

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

August 28th, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER responds to a listener's question regarding some the "unforgettable personalities" she has encountered. In the first interview segment, ER discusses the youth program, Junior Achievement with Rome E. Collin, Junior Achievement's National Executive Director, and Dorothy Jacommara, a high school student participating in the organization. In the second interview segment, ER interviews His Eminence Archbishop Michael, the head of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere.

Participants: ER, Rome Colin, Dorothy Jacommara, Archbishop Michael Elliott.

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

[Elliott Roosevelt:] The interview portion of our program today is going to be unusual in that we have two separate subjects. First we will hear about the organization Junior Achievement which is teaching American youth about business through their program of actually running miniature enterprises of their own. The guests are Mr. Rome E. Collin, National Executive Director of Junior Achievement and Miss Dorothy Jacomarra, President of one of the companies who will give us a case history. During the second half of Mrs. Roosevelt's guests ah is the distinguished head of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere, His Eminence Archbishop Michael. Mrs. Roosevelt will introduce Mr. Collin and Miss Jacomarra after we discuss a question sent in by a listener. Now, here is our announcer with a few words for us.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mother on our last broadcast we talked about uh unforgettable personalities and you sort of turned the tables on me and said uh "who are the unforgettable personalities that I have come to know" uh "because you brought them into my life." And I selected for you to describe two people, Mr. [Bernard] Baruch and Mr. [John] Golden. Uh you dealt with those characters as individual personalities, but those are people who now are very much in our lives and I'd like to go back over the history of the past few years and talk about when you were in the White House and the years before that. Weren't there any other personalities who stand out in your mind as being unforgettable individuals who left a definite mark in your mind? (2:25)

[ER:] Well I think Al Smith did. Eh you couldn't know Al Smith and not realize that he was a definite personality with a great deal of power. Uh Might be um lacking in certain things but he was not lacking in um ability of a certain kind and in real strong personality, strength.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] 'Cause I remember all too well when Al Smith used to come up to Hyde Park and he ran across a very, very strong personality and uh the character of granny [Sara Roosevelt], uh father's [FDR] mother.

[ER:] Well Granny, of course, had lived a very eh closed in life. She only knew two kinds of people. There were the people who she considered in her circle of acquaintances. Uh no I'd say she knew three kinds of people. Her family whom she could criticize but nobody else in the world could criticize, she'd

jump down their throats promptly. And [ER laughs] her circle [ER clears throat] particular circle of acquaintances. And then those to whom she uh did good.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Those people also she wouldn't allow to be criticized.

[ER:] And eh outside of um outside of that the great whole world of people she didn't know at all. So when they appeared, when father brought them in, they were to her peculiar people. They were strange and odd personalities, and the idea that they were in her circle of acquaintance was something she couldn't get through her head. And uh she sometimes made us very uncomfortable.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] [Laughs] Acutely uncomfortable if I remember right.

[ER:] The way in which she would behave as though they were non-existent. They just didn't exist for her. But um-- [Elliott Roosevelt: Well, she, she--] she couldn't ignore Governor Smith. She couldn't ignore him. She heartedly disliked him, but she couldn't ignore him. (4:40)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] but she did vote for him.

[ER:] oh yes. That was because her loyalty to father had made her feel she must. She voted for father though she disproved heartedly of everything he did in many cases. I remember--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] you mean father's politics she didn't like.

[ER:] Oh I remember her coming down saying that she had heard that we were about to recognize the USSR and that if father did anything like that she was afraid she would never be able to come to the White House again, [Elliott Roosevelt laughs] however, of course she did come to the White House again. I can remember many things--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But in relation to Governor Alfred E. Smith eh who later became rather an opponent of father's politically, uh, did she take the attitude "I told you so" with father?

[ER:] no I don't think she ever did. I don't ever remember her saying anything. I think she, by that time Robert was grieved with Governor Smith's attitude [Elliott Roosevelt laughs] so she didn't take the attitude of 'I told you so' but um Governor Smith um while he opposed father in the long run, I think it was a purely a very human feeling. I think he felt in the first place that um he was a self-made man and he felt great power because he was self-made. And then he couldn't believe that a man who was not self-made could have the same amount of power and determination and ability to deal with questions that he had. And he never for that reason really felt that father was capable of dealing with these questions and um afterwards when he did take the reigns into his own hands and did deal with them I think Governor Smith always felt that it was a very peculiar thing. But I will never- never forget an occasion when um I took a lady of strong personality eh who was opposed to the child labor laws. And eh it was an amendment that was um they were trying to-- um

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Put over in the legislature?

[ER:] Yes and um on the national level and she wanted Governor Smith's support. And she couldn't get in a word edgewise. Governor Smith walked up and down the floor and told her that um this was outrageous and so forth and so on. And when she came out she still had never been able to say anything and he was perfectly furious and she was perfectly furious. And she said that she would never again go and see him on any subject. I remember that very well because I'd never before seen his power of completely ignoring what anyone else had to say and just walking up and down the floor talking on his

own line.[Elliott Roosevelt: mhm.] and um, but you couldn't forget Governor Smith. You couldn't forget him. And you had to respect his ability. Uh I think he was probably one of the best Governors the state ever had and um

[Elliott Roosevelt:] would he have made a very good president in your opinion?

[ER:] that's quite a different thing. I- I don't know. Uh, in the first place he would have had to rely almost entirely on the people that he chose to do-- to work with him. He knew nothing about foreign affairs. Absolutely nothing. And um he did have an uncanny ability to choose people. And if-- he-he just might and that was why I supported him and I think father supported him. We both eh-- I know father supported him. We both felt that that ability to choose people to help might carry him through successfully.[Elliott Roosevelt: mhm.] and both of us worked for him.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] well now going on from the political personalities who are well known to all of the public and Mr. Golden doesn't happen to fall into the category of political personality but certainly in the theatrical world he is the dean of all showmen in America today. We have mentioned three people now. I would like to go to somebody that is uh practically not known to the great American public, but somebody that I have heard you talk about who probably has had as profound an effect on all of your point of view, all the way through your life as any other individual and that is Mademoiselle [Marie] Souvestre.

[ER:] Well she was-she was of course a very great teacher and um quite an extraordinary person for from an educational point of view because she knew in the days when still I think we thought that we could teach people um at least impartially a different um to cover the world eh um of education rather fully for a child before they were eighteen or twenty one. Eh she realized that you couldn't possibly cover the world of education. You couldn't possibly do more than--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] open the door.

[ER:] Prepare people to have curiosity in the world and that's what she tried to do for all her pupils and eh about the world. And I think she-she tried to give young people who came in contact with her, an open mind. A mind that would enquire and look at the world genuinely and not have preconceived ideas or prejudices and I think it was a very wonderful thing to have been under that type of schooling in the early days because she was um, she was a great personality. She did-- she wakened your interest in things because the way she talked about them was so interesting. She used to read aloud to us a great deal of poetry and a great deal of literature of different kinds. And you went back and back and back because you got so much of the charm and the-the um excitement out of whatever she read and she did it well and then she knew so many interesting people and she had great enthusiasms. For instance she always believed that [Alfred] Dreyfus was innocent and all the time that I was at school eh I remember her fighting for eh Dreyfus who was being kept prisoner. A political prisoner at the time.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But wasn't that true not only of the Dreyfus case but wasn't she interested in all minorities and downtrodden groups?

[ER:] but she was pro Boer and we were of course living in England, a school in England during the Boer war. But um she was pro Boer. She believed in the rights of small nations and I can remember--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] small nations and small people.

[ER:] I can remember very well that she always allowed the English girls to celebrate the British victories. They always celebrated in the gymnasium. And she gathered all the girls from other countries, including the Americans, into her study and read to us or lectured to us on the rights of small nations.

[Elliott Roosevelt and ER laugh]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well I'm afraid that that's all the time we can devote to this part of our program today. I'm afraid we have to move on now and in a few minutes we will hear from our interview of today. (12:58)

[Break]

[ER:] Thank you Elliott. I am happy to have with me today Mr. Rome E. Collin. National Executive Director of Junior Achievement and Miss Dorothy Jacomarra, President of one of the companies formed under this organization's plan. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you first Mr. Collin.

[Rome E. Collin:] Very nice to be here Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] And now Miss Jacomarra.

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Very nice to be here, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] I'm happy to have you both. I think, Mr. Collin, before we hear some of the wonderful things that have been accomplished through Junior Achievement, that we would like to have you tell us about something about how this organization is operated.

[Rome E. Collin:] Well it's a long story to do it correctly, but um I'll try and be brief. The Junior Achievement Company's uh miniature corporations designed to give the young people an understanding of how business operates. We do that by setting these young people up in business where they have to sell stock to capitalize themselves to raise money. Thereby learning also the meaning of stock and stock certificates. They then select a product, produce that product, sell it through their own efforts and eh in the process, run through all the business problems that most companies encounter on a larger scale.

[ER:] Well the main purpose then is to give teenagers an opportunity to learn something practical while they are still in school so that they will not be wholly inexperienced when they have to go to work. Is that it Mr. Collins?

[Rome E. Collin:] That is right. And they can make mistakes in Junior Achievement that won't hurt them later. (14:46)

[ER:] That's very valuable experience I should think. How does a group of youngsters go about forming a company?

[Rome E. Collin:] Well first they have to decide on what kind of company they are interested in. whether it be it plastics, or radio, or journalism. And having decided then the field the next problem is to decide the product that they want to make. Then their trouble really begins.

[ER:] Well how for instance are they financed?

[Rome E. Collis:] Well uh they have to sell stock. They sell non-legal stock at 50 cents a share. Each member buys a share for his or her own use. Sell stock to their friends, neighbors and thereby raising the money for their business.

[ER:] Well, from whom do they receive their instruction in the proper conduct of their particular kind of business?

[Rome E. Collin:] Uh industry cooperates with Junior Achievement to this extent. Each miniature cooperation that is set up has three volunteer advisors to help them guide them through their company. One in the field of production to help them produce their product, or render their service, one in the field of sales to help them market their product and one in the field of management and book keeping because they have to keep books.

[ER:] I see. Well they do it in a really business like way and I think it's wonderful that uh industry cooperates so well. What incentives are there for youths in Junior Achievement for instance?

[Rome E. Collin:] Well first there is the knowledge they will get. The practical knowledge of operating a business of their own; where they will learn the problems of management and labor; that the two have to work together. Where they'll learn that they can't continually produce without selling, because if they don't sell their product they'll soon go out of business. Uh those are some of the things that they get. An incentive for those who really want to learn about business. In addition to that, the companies that do well get national awards and also many of the seniors get scholarships to go on with their education in college.

[ER:] Well now what types of business have been started through your plans Mr. Collin.

[Rome E. Collin:] Well the types are very varied from eh making small articles out of wood, to actual radio production companies where young people write their script, act and produce a show selling it to a sponsor for real money. Journalism companies that produce eh columns or actual newspapers. Plastic companies that make all kinds of products in plastic and even chemical companies.

[ER:] That sounds very varied and interesting. What qualifications must one have to join Junior Achievement?

[Rome E. Collin:] Well eh, mainly a desire to learn something about business. They should be eh at least 15 years old, juniors and seniors in high school preferred. Although if they are still under 21 any young person can join Junior Achievement. (17:53)

[ER:] Well that gives a range of age which is good. Eh I wonder what adults can do to help junior achievement?

[Rome E. Collin:] Well there are many things that adults can do to help junior achievement. Eh on the top management level of course is the financial support. Then those actually working in business may become volunteer advisors because of the knowledge and skill that they have in business transferring this to the young people and helping them operate miniature companies.

[ER:] Yes I can see that would be a very good way to do it. But now as a case history I would like to have Miss Jacomarra about her very successful company. But before she does, I would like to tell our listeners that Miss Jacomarra recently accepted an award from the New York financial writers association for the best annual report submitted by Junior Achievement companies in the metropolitan area. Now what sort of company is yours Miss Jacomarra.

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Well, my company in Junior Achievement is a plastic jewelry and novelty company. We manufacture plastic cameo, broaches and earrings and also earrings made from dress buttons.

[ER:] Well that sounds like a very interesting business. How many members of the firm are there?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Well, we have seven girls in our firm and two advisors.

[ER:] Just seven girls, that's all]?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] That's right Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] Eh was your company immediately successful?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Well no. Our company encountered many difficulties at first. Due to the war effort we had tried to get a gold frame for our cameo. But it seemed the restrictions on copper just wouldn't allow us to get these frames. So we had to just settle down and produce the cameo with a white plastic frame. Before we had gotten the uh gold chains, the uh gold [Unclear term.]. Before we had gotten the frame we had already bought gold chains for our cameos but it seemed that we just had to take a loss on these chains at the end.

[ER:] That must have been rather hard. Um how did you make up your losses because that's something that might happen in business and something that must have given you a lesson.

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Well, we didn't encounter many losses but we sold the things that we had left, our small inventory, at cost price. (20:28)

[ER:] Well now uh you-you sold your chains, in other word at cost price, did you?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] That's right. Yes.

[ER:] And eh did you make a loss on them or did you just come out even?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] No we eh, in fact we made a profit. Not on the chains. We sold the chains at cost price but we came out all together our company came out with \$128 profit.

[ER:] Well that sounds like a very successful venture. Um Who runs the business during the school year for instance?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Well uh, we run it during the school year. See Junior Achievement is only operated during the school year from October to the next May.

[ER:] Oh, it's only operated during the school year? And you do it as an aside while your doing other things.

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] That's right.

[ER:] Will you continue with this business when you finish school do you think?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Well Junior Achievement liquidates at the end of May. Our companies are automatically liquidated at the end of May.

[ER:] Uh but then it's something that you could start up again?

Jackamara: That's right. We could start up our again in the fall.

ER: Do you want to do that?

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Yes, certainly we do. [Dorothy Jacomarra laughs]

[ER:] You want to always end at the end of the school year.

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] That's right.

[ER:] Well, Mr. Collin are the Junior Achievement branches all over the United States?

[Rome E. Collin:] Eh Yes. The Junior Achievement is operating from Boston to Atlanta to San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and through the mid west.

[ER:] Good gracious! You are doing quite a broad program aren't you?

[Rome E. Collin:] We're really coast-to-coast now.

[ER:] Well, suppose a group of people were interested in this but there was no branch in their city. What should they do to go about starting such a plan?

[Rome E. Collin:] Well then I would say there were two avenues open to them. Number one: to eh go to their school administrators to see if interest could be stirred up from the school people. And number two would be to go to local industries to see if industry was sufficiently interested in helping the young people to bring it to their city. (22:30)

[ER:] I see. Well now how many companies are going now through the United States under the Junior Achievement plan?

[Rome E. Collin:] Well at the present time, as Ms. Jacomarra mentioned, all companies are liquidated. So what the, today there are no companies operating.

[ER:] Yes but how many ran last year for instance?

[Rome E. Collin:] Last year we had eleven hundred fifty-one duly chartered companies in operation.

[ER:] Now on the whole did they come out square or with a profit or loss?

[Rome E. Collin:] I would say that about ten percent of all the companies that started showed a loss uh to the point where they could not return fifty cents per share to the stock holders or a dividend on top of that. Ninety percent of them showed a profit.

[ER:] Well, I think that's a remarkable record. Well now how do the sponsors of Junior Achievement companies benefit from their really disinterested work.

[Rome E. Collin:] Well the sponsors benefit because eh it is soon known in the community the work that they are doing with young people. Assisting young people to get this experience. The volunteer advisors

who come from the sponsoring firms benefit also because for the first time they see a complete business in operation. Most of them you know are so busy with their own work that they see only one phase of a company business. But in Junior Achievement they have a chance to practice in the three phases of production, sales and management.

[ER:] I see. Well that is a very uh-interesting thing. And I should think that they would get something out of the interest that they bring about in the young people. I should think that the young people would be much uh better prepared to go on with some kind of work having had this experience.

[Rome E. Collin:] Yes, the young people find themselves. They find the things they like to do and the things they don't like to do.

[ER:] Now that's both of those things are equally important. Well I want to tell you how grateful I am to you for coming and telling us this story today. And to thank you both, Mr. Collin and Miss Jacomarra, for being with us. It was very interesting and I am sure our audience was very much interested.

[Rome E. Collin:] Been a pleasure.

[Dorothy Jacomarra:] Thank you very much. (24:46)

[Break: 24:45-25:00]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] This year the Greek nation is celebrating their homecoming year. Special music, drama, art, athletic and other events will honor Greek achievements at home and abroad. And link Greece's past with her potential for the future. One of the most important and colorful celebrations of all has just been concluded, the religious festival of Saint Paul. Mrs. Roosevelt's distinguished guest will tell us about the celebration. And now here is Mrs. Roosevelt. (25:33)

[Unclear terms]

[ER:] Thank you, Elliott. It gives me great pleasure to present to you the head of the Greek Orthodox Church in the western hemisphere, his eminence Archbishop Michael.

[Michael:] Thank you Mrs. Roosevelt. It is a great pleasure and a unique privilege to meet you here.

[ER:] I am very happy to have you sir. Archbishop Michael I understand that you are the person who originated this great festival which Elliot mentioned. How did it come about? Have you always been interested in the life and work of Saint Paul?

[Michael:] Every theologian must be interested in the life and work of Saint Paul. Sure as a Christian theologian I am very much interested in St. Paul and much more because he was the founder of the Church of Corinth which was my diocese ; that is to say my spiritual family for ten years, from October 1939 until October 1949. This was the reason why while bishop of Corinth I originated the St. Paul's week.

[ER:] Well, that eh, this Saint Paul's week, from that time on, this festival has been celebrated annually has it not?

[Michael:] The festival has been held annually since I originated it. Celebration this year, however, took place not only the diocese of Corinth but throughout Greece. They marked the 900th anniversary of Saint Paul's arrival in Greece.

[ER:] Oh, well this eh, this year's celebration then is a special one because it is the real um it marks the time when Saint Paul crossed from Asia into Europe. Is that, is that what happened?

[Michael:] Yes.

[ER:] I see. Well now this is an event generally recognized as of tremendous importance to the development of Christianity. As a student of the life and work of Saint Paul, Your Eminence, what do you think his outstanding contribution has been?

[Michael:] well eh, first of all Saint Paul was instrumental I think in bringing Christianity from an obscure corner of Palestine to the world at large. If we are Christians here in America, we owe this to Saint Paul because as you know, Christianity was brought to America from Europe. Secondly, Saint Paul was the first advocator of women's rights and that the equality of men whether they be lords or servants. For example he says, in his epistle to the Galatians, "As many of you as can be baptized into Christ have put on Christ." There is neither Jew nor Greek. There is neither bond nor free. There is neither male nor female. For ye are all one in Christ." The third important contribution of Saint Paul is that to him we owe our enlightenment of many profound religious matters on which we would been bound in darkness if Christ had not won over Saint Paul. Suffice it to mention the fifteenth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians. Here Saint Paul illuminates and proves the fundamental fact of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, of our first born brother and also of our own resurrection. And the fourth and last point, Saint Paul is the one who solved in a Christian manner, the economic problem for the division of labor. His solution is valid even today and uh we should turn to it in the face of the threat of communism. I refer you to the tenth chapter of Saint Paul's first epistle to Corinthians.

[ER:] That's very interesting. I hadn't realized um that. I understand that this year marks the first time that the Festival of Saint Paul has been celebrated as a national festival. Am I right in thinking that?

[Michael:] Well yes um, Mrs. Roosevelt. The festival this year represents an important phase of the Greek homecoming year. Over one thousand present-- representatives from Christian denominations participated at the official invitation of the Greek government.

[ER:] Oh so um this is a very particular ceremony. Could you tell us about some of the colorful special events of the festival, Your Eminence?

[Michael:] Well, the delegates who were conducted on an extended pilgrimage by sea and by land, to visit all those places which Saint Paul did nine hundred years ago. They went to such places as Philippi, Salonica, Veria, Nicopolis, Rhodes, Crete, Corinth and[unclear: Patmos].

[ER:] Hmm they covered all the places of Saint Paul's journey. Now, though we sometimes tend to think of Athens only as the center of Hellenic civilization, it is rich also in Christian traditions. Is it not? (31:00)

[Michael:] Oh very much so. Athens the capital of Greece is very rich in points of Christian interest. In Athens for example, one may visit Mars Hill which lies opposite the acropolis, and where Saint Paul delivered his one and only sermon in Athens. The sermon on the Alone God. And there are many Byzantine churches in an excellent state of repair. Near Athens there is also the famous monastery of Daphni in which one may find some excellent examples of Byzantine mosaic, art at its finest. That is mosaics of the twelfth century.

[ER:] Well, since Saint Paul was one of the early advocates of the equality of man and also the equality of women, I don't suppose it's strange if the festival also honors some of the women who were the early

followers of Saint Paul. I think our listeners might be especially interested in that part of the celebration. And I wonder if you'd tell us something about it.

[Michael:] Mhm, yes. Women played a tremendous role in the missionary work of Saint Paul of course. There is no question for instance that if Saint Paul met with success in Corinth, this was due to the assistance extended him by three women. Priscilla, Phoebe and Chloe. Were it not for these women, perhaps Saint Paul would have left Corinth as he did Athens, without accomplishing anything significant. And eh it would be a grave omission if I did not mention that the first person to accept Christianity in Europe was Lydia the seller of purple of the city of Thyatira. Saint Paul met her in Philippi, the first city he visited on reaching Europe. I should also state that one part of the festival was dedicated to the children, and that in every school in Greece, special talks were made on the life and the work of the saint.

[ER:] That's interesting. So the children are made to feel a part of it. It seems a pity that you could not attend this year's celebration of the festival which you yourself initiated. I presume it was the pressure of official duties that kept you here.

[Michael:] Well yes. Since I am the spiritual leader of one million Americans of Greek descent, Mrs. Roosevelt, you can well imagine that eh the volume and the pressure of my work hadn't permitted a trip to Greece. However, I was exceptionally pleased that at the festival there were many American clergy men, including the distinguished most reverent Bishop Bromley Oxnam. Bishop Oxnam was also kind enough to accept a special personal message from me for delivery to his beatitude the Monsignor Spyridon the Archbishop of Athens and all Greece. Bishop Oxton went to Greece as the representative of the National Council of the Churches of Christ and on behalf of 32 million Americans who belong to the Anglican, Orthodox, and Protestant churches in this country. There was also an American youth delegate under the sponsorship of the World Council of churches. (34:20)

[ER:] That was very interesting. Were the other countries as well represented at the festival?

[Michael:] uh yes. Many outstanding churchmen of Europe attended from such countries as England, France, Switzerland, Finland, and uh I think from Scandinavia too.

[ER:] From Scandinavia, too?

[Michael:] Yes.

[ER:] Oh. We know that there are many adherents of the Orthodox Church in the countries behind the iron curtain. And I wonder if they were represented at the festival?

[Michael:] uh The Church of Greece deemed it a duty to direct invitations to all the orthodox churches to participate in the festival. Even to the Church of Russia and to other churches behind the iron curtain. Unfortunately, none of the iron curtain countries was represented. There were, however, someone from the church of Yugoslavia, with which the church of Greece enjoys a rather cordial relationship.

[ER:] That's very eh interesting. Now this representation from so many churches and so many countries must be heartening to those churchmen who are interested in the movement for the unity of the churches. Don't you find that so, sir?

[Michael:] it eh certainly is heartening. The festival was a significant opportunity to strengthen brotherly relations among the Christian churches and to proclaim anew to all the world the fundamental virtues and truths of Christianity. At the very moment when barbarism constitutes a direct threat to the Christian principles of love, justice, and equality. For uh, as we mentioned earlier, the major problems humanity

faces today find their true and successful solution only in the spirits of Christianity and in accordance with the sacred principles which the great apostle St. Paul expounds in his fourteen epistles. For this reason, I humbly believe that today when all the Christian world faces this dark danger of Communism, it should turn to him who was very rightly described as the first, often the only one, that returned to St. Paul. And uh after the world adopts the liberal spirits which is by Saint Paul it will wish to acknowledge the sting of its heart and should-- like him who outside the city of Damascus won over Saint Paul. Him who is the [unclear] master of mankind, our Savior and Lord Jesus Christ.

[ER:] Well, that um does make this festival one of the very important things in church history, and I'm very grateful to you for coming today to tell us a little about it as the leader of so many Greek Orthodox churches in this country, I am sure that your account will be of great interest to many of your followers. I thank you very much, Archbishop Michael, for being here. And I'm sure your presence will be of value. (37:50)

[Michael:] Pleasure.

[Break: 37:53-38:15]

[Ben Grauer:] This has been the Eleanor Roosevelt Program, recorded in Mrs. Roosevelt's living room in the Park Sheraton Hotel on the corner of 55th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City. Today, Mrs. Roosevelt's guests were: Rome E. Collin and Dorothy Jacomarra, the National Executive Director of Junior Achievement and the President of a Junior Achievement company, Junior Achievement being the organization in which young people operate their own small businesses. And included today in Mrs. Roosevelt's program was an interview with Archbishop Michael, the head of the Greek Orthodox church in the western hemisphere. A glance at our guest list indicates that tomorrow's visitor with Mrs. Roosevelt is Joseph Gaer who is the author of the recently published volume, *The Lore of the Old Testament*. And on Thursday, we'll have a visit from James Beard, a well-known former Broadway actor, now a noted cooking expert; his reactions both to the theater and to the kitchen will be of interest to Mrs. Roosevelt's many listeners. Mrs. Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt will be with you again tomorrow with Joseph Gaer as guest and everyday Monday through Friday from 12:30 to 1:15 pm. Till tomorrow then, at the usual time, this is Ben Grauer bidding you all good afternoon.

[Advertisements follow on tape]

[Ben Grauer:] Friends, this is Ben Grauer speaking. Have you ever dipped into a bowl of vegetable and found plenty of rice and noodles but only a smattering of vegetables. It's rather disappointing, isn't it? But more than that it's downright annoying. Well you'll never have that trouble with Habitant vegetable soup. Habitant vegetable soup is simply chock full of all kinds of garden fresh vegetables a-swim in the broth made from the natural vegetable juices. Yes, for hearty satisfying nourishment, Habitant vegetable soup ranks right up front with any food you can serve. And how your family will love the special habitant flavor created by old fashioned time tested French recipes. So when you think of vegetable soup, think of Habitant and you'll be on the right track to satisfaction. And for interesting variety in your soup menu, remember Habitant pea soup-- genuine old country French pea soup. And heavenly Habitant onion soup, with a golden goodness such as you've never tasted before. All three come in the yellow cans and your grocer has them. Get Habitant soups on your next shopping trip. Now here is Elliott and Mrs. Roosevelt to continue yesterday's discussion.

Right, Elliott. We are going to hear Mrs. Roosevelt and her guest of today in a moment. But first I'd like to take a look at the program listings for happy listening on WNBC tonight. An interesting and varied group of programs starting a 8:00 with another in the series of *American Portraits*. in which our dramatizations of intimate glimpses into to life of great figures in American history. Our play tonight is titled "Keep Sakes" a documentary play based on an episode from the life of Abraham Lincoln and

distinguished radio actor Karl Swenson is featured. This is number eight of this series directed by James Harvery with script by George H. Faulkner. *American Portraits*, with a play on and episode in Lincoln's life, at 8:00 tonight. At 8:30 comes *Dangerous Assignment* Bryan Donlevy stars in an adventure drama about service to the US. At 9:00 an interlude of comedy with *It's Higgins*, Sir. Higgin's as played by Harry McNaughton as the English butler who enters an American home and wrecks its tranquility. Delightful musical listening at 9:30 with the *Pet Milk Show* with the songs of Soprano Mimi Benzell and the comedy fun and tall tales of Jack Pearl, Baron Munchausen himself. At 9:00 Big Town, Big Town crusading editor Steve Wilson played by Walter Greaza in another episode in his fight for a crime free city. The chapter tonight is titled "A Dragon in the Sky." And from 10:30-11:00 and interlude entitled Summertime Serenade. Roman Clotier and the NBC orchestra in the delightfully fresh program of light concert music. There is the lineup for listening on WNBC tonight. And now to introduce our guest today-- one of our guests today-- here is Mrs. Roosevelt.

[Break]

[Announcer:] Now Mrs. Roosevelt has completed her interview with Mr. Collin and Miss Jacomarra. It's the midway mark and time for us to say this is WNBC am and fm New York and you're listening to the Eleanor Roosevelt Program recorded in Mrs. Roosevelt's living room in the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Today Mrs. Roosevelt's guests are Rome E. Collin and Dorothy Jacomarra of Junior Achievement and Archbishop Michael, the head of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere. Before we meet Mrs. Roosevelt's next guest, I have an announcement of interest to all of us in the New York area, and in particular to homemakers and mothers. It comes to us from the Medical and Pharmaceutical Information Bureau. Among the research projects under constant day in and day out study by specialists in many fields is the fight against infantile paralysis. So many diverse roads to a solution are being investigated that scientists must regularly exchange information on the progress made on polio. Well, that was the purpose of a recent meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists in Chicago. It was reported that flies, which for years were thought to be the major spreaders of the disease, are not as important disease carriers as the common domestic cockroach. The long life and nocturnal habits of roaches make them far more dangerous because they have more opportunities to pick up the polio viruses and to transfer them. Scientists discuss too research carried on with mice and monkeys, which holds out hope for the future development of the very, very much sought after anti-polio vaccine. The final major fact brought out was that vaccination against either whooping cough or diphtheria definitely lowers resistance to polio. Investigators expressed the hope that reporting these experiments would strengthen the advice of doctors to postpone whooping cough and diphtheria vaccinations until after the polio season each year. Now, to tell us about our next distinguished guest, here is Elliott.

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