] um uh furs in this country because they couldn't possibly um -- at the price uh that they have, they can barely live on their salaries. And if they children, as many of them have, it's all they can do to pay for the beginning of school before they can go to public school. They have uh a little school for the small children so they all learn a lang-uh um the English language, and then they--practically all of them -- go to public school. Uh so that I-I can only think that that might be said perhaps of people with the rank of ambassadors um or ministers who are um granted diplomatic privileges. And whether that includes uh buying things without a tax, I have never found out. I should doubt it very much. It does include your being able to take um things from your own country in for use, without um paying duty on them, and our-our ambassadors and people working in foreign countries on a diplomatic passport have that same right; they can take things from here into a foreign country free of um [ER clears her throat] [Elliott Roosevelt: Duty.] duty. Do you see? (4:04)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But that's for their personal use. [ER: That's for their personal use.] And in addition, I'd like to point out that as far as uh buying things in a foreign country and bringing them back--now you happen to have been a member of a UN commission, and you traveled recently to Geneva. I happened to have been with you uh when we bought several things, but you had to declare each and every article, as would an ambassador or any other um person enjoying diplomatic privileges.

[ER:] I declared everything, and I couldn't have brought in anything over my um--the same amount—

[Elliott Roosevelt: Without--] --that anybody else, without paying duty. [Elliott Roosevelt: Without paying duty.] And they took-- [Elliott Roosevelt: And that is--] They do--and that has one advantage and that is, they do take your word, they don't dump everything out for you [ER laughs] in the uh on the thing. They take your word for it unless they suspect you of smuggling. [Elliott Roosevelt: That's right.] If they suspected you of smuggling, you would have your baggage gone through very carefully, but I don't think I've ever come anywhere near um buying the amount that one is allowed to bring in. And I'm quite sure—

[Elliott Roosevelt: In excess of the exemptions.] No--and I'm quite sure that um that same thing-- there is a reciprocity about those things, and what we're allowed to do in a foreign country, we allow foreign people to do over here. But I've never heard from any foreigners that they were exempt um uh from the luxury tax.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I think what you will find is uh that what these people are able to do is what anybody outside of New York City is able to do. Uh if the article that they purchase is sent direct outside the of the city limits uh, and if the article is um is not purchased by a New Yorker but is ordered for delivery outside of the city of New York than the city tax is not included.(6:10)

[ER:] Well, that might be. That I don't know. I'm very confused about um this whole question of foreign buying in this uh country because my own surmise is that except for the things that are needed, if they have uh an apartment or are settled down in this country, the --even the um top ranking people don't have enough money to do much luxury buying over here. They uh--their money um is at a disadvantage as regards our dollars because uh you um you--[Elliott Roosevelt: That's right.] They get paid what might be a very good salary in their own country, but when it's translated into dollars over here, it's very small indeed.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, we will check uh and try to answer uh-uh Mrs. Roth uh on this question uh directly, but I am uh morally certain that everyone, regardless of whether they're high in rank in the United States government or in the foreign government, when they make a purchase in this country everybody pays the twenty percent luxury tax.

[ER:] I'm sure of that too because um I know [Elliott Roosevelt coughs] all of us do when we buy anything in New York. (7:36)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, now that raises a very interesting point, I believe that might be explored further and that it the adequacy of pay of the people who are charged with these tremendously responsible jobs of um uh looking after the uh needs of their own country and of uh representing their country in international councils. You have pointed out that most of these people, even the highest salary uh with the rank of ambassador, uh are often times hard put to it to live here.

[ER:] Well, that is because of exchange, of course, which is um uh unfavorable to anyone who doesn't have dollars. I mean, all their exchanges, even--except for the Swiss, uh they-their money is what might be called "hard money" and is on-practically out of par. But except for that everybody's money is--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, the Dutch guilder is almost on the same standard.

[ER and Elliott Roosevelt overlap]

[ER:] The Dutch guilder is almost on the same standard. But um it's--nearly every other currency is below in value here what it would be in their own country.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But even uh stating that the United States enjoys a privileged position of having a hard currency, uh even our people when they go to a foreign country uh what we pay uh our ambassadors and our consuls and uh our ministers and uh the secretarial help and all of the aids that are uh--and the people who are required to run and represent the United States government--uh almost everywhere that I have been, they all tell you the same thing, that they are very hard put to it to-to uh adequately represent the country. (9:40)

[ER:] Well, of course, they are to a certain extent because a great many demands are made upon them. There is a great deal that is expected of them. Um uh one of the um advantages is, of course, that having--that dollars are worth more than the currencies of the country. And if we go into another country, we get that advantage and our representatives do, but I think we have to honestly say that all public positions, whether they are in government in this country or in-in representing this country abroad, um have been as a rule, less well paid in allowances for um housing and entertainment than in the old days Great Britain used to pay. They um not in--perhaps not in salaries, but in actual allowances for that type of thing, and um [ER clears throat] that is part of the work, of course, of any representative abroad. Not only is he called upon to look after all his own compatriots who come over, but he's also called upon to do a good deal of representing this country with the foreign people who come there. I um I think you have to say that in any government service there is um--you have to take a good deal of pay in the honor that you get and - and um very largely people um who have anything of their own, you will find spend a good deal of their own. (11:30)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes. Well, uh do you think that government uh would be better off and in the end would uh-would reduce uh-uh the cost of government if we paid uh representatives in Congress and our uh governing heads of our country on the same basis that we pay top executives in industry?

[ER:] Well, I don't suppose we could afford to do that, Elliott. It would um-it would be a very expensive thing to do. I think it would be a good thing if we raised um certain allowances to government heads for uh living expenses to-to government officials. But, of course, you w-would have to make a difference between those who were able to carry on their own business uh in conjunction with their -- whatever they were doing in the government and those who were not. Now, there were a great many who have had to give up their businesses because um in some way it might influence their judgement in their government position, and in those cases you cut off all sources of [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] of money making which could go on. Others can continue in a firm or-or go ahead and uh get a certain value out of it. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm]. And those -- of course, that should be taken into consideration.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes. Well, I think we got a little far afield from the question but I think it was time well spent, and now I see that our announcer would like to say a few words.

[Break 13:10-13:47]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] With a knowledge of how communist organizations and cells function it is easier to guard against being misled by them. Recently two prominent young men took it upon themselves to delve into this subject and they have come up with some very interesting and enlightening facts: an analysis of

communist party tactics. With Mrs. Roosevelt today is the author of the written reports of these findings. Mother, will you introduce uh your guest to our listeners?

[ER:] Yes, thank you, Elliott. Ogden Reid, the son of Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, president of the *New York Herald Tribune* as Elliott has told you, is the author of a very worthwhile series of articles exposing communist methods of subversion. I'm happy to introduce to you Mr. Reid.

[Ogden Reid:] Thank you very much, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] Well now, first, Mr. Reid, what are the principal areas or groups singled out by the communists for subversive movements?

[Ogden Reid:] There are six groups at the moment, Mrs. Roosevelt, that they have singled out for their heaviest concentration. The first of these are church groups throughout the country, secondly Negro groups, and third youth groups. Also they are concentrating on heavy industry [ER coughs], labor groups, and to some extent on government.

[ER:] Well, those are all um important groups in our daily lives. Would you tell us what you discovered regarding sabotage plans? Is this being practiced now to any degree? [ER coughs]

[Ogden Reid:] In 1947, [ER coughs] the Communist Party conducted a country-wide [ER coughs] survey of all of the country's industries. They also made a study of our population centers. [ER coughs] In 1948, this survey was reviewed; particularly the communists were interested in finding out what the weak links were in our overall industrial framework. For example, they know that there are a given number of plants that can manufacture aluminum in this country and that to knock out all of them would be a big job. However, they have discovered if they knock out a few of the abrasive plants as this will accomplish exactly the same purpose, and they tried, therefore, in these sabotage surveys in '47 and '48 to find the weak links in our industrial fabric. (16:35)

[ER:] Well, that, of course, [Ogden Reid clears his throat] is what you would expect but [ER clears her throat] I read an article recently which stated that our essential industries are so well protected that sabotage as a potential menace is not too serious. But you don't think this is true?

[Ogden Reid:] No, Mrs. Roosevelt, I do not. [Ogden Reid clears his throat] There are at least two things that we need to realize. Number one, we're dealing with a communist conspiracy in this country, a group of people that are thoroughly and completely trained, a group of people that are dedicated and have roots in this country. It is not the same problem that we had with the Germans in the last war. It is a much more difficult one. Secondly, there has been a tendency in trying to deal with a potential sabotage problem to think that by erecting fences and screening personnel that we can lick this problem. There are those who believe that sabotage will be conducted in any event and that the safest thing for industry to do is to have an industrial plant capable of sustaining sabotage, of continuing to stay in business. Therefore, there are those in government who believe that each industry should study the productive process of its various plants, find out where the weak links are. If there is only one generator, one keyed lathe; have alternate means of production, alternate means of power supplies, and by that--in that fashion the given industry will be able to keep functioning even though sabotage occurs. (18:26)

[ER:] Occurs, I see. [ER coughs] Unless they're able to-to take everything out, and we hope that they will not be able to uh be well enough organized to take everything out at any one time.

[Ogden Reid:] That's right and the feeling is that it-it is difficult to prevent sabotage an-and if you have a flexible system that can keep going, that is the best answer.

[ER:] Yes and there is also um--question that sabotage is difficult, and if you have a good organization against it and different uh-uh alternatives, why, you have a chance. [Ogden Reid: That's right.] Well now, how is this organization itself conducted? Is there one head uh of this communist group with lieutenants, so to speak, under that head? Or how-how do they organize?

[Ogden Reid:] Well actually, there are several levels of organization within the Party. There is a so called uh front organization composed of the key party members, the national committee, those communists who are well known to the public. Then there is another organization that is underground that meets in regular cell meetings. And then below this there is a third group who by and large are called sleepers. Sleepers are those individuals that for the time being have no formal connection with the Party. They are merely awaiting the day of revolution when they will be called to duty. Their only job right now is preserve an anti-communist front so they will not be suspected, and so they will be in a position to be of use to the Party later on. (20:07)

[ER:] That uh must be a difficult uh position to hold. Well, there's another question, Mr. Reid, which frequently comes up: are all communist activities in the United States directed by Moscow? There are some people, of course, who believe that uh the orders don't come from Moscow.

[Ogden Reid:] The orders do come from Moscow, and they come generally through couriers. A few years ago, it was fairly common for a courier to come from Russia straight to the United States. Now the courier system has been broken down. Someone will come from one of the Balkan countries to France, and then a Frenchman will take the message to England, and then someone else will bring it over here. Once the courier arrives, he will see one or two key members of the Party, generally people that are unknown to the public. These individuals in turn will relay the orders to the key party people.

[ER:] That's uh a well worked out system. Well now how are saboteurs, both those who do physical sabotage and those who do it uh in morale ways, how are they trained in their work?

[Ogden Reid:] They are trained with manuals which describe various techniques of ideological or physical sabotage, and in some instances they are given practical training. For example, some of the communists in this country have been recently trained in erecting an ambush cable across roads. This cable is put across a road at a thirty degree angle. The communists hope that when a car hits this cable, it will glance off into a ditch, and the people in the car can then be promptly dispatched. This scheme also has the advantage of clearing the road for another victim.

[ER:] I see. Well, that's uh that's just one of the things--one of the ways in which they're trained. [Ogden Reid: That's one of the ways.] Well now, I'd like an instance too of how they train them to attack morale um--what type of thing do they do? Got any ideas on that that you can give me?

[Ogden Reid:] Well, currently, as a result of the Supreme Court decision, they have launched a propaganda campaign, and as part of this campaign [Ogden Reid clears his throat] they are trying to frighten Americans. Specifically, in a recent directive that was put out by the Party last week, party members were told to tell the American people incorrectly that the Department of Justice is prepared to prosecute twenty-five thousand communists. Then as a part of this subversive fear campaign, the comrades have been ordered to tell the American people that many ordinary citizens are liable to arrest as communists because a communist by their own definition is anyone who speaks out for peace, anyone who demands higher wages, anyone who fights against discrimination and Jim Crow-ism. These are

merely examples of how they try and frighten people and to align themselves with popular causes that decent people normally would support. (23:39)

[ER:] Well that uh-that is, of course, one of the most dangerous ways of uh fighting um for-for communism. It's one of the things we have to guard against because it creates such confusion among us.

[Ogden Reid:] It creates great confusion, and perhaps it would be worthwhile at this point to say the communists hope and continually try to foster confusion in the American public mind. They hope that people will get excited; that they will accuse everyone of being communists, and that they will lose their sense of values and judgement, and will go off half-half-cocked. This is exactly what the Party hopes will happen. (24:25)

[ER:] Of course, what it really boils down to is that those of us who are not communist have got to remain unafraid and stand for the things we believe in and um just show that you can be a good American and stand for the things you really believe in uh, in spite of all this confusion.

[Ogden Reid:] Exactly, and it's necessary for Americans to be discriminating and not to allow their name to be used on any list that comes their way, for example.

[ER:] I see that Elliott wants to say something.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes, Mother, I'm only going to interrupt your interview with Mr. Ogden Reid for just a moment to give our oppor--uh our announcer an opportunity to uh say a few words and then we'll come right back for the interview.

[Unidentified male voice:] We're taking a--

[Break 25:18-25:30]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now we return to Mrs. Roosevelt's interview with Mr. Ogden Reid on the subject of communism in these United States.

[ER:] Well, Mr. Reid, [ER clears her throat] I want to ask of you one thing, which is asked of me very often. Are the communists working toward a violent overthrow of our government or are they playing what we might call a waiting game?

[Ogden Reid:] The communists throughout the country are continually told that their historic mission is the violent overthrow of government. They are given precise and exact instruction on how our government is to be overthrown. It is a question of timing, uh-uh in terms of-when they will be able to-uh conduct a revolution. But there is no question in the communist mind that eventually a revolution will come. To cite one example: a Party classic, which is the basic underground manual of the Party. This uh manual is called *The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization* by J. Peters states: "The revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system is a historic mission of the working class." Further on in this manual, Mrs. Roosevelt, the following statement appears: "The role and aim of the Communist Party in the fight for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism in this country, is the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the establishment of a Soviet Socialist Republic in the United States." (27:14)

[ER:] Of course, that's--is-is a very frightening thing. On the other hand, um it depends for its actual possibility on what we do ourselves. Because the one thing they keep telling me, for instance, in the United Nations commissions is that we are going to have a depression. That capitalism will never be able

to survive, and that um [ER clears her throat] at this moment they tell me such remarkable things, as in the last Human Right Commission, uh they said that in--at this moment in Los Angeles, people were dying in the streets of famine. And when I smiled and said that really wasn't so and I could prove it, that we had a welfare system and a social security system, they said "Oh, I was quite wrong, they might go back into their houses to die, but they were actually dying of hunger in Los Angeles at this moment." Well now, uh I-I just uh I-I think that we have to be um prepared to-to recognize this and yes-yet unafraid. Now aren't their tactics used in the United States perhaps a little different from those used in other parts of the world? I'd like to ask you that.

[Ogden Reid:] I think the overall strategy of the Communist Party is the same. However, depending on the particular condition of a country in which they are operating, the communists will vary. I think in this country they have not reached anywhere near an open stage, or-or a pos--an area where a revolution might be possible. They are not in a position to really control a government. We have seen however in Europe, in certain Balkan countries, where their tactics of infiltration have won them real gains and there as you point out, their tactics are quite different from what they are in this country. (29:22)

[ER:] Well now, how much or how far underground are they here at present?

[Ogden Reid:] I think, Mrs. Roosevelt, that almost entirely the-the communists are underground in this country. The-the few known communists who head up the national committee are not, but they are in contact with underground people, and the Party knows that the only way it will be able to survive is by having all of its people underground.

[ER:] Underground. Well, in one of your articles, Mr. Reid um, you deal with the communist drive to, and I quote, "win farmers to the peace movement." Why farmers? And what are the methods they intend to use?

[Ogden Reid:] Well, at a recent meeting, Mrs. Roosevelt, of the Party's National Farm Commission, an overall directive was written out and plans for subverting the American farmer were formulated. Specifically, they want to get the farmer--the farmers involved in their subversive peace movement. This had its beginnings, as you may remember, with the Stockholm [ER: Oh yes.] Peace Proposal. Specifically, party members throughout the country have been ordered to organize Negroes, Mexicans, Orientals, and other racial groups among the farmers and migratory workers in every community. They have-- (30:54)

[ER:] That's the groups that are badly off. They always choose those don't they?

[Ogden Reid:] They always choose those. And specifically, they have been told to work out programs of agitation around popular issues, popular demands for lower power rate, rural electrification, and cheaper power and water. Furthermore, the Farm Commission has directed the Party to develop a class conflict. They have been told--that -- they have told the comrades in the country that a real sharp class conflict exists between the bourgeoisie and the workers. The role of the Party is to sharpen the rift, not to bring the two classes together. (31:41)

[ER:] Oh well, of course, it's to sharpen the rift wherever they possibly can. But that brings up one of the difficulties, namely that they are now backing sometimes the good things that those of us who know we must improve conditions for most people must back. And that puts us very often in the false position of finding ourselves helped by the communist groups, which I think is uh is one of the difficult things, because you've got to have the courage to stand for things where you're going to be accused that you stand for something the communists stand for and that's a pretty difficult position now.

[Ogden Reid:] That's a very real danger and that's exactly what-what they're trying to bring about. I think one of the few answers is that we must: one, try and solve the conditions that exist, and secondly, in doing so we must be careful how we do it, so we do not become involved with subversive elements who have no interest in solving the problem, but only in creating a more difficult one.

[ER:] Well now, I also um understand that you found that schoolchildren are a target for their work. Could you tell me a little about that?

[Ogden Reid:] Well, currently they have launched a campaign to try and recruit the country's high school children. They realize that a number of state legislatures throughout the country will pass legislation requiring the school systems in the particular states to hold courses outlining the chief aims of the Communist Party and to give in some detail the operational plans of the communists. The Party realizes that if such widespread education, a campaign of truth, becomes a reality, that it will be much more difficult to recruit high school children in the future. As a result, they are trying to recruit all possible high school children between now and the end of June. One of the groups that they are using in this campaign is the Labor Youth League, which is the-uh follow up of the old Young Communist League. (34:03)

[ER:] Oh, the Young Communist League. Well now, I also--of course, it would be natural that the labor unions would be used, but I understand that they're also trying um to use the police courts. What are the details about that?

[Ogden Reid:] Well, they have a specific manual on what a communist is supposed to do in the event he is arrested, and what he is supposed to do when brought to court. In general this manual outlines various ways wherein a communist can make the court and the liberal procedure of the court a sounding board for their propoganda. And at the same time, they try and whip up sympathy for their convicted members through this process.

[ER:] Of course, it's very um difficult um also in a labor union because um they somehow make it appear uh that um that they-they are for all the best things, and it's hard on labor unions. What are their particular tactics there?

[Ogden Reid:] Well recently, they are concentrating on heavy industry. Uh in New York, they are trying to infiltrate the auto and machine tool unions, in Ohio the rubber workers, in California the steel and auto unions. They've also sent a secret squad of twenty-five men into the Midwest to try and organize the machine tool industry.

[ER:] That's pretty bad. Well now, one question because our time is running out. What is the best method an average citizen can use to make sure that he's not being taken in by communist strategy?

[Ogden Reid:] I think the best method is a good dose of common sense. All Americans should be careful what they say and what they back.

[ER:] Hmm. That's sometimes not so easy because um it's easy enough to be careful what you say, but sometimes if you're frightened you don't stand up to the things you ought to stand up for.

[Ogden Reid:] Well, we must do that if we care about these United States.

[ER:] We have to stand up for the things that we believe in and try to prove that they're not communist.

[Ogden Reid:] Exactly.

[ER:] Well, thank you very much. Our time has run out, but this was very interesting, and I hope very informative for our public. Thank you, Mr. Reid.

[Ogden Reid:] Thank you.

[ER:] I think that--

[Break 36:36-37:07]

[Ben Grauer:] Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has just concluded her interview for today. Our guest: the young and vigorous son of Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid of the *New York Herald Tribune*, Mr. Ogden Reid. Mr. Reid has been talking with Eleanor Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt on the uh details of his series of articles which were published in the *Herald Tribune* exposing communist methods of subversion. We spoke a little bit earlier about some of the uh good listening that's ahead tonight on WNBC. Uh Monday night is music night, as you know, and uh glancing over the list, there's so many interesting features and so many exciting vocal and musical personalities, I thought I might run down them with you if you don't mind, and just see what we have ahead for us tonight.

*The Railroad Hour* at eight will present an original operetta based on the American fable "Casey at the Bat." Could there be anything more American than that wonderful story? For those of you who can recall the wonderful interpretations of it, by De Wolf Hopper. Well, we'll find a *Railroad Hour* interpretation of it at eight. This operetta stars Gordon MacRae and Dorothy Warenskjold and features some of our brightest songs. In other words, its baseball set to music at eight o' clock on *The Railroad Hour*. (38:31)

*The Voice of Firestone* at eight thirty, one of radio's most distinguished and longest uh lived uh radio commercials will star Nadine Conner guest soloist with Howard Barlow and the orchestra. Nadine comes to us from the Metropolitan Opera Company. I remember doing a series with Miss Conner some six years ago with Raymond Page, who is now across the street from Radio City at the Radio City Music Hall. Very delightful personality is Miss Conner, a modest, sweet girl, with tremendous vocal power. You wonder where it comes from when you see that diminutive miss. It comes from authority; it comes from years of experience, and comes from a beautifully molded and talented personality. (39:17)

At nine o' clock *The Telephone Hour* continuing its presentation of distinguished guest soloists is going to have a return appearance in the performance by the fifteen year old violin prodigy, Michael Rabin. Uh young Mr. Rabin made his first professional appearance on the Telephone Hour last year and has since received high critical praise. And it must be particularly gratifying to the--those who are concerned with the presentation of *The Telephone Hour* to know that they are able to thus foster young rising musical stars in the American musical scene.

At nine thirty, the kind of music that very definitely goes with a warm summer evening the *Band of America* and Paul Levalle as bandmaster. Tonight the *Band of America* is presenting a special salute to the Shrine Convention being held these days in New York City.

And then our Monday night music night on NBC is complete by the hour long Pops concert, the Boston Pops at ten o'clock, featuring Arthur Fiedler and the famous Boston Pops Orchestra. Our guest soloist is the violinist Alfred Krips, and you'll forgive me if I take a particular little feeling of pride in telling you about this broadcast because I have the pleasure of traveling up to Boston each week to act as narrator after we finish the Eleanor Roosevelt Program just after noon, I clean up a little work at my desk, and then pick up a plane which takes me to Boston. I wish I had more time to saunter down the lovely streets, to walk up Beacon Hill, to stroll through Boston Common, to do a little exploring on uh Milk

Street or some other streets where the bookshops are, but the schedule says I can't get to Boston till uh the early evening. We have a brief run through in the script and then it's into Symphony Hall for the Pops concert. Well, the concert itself uh--the concerts in front of their familiar audience in uh Boston Symphony Hall have ended with the uh coming of real midsummer, and they've moved out to the Esplanade in Boston, where the concerts take place in the open air. But by special arrangements we uh--on Monday nights are having the music from Symphony Hall, and uh it's a pleasure to be part of that thrilling musical presentation. Alfred Krips is our soloist. Uh what we should tell you that he also is from week to week the concert master of the Boston Pops Orchestra, regular member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as uh the parent organization of the Boston Pops.

Well, there's a schedule for listening tonight on NBC. Music Night: *The Railroad Hour*, *The Voice of Firestone*, *The Telephone Hour*, the *Band of America*, and if you detect a particular note of affection about the Boston Pops, it's true. I love being associated with them.

This has been the Eleanor Roosevelt Program, recorded in Mrs. Roosevelt's living room at the Park Sheraton Hotel on the corner of Fifty Fifth Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City. Today Mrs. Roosevelt's guest was Ogden Reid, the son of Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, the president of the *New York Herald Tribune*. And um Mr. Reid spoke with Mrs. Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt about the very notable work he's been doing with fellow reportorial colleagues of his on the staff of the *Herald Tribune* in uncovering communist methods of subversion. This series was the sequel to a previous series which Mr. Reid did some six or eight months ago which attracted not only local but national attention through the vigor and penetration of his article and his very definite amount of what you might say personal danger, which he went through in digging right down into the uh slimy roots of this uh cabal and intrigue of communist fifth columnists in the United States.

Now we're looking at our schedule for the rest of the week on the Eleanor Roosevelt Program. We find that tomorrow and Tuesday Mrs. Zelda Popkin will be visiting with us. Mrs. Popkin is the author of a new novel titl-titled *Quiet Street*, which deals with her reactions to the tensions and pressures and terrors and heroisms of the Jews in Israel during the Arab War. On Wednesday, John C. Meyer the top ranking U.S. air ace is guest of Mrs. Roosevelt. He will speak of his experiences in Korea. And on Thursday, July 12, Ralph Meeker, who is the star of the current film *Four on a Jeep*, which was filmed in Vienna, is in front of our microphones. Mrs. Roosevelt and Elliot Roosevelt will be with you again tomorrow with Zelda Popkin as guest and every day, Monday through Friday from twelve thirty to one fifteen pm. Till tomorrow then, at twelve thirty, our usual time, this is Ben Grauer bidding you all good afternoon.

(44:30)

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Transcription: Natalie Hall

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