

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

June 22, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to listener's criticism that the US supports non-democratic governments in Greece and Korea. In the following segment, ER interviews the German Consul General in New York, Dr. Heinrich Krekeler.

Participants: ER, Elliott, Dr. Heinz Krakeler, Dr. Joseph Lauritan (sp.?)

[ER:] How do you do? This is Eleanor Roosevelt. Every Monday through Friday my son Elliott and I have the opportunity to visit with you here in my living room at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Each day it is our desire to bring interesting guests that we are hopeful you will enjoy meeting. Elliott, will you tell our listeners today's plans?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Dr. Heinz Krakeler, chief of the West Germany consulate, recently opened here, and ranking Germany representative in this country, is Mrs. Roosevelt's guest today. He will talk about the problems facing West Germany and its struggle to take its place in the family of free nations. We will meet Dr. Krakeler a little later on in the program. But now, Mother and I will have a brief discussion of our own on a current subject. We'll come to it as soon as we've heard from our sponsors who make this recorded program possible.

[Break 1:01-1:24]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Our letter today comes from a lady who signs herself "Millie, heart-broken mother." She did not wish to have her name mentioned, and her explanation is, "I would sign my name, but I know the hysteria now and from my opinions I might be misjudged as a communist." Here is the letter. "Today I listened to your guest, Mr. Groes. I disagree with him wholeheartedly on the assumption that all the ills of the world now are blamed on Russia. Now there is a great contradiction there. You were talking about human rights and the four freedoms for which your great husband fought so hard to uphold. Yet when the people of Greece fought for those rights, whom did America support? When the people of Korea wanted freedom from tyranny, we not only supported the great tyrant Rhee, but answered the people with devastation and death. With the people of China who suffered hunger of the tyrannic rule of Chiang Kai-shek, we are supporting that ruthless ruler who himself robbed the people of their piece of bread. And to further prove our relentless cruel treatment of other people, we re-Nazified the country whose cruel and sadistic criminals are the good people now to help us fight communism. We recognize Franco, and set him up to fight Russia, whose twenty million people helped us to destroy fascism with their lives. How long can we fool the people of the world into another slaughter for the four freedoms, when all the above actions have shown the world that we are only interested to have the one freedom for-for the war greedy few: to reap profits out of the slaughter of humanity. I do not care what the sixty nations of the United Nations say or do, for if those nations would be sincere for helping for peace, they would clean their own houses, and God knows, their own houses need lots of cleaning against subjugation, tyranny, hunger, and death of their subjects. Mrs. Roosevelt, do you think that all thinking people of the world must be communist to know that we in America are to blame for a lot of ills in the world as well as Russia? It is always easier to blame the next one in order to profit ourselves, for a war on innocent humans. My son is the in the Army, and I want to tell you that he is there for no good reason. I love my country and I will defend it, but I surely do not cherish the idea that my son should kill for the sake of profits for that few who stay home and bathe in luxury." (04:15)

[ER:] I'm glad you said that you loved your country. I am sorry that you feel your son is in the Army for no good reason. Your son is in the Army to try to prove that the United Nations can actually keep down an aggression by anyone. Now it is true that the Korean people have greatly suffered, but it is not true that we, the United States, or the United Nations, imposed Syngman Rhee on the South Koreans. What happened was that in the division of a protectorate at the very beginning to keep the peace when Japan was driven out, Russia was given North Korea, and the United States, South Korea. A free election was supervised by the United Nations in South Korea, but they refused in North Korea, the USSR did, to permit one supervised by the United Nations. Therefore, only South Korea voted. I don't know why they elected Syngman Rhee except for the fact that during the occupation of Japan, he was the one man who fought outside for the freedom of Korea, and I suppose he was the name that the Koreans knew. In any case, he was elected by the South Koreans. Now, he may be a reactionary, he may be a dictator, and uh in the next election, supervised I hope by the UN, he may be thrown out by the South Koreans, but it wasn't our job to throw out the first man they had elected. Now, it's not our job either to keep him in, but they have a right to have a free election, and do whatever they want to do. Now they are not able to have one because war has raged there. The United Nations had never before tried to use military force because Russia had prevented us from setting it up, so it has taken a great deal of time. I'm-- to make it clear that aggression not only from the North Koreans but backed by the Chinese Communists and behind that by materiel [military material & equipment] from Russia uh cannot be permitted to succeed in Korea. Now, it's sad for the Korean people, and I hope that we will do all we can to help rehabilitate as much of Korea as will be free, and [Elliott Roosevelt: Alright.] that then we will have really done our job, but to say that your son is in the Army for no good reason is, I think, making a bitter thing of his service, not only to the boy, but to you. Now to go back to the Greek question: we did not bring the king of Greece back. That was done by the British, who believed that that was the way to a peaceful solution of their difficulties. Now I don't know whether the Greek people wanted the king back, but in any case, it is quite certain that the trouble that was stirred up in a good part of Greece and that led to civil war was stirred up by the Communists, and when we came into that situation, we simply tried to restore peace in Greece, and to help what seemed to be the constituted government.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Is--are elections in Greece, because that is a constitutional monarchy, where the people have the free right to vote, are they supervised by UN observers?

[ER:] I don't know. But I'm pretty sure they are, but I-I'm not-- I haven't looked it up, and I don't know, but I think they would have to be. But it-- but I'm not sure—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But ah-- evidently our State Department feels that they are free elections and not—

[ER:] Well I tell you, I'm not sure whether they have UN observers because I think that Greece is an independent government and therefore would not have to be supervised, you see, in her elections. She would be carrying on her own. The reason in Korea UN supervises is that UN has responsibility for the whole in Korea. (09:20)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And the UN created the free nation of Korea.

[ER:] Yes, of Korea. But in Greece, Greece is a free nation. I imagine it would not be supervised, but would be—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But would you say whole-heartedly that our American observers have kept a close enough check on elections in Greece to say that the Greek people have a free election?

[ER:] I should think yes, without any question.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] So that whatever government is there is there by the will of the people?

[ER:] I would think so, I would think there was—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] May I go on then to ask you, uh with regard to American support of Chiang Kai-shek, as against uh the Communist regime—

[ER:] Well, for a long—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] --what your attitude is with regard to--?

[ER:] For a long time, we supported Chiang Kai-shek in the hope that Chiang Kai-shek would bring the reforms to the people of China that they undoubtedly wanted and should have. Uh he—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And did he not promise our government that he would do these things?

[ER:] --failed. He promised and he always failed to bring about a unified uh government in China and reforms and then, if you remember, General Marshall left, hoping that the fear of withdrawal of American support would force him to bring about reforms. Um then came his defeat. Now, uh it is a very difficult thing for the American government to recognize a communist, aggressive government, um and so we have continued to recognize, as long as it still exists on Formosa, uh the nationalist government. What will happen when they cease to be aggressors in Korea uh is-is in the future, we don't know what will happen. But in the meantime, they are aggressors in Korea, and we cannot recognize them as a government. I think—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Uh we only have—

[ER:] --the dear lady is very mixed in her mind, and I think if uh, while you can explain everything she says from an interest in humanity, I am terribly afraid she is reading more Communist literature than she is uh real facts.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] That is probably the answer to most of this, that she has read int-- and listened to too many people who uh give out only the Communist line of doctrine. Alright, well I think that's all that we can deal with on this letter today, and we must go on to another part of our program now.

[Break 11:54-12:12]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Recently it was announced uh that a three-power declaration of peace between West Germany, the United States, Great Britain, and France is in legal preparation. To discuss this and other problems pertaining to Germany, Mrs. Roosevelt has a distinguished guest with her today. Mother, will you make the introduction?

[ER:] Thank you, Elliott. Dr. Heinz L. Krakeler is the German consul general in New York, and a ranking Germany representative in this country, and therefore an expert on the subject of Germany. I am happy to introduce to you Dr. Krakeler.

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] I thank you very much, madam. I feel deeply that this is a great honor for me that I can take part in this conversation. You, madam, just returned from Europe on an important mission as Chairman of the Committee on Human Rights, which I think very important because this is a basic of democratic life, and it occurs to me at this moment that I remember one [unclear term: "word"?] of the late president, which I think would serve us as a slogan for the future. It is this: "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today." Let us move forward with strong and active faith.

[ER:] That's-- was a very nice sentence of my husband's, and I hope it can serve as a slogan for today, but uh I-- you're quite right in saying that human rights, I think, is one of the hopes that we must realize for everybody in the future. I gave up the chairmanship in this session, and Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon has now become chairman, but I'm still the United States representative and deeply interested in the question of human rights for all the people of the world. Dr. Krakeler, I think our audience is particularly interested in what the present status of the end of a state of war between the United States, Great Britain, France, and the German Federal Republic really is. Can you tell us about it?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Oh yes, gladly, madam. Well, there exists still, technically, the status of war. Only in a technical sense, as I should like to emphasize, because the very fact that I'm here, admitted to the United States as a representative of the German government, shows that this is only technical. Now, during the session-- the meeting of the foreign ministers in last September, in New York, it was agreed that after Germany had fulfilled one re-- prerequisite, there should be a declaration of the termination of the status of war. That is legal uh explanation of what the ordinary man, the man on the street, will consider with one word, as peace again. Now this prerequisite that Germany has to fulfill is that the German Parliament shall make a law to the effect that eliminates every discrimination of Allied citizens from German laws. Now, this law will have been passed in these days, and I hope then that the way for action on the other side is open.

[ER:] That's something that we will all be very happy to hear, I think. I wish it could happen in every country. Um I'd like to know what progress is being made by the Federal Republic of Germany toward further political and economic integration with the free nations. (16:12)

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well I think that I am right in stating that the first step was taken by the Uni--United States within the organization of the Marshall aid. We became, first, a full-fledged member of the OEEC, that means Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Afterwards, we were-- became members of several organizations within the frame of the United Nations. For instance, last year, end of last year, in the Food and Agricultural Organization. But the most important step besides the [unclear term: "side"?] affected if we could sign, as partners with equal rights, the Schuman Plan about which I--which I am most happy, is that we uh few weeks ago became full members of the Council of Europe.

[ER:] Yes, I know. I think that's most important, because that unification should make the economic situation of Europe um a much easier um thing to handle in the future. It should make it um easier for the whole of Europe to prosper, I think. Um you didn't mention the fact that you-- that Germany has become a member of the World Health Organization, but that happened while I was in uh Geneva, and it was the-- a great satisfaction to see these new members being accepted into that organization, which I always feel does a tremendous amount for better feeling throughout the world, and Germany's record in the field of medicine has always been such a remarkable record that it was particular-- I-I think of particular interest to have Germany again included in that organization. Now, I'd like to ask you, what is the present relation of the German Federal Republic to the Council of Europe, which you said she'd joined. Is it a full and complete membership, just like any other nation?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well madam, that's right. Uh in the first months, we have been only members of the assembly, and only associated members of the council, which is a council of uh ministers, but uh since a few weeks, we have been-- we have-- we have become members also, full members with absolutely equal rights of the council of Europe, and I should say, may I refer once more to the words of the late president, that really here, the only limit to our realization of tomorrow are our doubts, which we shouldn't have, because I think that the hope of the youth of Europe lie-lies in the integration of Europe.

[ER:] I think that is-is very true, and I hope for you as I'm sure you do, that there will come a day when um there will even cease to be this conflict between East and West, because that I think will be the day

when we really will feel that the whole is integrated. But um I um have heard a word quite often, and I want to ask you about that. What is the Lastenausgleich, or equalization of burdens, and what are the problems connected with it?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well, I'm very happy, madam, that you're asking me especially this question, because this is connected with one of the greatest problems that post-war Germany is facing. We had, as you now, an influx of nine and a half million refugees with a total population of fifty millions. Now, that is not only an economic and uh political task to integrate these people into our national and social life, but it is a very deeply felt ethical and moral obligation. And although it's a problem with worldwide ramifications, I think it's first of all up to us, to the Germans, to help these unhappy people, and the equalization of burdens is really a capital levy which shall restore them part of their losses. (20:51)

[ER:] It's a capital levy on the whole of the industry of Germany, or on the income of Germany, or uh government, or what?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] No, madam, it is a capital levy on private property.

[ER:] Private property?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Yes, on priv--on every uh natural and every uh juridical person has to give part of the property. It's not yet fixed because the law has not yet passed. What will be the percentage, it will be somewhere around, I guess, fifty percent. But every person and every industrial enterprise that has any property left, has to give up part of this to relieve the suffering of these millions. (21:33)

[ER:] Fifty percent is a lot uh to-to expect, I think. That's a very high percent, isn't it?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well it's uh-- involves a very difficult problem because of-- this capital levy, can't given in one installment.

[ER:] No.

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] One thinks about uh thirty yearly installments, and so in fact it has to be everybody has a chance to earn it, [ER: Mhm.] if he can do so.

[ER:] And um-uh how, I-I would like to ask you how you feel that the uh industry of Germany uh is coming up in this period since the war, uh what-what do you find? Has it come back a great deal?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well if I can quote two figures, they would be this: the index of our industrial production is now up to 130 percent of the pre-- uh war reference year, '36. What that means per capita, and I think only that the per capita index has any meaning to us as individuals, that's a hundred percent. While in view of the achievements of other peoples it's not much, but I could say that we at last have reached a pre-war level of production again.

[ER:] Of production. And uh—

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Of production.

[ER:] Have--and does that also mean that you have rebuilt a great deal since the war?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Oh yes, in industrial capacity, certainly. But uh our great problem is the housing.

[ER:] That's still the problem. [Heinz L. Krakeler: Oh yes.] That seems to be the problem in almost every uh European country, the housing. Of course it's a problem here, where we lost no housing, but um over

there, it seems to be the most difficult problem. Well now, we have to for just a minute, uh break off this interesting talk, and let our announcer have a word.

[Break 23:32-23:52]

[ER:] Now we will come right back to our discussion with Dr. Heinz L. Krakeler, who is the uh German consul general in New York, and representative of his government here. Um I want to ask you, Dr. Krakeler, has the success of the ultranationalist and neo-Nazi parties in recent elections in Lower Saxony endangered the democratic way of life in Germany?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well, I wouldn't say perhaps exactly, madam, that it endangers the democratic way of life in Germany, but it certainly is a very serious warning signal. Now, the government is taking action, and I'm very happy to say that government and opposition are in absolute unity with respect to this question. And uh we have now established a so-called Supreme Court for the constitution, and the action that is most likely to be taken is this: that we will-- uh the government will ask the Supreme Court to declare this movement illegally, constitutionally illegal. But I should like to say that this is not the final answer to the problem. Would you allow me to make in this connection one remark which I feel is the only honest answer one can give in this situation? That is this: that there are few national problems in Europe for which there is a national solution, or a national answer, but there is scarcely one national problem for which there is no European solution. And so, in this respect, I think our hope for the future lies in the gradually becoming greater of the European integration.

[ER:] And the feeling that European is closer to being a nation, a joint nation rather um than the feeling of each individual unit being supreme, um that of course I always think of in the way we think of our states, because each one of our states is a sovereign state, um but it delegates certain powers to um the central government, and as the years have passed, the central government has of course acquired more powers, it started with very limited powers. But um in a way, that is really beginning with you on the economic plan, and um one of the things which will eventually perhaps make Europe not one nation, but a great many nations united for their common good. And the federation, so to speak, of a European area, that um-- that would really be very like what happened to us. But I would like to um ask you something in this general idea of a democratic way of life. Um I remember Germany. For many, many years I went there as a very young girl, quite often, and I was very uh very fond of a young German girl with whom I roomed for two years in school, two girls, two sisters. And um I have kept up with one of them all these years, in between wars, in writing. And um I have always been struck by the fact that one of the great difficulties uh I think for uh the German people is that in a democratic um government, you have got to give a little more individual freedom of thought to even the child. And that becomes difficult in the pattern of life of a nation, and has to develop rather slowly, because I've had people come over here and say, "Oh what dreadful children the American children are!" Well of course they are dreadful, and I know they are, but they are not so dreadful if you realize that it's a way of developing a certain kind of independent thinking, and that it requires great patience on the part of the parents, but in the end it does produce initiative and um a kind of self-discipline which has to be developed. Well now I think there has to be more of that in Europe. Do you agree with me or not, in Germany?

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well, madam, I'm especially happy that you raise this point, because I am here also in the capacity as a parent of an American schoolboy. [ER laughs] I am very happy that my boy's in an American school, and I greatly admire, sincerely, your way of education, and I certainly think that an exchange of views and experience with schoolteachers, for instance, from my country, would be a great help and would be greatly experience-appreciated.

[ER:] I have met a few who came over here, and I met a few of your students last summer and talked with them, they came up to the Hyde Park library. And uh I saw both the teachers and the students. But I was

amused because occasionally there would be a student who was just appalled by the uh latitude and freedom, you see, and he would say so in no uncertain terms! [ER laughs.]

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] That's right.

[ER:] Well now, recently, a United States congressional investigator claimed that West Germany companies, some of which receive Marshall Plan aid, had made an alarming increase in shipments of strategic materials to Communist China, since the Korean War. And since that time, Mr. McCloy, the American high commissioner, has announced a ban on such shipments. What are your comments on this? [Heinz L. Krakeler:] Well I think at this occasion, madam, uh Mr. McCloy has made a very good statement in which the German side, the German government, agrees fully. It is a problem that is not very simple, that has several levels. I remember very definitely that immediately after the war, one of my British friends mentioned this great problem to me, which consists in that Germany had a great part of the trading always doing with the east, and we were convinced that with the Iron Curtain becoming more stiff with every year, we had to shift a great part of this trade. But nevertheless, as Mr. McCloy stated, as far as I remember, for instance the situation of Berlin, of our outpost, I should [ER: Yes.] think I am permitted to say our common outpost, behind the Iron Curtain, that necessitates that a certain volume of trade but of course not in strategic materials, is going on. But I should say that this is a point which requires common and united action, and we are certainly prepared to go along with you in this-in this question. (31:22)

[ER:] In this question. Well that's a very good comment, and [ER coughs] one I'm sure that um all of our people will be interested in, because there has been a good deal of talk, not only about um this German um situation, but even about um, for a time, of British shipments, and for a time, from other countries, and um I think there has been a feeling here because so many more of our men were actually engaged in the fighting in Korea, uh that nothing which prolonged the war through uh providing strategic materials, should be allowed, and um that's why it's become a subject of great interest to us in this country. Now I'd like to come back for one minute to this question of what can be done um within Germany uh to help in um-in the whole um building up of a um sense of democracy instead of a sense of um authority of some kind, because after all, um authority is something Germans have been accustomed to for a long while. I can remember as a child, the verboten always struck me as-as being very present everywhere you went, and um at first it seemed funny to me because I was not accustomed to seeing verboten [ER laughs], and I-- much less was I accustomed to obeying it, because the instinct of an American would always be, if it was forbidden, that's where you'd want to go! [ER laughs] And so, I was amused at the fact that it was obeyed without any question, and um that's an admirable quality, that learning, discipline, and obedience, but it has to be tempered, I think, with the power of thinking things through for yourself, and deciding where you, as an individual, stand. And um I wonder if that's going to be easy. Now it's '46 since I was in Germany, and I met with some youth groups, and I just wondered as I listened to those young people how that was going to be learned.

[Heinz L. Krakeler:] Yes, I can assure you, madam, that we are very well aware-aware of this problem, which is, I should say is[unsure: in heritage of centralists?] , which is difficult to overcome. But may I repeat, you wouldn't mind, I am sure, once more you see that we must make ideals and German youth is not dish-disillusioned and cynical, they are just waiting for new ideals. We must make these ideals a reality. For instance, take as an example the ideal of freedom. For the unification of Europe as a federation, or the integration of Europe, means this ideal becomes a real thing, and not anymore a slogan of politicians--politicians. And so I think this is a right way, the way which entitles us to have hope for the future.

[ER:] Well I'm glad to hear you say that, and our time has come to an end, I'm sorry to say. But before closing, I want to congratulate you on your English, I wis-wish my German were as good. And thank you very much, Dr. Krakeler, for being with me today.

[Break 35:05-35:16]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I was looking at a book today which will interest all you teachers and students and other lucky people who have the entire summer free. It is called "A Vacation Study," and is put out by UNESCO-- that's the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-- and it lists almost five hundred summer school courses and study tours, if you would like to combine some study and travel abroad this year. You might have six weeks studying music in Salzburg, for instance. Or two weeks mountain climbing with a group of students in Norway. Or perhaps six weeks in Switzerland living with a Swiss family and cycling throughout the country. Or take off seven days for a course in Shakespeare in England, which includes performances of the plays themselves at Stratford-on-Avon. UNESCO believes that the exchange of teachers, students, workers, and vacationists is an important step in better world understanding. "Vacation Study" tells you about courses and tours in thirty seven countries, what subjects they cover, and how much it will cost. The book is available from the Columbia University Press in New York, or you can write to UNESCO, United Nations, New York. And now it's time to close the program and remind you that you've been listening to the Eleanor Roosevelt Program, which comes to you each Monday through Friday at this same time. And this is Elliott Roosevelt speaking and wishing you all good day.

[Break 36:56-37:10]

[ER:] Now we come to this week's community service citation. When the Bronx Park Community Project first came to my attention, it was described as a project intended to encourage local democracy and educational planning within a large city. The man who was speaking also said this is our contribution to improve democracy in a practical fashion in our own backyard. I'm very proud to award the Eleanor Roosevelt Community Service Citation to the Bronx Park Community Project, and I'm going to ask Dr. Joseph Lauritan, assistant superintendent of schools, to tell us how those goals have actually been worked into a living project. Dr. Lauritan. (37:57)

[Joseph Lauritan:] Uh it is a great honor to receive a citation on behalf of the Bronx Park Community Project from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and to be privileged to refer to a few examples of practical democracy, being worked out by school people and other citizens in this community. May I say at the outset that this project has had the constant support of many people, notably Superintendent William Jansen, Professor Paul Mort of Teacher's College, and Mrs. Margaret Lewisson of the Public Education Association. As I speak, I am reminded of the 2,000 people in the project area who have already expressed their views about education at meetings held in local schools. The free exchange of ideas and courage at these get-togethers is a tonic. The approach used by the project group to get ideas is simple. Parents and non-parents, teachers and supervisors are invited to assemble in their school. They break up into small groups led by local citizens to conduct what is really a referendum about their school. What is good about the school? What can be improved by local planning and action? Who will help? A precious democratic privilege developed over the years is the right to initiate proposals intended to improve government. In the Bronx Park Community Project Area, any responsible individual or group can present ideas to improve the schools. To assure such groups that their petitions or reports will receive a friendly hearing, a committee of citizens drawn from the community act as an advisory body to guide the local superintendent. Justice Loretto, chairman of the citizens' advisory committee, says it this way: "We are interested in what we can do as a group of local citizens, knowing our local education problems intimately, and using the resources of our community to solve them." Our somewhat original approaches have been supplemented by community-wide public forums concerning local needs. A community institute for adults, a community theater, a children's orchestra are a few answers to local needs discovered by the project. On two evenings recently, eleven hundred children and hundreds of parents and teachers from the ten elementary schools in the project portrayed in song and story, music and dancing the spirit of our community. This original musical play is entitled 'You Can Do It.'

[ER:] That sounds like a wonderful program, and I'm so happy that it's going on right in our own city. Uh I'm very happy that you could come and receive this award, Dr. Lauritan.

[Joseph Lauritan:] Thank you very much, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[Break 40:40-51]

[ER:] Good day. This is Eleanor Roosevelt. Every Monday through Friday, my son Elliott and I have the opportunity to visit with you here in my living room at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Each day it is our desire to bring interesting guests that we're hopeful you will enjoy meeting. Elliott, will you tell our listeners today's plans?

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