

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

April 9, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question about the United States role in the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. In the interview segment, ER discusses propaganda with Edward Barrett, assistant secretary of state for public affairs.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, and Edward Barrett

[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:] Thank you, Mother. We hear a great deal about the Voice of America but we don't often have an opportunity to hear about it directly from its top officer, Mr. Edward Barrett [1910-1989], Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. He's Mrs. Roosevelt's guest today and as soon as we've gone over the mail and had a message from the sponsors who make this recorded program possible, we'll have the interview with Mr. Barrett.

(Break 0:50-1:01)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Our question today comes from Mrs. Elizabeth F. McGrath of Hempstead, New York. She asks the following question: "Has the United States always followed the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Security Council?" I think probably r-really what Mrs. McGrath means is: has the United States always accepted the votes of the Security Council or has it ever used the veto, and if so, when? (1:30)

[ER:] No, I um--wait a minute--did we use the veto?--no we didn't. We threatened to use it as uh regards um one point in the last Security Council. But we didn't actually use it. Um I don't think um--I can't think at the moment uh whether we have ever used it. Uh we may have uh on something that we considered was purely domestic, but I don't remember at the moment our ever using it.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, outside of the Soviet Union, which has used it countless times, uh the other powers that have the use of the veto as I remember it are Great Britain, uh France, China, and ourselves. Is that correct? (2:20)

[ER:] Yes, that's-that's correct.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Uh do you in your recollection ever remember Great Britain having used the veto, or France or China?

[ER:] Well, I'm not on the Security Council, and I should remember exactly how many vetoes have been used because I've seen it but as a matter of fact, I don't. My only recollection is that um the--that the USSR has used the veto a great many times, and not used it in a way it was intended um for--used it for things purely that delay, for instance like the admission of certain states and that sort of thing. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Um in order to get--they would say for instance if uh, "we're going to vote to admit so and so, then you must admit [Elliott Roosevelt coughs] uh the uh Republic of Mongolia let's say," or

something of that sort. And um they have used the veto in uh um in I've forgotten how many times, but quite a number of times. Um it has never uh evidently seemed to me very important when anybody else has used it and I don't have any recollection of it. [Elliot Roosevelt: I see.] I remember once that we made a threat that we would use it and I remember that I didn't like our making the threat, but I don't even at the moment remember just what we made it about. (3:50)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mhm. Well, the--one of the points occasioned by your answer just now that interests me is the fact that when we were in Europe last summer we visited Finland, as you remember, and uh the Finnish President expressed very great interest in gaining admission to the United Nations. [ER: That's one--that's one of the difficulties]uh it is one of many [ER: People have been kept out.] nations that are applying and have been kept out, and it was my understanding, I may have misunderstood, but it was my understanding that the admission of Finland was not being accepted an-and uh was being held back uh on the part of our own delegates, is that correct? (4:40)

[ER:] Why I don't think so. I don't think we've ever held back uh the admission of Finland.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, the-uh the--it was my impression that the Soviet Union and its bloc of votes was in favor of the admission of Finland.

[ER:] Well, that I don't know, but I don't think we would oppose the admission of Finland unless we thought they were coming in as a Soviet state to-to add to the Soviet vote and that it would bring um--I-I can't imagine that we've held back the admission of Finland. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm--alright--] Unless that-unless that was the case, they felt it was completely subservient to the USSR [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] then we might have. [Elliott Roosevelt: Well, have they been--] We didn't use the veto. That I'm sure of. We might have simply said that as they would not vote for others, we would not vote for Finland. We might have done that. (5:33)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes. Well, have there been efforts made on the part of the Soviet bloc to secure the entry of uh countries such as Bulgaria and Hungary?

[ER:] I don't remember. Um I think their names have been proposed. I don't remember any very great effort made. But they have made considerable efforts to get in uh the um Republic of Mongolia, which is a part of Russia. (6:05)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] It's another part of the Soviet Union itself, it's just a state within the Soviet Union.

[ER:] Yes, yes, that's all part of the Soviet Union. I think there's one other they've been anxious to get in.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes, but uh the United States has taken action uh which was not in line with the uh majority opinion of the General Assembly or of uh-uh--one of the voting bodies of the UN such as, for instance, its uh refusal to appropriate its uh part of the--money required for the Emergency Relief Fund. Isn't that correct?

[ER:] No, for the Children's Emergency Fund. Uh [Elliott Roosevelt: Children's Emergency Fund, that's right.] Yes, but that was entirely eh within our jurisdiction. We didn't have to veto anything for that. That was simply um a voluntary contribution. It had been authorized by the Senate but not appropriated um and when it came up [Elliott Roosevelt coughs] was the last part of an appropriation and we had already put in about seventy two percent of the money for the Children's Emergency Fund, and uh when that came up our congressmen said that they did not think a children--a-an emergency fund was needed for work in Europe any longer, um and that if we were going to undertake other work with children it should

be on a permanent basis, and that until something was proposed to them which made some sense, they preferred to withhold the appropriation. And um-- (7:57)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] In other words until a permanent body was set up to deal with the problem all over the world, that they preferred not to have uh [ER: That uh--] any more emergency funds.

[ER:] That was what they said, and um uh the real difference of opinion uh in the United Nations was as to whether the Children's Emergency Fund should remain an emergency fund or become a permanent body. And uh the United States advocated that it become a permanent body. And there were only eight nations that advocated that procedure in the whole of Committee Three. All the other nations voted that it remain for three years a-an emergency body and then be made a permanent body if that was decided at the time. [Elliott Roosevelt: I see.] And they did vote that it be reviewed. Um I think every year. (8:55) [Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, uh there are other instances where the United States has not taken [ER: Well, the United States--] action in accordance [ER: The United States has--] with the majority opinion.

[ER:] Oh! Very often within a--it has been beaten on votes um—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] But when we have been beaten have we agreed to go along with the majority opinion?

[ER:] Well, very often we went along willy-nilly because the majority carried the action, whatever it was. For instance, in this case, we still serve on the Children's Emergency Fund Board. Um we may not give the appropriation or we may only give--because all-all donations to the Children's Emergency Fund are voluntary, they are not things you have to--that was one of the things that um was up in the reorganization. Um so we still are a member of the Children's Emergency Fund Board. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] We still have a US Committee that receives voluntary, private donations. (10:00)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, now did not the Genocide Pact, which was the pact uh whereby uh—

[ER:] But that is a treaty which has to be ratified in order to come into being. It's been ratified by more than the number of countries necessary and it has come into being, but each nation uh has to ratify that separately as a treaty and then it becomes the law of the land. [Elliott Roosevelt I see.] And we haven't ratified. (10:30)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, are there other instances where uh an action has been taken uh by the majority of the General Assembly and the United States has failed to go along with the majority opinion? [ER: Oh yes, there are.] And accept it? (10:50)

[ER:] Well, you-you accept all majority opinions when it's not a case such as the treaty where-a treaty where it has to be ratified separately. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] So that um just as in the case of the Children's Emergency Fund, we didn't like it, but we've had to accept a three years emergency fund. [Elliott Roosevelt: I see.] We can't change it.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And uh do you think that uh that other nations have failed to go along in as many instances as we have on many of these—

[ER:] Oh I think that there have been many differences of opinion but for instance, as far as the human rights uh work goes we have been beaten on votes but we um--[Elliott Roosevelt: Are still going ahead--] Are still going ahead with the work and on the whole we've usually accepted the final report. (11:45)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I see. Alright well, I think that answers as fully as we can the question from Mrs. Elizabeth F. McGrath of uh Hempstead, New York. And now I see that our announcer would like to say a few words.

(Break 11:58-12:15)

[ER:] One of the most powerful weapons this country has developed for the purpose of combatting the Cold War, the war of ideas, is what President Truman has referred to as the "campaign of truth." I am happy to have with me today the gentleman who directs these activities, who can tell us just what America is doing to inform the world at large of the truth. I am pleased to introduce to you the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, Mr. Edward W. Barrett. (12:50)

[Edward W. Barrett:] Oh, Mrs. Roosevelt, I am very, very happy to have this opportunity to be here with you.

[ER:] It's very kind of you to come. Now, first of all, Mr. Barrett, I'd like to point out that we hear a great deal about Russian propaganda, but not quite as much about our own. Do you think that despite the reputation the United States has for salesmanship that the Russians might be doing a better job of propaganda than we are? (13:21)

[Edward W. Barrett:] In some areas, Mrs. Roosevelt, it might be said they have done a better job in the past. I don't believe though that they're doing anything like the job they're widely getting the credit for. I don't believe that we are losing the Cold War. The number of communists in country after country, in Europe for example, has dropped off. In France, the total circulation of the biggest communist publication there has dropped by approximately two thirds [ER and Edward Barrett overlap] in the last few years.

[ER:] Yes, I heard. *L'Humanite* which is their publication there lost a lot of its circulation. (13:57)

[Edward W. Barrett:] Absolutely. And so I don't think we have any occasion to be defeatist about what is called the "psychological struggle" or "the battle for men's minds."

[ER:] Well, what are some of the things being done in waging this new campaign for--of truth?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Uh, Mrs. Roosevelt, there are a great, great many things and I could use up all the time in this program, I regret, trying to tell you what they are. But very, very quickly, there is the Voice of America that you know about, there's the film program that now reaches an audience of about two hundred million a year and will soon reach an audience of about four hundred million a year—

[ER:] Where does that go?

[Edward W. Barrett:] That uh that is operated in all countries of the world outside of this country but we put primary emphasis on it in those countries that are of the more illiterate type uh where literature is less valuable and films uh reach a very, very large audience. (14:59)

[ER:] Now what type of films?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Those are films--some of them are simple films that show what we Americans are like and why we deserve the confidence and cooperation of other nations. Some of them are films that attempt to visualize the spirit of the free world and the need for unity. One of the most effective films was one on why we fight in Korea. I'm told that that had an enormous effect in the state of Siam [Thailand],

for example, and in several other states of Southeastern Asia on the tendency of those countries to give support to the United Nations cause in Korea. (15:40)

[ER:] Well, now how do you get these uh films accepted in a country?

[Edward W. Barrett:] They're shown in a great many ways. They're shown in theaters, in many cases. They're shown in clubs and schools. And then we use these little Jeep-mobile units that are proving tremendously effective. They wheel into a town square; they play records for a few minutes and collect an audience of several thousand in perhaps fifteen minutes, and then they show the films, and they wheel on to the next town. (16:07)

[ER:] Now that's very interesting. Now how many of those have we got at the present time?

[Edward W. Barrett:] At the present time, Mrs. Roosevelt, we have in the neighborhood of about a hundred worldwide. We will shortly have several hundred. (16:17)

[ER:] Now do you find any resistance in different countries to that? Can you get any for instance, into uh really communist controlled countries? (16:27)

[Edward W. Barrett:] No, we cannot. In the communist controlled countries, or really communist dominated countries, the Iron Curtain countries, we have to depend in large part on the Voice of America and on a few other activities.

[ER:] Well, now I'd-I'd like to ask you about that. For instance, in the uh in the USSR, in the Soviet's proper, how-how many um radios are there owned by individuals so that they can listen? That's what's always intrigued me. (17:02)

[Edward W. Barrett:] Mrs. Roosevelt, in the Soviet Union today there are about four and a half million radio receiving sets of which about three and a half million are capable of receiving the Voice of America when the Voice is not jammed.

[ER:] Well, three and a half uh million for a hundred and seventy million people leaves a lot to be desired doesn't it?

[Edward W. Barrett:] It certainly does, but there is an enormous "gossip network," shall we say. Today we find that when we broadcast an important bit of news, that is suppressed by the Russians themselves, that that news gets around in three or four hours and is talked about on street corners and elevators and the like.

[ER:] What-what is jamming really? Most-most of us don't know because we don't often have it here.

[Edward W. Barrett:] Jamming is any of a number of devices used for making our signal inaudible. The Russians in effect put on a group of additional transmitting stations, which are on the same frequency in an attempt to make ours inaudible. I have a sample of it here, and I think your control room man has it now, we might like to hear it.

[ER:] Oh yes, I think that would be extremely valuable.

[Edward W. Barrett:] Can we hear that now?

[Audio Recording:] Jamming on station WRUW, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty five kilo cycles, eighteen fifty four Greenwich Mean Time. [Russian speech here with heavy radio interference, approximately translates to: "The Soviet Union is now no longer [unclear] from New York where new special programs are being transmitted from the Voice of America; now no longer [unclear] from London, from the BBC. Hear these new special radio programs at six fifteen Moscow Time--"] Russian jamming present on Munich transmitter number three, six thousand eighty kilocycles, eighteen thirty five Greenwich Mean Time [Russian speech here with heavy radio interference; conversation between a man and a woman discussing WWII, American capitalism and democracy and Hitler--only a few words were clear]. (19:50)

[ER:] I um am uh glad to have heard that, and glad to have our listening audience here hear it, because I think very few of us understand um what jamming is. Now what happens in the case of jamming? Do they just get nothing and that means that your-your voice doesn't carry that day? Just happens when they get heard?

[Edward W. Barrett:] In some cases they can "jam us out completely," as we say, but we've devised more and more ways of getting around this. For example, today we have about four techniques that are being used for getting around it. One of the most important is that the British, and the--and ourselves, and the Italians, and the Greeks, and a number of others, now all broadcast to Russia in Russian at the same time. So there's more than even their enormous jamming network, which is estimated to involve the work of about ten thousand men now--[ER: Good heavens!] That's more than that whole network can handle, so that today we seem to be getting about twenty percent of our broadcast through to Moscow itself, and sixty to eighty percent through to smaller towns and the rural areas in Russia. (21:09)

[ER:] Well, now that I think is very encouraging, particularly as you say it gets carried by the gossip uh—
[Edward W. Barrett: Network.] uh network. [Edward W. Barrett: Yes, that's right.] As soon as um any really important piece of news gets over um—

[Edward W. Barrett:] And, Mrs. Roosevelt, you- we know how a "gossip network" can function even in this country and in a country like Russia that is cut off from the news it functions about ten times as fast. (21:36)

[ER:] Now what about the um states like Romania, and Hungary, and Czechoslovakia and Poland?

[Edward W. Barrett:] In those we have much less of a problem; they have not gone in for the elaborate type of jamming that's done in Russia itself, largely I think because it's so enormously expensive. So today we're getting reports from country after country that the Voice of America broadcasts and the BBC broadcasts are getting through and getting through heavily. Only yesterday, a prominent exile from Bulgaria told me in public, at a group meeting, "Mr. Barrett keep up the Voice of America. It's the most powerful single weapon that the cause of freedom has in Bulgaria." I've heard that from ambassador after ambassador so that we are getting through without any question and with very little jamming to the satellite areas.

[ER:] That's very interesting and brings me at once to the question of--because if-if it's being heard, then it's vital um what you are putting into it and that depends on who some of the people are, besides yourself, uh running this activity. Who-who are they? (22:55)

[Edward W. Barrett:] Well, again, it would take me hours to list even the most important of them because it is a very large operation, but they are by and large men and women who have had experience in foreign lands or who have had experience in uh newspaper work, radio work, advertising work, public relations work, and so on, and who chose to give up those careers to order to join in this important work

[overlapping speech with ER] Many of them have become real experts in this field. [ER: Well, don't you try to get some of the nationals of those countries?] Very, very much. We-uh- the key jobs have to go to American citizens of course, the controlling jobs, but we are trying to bring more and more nationals of the countries concerned into the program because, after all, they speak the language in the way that it's understood. (23:46)

[ER:] Yes, well that's what I would feel would be the most um important thing to do. Because they, very often I think, would know what kind of thing would appeal to their compatriots even better than we would know. (24:01)

[Edward W. Barrett:] That is why we rely very heavily on people of that sort, not only to work for us but to work with us. In addition, Mrs. Roosevelt, we're bringing in a very, very large number of top magazine people, newspaper people, radio people, foreign experts—

[ER:] Those are-those are really new people that you're bringing in then. Now, um people that are good in the advertising field?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Uh ah-among them, yes. I've got one man who is coming in next week who was a top executive in one of the major advertising agencies of this country, for example.

[ER:] Well, that's-that's all very encouraging. Now we have to stop for one minute um and let our announcer say a word.

(Break 24:46-24:58)

[ER:] Now I will come back to the interview with Mr. Edward Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, and uh there's so much I want to ask that I'm afraid we'll never get through all of the things. But um I-I did want to get one thing straight: uh you don't uh-eh quite evidently from what you said uh keep to the State Department um personnel in-in your work, and so I wonder whether you um go to groups that are doing research work about special areas of the world? I think of this because I went to the Asia Institute dinner the other night and I should think among those people you might gather um some people of part-uh that had particular knowledge for that area of the world and so forth and so forth of the other areas-- (25:56)

[Edward W. Barrett:] Oh you're very-you're very definitely right on that, Mrs. Roosevelt. We certainly have no monopoly on the brains in this field in government. Accordingly, we do rely very heavily on the advice and assistance of outside research organizations of the geographic type that you spoke of. We have now a group of about twenty outstanding scientists who uh pulled together by one of the outstanding scientific organizations of the country working on some of our major communications problems. We have panels of uh newspaper men, radio men, film men, experts on Russia who come down and work with us for let us say several days a month in some cases, in other cases a little-little less frequently. And they are of an enormous help to us. (26:51)

[ER:] Well, now, what are some other ways besides uh films and radio that you use?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Oh that's right! We never did get--[ER: No.] [ER laughs] through that list! In addition we have press and publications work through which oh thousands and thousands of stories explaining the American point of view and the free-world cause appear in newspapers everyday as a result of this work. Pictures along the same line appear in newspapers and magazines. I can show you a bale that size that will come in every day. Um—

[ER:] How do you get them distributed?

[Edward W. Barrett:] How do we get the news distributed? Oh we distribute that through a daily wireless bulletin, through feature stories that are sent out from each of our missions staffs abroad; we have staff at each embassy and legation abroad. And then of course there's the very important man to man contact work, the sitting down and talking it over with an influential editor or radio commentator. Then we have the um information centers and libraries. I'm sure you've seen some of those? [ER: Oh yes I've seen a great many of those, they're very good.] Well, I guess you've seen how they become well arsenals of ideas for those who are fighting for the cause of freedom? (28:06)

[ER:] I heard one thing said, and I wonder whether you've given it much thought. I had um an acquaintance, a friend of mine, from Chicago who had done a-a good deal of sending of packages to individuals and through this had made a good many friends, and who last summer went abroad and visited the families to whom she'd sent packages and, therefore, saw a good many of our um information centers. She went to Germany. She went to Berlin, and she told me she thought it might be a great help if we had a woman who didn't have any particularly heavy duties, uh but who perhaps sat around and had uh coffee or tea, sort of handing it out as she would in her own home in some of these, and answered questions for the people that came in that were purely on the um--almost the domestic level: how do-how do people live in the United States? What um uh--why do you think communist is thus and so and so forth, do you see? A uh--[Edward W. Barrett: I do.] I just wondered whether you'd thought about that at all, whether it had any value, it [Edward W. Barrett coughs] was just pure--came out of her head as she was talking about her trip. (29:32)

[Edward W. Barrett:] I think that has very interesting possibilities, Mrs. Roosevelt. We've tried something not quite as well planned as that in Germany, where we have um ladies who sit in the libraries and are there to answer questions and to sit down and talk for a while with a visitor if the visitor has particular questions on his or her mind. But I think we might give a try to the very sort of thing that your friend was talking about [ER: How-- how do you uh um--] we'll try it out and see how it works.

[ER:] How do you um get a check on how effective your different methods are?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Um Mrs. Roosevelt, we feel that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, that it's a target audience that counts. In the last year we have placed less emphasis on the judgments of people in Washington and New York as to whether a given radio program was good or not. If it's a program that's beamed at the French, we get a group of Frenchmen together and get them to sit down for a day and listen to all of Voice of America's output in Fren--in the French language and fill out questionnaires-- (30:41)

[ER:] How many languages uh do you uh send out material in?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Today, Mrs. Roosevelt, we have twenty six--no twenty eight, we put two more on in the last few days, and we will shortly have about thirty five, I believe.

[ER:] Thirty-five languages? [Edward W. Barrett: Yes.] That's doing pretty well.

[Edward W. Barrett:] That includes some of the minority languages behind the Iron Curtain because we think it is important to cultivate those groups and to have them understand us. (31:09)

[ER:] That's uh--that's quite uh--that's quite good. [Edward W. Barrett: Now--] Now do you broadcast and show films and send literature in all those languages.

[Edward W. Barrett:] Uh we do a great deal of work in about forty two languages. Uh films for example, some will go into twenty five languages and some will go into as many as forty two. But uh, it depends on what the particular audience you are seeking to reach uh is--prefers, if you would. Uh getting back for just a minute though, the uh point about how we know whether [ER: Yes.] the output is really effective. We ascertain that by testing the target audiences themselves wherever possible, by Gallup-like polls in the open countries, by the sort of panel questioning that I told you about a minute ago. Behind the Iron Curtain though, it's a little more difficult. It's a little hard to run a Gallup poll in Russia right now. [ER: I say it might be very hard] [ER and Edward W. Barrett laugh]. But we do have techniques for sampling opinion. We get groups who've just--individuals who've just come out of Russia, for example, and we get them to sit down and advise us on the program, how it should be improved, what's the best part of it, and so on. Accordingly, we think we are able to improve every single program as we go along by judging it on the basis of what the audiences--the audiences themselves tell us.

[ER:] Well, now not long ago, I saw, I think it was something you had done, that you had chosen a village in Connecticut and were telling the story of the life of that uh village in some program. How was that done? By film? Or by um uh--(33:01)

[Edward W. Barrett:] That particular one is done in a booklet. [ER: In a booklet?] It tells the simple story of an American village in order to offset some of the downright lies that are being told about American life in certain areas abroad.

[ER:] Of course um your films must be somewhat different from the Hollywood films which appear in some of the countries that you have been to? [ER and Edward W. Barrett laugh] [Edward W. Barrett: That is certainly right, but there have been improvements--] because I have always heard complaints about the Hollywood films giving the wrong idea of American life. (33:30)

[Edward W. Barrett:] That is right but I'm happy to say that the cause of the work in this field of some important indi--individuals in the Hollywood film industry there has been improvement in that respect. (33:42)

[ER:] You think they're giving a truer version of—

[Edward W. Barrett:] A truer version. [ER: of what Americans are like.] [ER laughs] I won't say there's no room for improvement. There's a great deal.

[ER:] Well, now what type of programs do you send that are just news, just give news? [Edward W. Barrett: Um--] Or don't you send any of that type?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, ah let's put it this way, our output to the Iron Curtain area is just, in radio, is just about fifty percent news and fifty percent commentary. The news is well selected, hard hitting in its impact, I believe. We know that it has an impact on those people who would otherwise be cut off from the truth. The commentary is--is opinion and we label it as such. We admit its opinion. It is the American point of view and the free world point of view. We uh—

[ER:] I think it's important to have it labelled that way.

[Edward W. Barrett:] That's right. And uh we judge that again by sampling the target audience itself, and by so sampling it we have convinced ourselves that we are improving this output every day. (34:51)

[ER:] Well, you can't very well find out as you could here in the United States by making some offer to find out what kind of listening audience you had in postcard return[ER and Edward W. Barrett laugh].

But I think you seem to be doing uh everything possible to get across--I'm interested that you're taking uh people who have just arrived. Now do you take a good many people from um different walks of life?

[Edward W. Barrett:] Uh into the--this operation?

[ER:] No, to get your advice as to what—

[Edward W. Barrett:] Oh very definitely. We try insofar as possible to get a cross section of the uh population. That would be a laborer, an industrial leader, an intellectual leader and so on.

[ER:] Mhm. Well um that-that I think is important because we have the name for not getting down to the masses, of making the appeal to the intellectuals. (35:53)

[Edward W. Barrett:] That is extremely important, Mrs. Roosevelt, and that is a reason that uh we are making a particular effort to reach the farm-farm groups, the laboring groups, and the youth groups in many, many countries of the world.

[ER:] Yeah, I think that the youth groups are very important and I think the women should be reached. I think the women are important.

[Edward W. Barrett:] They definitely are, Mrs. Roosevelt, I don't have to tell you that [Edward W. Barrett laughs].

[ER:] Well, I hate to stop this interview because I could go on asking you questions a long time, but our time has run out. So I thank you very much for being with me today.

[Edward W. Barrett:] Thank you, Mrs. Roosevelt.

(Break 36:31-36:50)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now it's time to close the program and to 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 a good day.

(37:05)

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