

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

January 10th, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt discuss the merits of free and open discussion with communists in America. In the in interview segment, ER discusses the Colombo Plan with Lord Gordon Macdonald.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, Lord Gordon Macdonald

[ER:] Good afternoon, this is Eleanor Roosevelt. I'm happy to welcome you for another visit here in my living room at the Park Sheraton Hotel. As usual I have a guest that you will be anxious to meet and as usual Elliott will assist me on the program. And now, here is Elliott.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mother, it will be interesting to hear from our guest today, Lord Macdonald, who holds a unique position: that of Britain's paymaster general. It is Lord Macdonald who has introduced the Colombo Plan, a pretty constructive method of curing some of the economic ills of South and Southeast Asia. But let's hear from Lord Macdonald on that subject himself. Before introducing Lord Macdonald, I want to put a question to you that I've been pondering over for the past few days. It's in regard to presenting certain individuals to the radio public: people who have been under considerable censure during these critical times. Before launching on this question, may I say a word for our sponsors who make these recorded programs possible?

(Pause 1:11-1:23)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, this has been a very interesting discussion, Mother, but now we must go on to today's guest, Lord Macdonald, after I say a word for our sponsors. You've heard me talk about the way Sitruie tissues care for your complexion, and you've also heard me say how helpful these same tissues are when you have a case of the sniffles, but today I want to emphasize only one thing: comparison. Just compare Sitruie with any ordinary facial tissue. I want you to see for yourself how much more cream and makeup a Sitruie tissue removes with a single stroke. See how it makes your skin look and feel much cleaner. Notice how soft and soothing a Sitruie tissue feels even when your skin is irritated from wind and weather. Yes, compare. After that I'm sure you'll always ask for Sitruie tissues at your favorite store.

Heaping servings of creamy, rich, light, and tender griddle cakes, crunchy, golden brown waffles, sounds pretty wonderful for these crisp, cold mornings, doesn't it? And they taste even better when they sound--- than they sound when they're made with new and better Golden Mix. Blended from top grade wheat and soy flours, Golden Mix never fails to turn out the lightest, fluffiest, most delicious griddle cakes and waffles you've ever eaten. They're nutritious too, as rich in proteins as a full-sized steak. Get several boxes of Golden Mix today at your favorite food store or grocers. Keep them handy for quick, delicious, economical meals.

(Pause 3:18-3:29)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Thank you, Lord Macdonald. Before our time runs out I have a few more words from our sponsors. More and more families are discovering two television receivers more than double the fun; for then youngsters and grownups can both enjoy their favorite programs without interfering with each other. So why not turn your old set over to the kids and treat yourself to the world's clearest television, a 1951 Emerson. You'll see your pet programs as you've never seen them before because Emerson's

exclusive full screen focus and black magic contrast bring you the first 100 per cent clear television pictures. Yes, Emerson is definitely the number one choice for your two-television home. Yet Emerson prices are breathtakingly low, as low as two hundred and nine dollars and ninety-five cents, and that's including excise tax and warranty. Visit your nearest Emerson dealer today and you'll find out why every five seconds someone buys an Emerson. Now, if you enjoy real home cooked chicken soup, and I guess just about everyone does, I'd like to suggest that you try Manischewitz chicken soup. Manischewitz brings you chicken soup made the old time home kitchen way. It's slow simmered from plump, tender, young chickens, just the way you'd make it yourself. But why bother when Manischewitz does it so well for you. Ask your grocer for all five tempting varieties of Manischewitz chicken soup, a product of the bakers of world famous Manischewitz Matzo.

[Break 5:21-5:31]

[Begin part A]

[ER:] Have you got something in the mail bag today or something on your mind, Elliott?

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, I have something on my mind. I'm going to depart a little bit uh and rob our uh listeners who write in and ask question of their opportunity to have their questions answered because this is a question that I have to put to you uh which deeply troubles and is of great concern to me in trying to schedule uh-uh people who uh go on your radio and television programs. Uh not so many months ago, on the television program uh we decided to discuss the problem of the uh discrimination against the American Negro and we wanted to get all of the uh varying shades of opinion. And uh so we got together a group of men who represented all shades of political thinking, including the communist uh attitude and the person of Mr. Paul Robeson. And of course we were inundated because we were going to allow air time for him to express his undoubted propoganda themes. Uh, I was very much worried because we did cancel that program uh due to the fact that we didn't want physical violence and everything else at that time. And uh it looked as though it was going to be a very ugly situation.

Now I read in the papers about people like uh Henry Wallace, who has for a long time cooperated with the Kremlin and with the American communists uh in uh putting forward their ideas and trying to sell them to the American people. And uh um a man like uh O. John Rogge, who has even kept on his connections with communists throughout the world and going to international conventions which are ostensibly for the furthering of the cause of peace. Each of those gentlemen have-have changed their views and their attitude toward the Kremlin and toward the Soviet Union and toward world communism, and they now feel that-that uh through their experience with it that it has become an evil--uh, it is taking an evil direction. Why is it that people would regard it as bad if we were to uh to actually hear from them a little bit more often and uh, and why do people consider that it's dangerous to uh have free and open discussion with people like that? That's really what bothers me, I-I don't see what is to be lost if we occasionally do hear propoganda; we occasionally hear people who are confused and uh don't entirely agree with what the majority of us feel about communism uh and are still looking for a middle ground and have confused ideas. I don't think that we have much to lose in hearing the expressions of those people. Is it-is it wrong to completely shut them out and shut their ideas away so that we don't know what they're thinking?

[ER:] Well, I don't know that it's um wrong. I think they should have uh avenues and I'm sure they have through the press and magazines, and um if they wanted I'm sure they would be permitted uh to come on-air time and discuss um some particular situation. Uh I don't think they think they are confused in their thinking. I think you and I perhaps would feel that they were confused in their thinking because we can't understand how um they were fooled such a long time. At least I can't. Uh I know that people with whom Henry Wallace worked for a very long time, and I couldn't understand why if I had found out uh where the allegiance of those people lay, why Henry Wallace couldn't find out. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] And

uh I-I doubt very much if either of them however--either Mr. Rogge or-or Mr. Wallace--would consider for a minute that they were confused. I feel quite sure they would say that they had consciously believed it was right to um cooperate with the um ideas of the communists in an effort to find a way to live cooperatively with them in the same world. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Um they've only just now, on the question of career, found that that area of cooperation is no longer available or possible even in the dim uh area of dreams. And for the first time, they have had to come up against the hard fact that um perhaps we still hope to be able to live in the same world without having World War Three um but it's not going to be through cooperation. It's going to be through a firmness about our own position and a willingness to live in the same world but not cooperate. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Uh except on certain lines which do not include uh ideology at all or thinking or-or um uh acceptance of political views or ways of government or anything of that kind. Uh possibly one could have um economic cooperation, that might be the first step towards gradually developing some other types of thinking uh in other parts of the world because we know very well that, um, the people who accept communism most readily are those who are the least well developed economically. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Um I don't know whether perhaps as you obtain a little more ease of life your mind turns to other things or not, that's speculation, pure and simple.

[Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] But um it is true that um people do change as they attain a little higher standard of living, and um I think it--uh, in that area you might find uh some exchange uh possible. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] But I-I uh I don't at the moment feel that having a discussion um with either of the gentlemen you mentioned would be very enlightening because I doubt if what they think at the present time um--and I believe, for instance, completely--I don't know Mr. Rogge at all, but I believe completely in Henry Wallace's real devotion to his own country. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] I believe absolutely that he is a loyal and unselfish American citizen, [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] um interested in a majority of people more than in himself as an individual, [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] and wanting, in many ways, a better life for the average American citizen. And--but I'm not sure that talking to Henry Wallace, who uh is an intellectual, um who sometimes is difficult to understand when he expresses himself, [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Uh would have any value at the present time as a discussion on the air. And for that reason I would be not very anxious to engage in it. (14:24)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, there -there is the feeling that I have though that uh these people, uh for instance, uh the CIO--former CIO attorney--what was his name, um uh who ha-who had admitted uh just recently--

[ER:] He had been a-a --Pressman.

[ER and Elliott Roosevelt overlap]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Pressman--Lee Pressman, for instance--

[ER:] Oh! I wouldn't want -- I believe that he was a convinced communist [Elliott Roosevelt: Oh he-he--] for a great many of his mature years.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, he admitted it uh before a congressional committee. [ER: But I wouldn't want to talk to Lee Pressman.] Well what-what interests me is why did he change? Why for instance--

[ER:] Well, he changed because primarily he's out for his own interests and because it served his purposes to change.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Alright, now we will grant maybe that that is so. Uh why would Henry Wallace have changed because of career because uh certainly the same avenues of uh knowledge were open to him; he

saw what happened uh in the turning of the Soviet Union on, for instance, on Tito, who was already a communist, and because he refused to be completely under the control and domination of the Soviet Union, uh they clamped down and have been threatening him ever since.

[ER:] Well, I'd be much more interested in knowing what went through Henry Wallace's mind um than I would be interested in knowing what went through Lee Pressman's mind. He's got an excellent mind, it's a clever mind, and a, I think, uh too-- [Elliott Roosevelt: Idealistic.] Oh no, I'm talking about Pressman.

[Elliott Roosevelt: Oh.] Pressman has an excellent mind and a very wily person, and I wouldn't trust what he told me. Henry Wallace I would trust what he told me, but I wouldn't be sure that it was his ultimate thought [Elliott Roosevelt: Uh huh.] because he is quite capable of going on thinking and changing his mind--which is good, but which requires a continuous process, and we're not going to have him on the air every day for a month [ER laughs].

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Uh right. [ER laughs]

[End part A]

(Break 16:31-16:45)

[Part A repeats 16:45-27:47]

(Break 27:47-28:00)

[Begin part B]

[ER:] I'm happy to have with me today a very distinguished visitor, Lord Macdonald, Britain's paymaster general. On November 28, Lord MacDonal disclosed the Colombo Plan, one of the most far-reaching plans for international reconstruction which may affect hundreds of millions of people in the vast area of Asia. This afternoon he will tell us about this important project. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Lord Macdonald.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Few things could give me more joy than to appear in what is known as Mrs. Roosevelt's program. [ER: Well that--] Mrs. Roosevelt and I usually sit side by side in some committee down at Lake Success but tonight we sit on the opposite side of the table.

[ER:] Well, [ER laughs] I'm very glad to have you here and not to be sitting at Lake Success today. I know, Lord Macdonald, that the Colombo Plan is very comprehensive, but could you tell us generally what it is and why it is? (29:09)

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Yes, in general this year foreign ministers of the commonwealth had a meeting in Colombo, Ceylon, to discuss various aspects of the economic problem in that area. Before that meeting concluded, it was decided that we should set up a consultative committee for the purpose of trying to adumbrate some plan which would develop the economic resources of the whole of South and Southeast Asia.

[ER:] That's quite a--that's quite a tall order, I think [ER laughs]. Now, which Southeast Asia countries are taking part in the Colombo Plan for the cooperative economic development?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] The countries included in the South and Southeast Asia area are India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, and Indonesia.

[ER:] My, just those names give one a sense of color and stimulate one's imagination. I'm sure that that's one reason why you developed such a colossal plan! Uh how did it come into being, in other words, who's responsible for the original idea -- blueprint?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] If you've got to single out an individual, or rather two individuals, you'd name the finance minister of Ceylon, Mr. [Junius Richard] Jayewardene, and also the minister for foreign affairs in Australia, Mr. [Percy] Spender. They were the two that developed in the idea in Ceylon in January this year.

[ER:] Oh, that's-that's very interesting. Well, I understand that in the area in which the plan will operate, there are no less than five hundred and seventy million people. What is the present standard of living of the average person?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] The majority of people in South and Southeast Asia are underfed. Not only are they underfed but their diet consists almost entirely of starchy foods such as rice. In India itself, where nearly half of the population of the affected area live, the food consumption of the average person--and I would emphasize average, which means that some get less, the food consumption of the average person is twelve ounces of food grains a day. That's a very low standard of living.

[ER:] That certainly is a low standard of living. Well, what are the first uh points that you will try to tackle in this plan?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] [Unclear term: might be "under"] appreciated, the first need is how to increase the production of food. Food being the great shortage there. To do that it means vast agriculture schemes. Vast agriculture scheme demand many technicians. There's a great shortage of technicians in this area, and it will depend on the countries outside the area being able to supply technicians immediately in order to make the plan a workable plan.

[ER:] But now, I should think this would be a part, in a way, of the United Nation's um whole um effort to uh help underdeveloped areas and uh would work in also with our own four point uh four-four-point plan.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] I think it will because what we had in mind the plan should not duplicate but rather supplement the works of the United Nations or other international agencies in the field of economic developments.

[ER:] Oh, well now that-that is -is uh satisfactory, I think, because I'm always a little sad when I see new things coming along and no coordination. I always like coordination of all the efforts uh being made. Now how much money is being set aside to launch this plan?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Now I haven't at the moment uh converted my money figures into dollars. We dealt with this plan on the sterling basis. [ER: Yes.] The report er printed last week indicates that the estimate is that the program's outlined in--throughout the area by the different countries would cost about one thousand nine hundred million sterling. (33:42)

[ER:] Well, that in dollars, of course, you multiply today by what er two--

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] I think that would give you in dollars something round about 5.2 billion. [ER: Whooh!]5.2 billion. All this--

[ER and Lord Gordon Macdonald overlap]

[ER:] I thought it would have to be astronomical, but-- [ER laugh]

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] But that of course is over six years.

[ER:] Over six years, yes.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] And it is well to know that seven hundred and eighty-five million pounds, or 2.2 billion dollars will be found inside that area and the balance required will be roughly three billion dollars to come from outside the area.

[ER:] Well, did the war really have a great effect on this whole area and-and hurt food production-- very heavily, cut it down?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] I will put it this way: that World War Two had serious effects on South and Southeast Asia. When we hear, as we sometimes do, of the physical damage in the United Kingdom and in various parts of Europe we are in danger of forgetting how much damage was done in South and Southeast Asia, especially by the scorched earth policy of the Japanese and by the effects of the Japanese occupation.

[ER:] Well, that um that is something I think that we do forget. And I think we are prone because of the area's in which we live and move more usually, to think in terms of our own um sufferings; not to realize quite how bad it-it is for the people of Asia.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Yes, the other day I was reading, I noticed that many territories in that area were spoiled. Economic assets, the result of years of hard work, were allowed to waste away. And to aggravate the position inflation of currencies was general.

[ER:] Well, I remember some of the things our soldiers told me about China in World War Two, and what they-they paid er and it seemed incredible. I-I uh am also troubled about one thing that I was told the other day which you will undoubtedly know about. Someone told me that the uh population in Southeast Asia is increasing at the rate of twenty thousand people per day, which means that the present population will have increased in twenty years to seven hundred and twenty million people, and uh that means a hundred and fifty million more mouths to feed. (36:23)

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Yes, that's quite true. When one considers the problem from that-from that - from that aspect there'll be an additional population in this area roughly equal to the present population of the United States.

[ER:] Well now, how -- um eh I suppose there is, however, a rather large infant mortality in those areas, isn't there?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Not quite as large as it used to be and the length of life is being enlarged which is a very good thing from many angles but does aggravate the economic problem.

[ER:] Well, it aggravates the food problem, I imagine. Now what-what rate can you increase the production of food?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Well now, take India again, that's always a good idea in this area, India being more than half the area in population. It is estimated that the improvements consequent upon this plan in agriculture practices and technique alone--through the use of the better seeds and fertilizers and through irrigation works, along with increased capacity in steel plants--with such improvements it is estimated that food growing would be increased by three million tons a year. Cotton by thirty percent, jute by fifty percent, and all seeds by thirty percent.

[ER:] Well, that's a tremendous amount, but I'm afraid I'm not good enough to measure that up with the people. Does that really mean that you would produce um enough to keep pace with the growth of population?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Just about, I'll doubt whether we -we should do more.

[ER:] Now we have to just pause for a few minutes.

[End part B]

(Break 38:04-38:12)

[Repeat part B 38:12-48:17]

(Break 48:17-48:31)

[Begin Part C]

[ER:] Now we must come back to our questions and the first thing I want to ask you is how do you plan to start this work? Where--in a small area, or a big area, how do you plan to get started?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Well, really the plan has been started. At the Colombo Conference, it was initiated. At Sydney, in May of this year, where I had the-the honor to be the leading delegate from the UK, we commenced the plan in this way: we agreed to provide eight million pounds at once. To put in a bureau--the job of the bureau being to ascertain from the countries in the area what was their technical needs, to find from outside the area individuals who could fill those needs. Really, the plan is now working to some degree.

[ER:] Well, it's working uh it--to a limited extent until you find the people and also the uh wherewithal, I suppose, to begin on your--first of all, your agricultural plans which will be a very great increase in-in um dealing with all the land. Are you planning to start some small TVA, uh, projects?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Well, each of the countries submitted to the conference their own plans, how they thought they could develop the resources of their own countries in the best way. Those plans were examined by the conference. The conference was satisfied, they were sound plans; they were not grandiose, not spectacular but they were practical and realistic. Those plans were accepted; they took the form in some places of mechanization of agriculture, in others, of schemes not unlike TVA.

[ER:] That would um I've always-I always think of-of uh Asia as being um bedeviled by floods, and um, of course, floods bring in their wake famine because you wash all the good topsoil down into the ocean.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald: Right.] So I imagine that you want to control those floods, that's one of the things. But as a byproduct, of course, of um the control of the floods is the production of power and the production with us, of course, and our TVA um we set up um a plant--a plant which produces uh

chemical-chemicals of different kinds which uh have proved very valuable. Will that be possible to do there, too?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] To some degree. In the different--in the six different countries affected by the plan, conditions vary and level of development varies. In India and Pakistan in particular, attention will have to be given to the water matter--the water question to which you referred.

[ER:] India and Pakistan. [Lord Gordon Macdonald: In particular.] Well now, what about Indonesia?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Indonesia, as such, are not within the plan at the moment.

[ER :] Oh, they're not in the plan?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] No, there-- countries outside the commonwealth hesitated to come in for various reasons. They did send observers to the London conference; those observers have reported back to their governments, and it is thought possible that the countries outside the commonwealth in the area will take advantage of the plan in the near future.

[ER:] Well they've--then in that case, they would have to put up more money, wouldn't they, for it? Or someone would have to put it up.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] The pl-the plan works this way: their ec-- they're asked themselves, "Submit your plans, submit the cost, and at the same time submit your own contribution to meeting the cost." Then the margin between what they themselves can do financially is considered by the commonwealth. The common-the commonwealth then determines what she can do as a whole. There'll be still be a margin left we know. We shall then approach other countries who've shown great sympathy in the Far East since the Second World War.

[ER:] Oh, I think uh I think that's very interesting how-how you plan to finance that, and I should think many countries outside of the commonwealth in that area would want to join. Now has Australia-has Australia got a plan? That they um put into--

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Yes, each commonwealth country is considering now to what extent it can help and in what way it can help. Help will be given I think very largely on the technical side by the sending of individuals from the various countries at the expense of the country that sends them. That will be their financial contribution as well as their technical contribution. (53:09)

[ER:] I see, but Australia itself um has a problem in the interior, hasn't it? Are you trying to meet er--to develop that part of Australia?

[ER and Lord Gordon Macdonald overlap]

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Not in this plan.

[ER:] Not in this plan?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] No.

[ER:] That's a plan of Australia's uh own?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Well she-she thinks--and I think she's quite right, I was over there quite a while in the-the earlier part of this year--she thinks she can deal with her own problems without help from outside.

[ER:] I remember very well wondering um at the amount of land that had to be devoted to the upkeep of one sheep [ER laughs] and thinking that there must be underground rivers that could be tapped, but I've never heard of-of anything of that sort being done there.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Well, I was myself was rather amazed to find out -- I was invited to a sheep farm and I hadn't uh--I discovered later was a very good farm--but even on that farm one sheep to an acre. I heard in else-in other places that it was one sheep to one and a half acres, which gives an indication of the water trouble.

[ER and Lord Gordon Macdonald overlap]

[ER:] Well, I-I remember them telling me it was even more than that in some places, so that it seemed to me it was a rather extravagant way to use your land. Um well now, you're going to need a very varied assortment of technicians. Will you be able to draw purely from the commonwealth, or will you try and get them from other countries as well? (54:35)

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Well, the financial problem itself will have to be dealt with both by immediate finance and also by technical aid on the lines we've suggested. I was looking just now at some figures so that the outside world will realize what will be needed to make this plan a success. As I've said already, the task of providing financial support cannot be found within the countries in question. If the program is to be carried out in full, the cooperation of other governments, of organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and of private investors in other countries will be necessary. Of expenditure plan under the program, I notice, thirty-two percent would be devoted to agriculture, including multipurpose projects of flood control--which you've already mentioned--irrigation, and hydroelectric power, thirty-four percent to transportation, and 6 percent to industry and mining, leaving eighteen percent to urgently needed improvements in educational, health, facilities, and other social projects--projects which I know that you yourself will be deeply interested in.

[ER:] Yes, well I realize that almost uh some of those uh projects will have to come first. For instance, there must be people in these areas who really can't do a day's work, partly because they've never had enough to eat, and partly because uh they're suffering from diseases that must be brought under control. Now, I should almost think that you'd have to have a World Health Program before, in some places, you could get started.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Yes, it'll-the first step to be taken in different countries, regard must be had to the local conditions. And it may be that our first job will be to feed them--not only from inside, but to feed them from outside. At the present moment the-the needs of the people are far beyond the res-the developed resource of the people. Not beyond the undeveloped resources; the potential resources of the area are sufficient to meet the requirements of the area, providing, as a result of this plan, those resources can be fully developed.

[ER:] Yes, I see uh [ER laughs] it's going to take some time, and in the meantime you're going to have to try to draw your s-your uh increased needs from other countries. [Lord Gordon Macdonald: I--] Do you know where they're coming from?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] No, there's no--there's nothing definitely decided. What's felt is this, of course, that uh at the moment the standard of life is very low. And uh our real anxiety is that we can't raise the standard of life [ER: We can't raise it too much.] because of the heavy increase in population.

[ER:] Yes. Uh you-you mean that you'd never be able to catch up with the increase in population?

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Well, this-this is a six-year plan. We're afraid by the end of the six years, if we've kept pace with increased population, we shall have done very well. But we do believe, as result of the application of this plan, that after the six years, there is a possibility of passing, as it were, the population problem.

[ER:] Of course, if you raise the standard of living, your birth rate will go down.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] That's right.

[ER:] That always happens. [Lord Gordon Macdonald: That's right.] And even without uh really putting on a birth control uh um educational program, it will go down automatically as you raise the standard, I think.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Yes, consideration was given to the birth control aspect of it, but we soon realized that uh for various reasons, not the least of which being the religious reason, we couldn't pursue it.

[ER:] No, well that's um that's very often found to to be the case. I wonder if the present situation in Asia will uh trouble your plan a great deal.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Yes, I'm afraid it may do so insofar, of course, that it places an additional strain on the resources of the countries to whom we look for support. [ER: Well that's--] The present situation will certainly be a heavy drain, and we're just afraid that because of that the plan is being launched at a rather unhappy moment.

[ER:] Well, that's too bad but I'm glad it's being launched, and I want to thank you so much for coming this evening--today and telling us about it. And I'm very hopeful that you will have success in spite of difficulties.

[Lord Gordon Macdonald:] Thank you very much.

[End Part C]

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