

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

July 20th, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question regarding the justice systems of Soviet countries. In the interview segment, ER asks the former head of the Norwegian Airforce, Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, about his past experiences as an explorer and his future hope for world government. In this closing segment, ER issues her community citation award to Joe Romica, for his work in the police-boys club in Freeport, Long Island.

Participants: ER, Elliot, Major General Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, the President of the World Movement for World Federal Government, Officer Joe Romica Ben Grauer

[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:] Major General Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, regional director for Norway of the Scandinavian Airline System, and new president of the World Movement for World Federal Government, is an internationally famous aviator and polar explorer. During World War II, he commanded the Norwegian air forces in Canada and England. General Rissa Larson is with Mrs. Roosevelt today and will bring us his views on the World Movement for World Federal Government. Before Mrs. Roosevelt interviews the General, we have a very interesting question to discuss. Which-which we will do just soon as our announcer has a few words.

[Break: 1:12-1:27]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Our question for discussion comes from Miss Jane Gale, a high school student on Long Island. She says that she's confused about the recent trial and sentencing of Archbishop [Jozsef] Grosz in the Budapest. She realizes of course that the Cardinal [Jozsef] Mindszenty is now in prison for the same reason. Her question is: "here are the communists uh apparently intent upon overthrowing other governments, yet they convict someone for the same thing. This just doesn't make sense." What are your comments, Mrs. Roosevelt?

[ER:] From the first place, the communists are never logical. And uh [ER laughs] that would be the beginning. But on the other hand, you must realize that they um do not acknowledge that they are intent upon overthrowing other governments. They simply say that um [Elliott Roosevelt: The people want--] they are interested in the people, and when governments are overthrown, they will contend that it is the people themselves that have overthrown them. And when any communist uh-uh of the Soviet uh Russian type um is-- comes in, he comes in of course purely to assist those in the people themselves in that country who have overthrown the existing government.

Now in this case, they are probably complaining that there is been an effort to overthrow, but is the will of people and that is the basis. And they usually managed to get a um a confession from any prisoner they make, saying that he has been engaged in spying or in um the type of uh activity which uh is in opposition to the government, whatever the government may be. So they justified what they are doing, it is very much the same type of accusation that was up against Cardinal Mindszenty. And usually, there is some truth in the accusation because uh they--looks as though almost any priest or any bishop would have to

stand up for the things which his church believed in, which would undoubtedly be in opposition to the communist theories, or communist type of government. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Um but the whole trial of course in a communist [Elliott Roosevelt coughs] country is a travesty as there is no justice um really possible under the type of police state uh government that exists in any communist country which has as the Soviet type of communism where a-a police state exists alongside.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mh-hm. Well, do you feel that um in these recent trials in Budapest uh that they are actually trials, they're not-- they're really just [ER: They're not trials.] a public statement of-of the [ER: In my point of view at all.] findings as more than anything else--

[ER:] Well, from our point of view, none of these trials uh beginning with the old purge trials in-in Russia itself, of--are real trials. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mh-hm] They just false um from their prisoners, um confessions, which are false confessions extorted in any way possible, we--nobody knows how there were extorted. And then on-on false findings [Elliott Roosevelt: Mh-hm] um there are decisions made--

[Elliott Roosevelt] Well, isn't it true that in actuality what is taking place in these countries where they uh convict these people of these crimes of treason and so forth that, uh practically uh everybody in-in a country like ours would be uh definitely uh purged and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment uh if--because we believe in the right of freedom of individuals to disagree with the authorities, to disagree with the--with our law makers. Over there, if anybody does they're committing treason. [ER: That's right! That's right.] So that in actuality, uh probably they could round up as many people as they want, anytime that they want because at one time or another, probably most of the citizens of uh the Iron Curtain countries have uh made remarks about uh their government, and--their new government, their communist government, which is detrimental to the uh at least the reputations of the people who are running the country. [ER: It's probably so, though I imagine it grows less and less as the fears grow because um the reports that we have had of um a escape--an escapees from Iron Curtain countries who have been interviewed is always that the first thing they um remark about is the standard of living which they had led --been led to believe was so far below their own. And then the second thing, after several days is that they stop looking over their shoulder before they speak. And they say "this is very strange but we don't seem to have to look see who's listening." [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm, mhm.] So that it's evident that in an Iron Curtain country, you do not express your opinions without fear.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] So that uh there fundamentally is the basic difference between the Soviet form of government uh for people and our form of government. Although would you uh would you think that any-any iron country--Iron Curtain country would uh--a representative would go so far as to say that their system is free for the people? (7:57)

[ER:] Free from what?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Free uh that they have freedom of expression, and freedom of speech in those countries, do they make any claims along that line?

[ER:] Oh, they say, they tell you even in the USSR that there is constant criticism and of course, there probably is of um--on the lower echelons, but there never is of the higher decisions, the decisions of Stalin or the Kremlin group. Um it's quite possible and they insist that there is criticism, for instance, by the laborers of conditions in a shop, [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] and um I think that might possibly be um be the case, be truthful. But um [ER clears throat] I am sure there would be no criticism um of a decision made by the politburo or Stalin himself, [Elliott Roosevelt: No.] any powerful person.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And uh that would go in-in each country set up by--

[ER:] Each country would be set up on that pattern. And it would go for all of them.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm. And yet I imagine that the uh puppet regimes that exist in countries like Poland, and Hungary, and Czechoslovakia and countries of that nature, uh that even the heads of government probably live uh looking over their shoulder because there are so many Kremlin agents uh probably spying on them to see that they carry out their job. (9:27)

[ER:] Oh without any question. There is no confidence among them. For instance, you almost always find that on any delegation to the United Nations, there is one NKVD man or whatever his name is, in a-in a satellite state and um he is there for the express purpose of watching what the delegation people do.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mh-hm, and that uh goes for the Soviet delegations that come over.

[ER:] Oh yes always! On every um in every--even a small delegation.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I was very much interested uh when you used to have those dinner parties for members of the UN delegations that uh scarcely ever did a Russian agree to come by himself to the dinner.

[ER:] Oh no. He always is--he always has a good excuse, he always brings an interpreter. And the interpreter serves two purposes. Very often, if you caught him, he could speak just as well as the interpreter, but the interpreter serves two purposes, he's usually not only an interpreter, but also um he is a protector because he knows everything that is been said to the principal, so the principal is safeguarded against future accusations that he became too friendly with the enemy. And at the same time, he reports back if he thinks the principal has any leanings towards being too friendly with the enemy.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm, mhm. Well I-I have been--I only know of one Russian that I ever knew at all, who uh ever uh appeared by himself uh and that was the uh the um what-what was his title? He was a--um here in New York City--[ER: Yes, Consul General I think.] Consul General [Jacob] Lomakin.

[ER:] He had been quite long while in San Francisco in that same position. Um but I think he had his wife with him. And very often, when there are two; in that way, they will watch each other. Um which must be an uncomfortable relationship [Elliott Roosevelt: That must be just dreadful.] and [ER laughs]--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well I think it uh that probably--

[ER:] I know that once Mr. [Andrei] Gromyko came with his wife to me, and he listened so carefully to everything his wife said. That uh poor lady was not eating something, and um Miss [Malvina] Thompson thought that uh she wasn't well perhaps we could have something else for her. And she asked her uh whether she would like a glass of milk or pouched egg and the lady started to explain that she would very much like that, she had an ulcer, and was--she had have sort of food, Mr. Gromyko broke in and said "my wife eats everything."

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Oh really?[ER laughs]Well, what happens when uh a Russian is invited to a-a house where the host speaks Russian. I wonder what excuse they use then.

[ER:] I haven't the remotest idea what happens then, that must be very complicated.

[ER and Elliott Roosevelt laugh]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, anyway, I think that this answers uh Miss. Gales's question regarding the inconsistency of the Soviet system and of uh what they do stand for.

[Break: 12:58-13:13]

[ER:] Thank you, Elliott. Major General Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen is President of the World Movement for World Federal Government, and a world famous explorer, and military and business leader. It gives me great pleasure to present to you General Rissa Larson.

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Thank you, Mrs. Roosevelt. It has given me a great pleasure to come to this country.

[ER:] I am very happy to have you, sir. And before we discuss the World Movement for World Federal Government, General, I am sure our listeners would like to know something about you. You are, I believe, director in Norway for the Scandinavian Airline System, aren't you?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Yes. That's quite correct. Uh We have uh in Norway, Sweden and Denmark found out that we were not strong enough in aviation if we stood alone, all by ourselves and compete at each other. Therefore, for just on the world federalist lines, we have gone together in a consortium which is called Scandinavian Airline System and I am the director of the Norwegian grounds of it.

[ER:] I'd like to compliment you on the Scandinavian Airlines, last year when they were kind enough to ask me to come to the unveiling of my husband's statue in Oslo they very kindly took us over on the Scandinavian Airlines. And um I don't think I have ever taken a more comfortable trip. [ER laughs]

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Well, I am glad to hear that, Mrs. Roosevelt. And as you may remember very great honor I had when you took part in the celebration of my sixtieth anniversary which could commence--[ER: I remember it very well.] Which commenced at twelve o'clock at night in the American Embassy?

[ER:] I remember that very well, [ER laughs] how much we all enjoyed it that night. And how--I will always have the pleasantest memories of that trip, because everyone was so kind and I thought it was a wonderful thing to see countries that um had somehow used their democracies so well. They had developed so many things that were of advantage to the people as a whole. It was--I--it was for me for me a very interesting trip. Now I want to come back to the things I think our public would like to know about. During the occupation of Norway, you were in this country as head of the Norwegian Air Force, weren't you?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Well, when the Germans went into Norway, I was the chief officer of the staff of the Naval Air Force. I was in civil aviation right up to September 1939 when the world war broke out; and I was called to the forces. And I happened to be in Norway standing on the roof of our headquarters when the Germans, about six o'clock in the morning had to switchover to our invasion of the country as they saw that we were fighting them. Then the ships they sent towards--to Norway to land their seaborne troops. And it had been my orders that I should go north that day, evacuate; but uh seeing our invasion I understood what Hitler had meant when they always said that the England was--England was no longer an island. So I remained and studied their means our invasions, then I fled to uh Sweden, report to the British Embassy and was sent to London to uh tell their ministry and their admiralty about these methods. And from there, I was sent to Washington as naval attaché at very great pleasure to serve in Washington when the King of Norway and government came out of Norway after we had to give up the war and decided to rebuild the armed forces. And I was sent to Toronto, in Canada and built little Norway, trained Norwegian young boys who came out to fight for their country. And when the first squadron was ready to go in to

operation, I went to London that was um January '41 where I set up headquarters and was chief of the Norwegian Air Force for the rest of the war.

[ER:] That sounds like a wonderful service and I-I had great admiration for the courage of the Norwegian people through all that period and of uh--your royal family. We saw good deal of the Norwegian crown princess and her children during that time. And uh I always felt that there was so much courage and so much determination that the end was almost decided from the beginning, because you-you felt that they must win in the long run. Now--

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Yes. Yes. But, may I just say Mrs. Roosevelt that uh your great husband President Roosevelt had a great part in that because he was an inspiration to all of us, with the nice things he said about Norway. So he said--

[ER:] He had-he had a conviction that um you-you had to win, where just--there couldn't be any other outcome.

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Yes. But we had-- tried to live up to what he expected though as-as allies.

[ER:] I think he'd like to hear you say that because that was um what he tried to do I think, was to give courage to all the resistance forces in every country so that we would end the war with free people. Uh now besides all this that you told me about, um you being uh on polar explorations. Can you tell me a little about those?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Yes, I should be very glad to. You know, we had uh the great polar explorer Captain Roald Amundsen, who, happened at a very early date understood that the airplanes could do a lot of good work uh on polar expeditions because he had in his younger days been travelling with dog sledges and he's understood what the plane could do in this in short while. So he had brought me into polar exploration; and we went together on the first expedition in 1925, in two flying boats and we had uh great pleasure of having Lincoln Ellsworth with us as one of the leaders, and the leader in one of the boats I mentioned was in my boat, and um and I am very sorry that I come too late to this country to see um our good friend before he died very recently, as you may know. [ER: Yeah.] Well, we were stuck in the ice uh for twenty-four days on that first expedition, and had very hard work uh getting out again. But we finally got out, and had already started on the preparations of an expedition to the next year because Amundson's great dream was uh not exactly the Pole because he knew and was sure it was quite correct and has always looked upon Peary, the man that discovered the pole. So his ambitions were not get to the Pole but was to see what lay between the Pole and Alaska. That could not be done by aeroplanes at that time, so this first expedition in '25 was some sort of a reconnaissance.

And in 1926, a year later, we had bought an Italian airship and made the flight with the airship *Norge*, uh from Rome, via England, over Russia, up to Spitsbergen, and then, from Spitsbergen, across the Pole to Alaska. Where we found no land between the pole land and Alaska, but that's just as great a discovery as finding land. Scientifically, it means just as much to know that there is no land when one wants to study of the currents of the great polar sea. That was that expedition we landed in Teller, in Alaska; and that was the first time I had occasion to see your great country when we came through here from Seattle to New York. Next year, '28, April up there research for [Umberto] Nobile, and later in research for [Roald] Amundsen who was lost going to the rescue of Nobile. Well that seemed to finish my years in the Artic, the next thing was that the government wanted me to find new whaling fields in the Antarctic because we taxed the present fields so--too hard. And I was down there in 1929 to '30, '30 to '31, on which flights we found new whaling fields, and also immense stretches of land between the Weddell Sea and the fiftieth degree uh east. Unfortunately, Norway did not uh occupy or annex the land longer than east and 45's; so Australia took the rest. And in that way, uh I always uh have a joke that I am the biggest Australian land owner, I own that Australian land which is ten times greater than Norway.

[ER: Oh!] But as it's covered by an ice layer from ten--from thousand feet to five thousand feet thick it'll keep all right uh--

[ER:] It'll keep it some time.

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Yes, it'll keep it for some time.[ER laughs]Well, then, I went down there a third time uh to-to do more detailed work but we uh were shipwrecked and uh just-just go back.

[ER:] Well that sounds as though you had um had some very interesting times. Now I think we really should get to the question we are all interested in of the world um federal government. Uh but I see that our time is rather short and so for that reason, I think we won't start on that until we give our announcer an opportunity to say a few words; and then, we'll come right back and talk about the world federal government.

[Break: 23:57-24:08]

[ER:] Now we come back to my talk with General Riiser-Larsen. And as I was saying, we will talk now about world federal government, what kind of world organization do you think is necessary General, to establish lasting peace?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Um I think the way we've got to go is get uh all the little men in the streets interested, making them understand that it's necessary in order to avoid more wars, that should change the Charter of the United Nations uh to give more power to the United Nations. When um this movement has created such a great interest in the Scandinavian countries where I know the movement best it is because uh Mrs. Roosevelt, as you will remember from the history in 1905 and we broke the union with Sweden. We mobilized, but we did not fight each because our leaders had advanced that much in human development that they found it insensible that we should kill each other. We got down at green table and decided the issue by giving and taking the same in--within in the dispute with Denmark in the '20s over Greenland. Instead of fighting each other, we referred the case to the court in Hague. Norway lost the cause, but uh we did not feel five minutes ill will toward the Danes for that. And we think now when we, mankind, have succeeded in the developing that far through ten thousands of years that we have law and order within our borders. That is about time that we reorganize law and order outside the borders between the nations, that's the only way to stop the war. And the only way according to what we can see to work through the parliament, get they-- world federalists, get the delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations to be world federalist. So, when the Charter comes up for revision in 1955, that everybody agree to change 109, the article 109, in a way that the General Assembly will be a world parliament of the which comes a world government.

[ER:] Suppose certain uh large nations would not agree. What would have happen then?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Pardon? It's--

[ER:] Suppose certain great nations would not agree to enter in to um the particular uh form of government that you are thinking of, all the particular revision. What would have happen then?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Well then, if um all the great nations would not agree, we should get--we should not get anywhere, I'm afraid. But I don't-I don't see any reasons whatsoever why the great nations should not agree. Uh an obstacle might probably be the voting system, but it's here not a question that the world government uh should have anything to do inside each national country's border. That would be the national government--

[ER:] No, but how-how would you--what type of voting system would be used to assure equal representation to all nations, for instance?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Well, it could not be the present voting system where small countries have one vote and United States of America one vote. It uh would be have to be found that voting system where one took into consideration uh the number of people of the nations but I admit that may not be all of it, uh this question has to be discussed thoroughly that may be nations of huge num--great--very great population which perhaps not should be given the same weight as for instance uh your nation but everybody's well educated but everybody know what they talking about everybody read and write. Read papers, listens to radio, televisions and have more advanced opinion generally upon problems um oh which are worldwide. (28:39)

[ER:] Now what would trouble me in what you said um, if it was purely a question of population for instance, uh China-- um Communist China, She's today would certainly have very predominate vote, now I noticed that Norway's just visited her policy [ER coughs] and announced that she would not at present consider Communist China uh for membership in the United Nations and that Denmark has implied that she might also um consider that change in policy. Now it seems to me that there is something to be said not only the numbers but for development and education and yet, somewhere there must also be an equality now in our own government, the United States there is the different type of vote in your House of Representatives, we vote um we have the number of representatives in-in that lower house, the population of the states are entitled to, and in the Senate every state, regardless of size or population has the same number of votes. Now, I don't know-- I'm not sure that is an ideal way, there may be better ways but I should think you would have to study that voting system very very carefully before you came to any conclusion about it. Um I um I-I think in doing what you suggest um it's perfectly possible to do it, within the framework the United Nations um I-- what-what do you think actually has to be changed?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Uh that is uh the veto has got to go, and the General Assembly as would world parliament must be based on democratic system and I admit that-that the voting system is a very difficult problem. But, that should be already now be started work to study things and I would not surprised--be surprised if I was told that people are studying it already, for instance within the secretariat of the United Nations. But there is also another thing as to, not voting system but the system of election which I think should be considered because the question which will have to be dealt with by the world government they are not questions where it's geopolitical questions as we think of political questions that is political questions inside the country where you got different parties, some people are conservative some are uh liberals, some are social democrats and so on. But their look upon life from that side has nothing to do with the questions the world government to decide on, the questions the world government should decide on is purely humanitarian questions, to prevent war between governments, if they can't prevent it so many judicial questions, that the-the problem is placed before an international court in case and uh that will loyally except what that court decides. Therefore, I mean there should be a possibility for people who are not politicians to be elected to the world government.

[ER:] What you're saying is there should representation which is not purely government representation but, for instance in our country we are governed by representatives of the people. The people choose the representatives; we are governed by those representatives and when those representatives act through the government, it is taken with us to mean that that corresponds to the will of the people. Now um therefore, when our delegates are named and ratified by the senate to the General Assembly, we consider they are chosen according to the will of the people, but you would feel under this new set up that that was not so, so that you would be attempting something which would more directly stem from the people?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Well uh it will be the Norwegian parliament who will elect delegates, the Norwegian delegates to the world parliament.

[ER:] Well that's exactly the same thing--

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Yes, but I think the Norwegian parliament have an opportunity not to elect only members of the parliament, but elect a non-politician. A man of value--

[ER:] Oh I think that's so our delegates are-are--we only have two uh frequently we've had no members of-of Congress um but we usually now uh hope to have two--last year we had two senators, this year we'll have two congress men, but the others are always people from the outside.

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Yes but--That's not so in-in Norway. [ER: That isn't so.] You-you can never get to uh the United Nations General Assembly without being either a conservative, a liberal, a farmer, party man or uh labor party man. (34:27)

[ER:] Oh I see well that-that is not so uh in-in our country. But now I'd like to ask you a question which I find comes up very often. In meetings of the United Nations, that is the question of where um the line is drawn of what is purely a domestic concern and what can be considered as an international question. Now that comes up very often, in just the questions you are talking about. Humanitarian questions, questions of human rights, human rights are humanitarian questions. Now we find for instance that um we have uh the USSR saying uh that everything should be unforced by the state because it's no concern, uh nothing that's an interference with the sovereign right of the state. Now how much sovereignty would Norway willing to give up?

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] Well we, by joining um the United Nations Organization and trying to a loyal to the pact, we have already given up some sovereignty, by joining the [Unclear Term] we've given up little more of our sovereignty. And uh I don't think Norwegians will-will hesitate uh to give up that sovereignty of having the right to declare war upon others.

[ER:] And now in the brief seconds that remain to us, could you tell me what are aims of the world movement for world federal government? What are the first things you want to do?--

[Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen:] The main aims is to find a system where we have no more wars, solve all conflicts uh by arbitration or through court. The next thing is to uh send help to places on this world- in this world of ours where they need help from countries which have enough of it and also to help back lying countries to develop to a state where they can take--get their own freedom and govern themselves as part of the family of nations, uh having lost our uh sovereignty and freedom in 1940 and regained it '45 we know so well and so recently what it means for a people to feel that they are free.

[ER:] Thank you very much General Riiser-Larsen. I am sure this been great a interest to our audience and that you have helped much to clarify Norway's interest in this question.

[Break 37:11-37:21]

[ER:] And now it is time for this week's community service citation. Keeping youngsters occupied in pleasant and worthwhile projects and out of temptation's way is always a worthy cause and deserving of recognition. In Freeport, Long Island and in several other nearby communities, youngsters these hot days are having the time of their lives competing in the nation's only soap box water derby. They-they're doing this through the efforts and ingenuity of one man. Today I am awarding the community service citation to this man. Known to all these teenagers as Officer Joe, Officer Joe Romica is with me today to accept this

citation and I am going to ask him to tell us how he get this idea, how he started it, and how it is working out.

[Joe Romica:] I feel very honored to receive this citation from you, Mrs. Roosevelt. In our police boy's club work we try to find out what the boys want to do and help them secure the facilities and supervision to carry out their work. Now this project got started when we found that a considerable group was not interested in any of our various activities, the one interest that I found they all had was in motor boats. So I enlisted the aid of the Long Island Boat Racing Association and with their active interest and that of [Unclear Names] and Joe Van Blerck the famous speed boat racer this idea was formulated. As *The American Magazine* describes in its July issue, we teach boys to build their own boats. The parts they can't build are obtained with the money the boys earn themselves. We help them find the odd jobs to earn this money and now for the dimensions, Mrs. Roosevelt. The size of the boats can't be any less than six feet long, or less than thirty-seven inches wide and they can't use any more than a nine horse power outboard motor.

And this must be a stop-stop motor, nothing supped or hopped up. And as for safety, each one of our races must have at least two coast guards and attendants so that when a boy spills on a turn, which it does happen quite a bit. Uh, the coast guard men are right there to fish them out. And since we've been organized which is three years ago we haven't had an injury or an accident. Now each boy's compelled to have a life jacket, a safety helmet, and a safety squeeze throttle. Now this safety squeeze throttle is if a boat should overturn and release, the release of the squeeze throttle automatically stops the boat, preventing this boat from ramming into another. At present, in Freeport alone we have thirty-four boats built, throughout the island almost a hundred. As an example of the good done by these activities, four years ago before this Police Boys Club activities were organized, the Chamber of Commerce reported that the damage done on Halloween eve amounted to over five thousand dollars in Freeport alone. This last year uh there was extensive damage reported all over the island all over the island, for the damage reported in Freeport amounted to only a single window. Mrs. Roosevelt, juvenile delinquency of all types has been cut down considerably, the recognition of our work is seen every day in the wholehearted contributions of time, money, and effort on the part of every citizen in Freeport.

[ER:] I think that's a wonderful record and I am very happy that we are recognizing it today.

[Joe Romica:] Thank you, Mrs. Roosevelt.

(Break 40:37-40:58)

[Ben Grauer:] This has been the *Eleanor Roosevelt Program* recorded in Mrs. Roosevelt's living Room at the Park Sheraton Hotel on the corner of Fifth Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City. Today Mrs. Roosevelt's guest was the President of World Movement for World Federal Government, Major General Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen. I'm going to take a look at guest list for next week and find that it's headed by an interesting combination of three gentlemen, who accepted Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation to come to a microphone and tell them about the new organization in which they are all interested. Phil Rizzuto, Yankee short-stop, will join Malcom Child, editor and writer, and Ralph Lazarus, businessman, in talking about the American baseball academy, their newly formed organization to fight juvenile delinquency. On Tuesday we'll have a visit with two members of the Air Force nurse's corps; Major Ruth Widener the assistant chief and US Air Force Nurse, Captain Jonita Ruth Bonham. Wednesday brings us Editor James N. Rosenau, Thursday the president of Travelers Aid Association, Ms. George Hamlin Shaw And then Friday the Sunday editor of New York Times, Lester Markel. Mrs. Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt will be with you again Monday and every day Monday through Friday from twelve thirty to one fifteen PM. Till Monday then at the usual time, this is Ben Grauer bidding you all, good afternoon.

Transcribed from holdings at Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (FDRL)
File(s): 72-30(203)

Transcription: Ming Sun
First edit: Meg Brudos
Final edit: Andreas Meyris

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