

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

July 4th, 1951

Description: In honor of July Fourth, ER details the history of Independence Day. In the closing segment, ER interviews General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Participants: ER, Elliott, General Omar Bradley, Ben Grauer

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

[Elliott Roosevelt:] On this very special day, the anniversary of the independence of the United States, Mrs. Roosevelt has a very distinguished guest, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley [1893-1981]. Before Mrs. Roosevelt introduces General Bradley, we will talk a bit about the meaning of this anniversary but first, our announcer has a few words for us and then we'll get on to the discussion.

[Break: 00:54-1:05]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mother, today we have a very important uh General as our uh guest and uh a man with a very distinguished career and also a man who has written a very outstanding book. Uh but I think that on this day its very fitting that uh we have him as our guest, and I also think that our uh question of the day should be uh more in the nature of a salute and a going over of the reasons for today's celebration, today being the Fourth of July. And I think it would be interesting if we reviewed how the Fourth of July happened to become a holiday, a universal holiday in this country.

[ER:] Good gracious! [ER laughs] That's-I always supposed it was the date on which we-e decided to celebrate the Declaration of Independence, but I don't know how--I suppose there were processes that went--were gone through and I don't know what they were, I mean-had to go through some kind of government uh agreement on the date, but I don't know what they were.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well it's the date supposedly upon which uh we declared our independence [ER: Yes, that I know, but--] And uh it is also has been selected by the national government and by all the state governments as a uh national [ER: Yes but what I-I--] and state holiday.

[ER:] That-that we all know, but what I don't know is exactly the date at which that happened and exactly what body put it through, which is awful. I should know [Elliott Roosevelt: Well I think--] [ER:] but I don't.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I think it was July the fourth, 1776.

[ER:] Uh that was went we de-uh the Declaration of Independence was actually uh-uh signed and acknowledged, but I don't know whether the contin-uh Continental Congress passed that or how-what happened from then on. I- we all-all of us should know, the children in school could tell us [Elliott Roosevelt laughs] but I've forgotten [ER laughs]. (3:14)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well [ER: Hm] Uh I'd like to go on to uh a few of the things that take place on the Fourth of July like fireworks displaces which uh in some states today are not uh permitted. Uh the fireworks are not sold to youngsters, although in other states they are. Uh what's your opinion of uh the question of the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July?

[ER:] Well I-I like fireworks, if they're used by professionals and I think they should be bought and put on um for th-the enjoyment of a community and it should be done by the community eh at a stated time in the evening and everybody should enjoy them. But they should be done by professionals. I've always thought that the danger to children and even to grown people who just went about doing this on their own was considerable. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] And we know in the past, there've been a good many accidents. Now fireworks I have uh--I think are a very good thing to have on the night of the Fourth of July, and invite a whole community to come and enjoy them and see them. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] But uh um firecrackers I have very little use for. [Elliott Roosevelt laughs] I can li-fi and also the um habit of pistols, of caps and all that sort of thing, I don't think that's a good way to celebrate the Fourth of July. I think there should be exercises where children come to understand what the Declaration uh of Independence really meant to this country. And uh perhaps they'd have a better memory than I have uh if we were reminded just um how it came about. Um but I-I think that ceremonies of some kind are good for young and old alike on the Fourth of July. The raising of a flag, the-the um actual um reminder of what-- how we came into this country for freedom and how we fought for it an-and um what our forefathers said and felt and what the changes are, uh that have come about through the years in the development of the country eh and yet how fundamental still are the things which brought us to this country and for which we would still fight. And um for which perhaps today we should live and practice and that's a good deal harder even than dying for them sometimes [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] uh because it means a greater constant effort and more understanding of the underlying real values of uh what was established by our forefathers in whatch-what has grown through the years. (6:37)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, now there's one other phase of the Fourth of July celebration that I would like to uh have you issue a timely warning because this program is um on a day when people are in their cars and are uh swimming uh enjoying themselves, and it happens to be together with Labor Day weekend uh one of the two days that produces the greatest number of accidental deaths in our whole nation.

[ER:] Well, I think there are perhaps two things. One is that um there are a great many more people in automobiles on the road and um there're two things that should be carefully watched. One is that people drive very carefully that day, all people. And um that the rules of the road should be enforced more carefully on holidays than on any other day eh, I think um uh we would have fewer accidents if um the re-absolute enforcement of every regulation on those days uh was uh carefully brought uh-carefully followed up by every uh policeman an-and every person as far as they can do it uh themselves. I think too, that it would be a timely warning, that um in their celebrations, as long as they are going to drive and are not at home, it would be well not to drink. That is one of the things which uh brings about a number of accidents, even when people are not drunk. If they just um have enough to make them feel they can do a little better than they really can, it sometimes leads to accidents. Then I suppose that one of the things we should warn people against is-is that they're apt to get a very bad sunburn and they're apt to acquire a lot of [ER and Elliott Roosevelt laugh] of-of um of poison ivy and-and sumac and a few other things if they are not accustomed to being in the country, and suddenly go out and [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] and spend the day on a beach or in a sunny place. And um I-I think outside of-of that um those are the only real warnings that need to go out on-on a day of this kind. (9:28)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well on a Fourth of July uh such as this, with the world in such an unsettled state, uh don't you think uh it's wise for us to give some consideration to the fact that this is a day when people should think of their part in uh the defense of our country and of our traditions and of all the things we believe in and to examine ourselves to see whether we are doing our share of the job?

[ER:] Well that's what I meant when I said we ought to have ceremonies on the Fourth of July, we ought to gather together before we go on any pleasure um pleasuring day eh, we for instance always go on a picnic on the Fourth of July, but usually somewhere not very far afield. But um I think that uh before one does that, one should um have ceremonies. First of all one should um celebrate the men who founded this nation, and then the men who've lost their lives in keeping this nation going and those who did not lose their lives but who lived and did things that helped to bring this nation further along the road to greatness and prosperity and um to a point where people have opportunity. Now we're not- we haven't achieved all the things that we want to achieve as yet in this nation, but we have come a long ways towards giving people opportunity. And I hope we'll go on and develop even better the things we've done, but I think this is the day, when in our ceremonies the speakers should try to bring all that to the attention of the people and point out that the defense of a nation is not only it's military defense, it's at the same time, the willingness of its citizens to think about the good of the whole people. And what shall be done to achieve those ends, and I think that-that's um-uh a very important part of the Fourth of July. (12:13)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well on that note, uh I think that we have to bring this uh section of our broadcast to a close because I know that we all want to get on and hear what uh General Bradley uh chief of our general staff has to say in his interview which will immediately follow uh this little period of our own. And uh all I can add is again a word of warning: drive carefully and stay healthy. So now we'll go on to our announcer who has a few words for you.

[Break: 12:52-13:01]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mrs. Roosevelt is honored today to have a most distinguished guest, the author of the very recently published book *A Soldier's Story*. As we are anxious to hear this interview Mother, will you present the general to our audience?

[ER:] Surely, Elliott. I think it particularly fitting on the anniversary of our independence to present to you the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of State, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley. (13:32)

[Omar Bradley:] I'm very glad to be here with you.

[ER:] Now General I have a great many questions uh that I want to ask. First I believe someone told me you started work on the book *A Soldier's Story* four years ago. Is that correct?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes. In fact a little longer ago than that I sat down soon after I got home from the war, and I wrote out in long hand um something like seventy thousand words while it was fresh in my memory. And since then I've been working uh weekends and time off to finish the book.

[ER:] Well that's-that's an interesting way to have done it. And in contrasting your book with the others that followed World War II, I find that you've actually taken the reader into your command post tent, and introduced him to the men who directed the war in the field. I was especially interested in the contrast you draw between General [George S.] Patton [1885-1945] and General [Courtney Hicks] Hodges [1887-1966]. Their individual differences were directly reflected in their armies apparently, weren't they?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes, they really were. Uh General Hodges was a man who was very thorough in his planning. He knows uh the infantry and infantry training and uh other training too for that matter, probably better than most anyone we have in the army. Uh on the other hand, General Patton was very spectacular bold. He was a man who had sort of a sixth sense on the field of the battle. So in planning the operation, we planned to put General Hodges on the inside and General Patton on the outside, in other words he was a man who ran the end. And these roles fitted the two men quite well.

[ER:] I can remember General Patton very well. I'm not quite sure um whether General Hodges I met, um uh abroad or not, but I think I did. But of course um General Patton was just as you say a colorful personality [ER laughs].

[Omar Bradley:] Yes. If you met him, you wouldn't forget it. General Hodges on the other hand is a quiet uh soft spoken man from Georgia, and you might not remember. He isn't spectacular, but he was very thorough. (15:52)

[ER:] I'm-I'm sure that um uh the contrast must have given you different material to work with. Now, your book appealed to me for a very significant reason. If career is any proof of the fact war has not greatly changed, despite the development of new weapons. For that reason, I would believe your book to be an essential primer for anyone who would undertake to understand war as it is fought in the field. Are not your experiences of the last world war applicable to combat today?

[Omar Bradley:] I believe they are. After all, while the weapons may change uh the human doesn't change too much and after all it's a man who uses a weapon who is the final deciding factor, and the men who lead those men serving the weapons. And uh I would say that in any war, now or in the future, you must know your commanders. Commanders must know their job. And the men must know how to use their weapons, so that uh--it requires organization, it requires careful selection of a man to head those organizations, and then careful direction of them. And I would say that that's going to be the same now, and as it has been in the past and will be in the future.

[ER:] In a way, it's the same organization problem in-in war uh as in anything else on a grand scale that you try to do. [Omar Bradley: I think--] you have to count on people and what those people are and can do.

[Omar Bradley:] I don't think the army's too different an industry, you get a good organization [ER: Mhm.] and then you get good men to head each uh element of it and uh then you get results.(17:39)

[ER:] Yes, I-I would say that was true. Uh there's one thing that interested me, it seemed to me that there was a rather constant conflict in attitude between American and British commands over the importance of political issues in military decisions. In fact I believe you state in your preface that most Americans at that time found it difficult to draw the correlation between them. Certainly that traditional fear of Americans, that political objectives might interfere with military objectives in waging a war has been large eradicated now, has it not?

[Omar Bradley:] Uh, I believe it has. Uh I think uh our military people have had a very liberal education in relation of-of political issues and war objectives as result of this last war. I know most of us came home thinking that uh we were through with war for a long time to come. Uh we had thoroughly defeated the two nations that had been the source of worry for many years, and I think most of us in the military thought well now we've solved it. We didn't realize that there was a political issue at stake which we hadn't solved. I think some of the foreign armies, uh that is the high ranking leader of those armies understood that better than we did.

[ER:] Well I-I sometimes feel that um war is one of the things that has to be gone through, but that a good deal of our failure comes when it comes to peace [ER laughs] and that's one of our difficulties. But you feel then, general, that most high ranking military men are keenly aware of the nature of this struggle in which we are engaged today, and that rearmament is but one phase of the effort we must make if we are to win? (19:35)

[Omar Bradley:] Yes, I'm sure all the high ranking uh military men with whom I deal uh daily are fully aware of this uh struggle. We uh don't want war any more than anyone else. We hope that by getting strong, that we can avoid war. And uh we also believe that it's quite important that we not sit back and take things too much for granted on our form of life, on our form of government. That people who have a different ideology are putting out a lot of propaganda uh toward their way of life, and uh I think many of us believe that we should make a greater effort to sell our way of life, too. [ER: yeah--] And I think we're all aware that-that something more than just straight uh-uh building up of the armed services in production is required.

[ER:] Well I-I think you're right there. And I think that we perhaps don't quite understand how to reach the masses of people with propaganda as well as um uh some of the other people who are opposed to us do, because I've just uh been watching the propaganda battle rather carefully and finding somethings being done that are right down to the--reaching the grassroots people and we don't get there in quite the same way [Omar Bradley coughs] and I think that's very important. Well now, I would anticipate uh that some of the people who read your book uh from on other--on the other side of the water would object to your customarily frank handling of Field Marshal [Bernard Law] Montgomery [1887-1976] in the book, and yet I would conclude from my reading of it that you reserve a good deal of your admiration for that British soldier. Is this true? (21:34)

[Omar Bradley:] Yes, I do. I think uh Marshal Montgomery, Monty as uh we like to call him, uh was really a great general. Uh I didn't always agree with him, he didn't always agree with me, naturally. I think uh we all made mistakes, I think uh I made some I think Marshal Montgomery made some. But uh I do have a great deal of admiration for him, and I saw no reason why I shouldn't uh handle him frankly like we did all the rest of them, because I think people were interested in uh the leaders uh how they work. Uh one of the purposes of writing this book was to help future commanders uh know how to solve some of these things and to realize that these problems do arise. You might be interested to know that an-and talking to some British correspondents uh the day when I was in London, I told them if they read the whole book, they'd find that I had uh brought out some very fine things about Marshal Montgomery and quoted some of them out of it. And uh then afterwards one of these correspondents came up and said "Well I've read the whole book and uh I think you handled Marshal Montgomery very fairly" and uh he had not criticism at all of the way I--

[ER:] Well I would-I would feel that same way. I think you've been very fair to him. I met his mother in 1942 in um North Island when um I arrived there on Armistice Day, and we were all laying a wreath at the monument and uh I sometimes in reading about um the marshal, I've thought that perhaps that very straight old lady had a good deal of [ER laughs] of influence on-on him in many ways. [ER coughs]

[Omar Bradley: She probably did.] [ER coughs] Well now of course there were day to day difficulties between the British and American commands in the field, but I would believe that we must anticipate this tension at any time when troops are fighting together in a common alliance. After all, milit-military alliance is subject to the same strains that sometimes make it difficult for us to get together politically, has that been your experience on a whole, General?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes I think that will uh always exist because uh we have uh different ways of doing things, we think somewhat differently and after all we have a very strong nationalistic feeling. And I think that strong nationalistic feeling is probably more-more pronounced in military men than it is in uh some others, because we're thrown into it all the time. So that uh I think that is- that is so--however with this North Atlantic Treaty Organization, I think we're helping solve that because we're getting acquainted during peacetime. (24:18)

[ER:] Well Korea too will help solve that.

[Omar Bradley:] Yes. We're dealing with other nations there.

[ER:] Now, Elliott you look as though you wanted to say something.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well I hate to break in uh on this interview because I'm just fascinated by the answers that the General is making but I see that our announcer has a word to say, and then we'll come right back to the interview.

[Break 24:38-24:46]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now it is time to return to Mrs. Roosevelt's interview with General of the Army Omar N. Bradley. And uh I think without any more ado, Mother, will you continue with the questions that you have been asking of the general?

[ER:] Yes, with great pleasure. General, in reading your book I think you show great admiration for the British people and especially the British soldier. Am I justified in thinking this?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes. I think the British people took uh a lot of pounding the last war without ever losing their spirit and their willingness to continue to fight and uh keep up the resistance. In other words, they showed a sort of a bulldog tenacity which I admire. And I think the same characteristic was shown by their soldiers, you never could run over a British unit. They were uh always uh good on the defense and uh-uh I admire them greatly for the stands they made on various occasions.

[ER:] Well I think that's characteristic of the British people, I think the way they have borne the continued rationing and scarcities in their country since the war uh is a kind of steadfastness which must give equality to the British soldier too [ER laughs]. So I was glad to see that that was your feeling. Now I note in you preface that you'll lament the necessity for the publication of the book at this time. I assume from that, you had concluded the arrangements before the outbreak from the Korean War?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes, I uh-uh made a contract to deliver this book uh about three years ago, and uh had been working on it, as I told you uh for a long time, and uh I had to keep that contract. And I thought that uh furthermore that this is a book that would serve some useful purpose to future commanders and that I'd rather wait until a retirement which is now rather indefinite, that I should go ahead [ER laugh] and publish it. (26:50)

[ER:] Yes the Korean situation did change a good many plans [ER coughs] Well is there any reason um to believe that the occasional allied differences, which you speak of uh in your book, um between the commands will be totally eliminated in the NATO forces, or will they always be with us?

[Omar Bradley:] I think they'll always be with us. We can reduce 'em; I think our experience in the last war will help. Uh I think maybe uh this book will serve a useful purpose toward that because it'll--if they read it, these commanders will see that you must expect these and I would hope by seeing some of our troubles they might avoid them or solve them easier than we did. But I think uh we'll go a long way towards solving them in peacetime now, General Eisenhower [1890-1969] has formed and allied staff in France with uh some very fine officers in the various countries of NATO on the staff, and uh we're getting better acquainted in peace time. We didn't have that opportunity before.

[ER:] No, of course we didn't. Well I'm particularly struck by one intriguing aspect of your book. It is primarily a story of how war is fought, but specifically how it was fought on the ground in Europe. Since our military effort has now been centered primarily on the recreation of ground forces in Europe, it would seem to me that your book should be extremely helpful to anyone who be trying to understand the

importance and the missions of those forces now in Europe. That I imagine is one of the things you hope it will be useful for, isn't it?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes, I do. (28:34)

[ER:] Well now you speak too with a great deal of affection of the role of the infantry men in combat; of how during the last war he often fought without hope or promise of rotation. That situation, I hope, has been improved in Korea, has it?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes, it really has. Um the um uh-uh the other services in the army have already started rotation [Elliott Roosevelt coughs] but now the army has started rotation of their men from Korea as well, so that uh very soon there should be a very definite rotation policy in effect for all the services so that men can look forward to being rotated back home. As you said, during the last war we didn't have much chance for that. Some of our divisions were in combat for eleven straight months in France and had very little time out during that time.

[ER:] Well I think that will probably make a great difference in um morale, because I know that [ER coughs] the Korean War coming so soon after World War II, did create some hardship cases. For instance I had a letter not long ago from a marine, who felt that um the veterans should have a chance to rotate more--sooner than the newcomers in the organization and so forth. And I-I think the knowledge that a regular policy is being followed will help morale. (30:02)

[Omar Bradley:] Yeah, I'm sure it will. I don't know whether each and every soldier, a marine, will fully agree with the policy adopted because they can always write a better one, you know? Uh one that-one that would fit us you see? [ER: well you could always--] [ER and Omar Bradley laugh] but--

[ER:] I-I [ER and Omar Bradley laugh] I can always tell from my mail how many different kinds of letters must be coming in to all the services [laughs] and all-- [Omar Bradley laugh] because they're either the mothers sometimes wives and sweethearts and sometimes the men themselves also write to me [Omar Bradley: oh.] [laughs] and I forward them to--

[Omar Bradley:] I get a lot of those too.

[ER:] It's very funny sometimes. Well now, a book reviewer recently wrote in *Newsweek* of how extraordinarily fair and judicious you were in your treatment of personalities in the book. Since yours is the first to go into so thorough a characterization of people, I would assume you place a primary importance on the value of leadership, stressing it even more than tactics and logistics. Is this a fair assumption of mine?

[Omar Bradley:] Well I think I have stressed uh leadership and the uh personalities of the leaders in this book more than I have probably the tactics and the logistics. Uh I think every leader must know his tactics and logistics, but uh-- [ER You think perhaps it's easier to know that than it is to know about people.

[Omar Bradley:] Well it's- it's easier certainly to find people who know their tactics and logistics than it is to find the right man who can inspire his units and get the most out of them. And up to that extent I would say I-I have emphasized the uh importance of leadership possibly more than I have the tactics and logistics. I think it's more interesting too.

[ER:] Yes, I think I think if- it is more interesting. You dwell too on the important role of tactical air support of ground forces. I especially liked your story of General [Elwood Richard] Quesada [1904-1993] and his tank force for air support parties. From those pioneering days, I would assume that you've

progressed even further in providing close-in air support for the troops on the ground in Korea. Is that true?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes. Uh right now we are getting very fine close support by the air forces of the ground forces in Korea. We had forgotten uh at the beginning some of things we had learned in Europe, but they soon not only learned-relearned those but they improved on them. So I would say today that the liaison between the ground and the air supporting units is even closer than what we ended up with in Europe. (32:42)

[ER:] Well I-I should think it would be most important because it ought to give the ground forces a great sense of protection. I mean that would be the great value of-of um close air support, wouldn't it?

[Omar Bradley:] It's a-it's a great morale factor because uh they see the air coming over and pounding the enemy right out in front of them, and getting uh at them in a way that they cannot get at them from the ground. And it's a rea-real morale booster. And then when they go over and find out how many the um communists have been killed by our air attacks--boy that raises morale by that much more, because they've really been doing a grand job in Korea.

[ER:] Mm. Well I-I think the combination and the way it is combined but, of course, also it takes a good deal of-of careful training doesn't it, because uh it's easy to make mistakes from the air.

[Omar Bradley:] It is. Yes it is. And uh the communi--

[ER:] Training must be very important.

[Omar Bradley:] Training and the working out of the uh proper communications is all important.

[ER:] First of all, I liked your dedication which I thought precisely defined your purposes in writing this story of the war. I believe it reads: "to those soldiers who must often have wondered why they were going where they did; perhaps this will help answer their questions." I believe it was with this purpose in mind that you first undertook the book, wasn't it?

[Omar Bradley:] Yes. That is right, because there were so many times in Europe in which you could've uh done something else. In other words this decision was a controversial one, that I thought people were entitled to know why we decided on the action we took. And our are--[ER: You can tell them now.] arguments pro and con on those. (34:33)

[ER:] And now of course you could say things that you couldn't have said to them at the time at all, and—

[Omar Bradley: Yes, that's right.] give them courage to wait in the future when they begin to feel that they don't understand what's happening around them. [Omar Bradley: Mhm.] That's one of the reasons why a book of this kind is valuable, isn't it?

[Omar Bradley:] I think it is, and I think that wherever possible, we ought to try to tell uh the people uh why they're doing certain things; it applies to military services as well as outside.

[ER:] Some people have asked why it is that as controversial a book as yours has been published at this time. Would you care to comment on that?

[Omar Bradley:] Well I think I covered that generally a while ago, that uh I didn't know when I would retire and I'm under contract to deliver the book and I think it'll do a lot of good in the future.

[ER:] It was purely uh-uh with uh- in a way it so happened so [Omar Bradley: Yes.] that you published it at this time.

[Omar Bradley:] Yes. (35:28)

[ER:] Well um I-I was interested particularly the--in your saying you wanted them to understand why certain things happened. I would like to tell you a funny story that happened to me-e just in the beginning of the last um- of World War II, I got a letter from a mother who wanted to know why the Army was keeping her boy-oy sitting in a swamp in Louisiana and he was catching cold and this was no way to treat an American citizen. And I wrote, because I didn't know anything, said I thought the Army probably had a reason [ER laughs] for what they were doing, though I couldn't tell her why. But later when I saw the training in Australia and saw the real jungles they fought in, I felt I could've answered that letter much better [ER laughs]. So that probably is one of the reasons that your book will be so helpful to a great many mothers as well as soldiers. I want to thank you general [unknown background noise] for being with us today, and tell you how much I appreciate your giving us this time.

[Omar Bradley:] Thank you.

[Break: 36:31-31:40]

[ER:] In keeping with my plan to bring to you some of the outstanding thoughts written and spoken on the subject of freedom, I would like to read from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln at Edwardsville in September 1858: "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, or bristling sea coasts, our army and navy. These are not our reliance against tyranny. All of those may be turned against us, without making us weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prize liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own doors."

[Break: 37:40-37:46]

[Ben Grauer:] This has been the Eleanor Roosevelt Program, recorded in Mrs. Roosevelt's living room at the Park Sheraton Hotel on the corner of Fifty-Fifth Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City. Today Mrs. Roosevelt's guest was a distinguished soldier, citizen and author, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and author of the recently published book *A Soldier's Story*. A brief look at our guest lists for the remainder of the week indicates that tomorrow, Thursday our guest is the president of the Brand Names Foundation, Mr. Henry E. Abt. Mr. Abt will speak of the work of his organization which is devoted to uh making uh eminent or pre-eminent to the American public the names of products which have had a wide acceptance in the American community generally. On Friday, July sixth we will have an interesting visit with Major Burton W. Elgin. Major Elgin is the president of an unusual organization; it's called the Forty Plus Club, a group designed to help the man over forty who's looking for a position.

We might take a glance at the uh guest list for the follow week, Monday July ninth, Ogden Reid [1925-] visits with Mrs. Roosevelt. Mr. Reid is the young and energetic member of the noted Reid family, which has long been identified with the *New York Herald Tribune*. As a matter of fact, he himself is a part owner as well as his daily activity as a reporter, and he will speak with Mrs. Roosevelt of the work he has done with his colleagues in tracing down some of the hidden roots of the communist menace in America and bringing it to the notoriety which it should have through the columns of his great newspaper. On Tuesday, July tenth Zelda Popkin [1898-1983], a young author is Mrs. Roosevelt's guest. Miss Popkin is the author of the novel *Quiet Street*, the story of Israel during and after the war with the Arab states. I myself happened to be in Israel in 1948 in the midst of the tension that the newly founded state was

encountering, encircled as it was by enemies. The extremely tense days of the uh struggle with the Arabs, the uh catastrophe that visited the state in the shocking assassination of uh [Folke] Bernadotte [1895-1948] and uh the uh thus far happy solution to those difficulties which followed. That's Miss Popkin, Tuesday's guest with Mrs. Roosevelt. On Wednesday, July eleventh we're going to have uh a visit with a famous flying ace who's newly arrived in the United States after uh activity with the uh US Air Force in Korea, Colonel John C. Meyer [1919-1975]. Colonel Meyer is the top living ace of the air force. He added several more enemy planes to his astounding score in recent months in action over the thirty-eighth parallel. The figure I think is close to if not exactly forty planes, and that makes Colonel Meyer the top ace in all of the fine flying men of the air force. Just back as we say from Korea, Colonel Meyer will talk with Mrs. Roosevelt of his experiences over there, some of the problems handling the new jet planes and some of the new developments in air-fighting that grow out of these amazing additions to our air arm. That's on next Wednesday, Colonel Meyer. Mrs. Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt will be with you again tomorrow when Henry Abt, president of the Brand nams- Brand Names Foundation is our guest, and every day Monday through Friday from 12:30 to 1:15 p.m. On behalf of all of us, of the Eleanor Roosevelt Program, this is Ben Grauer inviting you to join us at the usual time and until then, bidding you good afternoon. (41:55)

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