

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

June 5th, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER reads a listener's letter regarding foster care. In the following segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question regarding US militarism and the war in Korea. In the interview segment, ER discusses Allied operations in Europe with General Anthony Biddle, one of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's "top men."

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, General Anthony Biddle

[ER:] How do you do? This is Eleanor Roosevelt speaking. We are continuing with the programs which I recorded while I was in Europe attending the United Nations Human Rights Commission meetings.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Today we are extremely proud to present the second of our recorded interviews from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, or SHAPE, as General Eisenhower's headquarters are often called. General Anthony Biddle [1897-1961] will be Mrs. Roosevelt's guest a little later on-on during the program. And as one of General Eisenhower's top men, he will have an important story about the operation of the Allied Powers in Europe. Now we're going to talk for a few moments about a subject we hope you'll find interesting, and we'll come to it as soon as we've heard today's message from the sponsors.

[Break 0:59-1:15]

[ER:] We have a few minutes left today, so I would like to read to you a letter which was sent to me while I was in Europe, commenting upon a program which was on the air before I left, when my guest was Amelia Igel of the Department of Welfare. Mrs. A.J. Kerouac of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, writes, "My Dear Mrs. Roosevelt, while listening to your very interesting program as usual this morning, subject: foster parents, I could not refrain from telling you that though I am the mother of nine children, I'm real proud to be able to say that during the forty years of my wedded life, I acted as foster mother to exactly thirty-five children, during the time I raised my own family. In my case, I took in newborn babies, one of which had been given up to die. Two doctors could not find any formula that would agree with him." Mrs. Kerouac then gives details as to how she saved this baby's life and continues: "He grew to become five foot ten-and-a-half inches tall, radio intelligence assistant pilot of World War II who downed five Japanese airplanes while their plane was a disabled wreck.

And within just fifty yards from the enemy he maneuvered his plane, though wrecked, to fire the last shell to down the last enemy plane. Then he crashed in Japanese territory. The pilot's body was found, but this boy's has not and no one ever knew what happened to him to this day. Then I fostered problem children and I succeeded very well in teaching them right from wrong, so that their parents, who could not do a thing with them, are proud of them now. And all children in the neighborhood from far and wide would come to me with their cuts and bruises, torn clothing, socks, etc. to mend, to avoid a scolding from their parents. And regardless of color or creed they were always welcome. And I became 'Ma mere,' nickname for Grandma in French, my own nationality. Though we were in very modest circumstances, somehow I could always find a way to economically cook up extras for emergencies to feed extra hungry mouths. You see, I love children, though now I am in the sixties. Through a great deal of suffering for thirty-eight-and-a-half years with my legs, I still sew for needy children and my left blind eye does interfere a lot. I go on, according to my strength, to help all I can, and always will." That certainly is a wonderful record, and I don't wonder she's proud of what she's been able to do.

[Break 4:19-4:39]

[Ben Grauer:] This is WNBC-AM and FM New York and you're listening to the Eleanor Roosevelt Program. This program was recorded in Paris especially for you today. Here again is Elliott.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Volunteer drivers are needed in a vitally important effort. The Motorcorp of the Cerebral Palsy Society of New York City has appealed for volunteers with cars to transport cerebral palsy children to clinics and hospitals. If you have a car and some time to spare, call the society. Without your help, many children will not be able to receive the urgent treatment they need. That's 47 West Fifty-Seventh St, Plaza 3, 3005.

(Break 5:24-5:32)

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

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Today we are extremely proud to present the second of our recorded interviews from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, or SHAPE, as General Eisenhower's headquarters are often called. General Anthony Biddle will be Mrs. Roosevelt's guest a little later on during the program. And as one of General Eisenhower's top men, he will have an important story about the operation of the Allied Powers in Europe. Now we're going to talk for a few moments about a subject we hope you'll find interesting, and we'll come to it as soon as we've heard today's message from the sponsors.

(Break 6:22-6:34)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Today, Mother, our letter is a very interesting one. It's from Mrs. Shirley S. Passaw of New York. The letter is long but I'm going to read all of it. "Dear Mrs. Roosevelt, I am one of the millions of Americans who desperately want moral leadership in the great fight against militaristic totalitarianism. I am one of those who believe America is suffering as much from its native militarists as from Russian. I am one of the millions who remember with love your name and your husband's as the symbol of American decency and democracy. I believe America today has no such symbol at the head of its people. Indeed, the longer the Korean War tramples the poor uh souls of that land, the more my fear for America grows. It seems to me that a slow rot has crept into the American character. It is a disease so treacherous that the very moment when we thought we were attacking its root and destroying it, the virus was infecting us. Its name is lust for power; its two symptoms militarism supreme and contempt for the sufferings of other people, its agents of contagion those generals and admirals uh and civilian supporters who think only in terms of how many armed men can we get on our side; its prognosis fatal to the body which harbors it. To drop the metaphor, twenty years ago America bitterly condemned Japan's invasion of Manchuria. Aside from political considerations, I remember the public outcry against the slaughter of civilians.

As a ten-year-old, I remember *The March of Time* broadcasts, which introduced me to the horror of war by its presentation of the Japanese atrocity. Fifteen years ago, we were lashing out at the Italians for bombing the helpless huts of Ethiopia. Again in Spain we condemned, though our politics belied our words, the outrages against civilians. Finally, when Germany's crimes against people, combined with the Japanese attack on us, we were forced into war. We threw ourselves into war because most of us fighting or, in my case, having my husband in uniform, believed we were out to destroy the philosophy, which wanted supreme power for the Nazis and death and degradation for all inferior people. Five, no, nearly six years ago a wave of shame shook me when I heard what we had done to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but few people shared my horror. Few people spoke out, though to their credit [Henry Lewis] Stimson [1867-1950] and [Harry S.] Truman [1884-1972] publicly recognized the inherent beastliness of that particular

military victory. Today nobody is worrying much about what we, yes, uh and the Russians, uh and Chinese, but my fear is for America's conscience and morality. Let the Russians and Chinese look to their own sins, our doing in Korea. I know of one newspaper and one radio commentator who have discussed napalm bombs in terms of their human horror. All others describe its efficiency. Do Americans care more about their higher taxes than about the fact that Americans are murdering children in orphanages and women on streets? Have we been so blinded by military expediency that we are permitting ourselves to be dehumanized, exactly like the Germans of Hitler? If this is true, we shall deserve the German's fate, but if there uh is still hope for what used to be called American virtues--generosity towards others, respect for people, hatred of war- then that hope lies in a renewed moral leadership, outspoken and clear. I appeal to you, Mrs. Roosevelt, to consider the deep hunger for righteousness within some of your own people. I appeal to you to speak out against the moral crimes we are today committing, above all that of dallying with peace while we murder the innocents of Korea. Sincerely yours, Mrs. Shirley S. Passaw." (11:08)

[ER:] It's a very well-written letter, but unfortunately, I think emotion has clouded some of her thinking. It's true that war, there is-- i-in all war, there is always the danger that the people who wage war and who do it because they've been driven into it, as we were by uh the aggression of North Koreans on South Korea, um will suffer from the results of the deadening of one's sense of what one could possibly stand for-or by the fact that one goes on standing for it, little by little, uh um and it's a question of whether one suffers oneself or sees others suffer and uh the normal feeling of self-preservation makes one try to make others suffer. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] I have been shocked by the way in which we calmly assume that um uh it's desirable to kill as many Chi-Chinese communists as possible. Now, naturally, uh the boy who is fighting uh um knows that either he's going to be killed or the Chinese communist is going to be killed, so quite naturally he's going to try and kill the Chinese communist. But I don't like to see us at home um gloating. It's-it's got to be done in a war. You have to kill your enemy, you have to win the war. But you don't have to gloat at home over the fact that you are killing millions of people. You take that as one of the sad things that has to be done in order to return to a position where you can help people. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] And um I-I feel just as this lady feels that it's been a tragedy for the Korean people that civilians have suffered in a way probably they've never suffered in any country before. They've been just thrown from one place to another, driven from one place to another over and over again. They get started again in planting a field and they're driven out, [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] and it must be just agonizing for those people. And I can't help believe that um some of the stories, for instance, the stories that-that boys actually attacked women and children in-in orphanages and homes, I don't think is true, I don't think our men would do that. I think it may have happened from the air because uh then you don't know where your bomb is going to actually fall.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well in actuality, shouldn't it be stated that the United Nations forces, largely led by the American forces, have uh evacuated uh all of the people whom they had uh--

[ER:] Well, they've tried to, but there have been cases in which uh in -- particularly North Korea -- um they may have had to attack certain institutions because uh Chinese communists may have been using them as screens for their soldiers, do you see? Now that is tragic, but if you were actually in the field and it was a question of whether your men were going to be killed, or whether uh soldiers who were using an orphanage as a um shield uh to-to fight, uh it -- uh you-you would have to do--give the order to destroy it.

[Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] And it can happen, but I can't believe that voluntarily any of our men did a thing of that kind.(15:14)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] May I ask a question? The accusation is made here uh that we are engaging in a bloody war and we are um losing sight of the principles of generosity and of love for our fellow man by engaging in that war. Uh isn't there a point to be borne in mind that this war was not started by us any more than [ER: Why, of course.] the last war?

[ER:] Of course. But that's where uh emotionalism comes into the picture, you see. She's forgotten the beginnings, she's forgotten what happened and, quite naturally, because as a war develops, the horrors that are done in the war, and the fact that we have in the press and in the radio gloated over the people we have killed, uh has clouded um the beginnings for her, do you see, and has clouded many of the things that have to be done. I don't wonder she feels that way because you do have a revulsion, but you have to keep in mind how it started, uh what you're trying to accomplish [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.], and hope that your people uh will keep their ends in view and will come back to the ideals and the feelings. Now as far as Hiroshima and Nagasaki were concerned, I never understood Nagasaki. I never knew why we dropped the bomb on Nagasaki. In the case of Hiroshima, the president had to decide on military information, whether um he would save American lives by doing it, and I s-heard the men who flew over and dropped leaflets warning the population to leave the city. Now we all know populations don't leave cities, but nevertheless, the humane things that should have been done, I believe, were done. Um and I think had I been the president and faced with those alternatives, lots of people say now, "Well, the Japanese were ready to surrender anyway," but we didn't know that then and we'd had very hard times, and I think I probably would have decided as the president decided, hard as it would have been. So that um those are things we mustn't blame people for because it's-it's a human judgment has to be carried through. But um I don't uh I don't feel that uh we should allow ourselves to become callous. And I'm glad to see that she reacts against the things that she fears may develop to hurt us in our character in this country.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes. Well, I-I feel that uh this is a subject which should be dealt with a great deal uh from the pulpits of the country. Um, I wish we could carry on longer on this particular subject because I think it's a very interesting one and a very important one to be explored. But I see that our time is up and that we must go on to another portion of the program. So I'll say goodbye for the moment and we'll be back in a second.

[Break 18:43-18:50]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yesterday you heard three of General Eisenhower's staff at SHAPE, whose headquarters are here in Paris. Today again through the courtesy of Radiodiffusion Francaise, the French broadcasting company, you will hear another very important member of this organization. Mother, will you now introduce your guest.

[ER:] Thank you, Elliott. But rather than introduce my guest, I'm very happy to greet again a gentleman whom I haven't seen in a long time and whom I'm very glad to see: General Anthony J.D. Biddle. Now General Biddle, as you all know, was our ambassador to Poland at the start of World War II. And then he was ambassador to the exiled nations afterwards. But he wanted so much to serve, that he went in to General Eisenhower's fighting forces during the war. And I remember well how much interested my husband was when you did go in and how fine he thought it was that you wanted to do it. When the war came to an end, General Biddle remained in the service of his country and uh when General Eisenhower was called away from the presidency of Columbia University and given this new and rather difficult job, he asked General Biddle, he asked for General Biddle, who was then a colonel, to help him. And General Biddle made the famous initial tour of Europe and was then appointed to his present position of Executive National Military Representative. Now I'd like to ask you, General Biddle, what is your job at SHAPE? (20:55)

[Anthony Biddle:] Mrs. Roosevelt, first of all I wanted to tell you what a real pleasure it is to see you again and to see your son Elliott. It's been too long since we last met and I recall the real pleasure of--the privilege and honor it was for me to serve as ambassador during the time uh that --

[ER:] I remember you very well in London in those cold days.

[Anthony Biddle:] I remember that time when you and I met with the representatives, both military and diplomatic, of all the governments established in London at that time.

[ER:] You were so kind and you came and sat through all the interviews and helped me out. You were simply wonderful.

[Anthony Biddle:] Well, may I put the shoe on the other foot, Mrs. Roosevelt, by saying that it was you who were a great help to me in my work at that time. And I assure you it was most effective, the work you did.

[ER:] That's very kind of you and I'm glad that you felt that way.

[Anthony Biddle:] Now, Mrs. Roosevelt, you asked me uh what my job in SHAPE is. Uh there are military representatives from the military establishments of ten of the twelve NATO nations who have or will have troops under General Eisenhower. These ten of the twelve are presently contributing armed forces to General Eisenhower's command and they are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Great Britain, and the United States. Uh these military representatives are the link uh from their own country to the integrated staff of SHAPE. Uh my job is to serve as the two-way coordinator between these national military representatives and the SHAPE staff. (22:55)

[ER:] Well, that um makes clear to great many people what I think uh many of them did not know, oh what the nations are that form uh this group and um how many of them actually have uh people here in the headquarters. Now I would like you to do some more clarifying, because I think it's very important that the people at home in the United States should understand just what SHAPE is, how it came into being, and where it is actually going. What is it going to do? (23:44)

[Anthony Biddle:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, eh the North Atlantic Ocean no longer is a formidable sea constituting a great protective barrier. Airplanes and their successors have made distances cease to be an important element in defense. The North Atlantic shrank in size in direct proportion to the increase in uh speed and the distance potential of aircraft. The North Atlantic seaways serve a group of nations with a common basic culture and common respect for the rules of law and for the rights of man. An attack against one threatens the security of all. This has been demonstrated in two world wars. Once again now, the Atlantic community faces a common potential enemy. A political philosophy in every way diametrically opposed to that guarding the Atlantic community nations. Accordingly, the twelve nations of the Atlantic community, after long deliberation, signed an historic document on the fourth of April, 1949. It was called the North Atlantic Treaty. Its signatories were the Kingdom of Belgium, Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. (25:29)

[ER:] Now that's um that's always an interesting um list, I think, to hear repeated because when you hear just NATO, it doesn't really uh convey so much to great many people. Now I wonder if you'd tell us, you spoke about the North Atlantic Treaty, now what is the basic philosophy of the North Atlantic Treaty?

[Anthony Biddle:] Uh Mrs. Roosevelt, the uh basic uh philosophy of the North Atlantic uh Treaty is expressed in its preamble. And may I quote: "The parties to this treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments. They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage, and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law. They seek

to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security." (26:52)

[ER:] That's a statement I wish could be re-read so often because we in the United States are so apt to forget that what we are doing is to-is actually in line with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations to preserve peace, and I think that's something we sometimes forget because we talk so much about the need of the military preparations, which are absolutely essential, but we forget the purpose sometimes for which we are now uh doing it. And I'm very happy that you read that preamble because of course SHAPE's purpose is a military purpose but it still, in-in the long run, is for peace.

[Anthony Biddle:] Yes, you are absolutely right, Mrs. Roosevelt. Uh SHAPE's purpose is a military purpose, as differentiated from the other agencies which have been formed to implement the clauses which constitute the North Atlantic Treaty. For example, in clause five of the North Atlantic Treaty, the mission is summed up succinctly. I quote: "The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or in North America will be considered an attack against them all, and consequently they agree that if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense, recognized by Article Fifty-One of the Charter of the United Nations will assist the party or parties so attacked, by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area." Thus, Mrs. Roosevelt, in clause-fi- clause five of the North Atlantic Treaty, one finds the basic mission of SHAPE and of its commander, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

[ER:] Well, I know that you have known the Supreme Allied Commander uh a long time, and um I-I-I'd like you just to tell a little about uh-uh his position and what he's doing. (29:30)

[Anthony Biddle:] Well, Miss Roosevelt, uh on the eighteenth of September, in 1950, the council agreed on the establishment of an integrated force under a centralized command. At Brussels, in December 1950, the council asked the President of the United States to make available General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to serve as the Supreme Commander. The president concurred and the council officially appointed General Eisenhower. Then, early in 1951, General Eisenhower made a preliminary tour of the NATO Nations. On uh the second of April, 1951, after a period of planning, General Eisenhower assumed operational command as the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, with temporary headquarters at the Hotel Astoria in Paris, pending completion of his permanent headquarters at Marly, which is very near Paris. His uh fundamental mission was to train units assigned to his command and to organize them into an effective, integrated force, capable of carrying out the defense purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, um [ER: Yes?] I-I interrupt at this moment uh to allow our announcer to have a word and then we'll come right back to your very interesting interview with General Biddle.

[Break 31:01-31:09]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Now, Mother, will you again take over and uh continue with your interview with uh General Biddle, who is on the staff of General Eisenhower at SHAPE headquarters here in Paris.

[ER:] Yes, I'm very glad to go on with this talk with General Biddle because I think too little is understood in the United States about what uh uh General of the Army uh Dwight Eisenhower is really doing um and what his job is. I uh couldn't help thinking as I heard you uh talking about it, General Eisenhower, that it's all--[Elliott Roosevelt: General Biddle, you mean.] [ER laughs] I mean General Biddle, talking about General Eisenhower and his job, that it's almost like the beginning in a small way of how one would integrate a United Nations Force someday when we reach what we hope to reach because

uh this is really the first time um that uh so many nations are being, uh their forces are being actually integrated. (32:22)

[Anthony Biddle:] Uh Miss Roosevelt in uh reply to that uh remark, I-I'd like to say that the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, which uh for short we referred to as SHAPE, is uh General Eisenhower's headquarters, uh it is composed of officers and enlisted personnel from ten of the twelve uh NATO nations. Uh now if it's uh long-term purpose were to be defined in a few words, it's mission might well be said to be the integration of an international team versus a potential enemy who may threaten the freedom, common heritage, and civilization of the NATO nations. It is the pooling of the best available military brains and military resources to weld national forces into an effective, integrated, allied command. It is working to defend Western Europe to the maximum extent, with national forces being contributed toward this end. In short, Mrs. Roosevelt, it's the headquarters for an integrated force under a centralized command with a common purpose of defense. Now within SHAPE itself, under the direction of the SACEUR, which means Supreme Allied Commander Europe, the word integration is the keynote of every action and of every plan and of every philosophy. The uniforms, the nationalities, the branches of service, these are all secondary. Rather there is a gradual welding of this aggregation of military brains furnished by the member nations to form the team which General Eisenhower feels essential for the accomplishment of his mission. (34:21)

[ER:] I-I'm very much um interested to hear what you're saying because uh they already told us in their information services what difficulties they had with uh language and that must run through the whole of uh your work. You must um you must be grateful that you speak, I'm sure you do speak several languages, and it must be a very difficult thing when you bring together uh both the-the -- when you bring together the representatives and officers of so many different countries. How many-how many have you here, really, in-in headquarters?

[Anthony Biddle:] Actually, Mrs. Roosevelt, uh there are only about two hundred officers in all, from all the NATO countries concerned.

[ER:] That's much less than one usually thinks at home because uh in the United States I think some people think there are thousands of officers in SHAPE, [ER laughs] and they have an idea that it's a tremendous headquarters that General Eisenhower is setting up.

[Anthony Biddle:] Well, actually uh-uh the General, when he first arrived, placed a ceiling uh on the uh total number of officers which he would uh be willing to assign to his headquarters, and he has kept the staff down to a figure of about two hundred officers at this time.

[ER:] Well, that is perfectly uh is uh it's even more remarkable to me that the work can be done with um that number of people, but it's harder for me to um understand really how you gain the understanding. And I think you are doing something for the United Nations, which is very valuable, because you are going to show that this integration of people who speak different languages can be done on a military basis. (36:26)

[Anthony Biddle:] Yes, that's quite true, Mrs. Roosevelt. And uh such great progress has been made to date uh in uh in counting forward General Eisenhower's objective that uh I could uh safely say that it is without precedent actually in the fir-very first days of our getting together as a staff, he made it obligatory that all English-speaking people learn the French language.

[ER:] That's-that's uh a very good thing. I wish in the United Nations we made it obligatory not only eh um that uh all English-speaking people learn the French language, um but that uh we really that all- all nationalities learned uh both French and English. I think it would-would help a great deal, where you

have as many as-as we have of sixty uh nations represented because um now--every now and then, we get held up in in working by someone who says they can't possibly work until they have the printed translation in their own language [ER laughs] or they [Track skips] -- one of our delays. (37:41)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] You know, Mother, uh I think that a lot of people are under the impression uh that most of the headquarters personnel are made up of American personnel. I would like to have you clarify a little bit more uh because the general impression has gotten around that this headquarters of SHAPE is made up almost entirely of Americans.

[Anthony Biddle:] Uh, well I can explain that to a certain extent. I believe that in the early days of January, had any observer uh entered the Hotel Astoria, which of course is our temporary headquarters, uh the observer might have gained the impression that the United States officers were in preponderance. Uh for this there's a very good reason. Uh General Eisenhower was determined to uh-uh organize his staff at the earliest moment possible and uh to make it a going concern, also at the earliest moment possible. Uh realizing, however, that it would take a little while to call forward selected officers from the various nations, he uh um called forward and, let's say, he borrowed uh United States officers from a number of United States military installations in Europe. Uh they were men trained in uh the knowledge of how to set up a staff and uh to organize the essential mechanics, and um as a result uh they took over the building and uh created the fundamentals necessary to [Anthony Biddle clears throat] get a staff going. Later, as the officers were called forward from the various nationalities, these United States officers were relieved and uh sent back to their proper station. (39:42)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] That explains it to me.

[ER:] Yes, uh well that um uh that, I think, would be very interesting at home. What is the proportion now?

[Anthony Biddle:] The proportion is uh it's fairly well uh divided between the various nations that are contributing armed forces.

[ER:] Do you hope to have um officers from the two nations that are not as yet represented in time?

[Anthony Biddle:] Oh that is naturally hoped for.

[ER:] That is hoped for. You ought to have full representation because uh one thinks of Iceland, for instance, as a country that has practically um uh no armed forces at all um and one wonders how they would uh actually be represented.

[Anthony Biddle:] Uh that is a matter I believe, Mrs. Roosevelt, for uh future uh planning. Um at the moment um uh Iceland has uh no uh armed force as such and uh, as I say, it's a matter for future planning between General Eisenhower and the um authorities in Iceland. (40:57)

[ER:] Well I'm sorry, but our time has come to an end and I'm so happy to have had you, General Biddle, to tell us about uh SHAPE, and um I think that the opportunity we've had to have these two uh broadcasts uh will help enormously in the United States to understand what is actually happening over here and what uh General Eisenhower is being able to accomplish. Thank you very much for coming today, General Biddle.

[Anthony Biddle:] Thank you.

[Break 41:33-41:45]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] This is Elliott Roosevelt speaking and reminding you that you've been listening to *The Eleanor Roosevelt Program*, which comes to you each Monday through Friday at the same time. Today's program was recorded in Paris, and we wish to thank the French Broadcasting System for making their facilities available to us.

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Transcription: Olivia Grondin
First Edit: Natalie Hall
Final Edit: Seth LaShier

The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project