

## THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1951

Description: This recording was produced while ER was in Geneva, Switzerland. In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question regarding whether or not global economic security is achievable. In the following segment, ER interviews Ed Allen, Jan Scholl, and Guy Pisingeur, members of the United Nation's International Labor Organization. In the closing segment, ER interviews Jerzy Shapiro, director of the Information Center of the European office of the United Nations, and Robert Nivell, who operates several UN radio facilities in Switzerland.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, Jerry Shapiro, Ed Allen, Jan Scholl , Guy Pisingeur Jerzy Shapiro, and Robert Nivell

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

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Again from the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Mrs. Roosevelt will interview not one but several important gentlemen. These recordings were flown to the United States through the courtesy of Swiss Air. One of the most important organizations within the United Nations is the International Labor Organization, dealing with labor management problems throughout the world. During the first part of the interview portion of today's program, Mrs. Roosevelt will speak with Mr. Jan Scholl, Mr. Guy Pisingeur, and uh Mr. Ed Allen. During the second part Mr. Jerzy Shapiro and Mr. Robert Nivell will tell us about the information division at the European headquarters of the United Nations. You will meet these gentlemen a little later on in our program, now we'll hear from the sponsors who make our recorded program possible. (1:06)

[Break 1:06 to 1:19]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Today Mother and I are going to discuss an interesting letter sent to Mrs. Roosevelt by Mr. Edwin J. Todd of North Hollywood, California, and here it is: "Dear Mrs. Roosevelt, your program every morning is something I look forward to with a great deal of pleasure. You convey the feeling of sitting around the living room with a few friends discussing the many interesting topics of the day. In fact, at one time, I almost opened my mouth to partake in one of the discussions. I heard your program with the gentleman connected with the World Federalists." uh that was Cord Meyer Jr., as you remember "As I missed the first part of the program I missed his name, his ideas were quite good although idealistic and while they differed from your practical experience in the United Nations Human Rights Committee, still they are objectives we must constantly keep striving for despite the discouragement experienced thus far. However, I do feel that even he fell quite short on a very major point that everyone else in a discussion of this type fails to bring up. Reduction of armaments and inspection systems are only a part of the much greater need of ec-economic security for all. A bare fact cannot be denied no matter how much idealism is needed to achieve reality, and until this world stops thinking along the lines that certain things are impossible, such as economic security for all, we will never have any peace no matter how much armament we may have or how little. I'm sure that if all the peoples of the world were engaged in providing the necessities of life and higher standards of living for everyone, and achieving these aims with ordinary common sense there would be little point in going to war for something they already have.

I believe that the United States should stoutly declare on the floor of the United Nations that we would sponsor a program to pool all the economic resources of all nations of the earth and deliver to each

nation all commodities that it is deficient of, and to endeavor to increase the standard of living of each nation to a point somewhat equaling our own, and to promote this program with vigor and determination to see it through. I believe we would in time get other nations to follow along, even the Soviet Union from whose peoples uh-uh from whose people such a thing could hardly be kept secret over a period of time. I feel sure that for people who have the mind to develop an-a-an atomic bomb, or worse a hydrogen bomb, such things as international money differences, trade and customs barriers, languages, national sovereignties and customs, races and creeds should be matter of comparatively simple solution. If some member of the United States delegation were to get up on the floor of the United Nations, declared these views and point-blank asked every member nation its thoughts on this program I think we would all be surprised at the response. It would be at least uh it would at least force every member to declare intentions as to where we are going in the world and what the real prospects are for its development. I believe it would even force the members of the Soviet Union bloc on the defensive. As a means of propaganda, it would have a very decided effect enforcing some hands provided the program were promoted with all the vigor it is possible for us to have, but that is sadly being misdirected on side issues. This is the problem in retrospect and while the general thoughts are simple, I know the details are difficult but far from impossible, and all it takes is want of doing. We have achieved it here in the forty-eight states on a smaller scale, and I feel sure that the general principals would work internationally. I do not think I'm being original or utterly profound or anything else, but I just haven't heard enough thinking along what I consider the most basic issue in today's world. You are a busy person and I do not expect an answer to this letter but you do make me feel as though you are someone I could talk to. Sincerely, Mr. Edwin J. Todd." (5:55)

[ER:] Well, of course, that's quite a letter, and um he's right -- Mr. Todd is quite right that the basic uh problem in the world is hunger [Elliott Roosevelt coughs], there's no question about that, two thirds of the people in the world are hungry, and uh that is one of the basic reasons that we are threatened with war, there's no [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] there's no arguing about that. At uh in London when I saw Sir John Boyd Orr this year, he said that the first human right was to have the opportunity to produce enough food so that you didn't starve to death. [ER laughs] [Elliott Roosevelt: Yeah.] And I think that-that there is no there is no gain saying it but when he says that uh someone from our delegation should get up on the floor of the United Nations and say that we would pool, all of us, all the world's resources and divide them up so as to give those who did not have certain things that they needed enough of those commodities so that they could build a more stable economy, uh perhaps there are scientists you'd have to get an extraordinary group of scientists together. Um another suggestion that was made not very long ago, because of course this is a subject that is very widely discussed was that um-uh we had today uh unwillingly been forced into the position where we actually led the world, but because we were unwilling to accept the responsibility uh the world was sort of sliding along unled, and I tried to pin my gentlemen down were was talking to me, and what it boiled down to eventually was that there were a great many countries in the world where the people were very poor and very unhappy and very miserable-le and the governments of those countries were usually very poor governments [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] with people who didn't know how to govern.

Uh and what was in the minds of those who were talking to me was that the United States first of all should have in its State Department a group of really super extraordinary people experts in all the fields of [ER laughs] uh well all the fields that are needed to make a country prosper. [Elliott Roosevelt: Uh huh.] You would have to have an expert in agriculture, in forestry, in commerce, in industry, in the social services, in engineering [Elliott Roosevelt: That is uh--] all things that are needed and it wouldn't [Elliott Roosevelt: Education] -- education. It wouldn't just be a gradual growth through the energy of a people who happen to develop leaders, which is what happened here because we had great uh untouched resources all about us, and we had a fresh, new and adventurous people who came from countries because they were adventurous [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] and-and who had uh-uh certain amount of get-up-and-go to them, you would have to deal with people who had none of that. You would have to make your plans, and oh by the way this group of people has to know the world intimately,

[Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] and uh we don't usually train our kids in school to know the whole world very intimately [Elliott Roosevelt: Yeah.] they don't know all the resources, they don't know -- But suddenly without any preparation we're to develop these people, not only enough to make the plans for the world, but enough people to go out and help those people and they have to understand those people because those are not the kind of people who made the United States. Many parts of the world you will be dealing with people who long for freedom, who long for a little bit better living than they have today but who've borne it so long that the ability to have the initiative and start out has got to be built up for them. (10:38)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, I'd like to [ER laughs] to reduce it to uh some of the thoughts that you have expressed here I think can be illustrated for Mr. Todd and for our audience. I think that for instance when you consider that uh we have been sending out uh such things as penicillin and quinine and so forth uh to certain areas and certain countries, but that when it gets there they have a very difficult time to get the native population that would be benefitted by this medicine to take it because they are not trained up to the point where they realize [ER: Uh huh.] that the medicine can do them any good they--

[ER:] They're not educated. When you think that there are areas of the world where 90 percent of the population of a country can't read or write [Elliott Roosevelt: Well--] you've got a lot to begin.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And there are -there are not only the-the fact that they can't even read and write but they also have built in suspicions of anything from the outside.

[ER:] Well, and they also have diseases which have sapped their energy, like Malaria and like Yaws and like a great many things, [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] so those have to be eliminated before you can even hope to get a good days work out of anyone.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Or to be able to get them to absorb education.

[ER:] Well, all-all these things are little problems, which when people feel that just a few scientists could um [Elliott Roosevelt: Well now--] do the same thing that happened with the atom bomb, it isn't quite easy.

[ER and Elliott Roosevelt overlap]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well now, lets-let's take uh let's take [Overlapping ends] let's just take for a couple of seconds though an approach to this that uh we say, "All right, now we couldn't do this by ourselves." but supposing uh we said to the Atlantic pact nations uh now we think that you have scientists you have experts and this that and the other thing, pool with us to carry on this work providing the manpower and the experience. Uh--

[ER:] Well, the UN is trying to do that through -- uh not the Atlantic Pact -- but, for instance, every specialized agency [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] is trying to do just that. Uh the World Health Organization is a pool of fifty-nine nations or sixty-odd now, [Elliott Roosevelt: Yeah.] I think, since they've let in uh Italy and Japan and Germany.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] All right, well then in other words what this man is advocating is what really the United Nations is endeavoring to do [ER: Is trying to do.] but the only thing lacking is the-the distribution of-of such things as uh-uh raw materials and foodstuff [ER: Well, he's--] to such points where it's needed.

[ER:] Well, he's going a little further because he's thinking of some group that would really form an economic um-uh world pool. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Now that's on a pretty big basis, I think we'll have to begin on regional basis first.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] First, Well, I see our time is up and I'd love to carry on this discussion but I'm afraid we can't, so we'll go on at some other time [ER: All right]. (13:52).

[Break13:52 to 14:05]

[ER:] Again at the Palais des Nations in Geneva and through the courtesy of the United Nations radio division, European headquarters my guests today are three gentlemen from the International Labor Organization of the United Nations. They will discuss with me what the United Nations is doing in the field of labor and management. These gentlemen are Mr. Jan Scholl head of Workers' Relations Service, Monsieur George Pisigeur, head of Employer-- Mr. Guy Pisigeur head of Employers' Relations Service, and Mr. Ed Allen, head of Information for ILO. First, Mr. Allen, I would appreciate your explaining briefly to our listeners just why there is an International Labor Organization within the United Nations, and what its functions are.

[Ed Allen:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, [Ed Allen coughs] I am frequently uh rebuked by our Director General, Mr. David A. Morris, who as you know used to be the acting Secretary of Labor of the United States because uh I run a department of oversimplification, but at the risk of oversimplifying our job we are the Department of Labor of the United Nations, and we have the world's Bureau of Labor Statistics. We also are the world's principle repository of information on uh social security and social insurance, and Mr. Willard Croft said at a meeting of the Economic and Social Council, last year I think it was, that uh when the United States uh drafted its social security law it came to the ILO for the basic information based on experience of those countries which had had social insurance schemes. Uh our job is to try to create better world standards in the fields of labor conditions, conditions of women and children, social security standards. This year at our June conference, for instance, we will begin discussing a new basic convention to provide a world minimum social security code. That is only one of the ninety-eight conventions which have been adopted in the thirty-two years of the ILO, uh and which have resulted so far in more than one thousand two hundred ratifications by the sixty-two member countries.

[ER:] My, the ILO certainly has had a long experience. You said it was set up thirty-two years ago, didn't you?

[Ed Allen:] That is right. The first uh conference was held in Washington, DC, in 1919. [ER: 1919]. Uh Mr. Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, was the chairman of the nine-nation commission uh which uh demanded at the Versailles Conference that something be done to represent the aspirations of organized labor throughout the world for a lasting peace based on the principle of social justice for all people. (17:46)

[ER:] My goodness, I was in Washington in 1919, and I remember Mr. Samuel Gompers well [ER laughs] [Ed Allen: Mhm.] that does suddenly take me back a very long ways. Well, uh I-I think that he was a very dynamic person, and uh that means that the ILO really uh began the first international gathering together of people, didn't it?

[Ed Allen:] Yes, and not -- it isn't a labor union, it is a meeting of employers and workers and diplomats, government representatives from these countries.

[ER:] Well, I think that that was really uh a very interesting thing. Uh now you-you think that it was Mr. Gompers who started the whole thing or was there some other motivating force?

[Ed Allen:] Oh there had been demands for international uh legislation to curb such abuses as the use of white sulfur in matches for many years before, and uh far-sighted industrialists uh in Europe had attempted to have some kind of international control, but it was the presence of these labor leaders from the belligerent nations at Versailles which finally brought the thing to a head in 1919.

[ER:] That's very interesting, and, of course, it-it would be easy to have expected that when um the League of Nations and the new -- and when the war came and-and uh that it would have faded out of existence. But uh what kept it together? Was it the interest of the workers and the employees or what-what really kept it together?

[Ed Allen:] Well, we at the ILO like to think that it was the presence in our organization of substantial men of affairs and of serious trade unionists, which maintained the life and vigor of the ILO and committed it to be the one part of the League of Nations organization which survived fascism, the growth of fascism in Europe, and the war and the other things which caused the League to crumble. Uh for instance, we have tonight in the studio Mr. Jan Scholl, the head of our workers relations service who comes from the Netherlands and My. Guy Pisigeur, the head of our employers' relations service, I think it's quite fitting that both gentlemen uh should have offices side-by-side on the same uh wing of the same floor. Uh we are really a tripartite organization trying to bring these groups together.

[ER:] I think that's very fitting, and I've seen them as a team with the government representatives working in our Human Rights Commission, [Ed Allen: Mhm.] so I know that uh they can all work together. But before I come to asking them some questions, I would still like to ask you uh what happened during World War II to the organization? (21:03)

[Ed Allen:] Well as you remember Mr. John Winant, who was former Republican governor of New Hampshire and uh, as I believe you know, [ER: Oh, I knew him very well. I was very fond of him.] one-time ambassador in London, was the Director General of the ILO, and Mr. Winant, to avoid the possibility that the ILO might become a captive of the Nazis, uh moved the organization to uh wartime headquarters in Montreal. Uh due to the hospitality of McGill University in uh Montreal we were able to keep going. During the war, with a somewhat curtailed staff, the ILO was able to perform very useful services in the mobilization of manpower resources for the allies. [Coughing]

[ER:] Well, I think it looks as though Mr. Winant was partly responsible for helping you to stay together. Now I'd like to ask you why didn't the United States join ILO before 1934?

[Ed Allen:] [Ed Allen laughs] Uh I think your husband could have answered that much better than I [ER laughs]. The uh-uh United States um was not a member of the League of Nations [ER: I remember that.], uh for reasons which I won't go into now, [Everyone laughs] and uh the uh-uh hostility of certain elements in our population to foreign entanglements made it difficult to bring the question up at the time. But under the leadership of uh Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934, uh the uh Congress of the United States saw fit to affiliate with the ILO.

[ER:] Well, I'm very glad it happened then. Now I want to ask Mr. Scholl a question, [Jan Scholl: Mhm.] what do you do for the trade unions of the world?

[Jan Scholl:] Well, I think uh what we do for the trade unions in the world is uh rather two-fold. In the first place, of course, we want the trade unions to do something for the ILO, and it's uh to some extent my job to uh get out of them as much support for the ILO as can possibly get. That, of course, applies in the first place to the organizations in-in the uh higher-developed industrial countries, where the trade you know organizations represent a fighting strength. On the other hand, we work -- I think we give

something to the trade unions especially in the under-developed countries, which are still dependent to a very large extent on any outside help that can be given to them.

[ER:] Are you yourself a trade unionist since you are a head of the liason service?

[Jan Scholl:] Well, I think I might myself describe myself a trade unionist, as a matter of fact, I've worked in the international trade union movement ever since I was a boy of eighteen.

[ER:] Well, now uh Mr. Pisigeur what do you do for employers throughout the world?

[Guy Pisigeur:] Well, Mrs. Chairman, I'm very glad of your having let me talk after my friend Mr. Scholl because I think what I would like to say said it himself. The duties of the employers relation service in the ILO is to get in-to keep in touch with the employers all through the world, uh to get from them the fullest support to the ILO action, and for us to be kept informed of the various claims of sort among the employers made in the world, so I think that is rather easy.

[ER:] Well, I'll have to ask you what I asked him. Are you an employer?

[Guy Pisigeur:] Well, I could say that I'm an employer of myself, very little employer, so I may so. I own a small aluminum mining in south France employing less than fifty workers, so I think I fall in the category of a small employer.

[ER:] Of a small employer. Well, I'm very happy to have had this chance to uh ask you all things about the organization of the ILO, and I'm very grateful to you for coming to be with me, and I thank both Mr. Allen and Mr. Pisigeur and Mr. Scholl for having been with me this today on this program. (25:28)

[Break 25:29 to 25:37]

[ER:] On the programs that have come from Geneva, you've heard me mention that they've been arranged through the courtesy of the radio division of the United Nations European headquarters so I'm very pleased today to have with me Monsieur Jerzy Shapiro director of the Information Center of the European office of the United Nations and Monsieur Robert Nivell, directly responsible for making the facilities available. Aside from welcoming the opportunity to thank these gentlemen in person, I know that they have many things to tell us about this most important function within the United Nations organization here in Geneva. First, I would like to present to you Mr. Jerzy Shapiro.

[Jerzy Shapiro:] Very pleased to meet you, Mrs. Roosevelt, not for the first time [ER: Very nice to have you.] we're cooperating.

[ER:] And now Mr. Robert Nivell.

[Robert Nivell:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, it's uh great pleasure for me to be once more with you and an honor to be able to talk to American listeners on your program.

[Break 26:53 to 27:05]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now Mrs. Roosevelt will introduce her next guest from Geneva who will tell us about the information division of the European headquarters of the United Nations. Here again is Mrs. Roosevelt.

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[Jerzy Shapiro:] Very pleased to meet you Mrs. Roosevelt not for the first time [ER: Very nice to have you.] we're cooperating.

[ER:] And now, Mr. Robert Nivell.

[Robert Nivell:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, it's uh great pleasure for me to be once more with you and an honor to be able to talk to American listeners on your program.

[ER:] Thank you both, and now I want to begin by asking, Mr. Shapiro, uh you are in charge of public information here at the Palais des Nations. What does it consist of? What do you actually try and accomplish? (28:54)

[Jerzy Shapiro:] You put the question quite right at the Palais des Nations because here in Geneva -- from Geneva we try to tell the public in Europe and all over the world about the work not only of the United Nations itself, not only about the activities of the United Nations here at the European headquarters, about the activities of the various United Nations bodies located in Geneva. Geneva as you know is a great international center; as a matter of fact, I think it houses more inter-governmental United Nations bodies than any other place on earth. We have quite a few things to tell the people about the work of the United Nations, and I would say particularly things that interest perhaps you personally more than many other things that happen perhaps at New York because it so happens [ER: Yes the work of the specialized agencies that meet here is very interesting.] and the economic and social work of the United Nations, exactly those things which do not get space in the papers, which do not easily get across the ocean through the wires. That day to day work, useful routine, sometimes work not very spectacular, but work which affects not only the daily life of nations but the daily life of the individual. Well, uh this is our job to translate all the various decisions, all the various debates into a language that is understood by the individual to tell him that here in Geneva a work is done which means better working conditions for the housewife, better salaries for the men, [ER: Mhm.], better hygiene for the children, things that really, as I said, affect the day to day life of people all over the world and particularly in the poor countries, in the small countries, in the underdeveloped countries.

[ER:] Yes, that's really uh a very remarkable thing. Um how much goes on here and your responsibility for having it known is very great. Now I'd like to ask you Mr. Nivell what are the radio activities of the information center in Geneva?

[Robert Nivell:] Well, uh the radio activities of the information center here in Geneva are of uh two kinds, as I think they are more or less everywhere. That is to say that we broadcast directly through uh Swiss transmitters and that we record a great number of interviews or statements by delegates who are here during conferences. Uh we have -- uh here again we've got to divide the uh transmissions, uh direct broadcast activities, in two, that is to say uh short-wave service every evening except uh Saturday and Sunday in both English and French uh directed towards uh Northern Europe, and uh we even know that it goes up to the United States because we get some fan letters from the United States. [ER: Mhm.] In addition to this we have a uh regular uh program in French on the medium waves of Radio Genève, the Swiss broadcasting company in Geneva.

[ER:] Well now, uh have you had cooperation from--offered to you by the Swiss authorities?

[Robert Nivell:] A great cooperation in the field of technical assistance, that is to say that they put at our disposal the uh transmitters which were already at the disposal of the League of Nations and were handed to us when we opened the center in Geneva in 1947. And also we can say moral cooperation because the Swiss authorities, the federal authorities, and also the uh directors of the Swiss broadcasting companies, are helping us uh by all means giving us transmitters and also every time we ask for a few minutes on their programs because we think it's important to underline the work being done by a meeting here, they always agree and help us most willingly. (33:23)

[ER:] That's really very wonderful because then you have uh more than your own facilities you have the uh facilities [Jerzy Shapiro: Exactly.] of the Swiss people.

[Robert Nivell:] Exactly, and uh I think that it's very important to underline that uh Switzerland being a neutral country, the uh effort at cooperation they have offered us in cooperation is probably of paramount importance and worth more than it would be worth in any other member nation.

[Jerzy Shapiro:] We can't forget that she's a member of all the specialized agencies, and she's actively cooperating in quite a number of United Nations bodies which are not are non-political character, [ER: Oh yes.] she's a member -- she works with the Economic Commission for Europe and she just recently voted a million Francs for a technical assistance program of the United Nations.

[Robert Nivell:] That's right.

[ER:] Well, that's-that shows -- uh-uh I-I think that's one thing we ought to underline, that while Switzerland remains neutral uh in the political field [Jerzy Shapiro: Very true.] she has really taken an active part in the specialized agencies. [Jerzy Shapiro: Right.] She is a member for instance, I think, of this World Health Organization, [Jerzy Shapiro: Oh yes.] which they're-they're holding a member here now and I-I think there is a Swiss delegate [Jerzy Shapiro: Oh yes, oh yes.]. And that's very interesting.

[Jerzy Shapiro:] And I'm particularly grateful to you, Mrs. Roosevelt, for the fact that you are able now to tell a large American public of the work done here in Geneva, of the constructive work for the United Nations.

[ER:] Well, that's what I'm very anxious to have you do, Mr. Shapiro, because, you see, the United States is not as conscious of what happens in Europe as it should be. Now I don't know whether this is so but I wonder if you lay more stress on activities that interest Europeans in particular, do you? Because you-you

[Jerzy Shapiro: We do.] are in Europe.

[Jerzy Shapiro:] Yes we do because we have Economic Commission for Europe, [ER: Yes.] and there again, Economic Commission for Europe tries still to maintain a certain economic unity of this continent which is now politically split into two parts and unfortunately is splitting also economically into two parts. But the Economic Commission for Europe is still that body where certain exchanges of views and where certain cooperation is now possible. Take for instance, coal, when recently again, the-the-the allocation of coal has been arranged by the Economic Commission for Europe in which Poland, which is, as you know, not quite politically cooperative now [ER: Uh huh.], has been taking part into that allocation.

[ER:] Now, Mr. Nivell, I want to ask you just one more thing. Uh when did the United Nations start broadcasting from Geneva? (36:17)

[Robert Nivell:] Well, in 1947 uh we had been working already in late success and it was decided to open this center in this European office of United Nations here in Geneva.

[ER:] What is your chief aim and what is the reaction of your listeners?

[Robert Nivell:] Well, the chief aims is I think what uh Mr. Shapiro said a moment ago, and that is to teach people about United Nations and not only about the spectacular political aspect of United Nations but about this daily economic and social aspect which interests, as Mr. Shapiro just stressed, the daily life of every individual in the-in the world.

[ER:] Do you - do you hear, Mr. Shapiro, from a great many people all over the world?

[Jerzy Shapiro:] Now we cover a large territory in Europe and the Middle East where we have to tell people about the work of the United Nations. Whenever I am travelling, the people, a simple man or woman, they ask question, "Tell me, please, is the United Nations only quarreling or is some other work done in the United Nations which really helps us to build the peace?" And I think our job as information is to tell them that, and tell them through all possible means, the press, the radio, the cinema, their organizations, the schools, the universities, and even, if necessary, teach a story teller in the market in Beirut or in Damascus to tell the story of the United Nations.

[ER:] That's a wonderful note to end on and I thank you very much Mr. Shapiro and Mr. Nivell for being with me today. (37:59)

[Break 37:59 to 38:22]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] This is Elliott Roosevelt speaking and reminding you that you've been listening to the Eleanor Roosevelt Program which comes to you each Monday through Friday at this same time.

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Transcribed from holdings at Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (FDRL)  
File(s): 72-30(167)

Transcription: Dana Councilman  
First Edit: Julia Goldman  
Final Edit: Seth LaShier