

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

August 23, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question about free speech and the criticism of public individuals. In the interview segment, ER discusses Communist China with Lynn and Amos Landman, authors of *Profile of Red China*.

Participants: ER, Elliott, Ben Grauer, Lynn and Amos Landman

[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'm 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:] Although China is very much in the news, most of us know very little about the Chinese people themselves and how the communist regime affects them. To give us very human stories on this subject, Mrs. Roosevelt is happy to have with her today Lynn and Amos Landman whose book *Profile of Red China* was very recently published by Simon and Schuster. We will hear from Mr. and Mrs. Landman after Mrs. Roosevelt has answered a letter from a listener. Now here is our announcer with some good information for us.

[Break: 0:57-1:10]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Our letter today is from Mrs. Margaret N. Taylor who lives just a few blocks away from us here in New York. She writes, "Dear Mrs. Roosevelt, recently I have been very disturbed by the lack of respect shown our government and our President by so many disgruntled people who cannot seem to differ politically without becoming vitriolic in their denunciation of everything that is done their way. Are we not abusing our right of free speech in America today? How far can free speech go before it becomes just plain license to say anything and everything we please? I asked this question in a letter, which the *Herald Tribune* printed on June the twentieth, and which aroused considerable controversy in letters pro and con, indicating that it is a subject that is of considerable interest. And as I value your opinion tremendously, I should like to know to what extent you think we have the right to criticize those whom we have voted into public office? Is not bitter and destructive criticism a very real danger in that it creates fear and distrust and undermines confidence in our administration? You yourself and your family have had to bear much unwarranted criticism and have done so with a dignity and calmness that I admire tremendously. My family always thought the world of President Roosevelt. My mother kept a picture of him right over her desk. She called him a great humanitarian and I know there are many today who thought as she did, and that you have many loyal and devoted friends. As for the others, well greatness creates envy. Cordially and most sincerely, Mrs. Margaret N. Taylor." (3:02)

[ER:] Well, um I--on that question of what we have the right to say: I personally have always felt that criticism was entirely um permissible and valuable if the people who criticize did so um constructively. That is to say we're not simply trying to tear down, but we're trying to suggest something better that could be done. Now from the point of view of what I do not call criticism, what I call pure vilification, in order to injure um an individual's character and, therefore, his power and influence. Once we have put someone in the presidency, I think that anything of that kind, and I would carry that even to people in

high office-- in other high office-- anything of that kind, does not injure the individual attacked as much as it in-injures the standing of the country, and uh I think it injures very much the people who make the attacks because any thoughtful people must realize that when you openly now um attack not the way some high official is conducting the business of the nation or the business for which he is responsible, um but his personal character and his um intentions, uh then I think you are giving the world today a-a um a proof of the fact that you don't trust your officials to live up to loyalty to their country, to the oath which they took to support their country, a-and that you as a people in a democracy have chosen to be your leaders, people of such questionable integrity and ability that you are criticizing not the way--[Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] that they are carrying out certain policies but actually their- uh their character and their intentions and their um human qualities which are important in um in making people respect the office and the government. (6:02)

[ER:] Now I had a letter the other day, which said that the people of this country had lost faith in their central government. I just don't believe it. I'm quite sure it isn't so. But when you have people who make the type of attack for instance that Senator [Joseph P.] McCarthy [1908-1957] made on General [George Catlett] Marshall [1880-1959], you are doing something or-or the person who does that is doing something that may to non-thoughtful people pull down their confidence in their type of government. And for that reason, um I would approve of criticism of the way things were being done, of how they could be bettered. I think that's excellent because no one is all-powerful--I mean all wise, or all efficient um and criticism is helpful. And suggestions for how you can do things better are always helpful. And I don't care whether it's the President of the United States, or the Secretary of State, or the head of the Army or Navy, those things are helpful.

[ER and Elliott Roosevelt Overlap]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] You can disagree with their judgments but you do not challenge their--

[ER:] You can disagree with their judgments and their way of-of carrying out um of making policy--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Right.

[ER:]--or even carrying out, if you have something to suggest that is better.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Right.

[ER:] But I don't think you have a right to, to try and undermine what they do by attacks on them as individuals. (7:41)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well I am um thinking right now of a certain columnist who doesn't uh go in for constructive criticism, all he does is to attack characters of people. That personality uh has built a reputation for endeavoring to tear down all the motives that guide people in their lives. Uh, on a belief that the American public uh didn't-- weren't smart enough to know uh who they chose to be their leaders.

[ER:] But of course anyone who does that type thing consistently only hurts themselves. Uh they only-- they themselves um must be either very unhappy or very poor in spirit, and so um I-I don't think that matters so much um anymore than I think that any-anyone of great integrity is-is hurt by um attacks which are made and uh um quite obviously for partisan reasons.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm.

[ER:] But um I- uh I realize that to draw the line between um legitimate criticisms and attacks on people that are not legitimate, at-- is at times difficult but um but I think it can be done, and-and uh I also realize what would be the obvious answer, that you cannot separate um a man in public office from his character, that his character--um if you think his character is bad, um you must attack it because you feel that it affects his judgment. But when you elected a man to public office and he went through a campaign in this country, I think you can be pretty sure that if at that time nobody attacked his character convincingly there wasn't much that could be attacked, because a campaign in this country is the kind of thing which goes into every possible angle that there is to be found. And if any public man went through that sort of thing then I think after that you better take it for granted that the character was good and fundamentally that the qualities there were qualities that could carry through a program of value.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I am reminded uh in view of your remarks of uh the attacks that were made on a former President of the United States, uh Mr. Abraham Lincoln. (11:00)

[ER:] I've read some of those, [ER laughs] really today they are funny.

[Elliott Roosevelt, overlapping with ER:] And if the American public would look back at the newspapers of that day and read--

[ER:] They might, might also read some of the attacks on George Washington.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Oh yes, but the personal attacks on the character of those two men--today there isn't a child that isn't taught that those two men were two of our greatest living examples of what America should be and what it should stand for. And then you read those newspaper attacks and then you turn and read the comments that are leveled today against our public officials by current day commentators. You wonder why those commentators do not read their own history.

[ER:] [ER laughs] That's quite true of course. It's funny that um that history in the end seems to weed out um the good from the bad and weigh it and uh it does come out in the long run.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well I think that's all we can spare time for today. It's a fascinating subject and one in which I would like to uh really bring to our audience the opportunity to study some of the things that history has shown us. Uh unfortunately we can't do it but uh at least uh we've given them thoughts so that they can look it up for themselves.

[Break: 12:38-12:50]

[ER:] Thank you, Elliott. I am happy to welcome to the program Mr. and Mrs. Amos Landman. Authors--eh authors of the new book *Profile of Red China*. So happy to greet you Mr. and Mrs. Landman.

[Lynn Landman:] It's so nice to be here Mrs. Roosevelt.

[Amos Landman:] We're very happy to be here.

[ER:] Well first I would like to know why you went to China at the time you did?

[Amos Landman:] Well we went because we regarded events in China as the biggest news story in the world at that time; the time was early in 1948.

[ER:] Well that's uh that's quite true I think you did-id. I think you were courageous Mrs. Landman to go, what- uh what made you go?

[Lynn Landman:] Well I'm a newspaperman too you see, and I was most interested in seeing what was going to happen in China. We had no idea of course that one year after we got there we'd be living under the Communists. But a revolution had been going on for twenty years, and this was something we wanted to see.

[ER:] Well, uh that I suppose is what uh all newspapermen feel. [laughter] um did you make any special preparations, Mr. Landman, for the um possibilities that might come or what-what did you do in preparation for your trip?

[Amos Landman:] Well the first thing we did was to study the language, to study Chinese. We went to school here in New York for two years and studied the language. And of course we read extensively. Kept up with day-to-day news events, and uh when the time came when--

[ER:] So you really prepared for two years? (14:34)

[Amos Landman:] Yes we did, for more than two years.

[ER:] My goodness. Did you find that you could speak Chinese?

[Amos Landman:] Well we found we could manage. It's an exceedingly a difficult language, but uh we managed to get along fairly well-- well enough to ask our way around, and get ourselves a meal, and uh some of the necessities of life of that kind. We certainly would never attempt an interview in Chinese however.

[ER:] Mrs. Landman, who spoke Chinese best, you or your husband? [Amos Landman laughs]

[Lynn Landman:] Well uh Amos reads it better and I speak it better, I like to think [laughter].

[ER:] Well that's a good way. I always say that people who really learn languages most easily are the people who have uh an ear for music, because uh then the accents become easier. Um so um uh but I-I do think that Chinese and Russian are two very difficult languages. [ER laughs] Well uh so your- your preparation consisted in learning the language but what then?

[Amos Landman:] Well then, uh--

[ER:] And keeping in touch with all things that were going on and reading widely on the subject.

[Amos Landman:] --keeping in touch with developments and studying, exactly.

[Lynn Landman:] Yes.

[ER:] I see, um did you make any special personal preparations for this trip; uh did you take any things-- [Amos Landman: Mhm.] with you because you thought you would be without them?

[Lynn Landman:] Yes.

[ER:] You did?

[Lynn Landman:] We took uh vitamin pills, and salt tablets, and um special blankets of all kinds, and we found that most of what we took with us we didn't need at all. Shanghai is a big city.

[ER:] Not even, well not even the vitamin pills?

[Lynn Landman:] No because if you eat Chinese vegetables and can have an adequate diet you don't need the supplementary vitamin pills and we found that we didn't need them when we came home we were checked, and we were perfectly healthy, as healthy as when we had gone over. (16:33)

[ER:] Well I think that's quite remarkable because I would of thought it would have been very hard to get an adequate um diet, uh I-I would of uh I would have thought that that was your real difficulty.

[Amos Landman:] Well we were under the misapprehension that we were going to a wilderness. After all it was the third largest city in the world. And you could buy vitamin pills, and nylons, and nail polish and whiskey and almost anything uh that you can name there. (17:03)

[ER:] Well I don't-- uh of course that is true, but I don't think most of us realize that in any case. [Lynn Landman: Yes.] we think of even-even the third largest city [Lynn Landman: Mhm.] in China as not having the things that we would be apt to want. Which is a very foolish way to feel, but is so. What was your first impression on arriving in China, Mr. Landman?

[Amos Landman:] Well it was an impression of great confusion and excitement; uh we're New Yorkers and we like to think we're accustomed to the noise and the hurly-burly of our city here. But we found--

[ER:] Particularly-particularly during the session of the Shriner [laughter]. (17:43)

[Amos Landman:] Well we found that Shanghai was almost frightening in the torrents of people and traffic that poured through the streets, and the tremendous hubbub and noise. We found that for the first couple of weeks, we--it was difficult to go to sleep at night because of the endless racket, chanting coolies, uh horns, bells, people hammering on something, which they did day and night. It was really--

[Lynn Landman:] We found our first cliché exploded when we arrived in China. The oriental is not impassive and quiet, he's a very mercurial person indeed, who loves to talk and loves to fight and loves to do very much the same thing that we like to do in a big city, and he does it!

[ER:] And he does it! [ER laughs] Well, now when the Communists first took over Shanghai, what was the reaction there?

[Amos Landman:] Well I would say the first reaction uh was one of relief.

[ER:] Of relief?

[Amos Landman:] Of relief. There had been tremendous tension in the city during the fighting and during the last days under the nationalists and the attitude I would say, uh don't you think so Lynn? Was that here at last was peace, or so they hoped. And perhaps men and women could settle down and do the--lead

a normal kind of life. Which because of all the tension and excitement they had certainly not been leading for the month or so prior to the Communist takeover.

[ER:] Well now when-when they did takeover, what was-were the first things they did Mrs. Landman?

[Lynn Landman:] They tackled the black market, almost immediately. Uh I'm sure you've read all about the wild inflation.

[ER:] Yes.

[Lynn Landman:] Which means something in human terms, that we don't generally understand here, because we've not suffered from it. It meant that people couldn't buy rice and so on. Well this was the first problem they tackled. Uh they passed very stringent laws indeed concerning uh currency exchange. And for a while people continued to break the law but when they found that when the Communists said, "This is the law, it shall be obeyed," that's what they meant. And uh after a sufficient number of people were arrested, tried, and thrown in jail, why um the black market could be said to have been gotten under control. The methods used were exceedingly stringent. (20:25)

[ER:] And um, that's-that's very interesting perhaps they were necessary [Lynn Landman and ER overlap] to get control?

[Lynn Landman:] Well they were necessary, to be absolutely fair, they were necessary because the uh inflation was wild and the black marketeering was doing something to people's lives. It was most dangerous, it was taking food away the most fundamental--

[ER:] Well now was there enough eat, you said you didn't need your vitamin pills, but was there enough to eat? Let's ask the gentleman that because-cause he would feel it first perhaps. [Lynn and Amos Landman laugh]

[Amos Landman:] Well uh I think that question has to be answered in two parts. As far as the foreigners were concerned there was no problem at all, uh we found that when almost any place in the world, if you have American dollars you're all right. As far as the Chinese were concerned, at the time of the Communist takeover there was a great shortage of rice in the city because of the fighting and the tie up of transportation and so on. And over a period of months that shortage was slowly corrected. And by the time we left for instance we were quite struck to see that there was Manchurian rice in the Shanghai markets, uh which was something entirely new. The rice was originally planted in Manchuria for export to Japan, and of course that was cut off and they went to work and sent some of that rice to Shanghai, they sent some of it to Russia too as you know. (21:55)

[ER:] Mhm, Well that's very interesting, um, I-I-- you-you keep talking about rice. Is rice really the only food that matters in China?

[Lynn Landman:] Well it's almost the only food that matters in most of China. Most of the people are so very poor that they can afford to eat nothing else with their rice, so what they do is eat a bowl of cooked rice. Very often that's all, sometimes with a few cheap salted vegetables, but rice is basic in a way that bread has not become or not been in the West for a very long time. (22:33)

[Amos Landman:] Well one exception that in the North China uh the people eat wheat and Kaoliang which is course grain and certain other grains, but I would say two thirds of the staple, of two thirds of the people is rice.

[ER:] Two thirds of the people of China?

[Lynn Landman:] Yes

[Amos Landman:] Approximately yes.

[ER:] Well um I-I think it must have been a curious sensation to be an American and be in the world's largest Communist city. Did you feel queer about it, Mrs. Landman?

[Lynn Landman:] Yes I did. Um in the first place shortly after the Communists took Shanghai, they held a victory parade. And uh everyone went to see the parade; this was the first military demonstration of the Communists. And we were astounded to find that the materiel that they had was clearly marked "made in the USA" and this was an enormous embarrassment to see all this American materiel going through the streets of Shanghai. In the second place the um the papers carried editorials directed against American imperialists. We did not regard ourselves as imperialists we resented this uh accusation. (23:50)

[ER:] What was your feeling, Mr. Landman?

[Amos Landman:] Oh, it was a feeling I would say of uh great attention to minding ones p's and q's, in other words not uh doing anything which might get you into trouble. And it was such a sensitive period that it was necessary to-to uh be exceedingly cautious lest you give offense from something that would otherwise not amount to a thing.

[ER:] And if you did give offense you were afraid of what the results might be because you'd seen, I imagine by that time, a certain amount of ruthlessness.

[Amos Landman:] Well uh it started off very, very peaceably but uh-uh things hardened up over a period of time we were there.

[ER:] A little bit as time went on. Well I see that our announcer wants to say a word so we will stop for just a minute and then we'll come right back and continue this interview.

(Break 24:46-24:51)

[ER:] We come back to the interview with Mr. And Mrs. Amos Landman, authors of the new book *Profile of Red China*. And what I'm going ask you now is purely uh directed to you in your occupation. Uh were any limitations placed upon you as newspapermen?

[Lynn Landman:] At the beginning only a military censorship. But on October 6, 1949, the Communists passed a ruling saying that correspondents from countries, which did not recognize the new government of China, could not work in China.

[ER:] So then you had to stop work?

[Lynn Landman:] Well then we were unable to send any stories in any form whether letters, cables, or mailed stories. We continued uh to gather information shall we say and to put it in a trunk.

[ER:] And put it in a trunk? Oh I would have been afraid I think to do that, for fear they would come and remove it.

[Lynn Landman:] Oh well they examined everything before we left and passed it.

[ER:] Before you left? I see.

[ER, Amos Landman, and Lynn Landman Overlap]

[Amos Landman:] Yes, we submitted the trunk, brought it down to the police station for inspection.

[ER:] That was a wise--

[Amos Landman:] Uh and this of course must have dumfounded--

[Lynn Landman:] Oh well this was the law. (26:09)

[Amos Landman:] the policeman there and they said "well It may take us a few days to go through this" and certainly it did it took them three weeks. But we got it back and as a matter of fact, as far as we could tell there were thousands of items in this trunk. Everything was there except our snapshots, which were purely amateur productions, and of no professional value whatever. But these pictures of temples and dirty face Chinese children, tourist pics--

[ER:] They were all taken.

[Amos Landman:] They were taken, for what reason I can't imagine.

[ER:] But now did they let you move about freely?

[Lynn Landman:] Only-only in Shanghai. We were not permitted to leave Shanghai.

[ER:] Not all. Not permitted to leave Shanghai at all?

[Amos Landman:] Yes exactly.

[ER:] Um they wouldn't even let you Mr. Landman go outside?

[Amos Landman:] No, we could go into the suburbs of the city but I would say we-we were not permitted to go more than twenty-five miles from the city. (27:01)

[ER:] Well now what was the attitude of Chinese in Communist China towards Chiang Kai-shek [1887-1975] because they couldn't all have been Communists, I mean--

[Lynn Landman:] Oh I would say very, very few of the Chinese people were Communist or are Communists today. But they had had a terrible time for so many years and the head of the government during all their travail was Chiang Kai-shek um all of their sorrow all of their unhappiness was directed at

Chiang Kai-shek. All of their anger too. He was head of the government, he was held responsible. Whether he was personally responsible apparently didn't concern the people.

[ER:] How effective are the anti-communist guerillas in China, Mr. Landman? (27:54)

[Amos Landman:] Well there are several different kinds of guerillas and I think we have to bear that in mind in answering your question Mrs. Roosevelt. There are uh landlords for instance who are dispossessed and their land taken away from them and distributed to the peasants and some of these landlords are not taking their losses lightly and are opposing the Communists. There are nationalist troops, which were left behind, and petty nationalist officials who are guerillas or who are opposing the new regime in one way or another. There are guerillas in certain provinces, for instance Guangxi province in the South, who are not loyal to Chiang Kai-shek at all, uh in this particular province they are loyal to Li Tsung-jen [1890-1969], who is the acting president, and who's now in the United States. And uh these people have no use whatever for Chiang. There are a few, a very small number, who've been landed on the east coast of China from Formosa. So that these, all these various groups are not homogenous and an American general who was in China at the time we were, whose business was to look into such matters, said that there was not the slightest evidence that these guerillas were coordinated or were working under unified high command. (29:21)

[ER:] Mhm. Well uh that I should think would be an extremely hard thing to succeed in doing because as you say, Mrs. Landman, the Chinese people have been through so much that they must resent um the government under which they've been through uh such hard times. Um we know pretty well of course, uh how the Communists in Russia and Eastern Europe control all the media of information for instance. Has the same thing happened in China, Mr. Landman?

[Amos Landman:] Yes, I would say so. Uh there are one or two things of considerable interests however in the propaganda program, one is the theater. Uh in handling the theater, which is a Chinese medium, the Communists have been exceedingly successful because they're on familiar ground. They are Chinese; the Chinese people enjoy the theater tremendously. And they've used this as a propaganda tool of tremendous effectiveness. Uh the newspapers on the other hand uh are, I would say preachy in the manner, to which we have been accustomed. And are for that reason far less effective in my opinion. We heard people who are more or less sympathetic in a general way with the Communists complain a great deal about the papers, for instance about the campaign to uh--against [Josip Broz] Tito [1892-1980]. I couldn't under it, who's Tito?

[ER:] Who's Tito?

[Amos Landman:] Never heard of him. Where's uh Yugoslavia? (30:56)

[ER:] Well I wonder what the attitude uh, not against Yugoslavia-not about Yugoslavia, but what is the attitude about the United States among the Chinese in Shanghai because they do know where the United States is [laughter].

[Lynn Landman:] Well I would say that uh government policy was directed against American government policy. But so far as the ordinary Chinese people were concerned they were not anti-American. There were never any anti-American demonstrations in Shanghai. Our Chinese friends continued to see us quite freely. They would call on us at our home and invite us to their homes. There was great bitterness, however, uh about what they called American support of the nationalist program. And this was quite

widespread especially among educated people. But this never became something directed against individuals--[ER: Yes.] living in Shanghai. (31:58)

[Amos Landman:] Well Lynn you might tell Mrs. Roosevelt about the time you were caught in a pedicab during an air raid.

[Lynn Landman:] Yes I-I was caught in an air raid. Uh the nationalist bombers came over and the pedicab driver became terribly frightened by the bombs and a group of Chinese people were standing in a doorway and they called to me, "come in, come in," and I came in and they said "don't you know you can be hurt by those bombs, come and stay with us during an air raid." [ER laughs] And then of course they said: "What are you?" They always ask you first thing. "What are you?" and I said "I'm American" and then they said "Well now you should know better than to stand out under bombs" [everyone laughs].

[ER:] That's rather nice. Well now we're hearing stories um in this country, I'm hearing them from the various sources saying that the Communist leaders in China are incorruptible, but what has interested me even more that they are succeeding in making the um government officials all the way down the line and um much-- uh-uh well I won't say much less corrupt, but uh they are freeing them--uh apparently from all corruption. And I can hardly believe it because it's such an age-old uh custom in China to expect payment for everything that is done. So I would like to know if you really had any um chance to observe that while you were there? (33:30)

[Amos Landman:] Yes, we did Mrs. Roosevelt. I wouldn't say they had wiped out all corruption by any means, but they were most energetic in their campaign to stop it. And were quite at, fir-well at first they were lenient when they caught somebody with his "hand in the till" so to speak. And the usual procedure was to make him come up before a public meeting and confess his crimes. Now this has a far more-- had far more effect uh than you might imagine because it's a tremendous uh loss of face to get up before a large assembly and admit that you had done something wrong. Uh in more serious cases however, uh and in the cases of repeated offenders there were jail sentences and in some cases executions. There was a tremendous educational campaign too to try to get the government bureaucracy to-to go straight. They also paid the um government personnel better than they had been paid and thus in some degree removed the incentive for thievery. (34:41).

[ER:] Do you feel that at the top they are incorruptible today?

[Amos Landman:] Well we never saw the uh the real top, Mrs. Roosevelt. But from our own observations and from what our Chinese friends and associates told us, uh we think that uh certainly a start had been made towards wiping out corruption.

[ER:] Do you think that um the Peking government will be overthrown or do you think it will remain in power?

[Lynn Landman:] We have a strong suspicion that it will remain in power. That it can be overthrown only by the Chinese people, and will be overthrown only if it becomes an oligarchy uh ruling in behalf of a small group or for another country. (35:25)

[ER:] Well I have that um [ER clears throat] feeling too I'm afraid. I wonder what the West and the United States in particularly--in particular could do to strengthen the position of the free will um in Asia, Mr. Landman?

[Amos Landman:] Well we think the main hope is the Point Four program or a similar program which reaches, which reaches to fundamental ills and social relationships in Asia, it's not enough to land rice on the docks of Shanghai or some other uh impoverished country out there. Fundamental solutions are important and I think Point Four uh shows us a way.

[ER:] Uh you-you think it should be used even in countries where Communism seems to control? (36:15)

[Amos Landman:] Well uh it's-it's not so much a question of whether it could be done uh or whether I think it could be done, you have to get the agreement of the Communists first. And I think in the present state of uh world affairs that would be almost impossible.

[ER:] Impossible to get that agreement.

[Amos Landman:] Yes.

[ER:] I see. Well, what hope do you think there is-is of free democratic societies or groups uh developing eventually in Asia?

[Lynn Landman:] Well--

[ER:] Mrs. Landman?

[Lynn Landman:] I think there is a strong possibility that democratic governments may evolve in Asia. But we cannot um fool ourselves by thinking they will be the same kind of democratic governments. They will not--they need not be Communist's governments. And they-- we know in the case of India and Indonesia that they are not Communist governments, but their history, their culture, their traditions, their peoples are not uh the same as ours. And their form of democracy will necessarily have to be different. (37:20)

[ER:] Well that is a good explanation to close on and our time has come to an end. So I want to thank both of you Mr. and Mrs. Landman for coming here today and talking about your book, which is a very interesting book.

[Lynn Landman:] It was a pleasure to be here [unclear term: is in Chinese] (37:39), and now we will say to you what we heard so often in China, Mrs. Roosevelt, wansui. Ten thousand years of life.

[Break 37:45-37:52]

[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 the authors of the new book, *Profile of Red China*, Amos and Lynn Landman. Before we look at the guest list for tomorrow, I'd like to bring you a little reminder from the 1951 Red Cross Fund Campaign. Medical Corpsman Davis was speaking. He says: "The guy with the bad chest wound moves a little and his eyes open. We know he's coming out of it. You've got to see that to know what this blood means." Well that's what that corpsman said about the blood you sent to Korea through the Red Cross. Friends, collecting blood is just one of the many ways your Red Cross serves our fighting men. As troubled conditions in the world increase, the tasks of Red Cross grow daily. Training courses for first aid and home nursing expand. Demands increase on all Red Cross services for the safety and the

welfare of the community. And the cost of course grows too. Your help is needed. Mail your check to the American Red Cross, to 315 Lexington Avenue today. (39:09)

Now before we say good afternoon, let's take a little look at our guest list on the Eleanor Roosevelt Program. We'll complete our week tomorrow with an interview with the distinguished British author, [Arthur] Joyce [Lunel] Cary [1888-1957]. And on Monday, Millard W. Rice is with Mrs. Roosevelt, he's the executive director of the Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation. Mrs. Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt are with you every day Monday through Friday, from 12:30 to 1:15 pm. Till tomorrow then, with Joyce Cary as guest, this is Ben Grauer bidding you all good afternoon.

[Break 39:45-39:49]

Friends, this is Ben Grauer speaking. Have you ever dipped into a bowl of vegetable soup, and found only a smattering of vegetables? It's rather disappointing, even down right annoying. Well, you'll never have that trouble with Habitant Vegetable Soup. Habitant Vegetable Soup is chock full of all kinds of garden fresh vegetables, a-swim in the broth of natural vegetable juices. Yes, for hearty, satisfying nourishment, Habitant Vegetable Soup ranks right up front. And too your family will love the special Habitant flavor created by old-fashioned French recipes, the kind of recipes, which the farmer folk around Quebec brought over from the old country. The folk who are called the Habitants or Habitants, in fact that's where the name of these wonderful products comes from. For interesting variety in your soup menu, remember Habitants Pea Soup, genuine old country French pea soup, and heavenly Habitants Onion Soup, rich with true, golden, goodness. All three come in the yellow cans, and all three have been granted the *Good Housekeeping* seal plus the seal of *Parent's Magazine*. Now here is Elliott Roosevelt with a letter from a listener.

[Break 41:02-41:09]

Another discussion session period on the Eleanor Roosevelt Program. And now, before Mrs. Roosevelt presents her guest for today, we'd like to take our regular look at the program listings on WNBC tonight. There's an interesting and varied grouping of programs starting at 8:00 starting with the Truetts. The six merry members of the Truett family in another comedy adventure. At 8:30 comes Dimension X, which might be classified as a science fiction program, because our writers standing on the floor of uh solid knowledge which modern technology has given lets his imagination soar into a possible episode from the world of the future. At nine o'clock, Drag Net, the activities of your police in real dramas, based on official police files. And at nine-thirty comes Counter Spy. Don McLaughlin [1906-1986] stars as David Harding, Counter Spy, in another exciting adventure, the one tonight titled "The Case of the Friendly Appointment." And at ten o'clock we warmly recommend to your summer listening, another episode of Screen Director's Playhouse, with director George Sidney [1916-2002] as host. There's the varied lineup for listening on WNBC tonight. And now to introduce her guests for today, here is Mrs. Roosevelt.

[Break 42:28-42:33]

It's time for our regular midway pause for identification in Mrs. Roosevelt's interview, 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 Amos and Lynn Landman, author of the recently published book, *Profile of Red China*.

Before we return to our guests and Mrs. Roosevelt, here's an announcement of importance to every dweller in the New York area, from Arthur Wallander, the director of the Office of Civil Defense, an

announcement of importance to every citizen who is in this area, everyone concerned with civil defense, and the possibility of being prepared for any enemy attack. Because of the establishment of a new plan for conducting siren tests, the weekly Saturday tests, on Saturday noons, as you know have been discontinued. Commencing two weeks ago, the air raid warning sirens are being held, the tests are being held on alternate Fridays. So tomorrow there will be another air raid warning siren test. These tests are the same as those conducted previously, consisting of a full red signal denoting the danger of attack, three minute wobbling note on the sirens, three minute period of intermission, and finally the full all clear signal, three one minute steady notes. These tests are being conducted on Friday instead of Saturday in order to enable the millions of out of towners who spend their business days in the city to thus become acquainted with the warning signals, which would be so vital to them in the event of enemy attack. Also, these Friday tests enable the business establishments who have set up their civil defense building control organizations to test the effectiveness of those organizations. Uh Commissioner Wallander has asked us to remind you that the people of this city should continue to examine their knowledge of the action they would take in the event of a real air raid by asking themselves this question: "If this were a real alert, what would I do?" Listen then for the test, tomorrow, at Friday, at 11 AM. Now here again is Mrs. Roosevelt. (45:00)

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File(s): 72-30(227)

Transcription: Kate O'Brien/Alison Salisbury
First Edit: Caitlin Briglio and Natalie Hall
Final Edit: Andreas Meyris