

## THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1951

Description: This recording was produced while ER was in Geneva, Switzerland. In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt discuss their travels through the Swiss Alps. In the following segment, ER interviews Swiss journalist Urs Schwartz.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, Urs Schwartz, foreign editor, Swiss newspaper Neue Zurcher Zeitung

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

[Elliott Roosevelt:] It's difficult to evaluate adequately the importance of the press to a people. You know how important newspaper coverage is at home and you know too with what regard we hold freedom of the press. The press in Switzerland and the story of the leading Swiss newspaper will be told today in Mrs. Roosevelt's recorded interview with its foreign editor, Mr. Urs Schwartz. Mrs. Roosevelt will introduce Mr. Schwartz after our own discussion period and after a word from the sponsors.

[Break: 00:50- 1:02]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mother, tonight I think that uh-or rather today. Uh, This is a broadcast that is going on during the daytime in the United States but is-it is done in the evening over here in Geneva and I believe that uh they have set up for us a cross examination by you of a trip that I took yesterday.

[ER:] Yes I'm very sorry that I couldn't take the trip but unfortunately my days are spent in the Palais des Nations at the Commission of Human Rights meetings. So, you and Minnewa [Bell Roosevelt] went off yesterday into a neighboring Canton which is a very beautiful one. Um the Canton of Valais I think isn't that where you went? (1:51)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] That is correct. Yes we went into the --

[ER:] Now tell us about the trip right from the beginning, who went with you and how did you go? Where did you go?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well we started off from uh Geneva and we went all the way around the uh lake of Geneva which is a very, very beautiful lake stretching for many miles. I don't know the exact length. [ER: I think its forty miles.] Forty miles in length. And we drove around the northern side of the lake and we came around the eastern end of it and then we went into the uh northern end of the Rhone River Valley, which is known as the uh Valere which is the canton of Valais, which is uh a part of Geneva--uh rather of Switzerland which stretches on the--through-- it's a valley that stretches through the southern part of Switzerland and on its eastern end enters into Italy and enables uh-uh for instance--its traditional as an approach to Italy and to Austria and to all of south-eastern Europe. The Simplon railroad goes through this whole valley and feeds all of southeastern Europe. It's one of the most fascinating areas and one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. (3:29)

[ER:] That interests me, the Simplon railroad is it called-is it called that? I always used to-- I was brought up on the Simplon tunnel I didn't know the railroad was called the Simplon.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well they called it that in [ER: They did?] talking to us maybe it is known as the uh railroad serving Italy and Southeast Europe [ER: I see.] uh but it is also the area that the Oriental Express feeds.

[ER and Elliott Roosevelt Overlap]

[ER:] Oriental Express goes through, that's what I thought. Well now, what kind of scenery do you go through there?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well of course in leaving Geneva [ER: tall mountains?] [Elliott Roosevelt:] You drive along the uh lakeshore and you see these beautiful, beautiful mountains on the south shore of the lake that uh are snowcapped and uh this being the spring time uh you also see all of the flowers that are coming into bloom along the uh sides of the road. And then you come into the territory where the vineyards stretch on either side of the road from uh either the lakeside or the riverside back toward the mountains and up into the mountains uh as far as the eye can reach

[ER:] Well I can remember when I was in Zurich a short--a few years ago oh, uh where they also have vineyards that I was surprised at the amount of work that the um people who own those vineyards must um put in to the walls that they build up the mountains and then just have their-their plants on such a small area and then another wall, and then another a small area. It just seemed to me an endless amount of work. (5:18)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well it almost looks like uh the rice paddies of China because they're built up the mountain side and uh except that these walls instead of being made of mud and earth are made of stone, and they retain the soil and they do represent tremendous toil and the amazing thing to us was to find out that most of the vineyards are not productive to the economy of Switzerland because it is a subsidized industry and they do not raise their wine uh in competition with the other countries of Europe. In fact, most of it is thrown away.

[ER:] Most of it is throw away? Why? Can't they sell it here?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Thrown away. No they cannot sell it; they raise it for local consumption. The French wines and other wines of Europe are cheaper than what they raise here. So as a result it is a subsidized industry and is one of the sad things to me and the economy of Switzerland.

[ER:] Well now um, it can't be that the mountaineers who live through the area, which I gather you visited which was largely a mountainous area uh, can make a living on this land.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] No, more and more the mountaineers of this section are coming down into the uh industries that are growing up in Switzerland that are becoming more and more important to uh the life of Switzerland as it exists today. Uh, the Canton of Valais which is the State of Valais uh has become uh more and more progressive during the last few years. It was the most backward area of Switzerland a few years ago. Today it has become quite prosperous because they have right in the center of the canton of Valais uh an aluminum plant which produces twenty five percent of all of the aluminum production of the entire continent of Europe. (7:36)

[ER:] My goodness, that's a tremendous plant. What language do they talk for the most part in Valais?

[Elliott Roosevelt:][Elliott Roosevelt coughs] For the most part in Valais they talk uh French and then the uh far eastern part it is Italian uh but they call it French throughout with--but uh it is a patois. Which is uh understandable in all sections but in all of their schools they teach basically the French language.

[ER:] But the head of their canton government told me that he'd had to learn German.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes he had to learn German because two thirds of the people in Switzerland speak uh German or a uh derivative of German which uh has become uh a-patois and they all speak French as a national language and a type of German which is uh not pure by any means. (8:43)

[ER:] But he told me that when he crossed the river in part of his area the people spoke German.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] They do speak -they speak German in part of the area, they speak French in another part, and they also in a very small area speak Italian.

[ER:] And when-when he went to their schools, uh being the head of the canton he had to be able to speak to them in their own language, [Elliott Roosevelt: In their own language.] Which I thought was quite a strain for anyone who perhaps hadn't learned German in their early youth to suddenly have to talk. Are there any other industries?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes, they have a very large industry that uh has grown up in the last few years which is connected with the pharmaceutical industry. They are manufacturing chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry and they uh are doing very very well and it is a very expanding industry which is reaching out and selling to the pharmaceutical uh industry throughout Europe and uh that is--and the major part in the manufacture of chemicals. (9:51)

[ER:] Well now you did go up to the snow uh didn't you? Didn't you see [Elliott Roosevelt:] Oh yes, oh yes! [ER:]--some of the higher mountains? Then you must have seen some of the small uh villages that are really high up in the mountains, now they can't come down every day to go to work they must live on what they grow.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Ah, well that's the interesting part of it. Uh there are many mountain villages that are served absolutely and completely. Their only means of contact is through a uh type of cable car that goes up into the mountains and connects those villages with the larger villages in the valley uh and they keep those cars operating winter and summer, and the mountaineers, the people of the high mountain villages, travel down and work in the-in the villages of the valley and then go back up to their homes uh in the evening after work. And this system is in operation and is proving amazingly effective. (11:05)

[ER:] Well now what happens about children in those--nowadays um every Swiss child gets an education. Now, how do they do it up there in those isolated places?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] In the isolated places as in most of Switzerland there--there is a school that is operated in the village but also there is the higher educational institutions that are operated on the same basis that the industrial sections are operated where they must travel to and from the schools by cable car from the mountains, down to the valleys and back again to their homes.

[ER:] How long does that take?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Uh, for instance we traveled on a cable car uh which travelled up uh I think a distance of fifteen hundred meters which is approximately forty five hundred feet, we travelled twenty minutes and I uh know that there are towns that uh are served by these cable cars that are at an eight thousand foot level uh that are--that travel all the way down to towns in the valley at fifteen hundred feet.

[ER:] Are they towns really or villages?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] They're mostly uh in the upper reaches, there's very small villages and they are in existence mainly because of the summer grazing of the uh cows and the sheep and so forth that exist up in those areas for summer grazing only, but now I see that our time is up and I must go on to another part of our program because I know that we are running over right now into another section.

(Break 13:00-13:18)

From the Palais des Nations in Geneva uh Switzerland, Mrs. Roosevelt brings you another distinguished guest, again through the courtesy and cooperation of the radio section of the United Nations Information Center of Geneva. Everyone's opinion on world affairs are based largely on what we read in the newspapers. So the subject of journalism is of primary importance. Therefore, Mrs. Roosevelt has invited one of the leading foreign editors in Europe today to be her guest. Mother, will you make the introduction?

[ER:] Very gladly, Elliott. Mr. Urs Schwartz is foreign editor of *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* published in Zurich which is in the German speaking section of Switzerland. It is the foremost Swiss paper and one of the great newspapers of the world being very widely read. I'm happy to introduce to you, Mr. Urs Schwartz. (14:13)

[Urs Schwartz:] Thank you very much Madame for these kind words of introduction. I'm certainly very proud to be able to say a few words to an American audience about our country and about our paper.

[ER:] I think it's so wonderful how well you talk English! [ER laughs] I'm always thinking how-how wonderfully well foreigners manage to talk our tongue and how bad we are when we try to talk in theirs! Now first of all I wonder if you would tell our listeners something about yourself: where you come from and how you came to be foreign editor of this great newspaper.

[Urs Schwartz:] That's a very simple story. I was born in Zurich and educated in Zurich. Then I worked with an international transport firm, a few hundred yards from the place we are right now speaking and then I found that I wanted to study law and I studied law in Zurich and Berlin. And I got a fellowship to Harvard and I studied a year at Harvard law school where I took a master's degree.

[ER:] Well that explains your good English!

[Urs Schwartz:] Later I uh joined an insurance company and I worked with a Swiss insurance company in Brussels and in Spain for several years. While I was in Spain, I started writing for the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* on the Spanish scene and they liked my work and I liked journalism so I asked them whether I could join their staff. They said no, but nevertheless I went and I tried to be there, to be useful and to hang on. And finally I started writing editorials, especially on Spain and America. And when the war broke out I started with the military comment for the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* because I'm a military officer in the Swiss army, you know we have a militia army and we all can be uh [ER: Are always--] private citizens and at the same time an officer. Then when our correspondent in Berlin eh was exposed by Goebbels in 1940, somebody had to go and they sent me to Berlin and I spent one year and a half there as a correspondent of our paper in the middle of the war and I was su-su-successful in a way. I was never exposed and nevertheless I could tell our people more or less what was going on in Germany. (16:43)

[ER:] That must have been a very difficult thing.

[Urs Schwartz:] It was extremely difficult because uh we had to avoid to uh create conflicts between our dangerous neighbor and our own country and nevertheless we had to prepare our own country for the case

we were attacked. We-they had to know what this regime in Germany meant. So we tried our best to say what we could say and we did a lot uh language which our people understood and which the Germans could not mind.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Hm. Amazing.

[ER:] [ER laughs] That was clever, and that lead to your becoming editor?

[Urs Schwartz:] And then uh when I-when I returned to Switzerland I was promoted to one of the foreign editors; we have three foreign editors in this paper

[ER:] Oh I see, you're three; uh and you take different sections or what do you--

[Urs Schwartz:] Yes I have for instance, I have the military comment for Switzerland and for wars. And I treat America and Spain and Far East; and I'm writing the editorials for-on these subjects.

[ER:] Oh I see that's--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] It must be difficult to write on all these various fields, at one time particularly with the Far East being rather active at the moment.

[ER:] Do you know the Far East well? Or do you do it all from--

[Urs Schwartz:] I must unfortunately to do it on uh basis of literature and uh newspapers. I have never been there but we try to give an objective picture of it on the ground of the very valuable information we get from literature. (18:20)

[ER:] I'm very much struck by the uh by the remarkably um well written articles that one finds in Swiss papers generally, even the smaller papers have very well written articles on-on foreign things that are going in foreign countries.

[Urs Schwartz:] Yes ma'am, foreign policy has always interested Swiss readers very much therefore every newspaper makes a point in presenting the foreign scene as well as possible and uh we are in a very small country. Foreign countries are very close we travel extensively so there are quite a few people in Switzerland who are quite well informed. (19:04)

[ER:] I-I certainly think you are. Well in my introduction, I mentioned the German speaking section of Switzerland. I wonder if you would explain briefly to our listeners the difference-that is the difference between the German speaking, the French speaking, and the Italian speaking area of Switzerland.

[Urs Schwartz:] Well the difference is mainly a difference of language. In the French speaking uh section they speak and write French. In the so-called German speaking section, which is the largest section of the country, we speak Swiss German which is a German dialect but we write real German and read real German so we use two different languages every day.

[ER:] Is Swiss German dialect uh difficult to understand if you speak German-uh if you speak regular German?

[Urs Schwartz:] Yes ma'am, uh a German who is not used to our dialect cannot understand it or he has great trouble to understand us.

[ER:] Why is that, is it because the accent comes in different places on the words?

[Urs Schwartz:] It's a different accent, different grammar, and different words. Uh, many-most expressions are altogether different.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] How do uh people living in the uh French speaking area and those living in the so called German speaking area, how do they carry on conversation? (20:29)

[Urs Schwartz:] We have to choose either of the languages. Generally the Swiss speaking-- uh the German speaking Swiss learn French quite well in school. The French speaking learn German but are more timid. They do not speak so easily German as we speak French.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] So that French is really your common language.

[Urs Schwartz:] No, we can say that way--we have three national languages, Italian, German, and French, and moreover the Roman language which is spoken by only about thirty thousand people in the high mountains of the Grisons. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] But we use either, and for instance in the federal chambers, in the House of Representatives they put it-- we use both languages, French and German. (21:21)

[ER:] So you always have to have um uh the ability to speak uh three languages then really, um you must be able to speak Italian, German, and French. Do you teach all those in schools to the children?

[Urs Schwartz:] We teach only in the high school we teach one of the languages. Generally French in the German speaking part and German in the French speaking part.

[ER:] And how about the Italian speaking part?

[Urs Schwartz:] The Italian--unfortunately there are only very few people who really know Italian well, but the Italian speaking Swiss almost all know German or French.

[ER:] Or French, one or the other. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] That um makes it very fairly complicated though, a child must uh--a child in Switzerland must know two languages well. And then do you vote--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] A child in Switzerland is automatically an international child.

[ER:] Is automatically an international child! [ER laughs]

[Urs Schwartz:] He ought to know these languages.

[ER:] Does he learn any other language? I mean in school of uh--as a rule, or just those two?

(22:35)

[Urs Schwartz:] Just those two in the average uh high school but uh of course uh when you want to be an educated person we learn Italian or we learn English and English has uh really a fashion since the beginning of the world war, of World War Two. I think many people learn English.

[ER:] I'm very happy that you made that remark. When you want to be an educated person you learn either uh English or Italian because with us for a long, long time if you knew just your own language you could be a perfectly well educated person and um-uh because the country was so big you see and people

never got far enough away to um need another language it never occurred to anybody that it was essential and um [ER clears her throat] until you begin to come out of your own country, which a good many of our people don't do. They came from other countries but then they stayed so that um I-I think it's wonderful to have go back to the United States that remark, when you want to be an educated person because that's very good I think and a great help!

[Urs Schwartz:] I didn't mean to criticize America at all [ER clears her throat]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Oh you weren't criticizing.

[ER:] No you weren't criticizing it's just because you said it so naturally and I think it's um it's so good for us. It's very good, because it just happens that now we need it very much since we need to take interest in the rest of the world which for so long we didn't have, purely because we had enough at home and--to do and didn't have to go out. I know you're anxious to tell me--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I'm sorry to have to break in because our announcer has a few words but as soon as we get through with his announcement we will come right back to our interview with Mr. Schwartz and I hope you will ask him his views on the various international problems that face us today.

[ER:] I certainly will. [ER laughs]

(Break: 24:49-25:01)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now we return to our very, very fascinating interview, Mother, with uh Mr. Schwartz who happens to be one of the outstanding foreign editors in Europe. In fact he represents a newspaper which is considered to be one of the top four or five newspapers of the world. And so will you continue your interview with Mr. Schwartz?

[ER:] Mr. Schwartz, uh I'd like to ask you what you think the general feeling in Switzerland is on the whole East-West situation because of--you're in a very unique position in Switzerland being a nation that always has been neutral.

[Urs Schwartz:] The general feeling is one of great concern. We live in the middle of Europe we have not been in a foreign war for one hundred and fifty years, but we have seen many wars and I think we know what war means especially for a small country. Really I-- that uh this country in case of war--of being involved in a foreign war would probably be destroyed, this country being so small, so we pray of course that this general war be avoided. And the sec--everyone in this country is absolutely for peace and hope--has only one hope that peace can be maintained. (26:27)

[ER:] And yet you are perhaps the most highly militarized people in the world aren't you? In your citizen's army?

[Urs Schwartz:] I don't think we are militarized, but we are armed. We uh don't like war and we don't really like military service but we know that uh it is necessary to be armed for a small country and for a big country. But for a small country in the middle of Europe it is vital to have a strong army in order to be respected. So, we make a daily great effort of being well prepared.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And you have been able to accomplish this uh sir, uh this great state of preparedness and uh forcing uh other countries around you to respect you over a great many years and you have still been able to maintain a balanced economy.

[Urs Schwartz:] That's right-Yes. I think this is due to the fact that uh our armaments in party have always been produced in our own country, so when uh the economic crisis of the thirties hit Switzerland too, we could keep many people busy with the rearmament of the country because we started in 1933 when Germany began to threaten the peace of Europe we started immediately with our military preparations. (27:59)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] While all the rest of the major nations of the world were lying with no effort of preparation whatsoever.

[Urs Schwartz:] There were efforts that we must not forget. That uh we never lost our military equipment, we never have been in the war so we could always build on existing things. We never used our munitions we only use them for target practice so we could maintain huge stocks of munitions. It was much easier for us to be prepared than for other countries. (28:32)

[ER:] Yes and-and every citizen practically is a trained soldier. Isn't that so?

[Urs Schwartz:] We have universal military training. Every able body citizen has to go through his military training.

[ER:] Someone told me that even women had-had a-uh share in this.

[Urs Schwartz:] Well uh it's not compulsory for women. Uh for women it is voluntary they can uh enlist for a kind of auxiliary service. But practically, in terms of war, a great number of women were in one way or another nurses or cooks or for clerical work in the army, in the service of the armed forces.

[ER:] That's a pretty well um integrated nation when you need uh the services of your-of your people. I'm-I'm-I always marvel at the way it is done here without apparently dislocating the economy of the nation at all.

[Urs Schwartz:] Oh we had tremendous problems during the war when sometimes a hundred thousand people or more were mobilized for military service, then of course uh we had this great problem. Who had to be in the factory to manufacture munitions or the goods we need for our lives. We were entirely isolated and who had to be with the army and it was sometimes quite the bitter fight between the interests but we always uh found ways and means to settle this fight. (30:08)

[ER:] Why now I-I find that as nearly as one can see in a short time that you do not have a very large Communist Party in Switzerland, could you tell be a little about your feeling on communism and what you think its influence is in Switzerland?

[Urs Schwartz:] The Communist Party in Switzerland is a very small indeed. And in every election the communists are losing ground. Recently we had an election in Zurich and I think they lost about eighty percent of their representatives. Communism of course does not find uh good ground in Switzerland. You have seen the economic prosperity of this country. People can work, they are generally well paid, they have generally decent houses and uh therefore uh propaganda of hatred does not uh carry with them. So I don't believe that communism has any chance in this country. (31:12)

[ER:] And yet um Switzerland is not anti-communist in its foreign policy, for instance, you recognized um the communist government in China didn't you?

[Urs Schwartz:] Yes we have a simple doctrine. Which is the written the doctrine practically of international law that when a government practically governs a country uh we have to try to have normal relationships with it.

[ER:] Have you done that same thing in Spain and--

[Urs Schwartz:] We had always normal relations with Spain, yes--

[ER:] With any country in other words.

[Urs Schwartz:] With any country in other words.

[ER:] Where there is a government that seems to be a stable government?

[Urs Schwartz:] Yes, the only government with which we did not have uh diplomatic relationships was the Soviet Union until 1946.

[ER:] Oh really, you stayed um separated -- uh you did not recognize the Soviet Union until 1946?

[Urs Schwartz:] We did not recognize the Soviet Union until 1946 because we had uh problems-a special problem of Swiss assets in Russia which were never recognized. [ER: oh really?.] So--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] So when you recognized the Soviet Union were those Swiss assets recognized?  
(32:33)

[Urs Schwartz:] No, [Elliott Roosevelt: no.] But uh times had changed and we had to take the pill.

[Elliott Roosevelt laughs]

[ER:] Well what do you consider today are main uh problems of Switzerland in relation to the um problems of the world?

[Urs Schwartz:] Our main problems as long as peace is uh preserved, are certainly economic problems. We are a country which lives from exports and we have to try to export our goods and we have to import practically everything we need, foodstuff, and raw materials for our industries. Now the great problem arises out of this general world shortage of raw materials. Prices are high and it's very difficult to get essential raw materials so we think that is an essential problem and as we are not a member of the Atlantic Pact of course we are not the first ones who get the essential products. I think that's one of the main problems.

[ER:] Oh yes because uh--yes, I can understand that must be quite a problem. Um do you have--do you have coal? You don't have coal.

[Urs Schwartz:] No Madame, we don't have any coal. We don't practically have any raw materials in this country except stone and wood and water. And even wood, not timber, not enough--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I'm interested in your-in your electrification system here in Switzerland because uh you have a great deal of water here, for water power and yet you seem to be integrated with the whole system uh of uh international power on the European continent. And I think that creates certain problems does it not? In the stability of the power?

[Urs Schwartz:] These are not very serious problems because we can produce uh enough power for our national economy and we can even export, we had some trouble in past years because of the extraordinary lack of rain in winter. Therefore we had some problems, but now we have developed more uh plants and we are now able even to export electricity, but of course we are linked with the surrounding countries which is important. For instance, not long ago as there was a-a big fire in the big power plants that--which served the whole of Geneva and Lausanne and this region, but the power was never cut because we could immediately, in the same second we got the power from France.

[Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.]

[ER:] I just want to ask one question, coal is very high here. If you have the ability to produce uh power, wouldn't be cheaper to heat by electricity?

[Urs Schwartz:] It is not very cheap uh to heat by electricity. Oil and coal are very much cheaper. There are technical, modern proceedings to heat with electricity with aid of the uh warmth of the water but the machinery is extremely expensive therefore we built few of these plants soon as the war, but now when coal and oil is cheaper we wouldn't be able to produce heat in that way.

[ER:] I see. I'm sorry our time has come to an end. I want to thank you so much for coming and tell you how grateful we are to you for having this talk this evening and sending back information to our audience in the United States. (36:23)

(Break 36:23-36:35)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] The most comprehensive information on building control in the event of an attack is contained in the new official booklet prepared by the New York City Office of Civil Defense and released to the public on May the twenty-first by director Arthur W. Wallander. One hundred thousand booklets have been printed and are now ready distribution by air wardens under the direction of inspector Thomas McVeigh, commandant of the air warden service. The twenty-two page pamphlet is divided into seven sections the first of which deals with buildings control facilities. The second section with personnel. Third, training and drills, fourth special problems. Fifth, first aid equipment. Sixth authorized air raid coded signals for interior fire alarm systems, and seven additional fire protections for civil defense. Police commissioner Thomas F. Murphy prepared the introduction in which he wrote that "building control will prevent panic, protect the lives of people and minimize property damage. Every building presents its own problems, the information contained in this booklet is general in nature but will prove of assistance in forming the plans for any buildings. Additional assistance in the preparation of building control plans can be obtained from the precinct civil defense coordinator at the local police precinct." The commissioner then joined Director Wallander in earnestly requesting the cooperation of building owners, managers and tenants and the fulfillment of this program. Section one explains in detail the control room, which will be the operational headquarters of the building control director and the equipment necessary to function successfully. It then deals with the suggested interior alarm system and suggests that a system predicated on the use of bell signals, whistles, klaxon horns, buzzers or a public address system may be employed. A definite signal must be established. Paragraph three describes the type and location of shelters and the equipment needed. The remaining paragraphs give information on A) first aid, B) firefighting equipment, C) elevators, D) mechanical services, E) sabotage control, F) identification of building control unit personnel, G) auxiliary lighting, H) emergency rations, I) floor plans. Section two describes the titles and duties of personnel. Section three explains the training program and skills necessary to familiarize personnel with assigned duties. The special problems of Section four include accommodation for people on the street, personnel changes, liaison with post wardens.

(Break: 39:39-39:56)

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

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Transcribed from holdings at Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (FDRL)  
File(s): 72-30(164)

Transcription: Meg Brudos  
First Edit: Natalie Hall  
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