

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

April 13, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question about ER's upcoming trip to Europe for the United Nations Human Rights meeting. In the interview segment, ER discusses women's education with Millicent McIntosh, dean of Barnard College.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, Dean Millicent Carey McIntosh.

[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:] Yes, thank you, Mother. I will. Today we're very happy to announce that our guest is Dean Millicent Carey McIntosh of Barnard College here in New York. College-age youngsters have a brand new set of problems these days. Mother and Dean McIntosh will discuss them a little later on in the program. Before we come to the interview, however, I have a letter that was mailed in recently to read for Mrs. Roosevelt's comments. And we're also going to have a message from the sponsors who make this recorded program possible.

(Break 00:56-1:02)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Uh today Mother and I are going to discuss not one letter but quite a few letters that have come in, all asking the same question, which is, "We've heard that you're going to Europe to attend the Human Rights Committee meeting, and uh we're wondering if this means that your programs will not be heard during that time."

[ER:] Oh no! Oh the programs will go right on during the time that I am in Europe. We are going to do, um uh uh of course ahead, quite a number of programs. But the uh television will be done in London and in Paris. And then uh the regular radio uh broadcast will be done in Geneva or in London or Paris, whenever there is time, and flown home for both the interviews and, part of the time, the questions and answers, because Elliott will come over for a time. And uh I will do as many interviews with interesting people over there as it's possible for me to do in the intervals of uh long daily sessions uh of the Humans Rights Commission.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Tell me a little about the uh daily sessions. I think that our listeners would be interested in your schedule of uh just what is entailed in going over to Geneva to attend the Human Rights Committee meetings.

[ER:] Well now, of course, the time--the hours may change a little in Geneva, because people like to have their meals in Europe at little different hours.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] What does that mean?

[ER:] Well, I mean it may possibly be that there will be a demand on the part of all the members of the committee that they eat their lunch at twelve instead of at one [Elliott Roosevelt: At twelve?], which would be what they do here. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Now that may not be, because of course they

come from all over, and uh they may not--they may decide that they don't wish to live continental fashion--[ER and Elliott Roosevelt overlap] [Elliott Roosevelt: I would think that they would be--] But if they did live continental fashion, they would be having lunch at twelve o'clock.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Wouldn't they be restricted to a certain extent by Fre-uh Swiss customs?

[ER:] Well, they would, but Swiss customs are not so very um hard and fast particularly as the restaurants in the Palais, you know, where the old League of Nations used to be. And they're accustomed to--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Could you take just a second to describe the old League of Nations buildings that uh--?

[ER:] It's most beautiful um building um on--from the windows of which you look out on the lake. And the um of course the Commission on Human Rights, being only eighteen members, will meet in a small room, a small committee room. But there are the larger ones. And there are really very fine works of art in both carving and painting in that building. It was beautifully decorated. And um it stands a little high up so that you look down on the lake across a meadow, across. And it's really [Elliott Roosevelt: Tell me--] very beautiful. [ER and Elliott Roosevelt overlap] [Elliott Roosevelt: Well now, that's a wonderful setting to accomplish a lot of work--] and background--back of the lake, of course, you see all the mountains, nearly all of them white uh capped, of course. [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes, uh huh.] They would be entirely, I think, even in April.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, that's a wonderful setting for--as I said before to accomplish uh very [ER: Well, I can say--] constructive work.

[ER:] from the committee room, you can't see anything. Just the inside. [ER and Elliott Roosevelt laugh].

[Elliott Roosevelt:] What do you think, though, uh uh [ER: And since--] about the chances of accomplishing anything uh at this particular meeting?

[ER:] Well, we sit for two hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon, and then, if essential, of course, we can meet again at night. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] And um at first, we will probably not meet on Saturdays, but, towards the end of the session, we will meet on Saturdays and Sundays if necessary.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] What is the primary purpose of this meeting?

[ER:] The primary purpose of this meeting is to write a first covenant um on Human Rights. We do not know um uh exactly--we have the directions of the General Assembly eh and we must follow as closely as we can those directions. And um they directed us to include a great many things, so we ought to have to work very hard.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Do you believe that uh that the-the Committee is uh going to work harmoniously, or do you anticipate that [ER: No we--] there will be--

[ER:] There is never what you might call harmony with certain delegations. Uh they try to uh make the work move rather more slowly. But I think that the majority of the committee will work harmoniously. I think we are all going with the desire to do as nearly as possible what um we've been told to do. Some of us, like the United States, feel that we will have to do uh some of the things in a general way, that we can't be too specific in this first covenant. But we will--that will all come out in the discussion when we arrive.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Alright. Well now, I'd like to dwell for a little while--besides the two hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon [ER: And there is--] five days a week and possibly six--

[ER:] And there is a two hour period in the middle of the day when everybody goes to lunch.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm. And then you do have uh other meetings that you have to attend in addition.

[ER:] Yes, you have subcommittee meetings on various things. And you have--of course, always uh you invite to lunch with you people who uh want to discuss certain points or things of that sort, and--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well now, in the--uh you rep-represent the United States government. Who else goes from the United States to this conference?

[ER:] Oh. Well now, there goes from the United States a representative from the State Department who has studied um human rights--from the very beginning been on it--Mr. James Simsarian--and been my advisor for almost--well, not in every meeting from the beginning but in the last two or three meetings. And uh then Ms. Marjorie Whiteman from the legal division of the State Department, who has always been the legal advisor. Then there will be a new member of the delegation this time from the Social Security Agency, because um they are particularly interested in social and economic rights, which we were told to uh do something about. And then the Department of Justice always sends someone to watch the legal and constitutional end as well as Ms. Whiteman, Mr. Hertz Plaine. And um then I think when the--any sections that deal with labor come up, uh that uh someone will come over from the uh Labor Department--from the uh--probably um Frieda Miller [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] from the Department of Women uh in Industry. And um [ER coughs] in that way, we get a pretty good coverage from the United States of all the different departments [ER and Elliott Roosevelt overlap] that discuss things [Elliott Roosevelt: Now they all act as advisors to you. Do you have an alternate delegate?] They all act as advisors. No, I don't have any alternate delegate.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] So you have to attend every meeting?

[ER:] I have to attend every meeting unless um I let my chief advisor attend.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well now, how many secretaries and stenographers go along with this rather large delegation?

[ER:] Uh well, we don't take anyone from here, but the United States maintains in Geneva a pool, and uh there uh you can um--I take Miss Thompson, who does all my own-- [Elliott Roosevelt: She goes as your personal secretary to handle all of your personal work.] Well, uh but she does--uh also the State Department makes arrangements for her. I pay--I pay um her salary, but they make arrangements for her because she does whatever comes in [Elliott Roosevelt coughs] um as--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Of an official nature.

[ER:] Of an official nature.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] She prepares the answers and so forth.

[ER:] Uh but uh unfortunately, she's not a good linguist. [Elliott Roosevelt laughs] So we have to count on the um uh people who are in Geneva, in the pool, for that sort of thing.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes. Now, they're over there permanently?

[ER:] Yes. And it's very funny because the minute you get into a foreign country, eh you never realize how many um languages are spoken in little Switzerland. Uh it's not just French and English and German and Italian. Um but I mean the-the things that you would get in Switzerland normally--there's a-a French part of Switzerland and an Italian part and a German part. But that's not enough. You've got to have the dialects of a number of different uh-uh um groups because they [Elliott Roosevelt: So tell me about the dialects.] write in to you in dialects.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Tell me about the dialects. Can, for instance, in the French part of Switz--uh Switzerland, there are several French dialects spoken. Are they understandable in--to the other sections of uh France?

[ER:] I think they must be understandable to the other sections. But I only know that the last time when I was over there in the--I got a number of letters in what was something completely un-understandable to me and also to um uh Elinor Hendrick, who was acting as-as a secretary for me. A--luckily, a young American soldier, brother of a friend of mine, George Wenzel, who was over there working at that time for IRO, uh happened in in the evening, and I said, "Have you ever seen this before?" and he said, "Oh, yes! That's the dialect of the part of Switzerland where I used to play as a child!" [Elliott Roosevelt: Oh, really?] and he read it all off to me. [Elliott Roosevelt: That's wonderful.] But it was the German part. [Elliott Roosevelt: Yeah.] It was on the border [Elliott Roosevelt: Uh-huh.] close to the German part.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, I think that I'd like to take just uh a minute or so to explain about your other activities in connection with the radio and television programs, uh because you are going to carry on that activity in addition to your official duties. And uh-uh Henry Morgenthau III, who handles your television shows, is going over ahead of time, and he has arranged with the British Broadcasting Corporation and British Information Services and with the French Broadcasting System to uh-uh help uh stage these shows and to get important personalities who will appear on your television shows. Then um Dee Tucker [Spelling uncertain] from our office is going over, and she is arranging for a large number of interviews uh with outstanding personalities throughout Europe, not only in the political light but also in the arts and the letters and the stage and the screen and everything else uh that it would be of interest to the American public.

[ER:] Even in fashions, I imagine. [Elliott Roosevelt: That's right.] I shall see myself [ER laughs].

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Then there is uh one other mention that I'd like to make, and that is that the Swiss Broadcasting System is making available their facilities for the making of recordings in Geneva. And, above all, I think we should tell, uh with a great deal of thanks on the part of all of us, uh that the Swiss Air have made arrangements to fly these recordings and the uh the film of your television shows back here uh immediately after they are recorded so that they will uh go on the air very fresh and the people over here will be able to hear the whole story. Now I see that our uh time is just about up, and uh I think that you've now explained most of the uh purposes and what is going to happen on this trip to Switzerland.

(Break 14:08-14:19)

[ER:] In the past few months, I've received many inquiries about the advisability of college for girls, the necessity for it, and then many other questions. So I'm delighted to have as my guest today a lady who is outstanding in the educational field. I'm happy to introduce to you the Dean of Barnard College, Mrs. Millicent Carey McIntosh.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Thank you very much, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] I'm glad to have you here. Now first, Dean McIntosh, would you tell our listeners something about Barnard?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Barnard is the women's college of Columbia University and it has a separate uh organization because it has a separate board of trustees and separate foundation. We have at the same time a membership in the university and have many of the advantages of being in Columbia University. Our seniors can take graduate courses if they are recommended by their department, and we have many opportunities for our students to get specialized work in the languages and other aspects of the university.

[ER:] Um how many students do you have at present?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] We have about ten hundred and twenty-five. We vary a little bit, even from month to month.

[ER:] Um you're now raising a fund, aren't you?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, we've launched upon a campaign for a very large sum of money, about [ER: Wha--] ten million dollars.

[ER:] Well what do you plan to do with that?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well we hope to--first to raise salaries for our professors so that they're on uh the same scale as Columbia University.

[ER:] It seems very unfair that they shouldn't be.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well, we feel it's unfortunate, and uh we are gradually being able to do that. Even this year we've gotten closer toward that objective.

[ER:] Um in-in an emergency such as we're in at present, aren't there more girls that come to college?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well we hope that there will be. Uh we hope that girls will realize that it's their responsibility to get the best education that they can. Uh so far our applications don't show any great increase. I think that's partly that people are uncertain what's going to happen. I think as soon as the uh military training business is settled, that we shall get some.

[ER:] Yes, it seemed to me that many families that um had felt they would um have to put the boy through college--if they found he was going into military training, um would they likely um try to put the girl in college?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, I think that's what happened during the last war. [ER: Yes.] And uh we haven't felt the effects of that yet, but I think all of us shall feel it pretty soon.

[ER:] Well, that's good. Um are you finding the money-money raising easy for your fund, or is it hard, as it always is? [ER laughs]

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well, uh it's slow, but I think uh it's gone better than really I expected. What I find is that uh, unless people know about you, and unless you can show that you really deserve to have money given to you, that they are not going to give to you. [ER: No.] And uh--

[ER:] It doesn't just drop from heaven.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] No, and uh I think that's perfectly fair. I don't think that New York's citizens should give money to Barnard until we've proved to them that we have a very important role to play in New York and in the world of education in general.

[ER:] Well, now that brings up the question: um what is the immediate future for women's colleges, and um what-what are--what are we preparing our girls for in colleges?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well I feel that the inde-uh independent women's college has a very important, special role in society. Uh because, if uh what is happening to women is uh uh--is especially of interest to the board of trustees and to the faculty, a curriculum can be planned which makes them--uh which trains women especially to take their responsibility in whatever's going on. In other words that they're not just part of a great men's university, uh [ER and Millicent Carey McIntosh overlap] [ER: Because all state universities are co-educational--] with only the same courses.

(18:35)

[ER:] But um--and therefore um girls and boys come in on an equal basis, I suppose. But when you have uh girls in an independent women's college, is there a special benefit derived from that? Do you think?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well I feel that there is. There is uh the chance to have courses and combinations of courses that are especially useful uh from the point of view of women, and I think you get also an opportunity for better teaching for women on an elementary level than you do if people are just thrown into the uh--ah the good student will do very well wherever she is. But for the ordinary uh student and then also for--especially in some subjects where women's interests differ somewhat from men's, where they need, for example, more practice and work in the community or practice as citizen voters, more interest in the welfare of children, of teachers. All of those areas are, in my opinion, of a special interest to women and can be given the right kind of-of importance in a college for women.

[ER:] Well, uh I-I think there is a great deal of interest there, but I have heard it said uh, and I noticed that somebody asked you a question--I-I don't remember how you answered it--uh about boys and girls becoming better students in a co-educational school. Uh I imagine the idea that lay back of that was that there would be competition between them and that, therefore, it would stir both of them up to better--to-to harder work. What-what did you answer to that question?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] I think what I answered was that the good student would do well uh no matter where she was. I think perhaps there would be uh a slight impetus to the middle group, or the less good group, from having boys and girls together. [ER: Mhm.] But uh, my--

[ER:] But you really think the real values um in a girl's education can be more carefully prepared for and worked out in an exclusively uh woman's college, a college that is oriented for women, in other words?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well I would think so. Of course I think the ideal is the situation that Barnard has, where we can plan for our own educational uh program but at the same time have the benefits of being in touch with the university and uh an opportunity for our older girls at least to take part in-in courses in which there are men and women both.

[ER:] And that I do think is a very ideal situation, because it gives uh--it begins what um--what I have always felt was good, namely the um chance for the interplay of the interests of men and women. Because

I would agree with you and what you've said that um there are special interests that women have. On the other hand, I think it's extremely important that uh both men and women should understand why they have special interests and that they do have special interests in certain things and um learn uh from what those interests come and what value they can be in the community, because um I think it helps in the planning of their lives, in the future, very often. Because uh in the home, very often, um a woman will be expected to subordinate her interests completely eh um to devote herself to the home and to the interests of her husband. And uh I think it's well for the--for both of them to learn and that they may have a different slant on certain things and different interests and that they both have to do some adjusting [Millicent Carey McIntosh: Yes.] to each other.

(22:43)

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Each give the other the opportunity for developing of those.

[ER:] Exactly.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes. Uh we have so many chances, I think, where men and women, if possible, ought to work together on a non-curricular basis. I mean on undergraduate activities. And that that's possible--

[ER:] Do they do that at Barnard?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, they do. We have a great many clubs. Particularly clubs connected with departments, like uh the Political Action Club and various others uh in which the girls and boys work together, and the Glee club, the uh music and dramatics. And that, I would think, would be possible more than it is now--uh between uh even isolated men's and women's colleges--that they ought to have more activities that they do together. (23:22)

[ER:] I-I think there's a great deal um to be said. I haven't yet read an article, but I was handed an article just a couple of days ago written by a Frenchman on um our spoiled American women and pointing out that for the first time um there were more--the census showed more women in the United States than men. And therefore, for the first time, uh as he put it, these "pampered American women" [Both laugh] were going to be in competition for the men, which they'd never been before. It had always been the other way round. Um and it's a very French point of view all the way through. I haven't really read it with great care; I just saw little highlights here and there. But there is, throughout the world, the idea that uh American women are very much spoiled. Now, I think that might be said of a very few American women. But I am very doubtful whether that can be uh truthfully said of a great many. I think that American women have had opportunities for--for um personal development, uh but I don't think they've been spoiled to a great extent.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Don't you think it's the impression that our Hollywood movies give?

[ER:] Well, I think that has some--that has some [ER and Millicent Carey McIntosh laugh] effect upon it. And I think that it's unfortunate that it is Hollywood movies that give the impression, throughout many countries, of what women are in this country.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes.

[ER:] Well, I'm sorry to say that we have to let our announcer have a word, and then we'll come right straight back to our talk.

(Break 25:13-25:30)

[ER:] Now we come back to our talk with Dean McIntosh of Barnard College. I'm going to ask you um a question which was asked me in a letter the other day. Um, a young lady [ER coughs] wrote that she was studying engineering and suggested that something should be done to encourage more girls to become interested in this type of work. This really would, of course, be an aid to national defense as uh women, I suppose, could replace men in certain fields if they were good engineers. Do you-- [ER coughs] do you agree that this is good? [ER coughs]

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well I think I feel about engineering as-as I do about medicine. That, if a girl has real aptitude for it, that this was a golden opportunity for her to get a chance to go forward in the profession. But uh I would hope very much that unless women had strong aptitudes for engineering that they wouldn't try to go into it just for the sake of-of-of national defense, because there are so many ways in which they can be useful.

[ER:] Well, I would feel just as you do, but I do think there are girls who are fitted to do things that have been thought of largely as um men's work. And I think they should be allowed to do it.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, I would agree.

[ER:] For instance I had an uh amusing discussion going on, or I heard one going on the other day between a girl and her mother. The girl decided that she wanted to become a veterinary, and her mother was horrified, perfectly horrified. And they turned to me, and I said, "Well, I would say it all depended on whether she became a good one" [ER laughs]. If she really cared enough about it to be a good one. I don't think there's any more reason why a girl shouldn't be a veterinarian, why a girl shouldn't be a doctor!

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] I don't see any possible reason [ER laughs] why she shouldn't. In fact I should think that girls would make very good veterinaries.

[ER:] Well, it seems to me that it's um uh brings out the same qualities of wanting to help and the kindness and the tenderness to an animal that suffers is much the same that a woman would feel for a person.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes.

[ER:] So that nursing and-and veterinary work don't seem to me [ER laughs] so far apart.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] I suppose it's the association with the sort of village veterinary--

[ER:] That I think was the idea that lay back of it. It was uh--but I-I was uh--I was amused, and it was the same thing, of course, that you hear so often. Uh a girl taking up a new thing is apt to find that sort of reaction: [ER and Millicent Carey McIntosh overlap] "Well, perhaps that isn't fitting for her."

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] That sort of prejudice against her, yes.

[ER:] And then I've found something else that I particularly uh would like to ask you about and find out if you've found it. I've been speaking in a number of both of-of colleges--just girls colleges and just boys colleges and also some co-educational colleges. To my surprise, I've found this fairly um universal. Almost everywhere, both boys and girls. Um they tell me that uh they don't want to join any organization now, particularly an organization that might uh be a liberal organization or might be looking into any new type of ideas, because um they-they find that uh they might possibly uh join an organization and later find

that it was uh--there was some communist in it, or it had once had some communist in it, or the ideas were uh too much to the left and subversive, so to speak. And then, even if they resigned and got out, the mere fact that they had once joined, even for a few weeks, would make them um suspect. And the boys said, "Even in the Army we'd be questioned as officer material." And the girls said, "Well, if we wanted a job in the government, we couldn't get it." So um the thing that I have always felt made us--made our young people go forward, that sort of spirit of adventure and curiosity and pioneering into new ideas as well as things, um I'm afraid is going to die out under this fear. Have you encountered any of this, or what would you feel about-- (30:29)

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, I've encountered exactly the same fear. Um I think that students uh are apprehensive about not only their own future careers, but they're apprehensive about even such abstract ideas as uh peace and uh justice and brotherhood. I mean uh it-it covers not only their joining of organizations but uh the holding of uh humanitarian points of view, which temporarily or for propaganda purposes have been adopted by the communists. It seems to me a terribly sad thing.

[ER:] Well, I um--I uh had to write the other day in a column that I felt that, simply because you held the same ideas that were backed by the communists, you couldn't give up your ideas.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well the more that um people of authority can say that, it seems to me, the better. And I feel that all of our faculties in our colleges now must come to the support of these young people. That we must make it very clear that uh--that we will support them in their holding liberal points of view and having an experimental approach to-to ideology--

[ER:] But I think it's rather terrifying for the good of the country, because if you cease to be an exploring group of young people, it's going to affect even your scientific development in time, because the general trend of mind will change.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, and people will be afraid to go into experimental science, which may lead them into uh things which might be of service to their country if they could go forward.

[ER:] Well I-I have been very much troubled about it, and I wonder if it affects the teaching today too.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Oh I'm sure it does [ER clears throat]. I think that uh--though I haven't observed it with our own faculty, uh I think that many uh teachers are afraid to join organizations, or to come out and make public statements of any kind.

[ER:] Well now, I had uh-I had the head of a college tell me eh that um uh some of his teachers uh, who in their youth had uh joined certain organizations, which had later um been called uh communist front organizations, were simply shaking in their shoes, though they for years had had no connection with that organization [Millicent Carey McIntosh: Mhm.] and um were the most respectable members of society in upholding the most um uh-uh ardent of patriotic thoughts. [ER laughs]

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] But don't you think, Mrs. Roosevelt, that-that our country's common sense will assert itself sooner or later?

[ER:] Well, I hope very much that um our country's common sense will--will assert itself. But I um--I'm worried. I'm really worried, because uh--and I wonder very much whether what we're tending to do isn't to form more into the pattern of the totalitarian states like the communist state, which only allows certain things to be taught and only allows you to study certain things and to be--certain points of view and ideas, uh than we are for instance the liberal tradition, more liberal tradition of-of Great Britain, let's say, or France.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well it's one of the worst things that communism seems to have done to us, that it, uh has made it difficult for people to maintain the principles on which democracy is founded.

[ER:] Well have-have you ever thought at all about that problem of-of the comparative curriculum in-in the different countries? Um USSR and-and um the United States or any um more or less liberal-minded country. Isn't-isn't one a completely um dominating um pattern?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, it's at the service of the state, isn't it, to present a kind of propaganda which is-which the government wishes dis-uh distributed--

[ER:] Well now isn't that [Millicent Carey McIntosh: And it sounds as--] pretty much what we are tending under this new fear to develop?

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well I would--I would not think it had gone as far as that. I think that uh most teachers who are intelligent and-and courageous continue to teach just as they've always done.

[ER:] Well I'm-I'm-I'm very glad to hear you say that because uh I would-I would want to feel that that was uh the case for the good of our country, you see. But I-I have wondered in the last uh few months, as I have watched the pattern uh developing, whether we were not um suffering from uh pretty bad jitters brought on by the fact that such funny things happen. For instance, you will remember when Judge [Dorothy] Kenyan [1888-1972] was being investigated that um one of the senators went out and got one of the speeches she'd made in her second or third year uh in college and um brought it in as testimony of her thinking of today.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Well I-I think that was absolutely terrible.

[ER:] Well, but I suppose that if they feel that that is a legitimate thing to do, there is reason why these youngsters are afraid.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] I think there is reason. But uh perhaps--

[ER:] But you don't think they should [ER and Millicent Carey McIntosh overlap] succumb to it--

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] I don't they sh-they should succumb to it. I think we've all got to make it possible for them not to.

[ER:] Well, I feel just as you do, but I think that it is necessary to have this talked out, and brought out, and even, if necessary, uh to take it out and present it in Congress, because I um I think the tendency is a bad one.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Yes, I would agree. [Millicent Carey McIntosh laughs]

[ER:] Thank you very much, and I am very grateful to you for coming and being with me today.

[Millicent Carey McIntosh:] Thank you very much. It's been a great opportunity.

(Break from 36:44-37:00)

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

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