

MRS. ROOSEVELT MEETS THE PUBLIC

February 4th, 1951

Description: In this episode, ER and her selected guests question Professor Henry Steele Commager and Senator George W. Malone about U.S military involvement in Europe and the Far East.

Participants: ER, Senator George W. Malone, Henry Steele Commager

[Title Sequence:] NBC Television presents

[Theme music begins 0:11]

[Title Sequence with images of ER:] NBC Presents *Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public*.

[Motion picture images of parading troops in different Western European countries]

[Ben Grauer:] The Pleven-Truman conference and General Eisenhower's report to Congress and the nation have increased the need for examination of our foreign policy in Western Europe. To discuss some of these issues involved, NBC television presents *Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public* from the Colonial Room of the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Mrs. Roosevelt's guests today are Senator George W. Malone, Republican of Nevada, and Professor Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University. Also Mrs. Roosevelt has invited several representatives of the public who will ask questions such as:

[Theme music ends 1:04]

[Arnold Sagalyn:] [Recording skips first part of question] Value is the defense of Europe to the United States?

[Terry Paine:] Will Europe contribute her fair share to her own defense?

[Mrs. Douglas Corner:] Should Congress limit the number of troops to be sent abroad?

[ER:] Good afternoon. Last week two important happenings in Washington brought us a little closer to the crystallization of the United States foreign policy for Europe. First, there was the conference between President Truman and the Premier of France Monsieur René Pleven. Later in the week General Eisenhower, [someone clears throat] having returned from a quick tour of inspection of thirteen European countries, made a report to the members of Congress and the nation. At the same time, the discussion as to how American interest can best be met continues under the Capitol dome. It is important that all of us take advantage of our opportunities to learn the facts and make up our minds intelligently. Our two guests today are important spokesmen in opposite camps in an argument which will undoubtedly be remembered as one of the great debates in American history. Professor Commager, [George W. Malone clears throat] will you tell us how you feel about the United States' obligations to Europe? (2:34)

[Henry Steele Commager:] Yes, Mrs. Roosevelt. And first, I think uh I should make clear the broad area of agreement between uh Senator Malone and myself. And that is that the security of the United States is our prime consideration, and it is our prime consideration because involved in it is the security of Western Christendom and its civilization. Now for the more specific points of disagreement with Senator Malone. First, there is, I think, the more narrow constitutional question: whether the president does in fact have the

constitutional authority to dispose of the American armed forces abroad in the defense of the United States or in the fulfillment of obligations under our treaty commitments. Second, there is the much broader question of policy: whether the president should in fact do so. To what degree the president, secretary of state, should commit American strength, military and otherwise, to the defense of Western Europe. I don't know whether I should speak on both of these matters at once or one at a time. As for the first it seems to be clear, that under the constitutional authority as commander and chief of the army and the navy, and under the constitutional obligation to defend and protect the Constitution and therefore the country, the president is obliged to dispose of our armed forces in the best way to protect America. That a long train of precedence have made clear that presidents do in fact do this and that the Supreme Court has again and again supported it.

Two points here I think ought to be considered and perhaps, sir, you can answer them. One, the presidential obligations in respect to the army is precisely the same as that with respect to his obligations to the navy. Any argument that the president cannot commit land forces in Europe must equally hold that the president cannot the United States Navy to China waters. So far I've heard no one deny that, yet the constitutional authority is precisely the same in both cases.

Now, [George W. Malone coughs] I don't know whether we have time to go into this constitutional question. You undoubtedly want to bring up points there. As to the larger question of policy and wisdom, [George W. Malone clears throat] which is the thing we're all concerned with, seems to me so clear that the great issue is going to be decided in Europe and not in the Far East, and that if we are going to stop communism and Russian communism, we have to strengthen our allies and associations in Western Europe. And that in order to strengthen them, in order to persuade them to commit their own soldiers, their own money, to give us airfields, to cooperate with us, we have to have support there. Practical support, not just a promise of support, and not just financial support. (5:20)

[ER:] Thank you, [George W. Malone clears throat] Professor Commager. And now, Senator George W. Malone, Republican of Nevada, who has said that our first objective, and any projected defense or offense, should be predicated upon the ultimate security of the United States of America. And that all military strategy following the breakdown of diplomatic relations should be directed to that end. Now, Senator Malone.

[George W. Malone:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, I think you've stated the-the situation as far as I'm concerned. Now with the [George W. Malone clears throat] with the reference to the points that Professor uh Commager has brought up. First, he takes it for granted that, of course, the constitutional authority allows -- [George W. Malone clears throat] has the constitutional authority, the president of the United States, to send arms and uh and men any place in the world uh to what he considers uh protect uh America. As a matter of a fact, I would remind the professor, and he's a historian I understand of some note, uh that the Constitution of the United States does say that the Congress of the United States must-- uh does have the authority to declare war. While it has been sidetracked, I do not agree with the sidetracking of the Constitution [George W. Malone clears throat]. Now, as a matter of fact, that should be one objective, there should be only one objective and that's the ultimate security of this country. I hear a conflicting uh [George W. Malone clears throat] ideas, even from General Eisenhower, that we must uh preserve Western civilization, that we must uh preserve English speaking people, that we must uh -- and then he gets a little out of his field, he says that we must protect the minerals in Europe, and uh that's presuming that we get the minerals from Russia, I suppose. To all--

[ER:] Oh, I-I beg your pardon, Senator. The minerals in North Africa, I'm sure.

[George W. Malone:] Well, I don't think so because North Africa is so much closer to us, Mrs. Roosevelt, than Europe that it uh makes it much easier to protect Africa than it does Europe. The fact that one of the countries there owns a Belgian Congo, [ER nods] and another we've given Eastern Europe and another we've given Western Europe and another we've given someplace else is merely a division under the old

uh colonial system, which I'm sure we'll regret that we support at this time is making enemies at the right and the left. So the minerals are there, and if Europe fell, I don't think they would move the minerals. Now if I may continue, I want to say [George W. Malone clears throat] that uh there is a bill introduced. It was first the Russell-Malone Bill, Senate Bill Number One, to create an army, a trained civilian army. Now the Marshall-Rosenberg Bill has been substituted for it under the same number and the country is led to believe that it is the same bill, but it creates a professional army and does give the president authority that the professor says he already has, to send an army any place, up to three and a half million uh created there. It's a professional army, instead of four to six months training for your eighteen, nineteen, twenty year olds and send them home. It keeps them in the army twenty seven months. And then they are subject to call six to nine months more. And under that bill he can send them any place in the world for training or fighting. Now that's the argument in the Senate at this time, and I do not agree with that. I think this Congress of the United States represents the people, and that's what the Constitution thought they were representing. So I think those things should be debated and decided on the Senate floor a bill of that character. (9:05)

[ER:] Thank you very much, Senator Malone [George W. Malone clears throat]. Now I wonder if before we come to our questions, if there's anything you want to say, Senator -- professor

[Henry Steele Commager:] Well, I would readily take issue with Senator Malone. Obviously, it's wise to debate these issues on the Senate floor, and on the House floor as well, and to legislate of course. Uh after all, the power of appropriations is there, everyone admits that. At the same time, if we at one-once establish the principle that the president can not only move troops, sir, but the navy and the air force without prior congressional approval, then we do several things. One, we announce to the Kremlin that all it needs to do is wait until Congress is out of session. Two, we in effect, I think, give up the filibuster right which the Senate has heretofore cherished because the Senate, a few men could hold up [George W. Malone clears throat] action by the Senate for months, as they did in 1917 when Wilson resorted to constitutional power to arm American ships. Obviously, Congress can do a great many things through control of appropriations. The Constitution has certain ambiguities among other things. It could end the Presidential Office and the Supreme Court by refusing to vote appropriations. No one would think that was constitutional. What Congress has the theoretical power to do and what it can do are very different things, Senator. (10:23)

[George W. Malone:] Now, Mrs. Roosevelt--

[Henry Steele Commager:] I don't know whether you want to follow that matter out--

[ER:] Yes?

[George W. Malone:] Uh, we might discuss that in just a minute [George W. Malone clears throat]. The Senate of the United States has never been uh known, I believe, to hold up any uh declaration of war when the president actually sent a declaration of war to the Senate. It never held that up very long. What they have debated is the advisability of what a certain president is trying to do. And what you're arguing for, what the good p[rofessor is really arguing for, is a dictatorship, so that there would be no argument, except a perfunctory argument, just to let off the steam and let the folks at home think that uh they've uh earned their money [ER: I--] but have no authority whatsoever.

[ER:] I wonder if that really is, sir, the issue. I want to, of course, come to our guests and their questions, but I wonder uh if uh the real issue in um the professor's mind, as it would be in mine, is not at all whether the Senate and the Con-Congress as a whole does not have the right of consultation as it has of the declaration of war. But as I have always understood it, um when things happen so quickly eh that

immediate action must be taken, uh the president has the right [George W. Malone clears throat] to take that action and then come to the Senate.

[George W. Malone:] Now, Mrs. Roosevelt, this is not happening very quickly. This is happening over a period of months, and he has plenty of time to send any recommendation he may have to the Senate floor, and there's plenty of time to debate it--

[ER and George W. Malone overlap]

[ER:] Oh, I don't think there's any argument about uh what happens [George W. Malone clears throat] on the question of with the bill, it's the emergency--

[George W. Malone:] And when there is an emergency, he sends a declaration of war to the House and to the Senate, and they have never failed him, Mrs. Roosevelt. Not uh not that I'm aware of. And our historian sitting right here [gestures towards Henry Steele Commager], if they have I'd like for me to quote how many times. (12:17)

[Henry Steele Commager and George W. Malone overlap]

[Henry Steele Commager:] They failed Mr. Wilson in 1917 on that one, remember the filibuster?

[George W. Malone:] And did he-did they fail him on the declaration of war? [Points at Henry Steele Commager]

[Henry Steele Commager:] No, that's a very different matter. [George W. malone: No I am talking about--] War aren't declared, war's start, declaration comes later. Japan didn't declare--

[George W. Malone:] Well, then the war's started now.

[ER:] Well, Japan uh [Henry Steele Commager: mumbles inaudibly], actually did start the war--

[George W. Malone:] This was a police action, I understand, Professor, as--

[Henry Steele Commager:] Police action. As-- since your great Republican presidents, Lincoln, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt all used armed forces where necessary--[George W. Malone: Very, very small, comparatively small ones.] without consulting Congress. The Civil War, sir, was not very small, it was a major undertaking. And the president went on conducting that war until July 4, 19--1861--

[George W. Malone:] Could have been, professor, that that's the reason we went on emphasizing through the uh -- through later actions that such things should not happen. In other words--

[Henry Steele Commager:] [Nods head] Must be so, [George W. Malone: In other words--] I'm glad to hear you publicly repudiating -- a Republican repudiating Lincoln is new--

[George W. Malone:] I'm not uh repudiating anybody, but I'm repudiating you--

[Henry Steele Commager:] [Laughs] I've always thought it was the Democrats--

[George W. Malone:] I'm quoting Lincoln, and quoting the Congress of the United States. And uh-- (13:13)

[Henry Steele Commager:] Sir, I'm citing the fact that Lincoln conducted for three months--

[George W. Malone:] And uh as a matter of fact, I am also repudiating you as a spokesman for the Republican Party and there--

[Henry Steele Commager:] There I agree with you, sir.

[George W. Malone:] And there is where we intend to debate separately [Henry Steele Commager: Good.] on the Senate floor.

[ER:] [Laughs] Well now, I think we should come to our questions, and the first question comes from Mr. Arnold Sagalyn, who's a newspaper man. Will you ask your question, sir?

[Arnold Sagalyn:] Yes, I would like to raise the question of what is the practical value of the defense of Europe to the United States.

[ER:] Now would you like to answer that, sir? [Looks at George W. Malone]

[George W. Malone:] [Clears throat] Well, I think it's a practical value of defending the-- Europe -- depends altogether on the kinds of weapons we have at our disposal, and that is something that the--that the uh secretary of defense has at his--uh has as his information, and some of us are not even apprised of that fact. But it is a method of defending Europe that we're concerned with. Whether we follow the old first two wars with a mass land army and send our people into a--a country where every nation in that country, I would say to my uh questioner, has at least 20 percent more population that can ever making a living there again except-- without help. Whether we should send the soldiers or they should put the foot soldiers in there. They could put ten million men in foot soldiers uh in an army in Europe if uh the nations would get together and not miss them at home. Then we could have our airpower and our submarine naval power so we could destroy, after they had that kind of an army, the war making capacity of a nation that moved into any area that important to--to us.

[ER:] Do you want to say something to that question, sir? [Looks at Henry Steele Commager] (14:58)

[Henry Steele Commager:] Well, the--the answer seems to be almost too obvious to make them the way we--we must preserve Western Europe. One, because it's essential to civilization. Two, because it has enormous military potential, industrial potential as Senator -- General Eisenhower has pointed out. Three, that because without uh air bases and other bases in Britain and on the continent, we cannot hope to reach any potential enemy with assurance. And four, that we cannot reasonably expect European countries to hand over to us air bases or other bases if we're not prepared to [George W. Malone clears throat] participate in the act in the defense of those outposts but instead merely use them to expose these particular nations to the danger of Russian aggression.

[ER:] I think I would like to add that there in Western Europe are most of the democracies. And that uh it is hardly tenable, I think, that uh the United States can exist alone, a democracy in a communist world.

[Henry Steele Commager:] Yes.

[George W. Malone:] [Clears throat] Now, Ms. Roosevelt, if I may say something there. There are very few democracies in Europe. Uh Europe--England at this moment is a socialist government. And for--

[ER:] Well, I'd call England still a democracy, [ER laughs] even if she is a socialist--

[George W. Malone:] Well, I call it a socialist government and we help finance them.

[ER:] But a socialist government can still be a democracy! [ER laughs]

[George W. Malone:] Well, I think that's what we're turning ours into, and I don't like that either [All laugh].

[ER:] Well, I'd hardly not call England--

[George W. Malone:] In other words.

[ER:] A dem-eh a democratic government.

[George W. Malone:] Well, I'm not-it's not a democratic government, [unclear term] the constitution [Henry Steele Commager shakes his head and mumbles inaudibly]] sets up a republic representative form of government, and I hope to God we can keep part of it, Mrs. Roosevelt. Now I-as to the eh necessity of uh having bases in Europe depends altogether on the kinds of planes you build. We have now planes that can go five thousand miles and get home. So our bases don't have to be in Europe. I would her-hate to [ER: Well, I wonder why the government so much about--] take issue with the learned professor, but that is not true. (17:06)

[Henry Steele Commager:] Well, Mr. Senator--

[George W. Malone:] And from Africa [Henry Steele Commager sighs] we could easily protect Europe from there if they have the facili--

[Henry Steele Commager:] We don't own Africa. [George W. Malone: Who owns it?] Africa is in the hands of European countries now, [George W. Malone: And why? We're suppor--] and suppose they deny it to us.

[George W. Malone:] We're supporting colonialism in Africa and in five or six years those black men will run 'em all out of there. And the minute we quit supporting them in Africa, they're gone anyway. You mean to tell me that the Belgian Congo -- because uh-uh with our help, Belgium controls it, that if they fall, it's not available to us?

[Henry Steele Commager:] Let's not get sidetracked on the colonial problem or the Belgian problem [George W. Malone: Well I think it's part of the deal, Mr. Professor--] or any of that kind. The main thing is the connection with Europe.

[ER:] [Talking over Henry Steele Commager] Don't be too sure that anything in the world is available to us, sir.

[George W. Malone:] It's available to us if we're able to keep it. Unless we--

[ER:] Ah but I wonder--

[Henry Steele Commager:] I think--

[ER:] Then do you then plan to turn us into a colonial nation? (17:52)

[George W. Malone:] No I do not [ER laughs]. But if we took Belgian Congo, we would allow them to govern themselves.

[Henry Steele Commager:] This-this, in a sense, this debate, I-- was carried through in 1939 to '41, I thought it was concluded then, apparently it's coming up [George W. Malone: I think it will all come up again.] all over again.

[ER:] Now I must ask Miss Terri Paine [George W. Malone: Yes, sir. It will.] to ask you a quick question [ER laughs].

[Terry Paine:] Does Europe have the physical capacity and the moral strength to continue her share in self-defense.

[Henry Steele Commager:] Oh yes.

[ER:] I think I'll ask Professor Commager.

[Henry Steele Commager:] I'm glad you asked that question because I felt uh-uh very deeply in the last few weeks the impropriety, almost the indecency, of the kind of questions that are asked and the kind of comments that are made on our European associates and allies. I think it ill-becomes Americans to ask if the British are prepared to fight, or if the British have the capacity to fight. If the British had asked that of us from 1939 to 1941, we wouldn't have taken very kindly to it. The British showed considerable capacity and willingness to fight, and so have many other European nations. Obviously, they are not only prepared but they are engaged. Both Britain and France have proportionally, I believe, larger numbers of men under arms than we have. Britain has had military training-compulsory military training [George W. Malone clears throat] all through the war. France today has larger casualties in Indochina than we have in Korea. We have lost eight thousand dead in Korea, the French lost twenty five thousand in Indochina. These countries have showed in the past the capacity and a willingness to fight [George W. Malone clears throat] for the things they believe in. But we must have their cooperation and their voluntary cooperation. We must have their consent. We must not force our position upon them. We must win them to our side. Nor must we expose them recklessly to the danger of war and invasion without being prepared to take our share in protecting them. (19:42)

[George W. Malone:] Now uh may I [ER: Yes.] say a word, Ms. Roosevelt? That is right in line, and the professor would have liked to keep the Far East out of the debate he said, but he's taken us there now, and the twenty five thousand injured had been injured in the holding of the colonial possession in the Far East [Henry Steele Commager coughs] that has made enemies of the--to--for the United States of every man, woman, and child in Indochina and the Malayan states.

[Henry Steele Commager:] You propose we give that up to the communists?

[George W. Malone:] I don't propose we give it up to the communists, I propose we quit supporting colonial slavery as a representative of the capitalistic government of this nation, and that we find the folks there and support them as we have in Indochina. That's what I propose.

[ER:] That is one of the great difficulties, I think, sir. That so often the strivings for freedom are complicated. I would agree with you that the United States should support the desires of free people to be free. On the other hand, at present, one of the things the USSR is doing is to infiltrate and frequently use the very things that uh we would like to support but find [George W. Malone clears throat] ourselves having to not support because it would mean a victory for the USSR.

[George W. Malone:] Now, Mrs. uh--

[ER:] That is one of the [George W. Malone clears throat] complications, of our situation. (20:59)

[George W. Malone:] That's right, it really is. And I think, Ms. Roosevelt, if we don't solve it, it'll be solved for us. In other words, we'll have to fight everyone in the Far East. The reason being, of course, that they don't understand that the uh col-uh that communism in the end would be worse than colonial slavery, because I've been there, and I presume that you have, Mrs. Roosevelt, and they think now that nothing can be worse.

Now just one word on the professor's idea of uh of a fighting Europe. If they are a fighting Europe, let them put the foot soldiers in the army. Now why do we send foot soldiers to a place where there are 20 percent more there now than can't eat regular there. And since England has recognized communist China and is arguing for the seating of communist China in the United Nations, what makes the uh learned professor think that in the long run they're going to line up with us and not deal with Russia, if they move on England, to keep their industries that we have largely built from being destroyed?

[ER:] Well, I think the uh purely uh emotional answer to that [Henry Steele Commager smiles] is that there's never been uh of late years [George W. Malone: Mhm.] a war in which we have not uh been together [George W. Malone clears throat]. So that I doubt with that--

[George W. Malone:] I think that is very true but this issue has never been raised before.

[ER:] Oh, but it's--

[George W. Malone:] It's been the fascist issue or some other--

[Henry Steele Commager:] I think it's an improper question. Remember Churchill's famous question, "What kind of people do they think we are?". We know what kind of people the English are. [George W. Malone clears throat] They've been on our side, we've been on their side for a hundred years. I don't think we ought to start out [George W. Malone clears throat] by mistrusting our [George W. Malone: Do you remember--] strongest allies in Europe. [George W. Malone clears throat] We do that [George W. Malone: Yes.] we will indeed stand alone.

[George W. Malone:] Now, Mr. Professor, [Henry Steele Commager coughs] I would like to draw to your attention that the British burned the White House once [Henry Steele Commager and ER smile] and that they sided in with the South when we had a Civil War.

[Henry Steele Commager:] Now--

[ER:] That was a long while ago. [Henry Steele Commager and ER laugh.] (22:44)

[George W. Malone:] Just a minute. Just a minute. A great-a great uh-uh Prime Minister of England, Hemersleaf, the Viscount Hemersleaf [George W. Malone is referring to Henry John Temple, Third Viscount of Palmerston] from 1858 to 65, voiced the policy of England and it still is, he didn't make it, he voiced it. And it's the policy of all Europe. He said we have no permanent friendships or enmities. We have but permanent interests. [ER: Well, we know that that--] That's something you might think over, [wags finger at Henry Steele Commager] Mr. Professor, in your historical review.

[ER:] I think we should say that that is probably could be said of any uh-of any country, even our own.

[George W. Malone: Not the--] But--

[George W. Malone:] Not the way we're acting.

[ER:] But I-I--

[George W. Malone:] But I think we'd better get [ER: I think I see it could be said.] our feet on the ground [raises finger in gesture to ER] and start thinking that way. [George W. Malone clears throat].

[ER:] Now I want Mrs. Douglas Corner, housewife from California, to ask a question.

[Mrs. Douglas Corner:] Does the Eisenhower Report uh change the um argument in favor of Congress deciding the number of troops to be sent to Europe?

[ER:] Uh, Senator would you answer that?

[George W. Malone:] Yes, I'd [ER: Briefly because we have little time remaining.] be glad to because -- and I think I've already answered it, I'll just called attention to it. That the bill introduce now provides that the uh that the president of the United States can send any number of troops up to the three and a half million it presumably provides for, the professional army to any nation, at any time, for training or fighting. And uh General Eisenhower supported the bill. In other words, he--substantially that is what he has said. And it uh doesn't change my opinion that the Congress should determine the numbers and how they're trained and where they go. It does not change the Constitution of the United States in my opinion. That we should be able to declare a war, to build a kind of army to fight the way we think it ought to be fought, or to protect the areas that we think should be protected. (24:23)

[Henry Steele Commager:] Well--

[ER:] Do you want to say a word-- [Henry Steele Commager: I don't, I think we've already covered that-- because I want to get to the next question.

[Henry Steele Commager:] Go on to the next question, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] All right, I'm going to ask Dr. Ranier Hildebrandt [George W. Malone clears throat] who is here from West Berlin in Germany. Uh would you ask your question, sir?

[Ranier Hildebrandt:] I've had the opportunity to speak in West Berlin as many people in the East zone and also people hiding against the terror, I can assure you that what makes them--gives them the will to resist is to know that west side America is not abandoning them. And so, if there would not be strengthened enough in Western Europe, all these values, this will to resist, you give it up, you abandon them. I would like to ask you if you really realize this situation there?

[ER:] [To George W. Malone] Would you like to answer that, sir?

[George W. Malone:] [Clears throat] I would like to answer, and I know the time is short, but I would say to you first, you are a German and you come from Germany, and I have a kindly feeling for Germans. I think they're fighters and their workers, and there are not too many in Europe. But Germany's interests have suddenly become parallel with Russia and communist China because we cannot buy their coal, their chemicals, and their steel. We have too much already and it would only make our people unemployed. Europe will not buy them because they're afraid of you economically and militarily. Therefore, Russia has promised them that they can furnish communist China with the processed goods and Russia, and their interests at this moment lie there. Now Mr. Eisenhower, General Eisenhower, was very vague about that and said that he would not want them in his army now. But that doesn't prevent the ten million going into the army of the sixteen Marshall Plan countries with us assisting them in every way we can and then with

our air power and submarine going over for them and de-destroying [ER: Oh.] the war making power of any nation that tries to move into the area.

[ER:] [To Henry Steele Commager] Do you want to say a word on that, professor? (26:26)

[Henry Steele Commager:] Well, I keep hearing about these ten million who are supposed to go into the armies first. [George W. Malone: They're there.] We're having a good deal of difficulty raising three mill-and a half million over here --

[George W. Malone:] [Shakes head] It's not very much when we pass a bill.

[Henry Steele Commager:] When we have a good deal of surplus. I do think that we must not forget that most European countries were bled white for two World Wars. We were not. We suffered, but we did not suffer as France, as England, and as Italy suffered. And I think it does not become us to sit back and tell our European potential or real allies and associates what they should do, [George W. Malone clears throat] how much they should suffer. They've suffered a great deal. We have the abundance of wealth and of power and we must use it with wisdom, [George W. Malone clears throat] we must use it with magnanimity, [George W. Malone nods] we must use it with intelligence, and with vision. And all that means we must use it in cooperation with them [George W. Malone clears throat] to get their loyal cooperation. If we can do that, we'll have it [George W. Malone clears throat] and we may win out as we did in World War II. If we lose it, [George W. Malone clears throat] we're going to be condemned as we would had we not fought.

[ER:] I'm sorry, but that is the last question we can answer because you want a minute to sum up, so will you sum up as quickly as you can?

[George W. Malone:] I think so, and I'll just answer the question because [George W. Malone clears throat] you simply have the will to fight or you don't have it. If you don't have the will to fight, nothing we can do's going to help them. And we have a hundred and fifty or sixty people out of two and a half billion and we have the mechanical people who know how to run airplanes and submarines and can fight. So I say to you-- and one other the thing I intended to mention, England and France both have uh-uh non-aggression pact, a military and economic pact with Russia that's never been violated. [Henry Steele Commager laughs]

[ER:] I'm sorry but we have to [George W. Malone clears throat] stop this. I'm grateful to all of you. I still believe that uh I would agree with General Eisenhower that uh we must trust our allies. (28:18)

[George W. Malone:] Well, no one has said you shouldn't--

[Henry Steele Commager:] Hear hear, hear hear--

[Theme music begins 28:23]

[Credit Sequence:] Next Week *Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public*

[Unknown announcer:] Next week, because of a special telecast, *Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public* will not be presented. However, two weeks from today, NBC television invites you to join us when Mrs. Roosevelt's guest will be Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg who will discuss the problem of manpower in our present emergency. Portions of today's program, which originated in the Colonial Room of the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York, were on motion picture film.

[Credit Sequence:] *Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public* [Text fades]

[Credit Sequence:] [Text overlaid on motion picture images of ER] This has been a Roosevelt and Jones production / Directed by Charles Christensen / Presented by NBC Television

[Theme music ends 29:34]

[Credit Sequence and NBC Announcer:] NBC Television

[NBC chimes]

[Credit Sequence:] This program has been a television recording

[Fade to black]

(29:53)

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