

## THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question about ER's favorite artists and her favorite works of art. In the interview segment, ER discusses foreign policy and Europe with Senator William Benton.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, Sen. William Benton

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[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:] Senator William Ben-Benton, Democrat of Connecticut, is Mrs. Roosevelt's guest today. Advertising everyday products and advertising democracy have some parallel problems, believes Senator Benton. And as he was one of our most successful advertising men in his pre-Senate days, it will be interesting to hear him discuss this theory today. Before Mother introduces Senator Benton, I'd like to read a letter we've received. We'll come right back to it as soon as we've had a message from our sponsors who make this recorded program possible.

(Break 1:00-1:08)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Mother, the writer of today's letter says, "Please forgive my apparent prying, Mrs. Roosevelt, but I'd be very much interested in hearing what are some of your favorite works of art. Uh perhaps where you saw them, if you can remember, and most of all, how do you think one can interest young people in art or music or even reading the parts of the newspapers they usually skip over? Children seem to start out thinking that these subjects are dull and stuffy, so I don't want to force it on mine for fear of leaving a permanent distaste."

[ER:] Well, I think uh I think perhaps the Dutch painters were my favorite painters uh in the days when I was a student and was going around Europe. The [Rembrandt van Rijn] Rembrandts and the [Hans] Holbeins and the-- uh that whole school I thought was a wonderful school. Then uh recently I have enjoyed particularly the [Vincent] Van Gogh paintings. Uh I like uh a number uh of uh quite unknown modern artists. Um I-I like to wander 'round Washington Square, for instance, when the exhibit is going on and look at things, and I have sometimes bought something I just liked without regard of whether --to whether I knew the artist or had ever [ER laughs] heard of him or her before. Uh [ER coughs] I liked uh-- uh [Ellen] Bay Emmet Rand was a portrait painter in the old days of this country very much. And uh I have a particular fondness for the early Italian uh schools. Um the-the kind that have nice Madonnas in the front with sweet babies and perfectly fascinating uh landscapes in the back that look as though everything had been set, had--just by a child who was arranging the landscape. Little spikey trees and little lambs dotted around and the little church in the distance (ER laughs) and all the things--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] You mean uh the-the style of Michelangelo?

[ER:] No, I don't think it's particularly Michelangelo. It's a little uh it's a little more primitive than that [laughs] but uh some of those early ones that you see in the galleries uh in Florence particularly.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, what particularly attracted you uh in your school days to the uh Dutch painters?

[ER:] I think just being able to wander 'round uh galleries. I think the thing you are uh you make a mistake in doing to children is to take them to see a gallery, and then insist that you go from one portrait to another and one gallery to another until their feet ache and the backs of their necks are [ER laughs] simply miserable [Elliott Roosevelt laughs: From staring up.] from staring up and uh they're so tired that they couldn't appreciate a color or a line or anything of any kind. I really think that what happened to me was probably very good. I was travelling with Mademoiselle [Marie] Souvestre when I first went to Italy. She was an old lady, so she just gave me the guidebook and said, "Now go do whatever you want to do as far as it happened." She told me what was good to see. And I was an American. She felt I was entirely safe to wander 'round alone. So I would wander into a gallery and sit in one gallery for a while and like certain things to look at. And then I'd wander out and go look at the cathedral, and uh wander 'round the streets. And finally come back and tell her what I had seen and what I thought of it and she would tell me if I had missed something very important that I should have seen. And [ER coughs]) little by little I learned uh to look at things. Most of us don't see when we look. We just look and we don't take in what's in the thing we're looking at. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] But little by little because she would ask me, "Did you see so and so the expression of that particular angel at a certain spot?" Which, of course, I had never thought of looking at--I didn't know the angels had different expressions. And uh little by little I learned that there was much to be seen in a picture and much to be looked for. (6:08)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, you know I think that uh-uh that the young sometimes see things through different eyes from what those of us who are older see, in uh-uh say going through an art gallery. Remember last summer when we uh had [Ruth] Chandler [Roosevelt Lindsley] and [Elliott] Tony [Roosevelt, Jr.], my two children, over in Paris? [ER: I remember well.] And I took them to the Louvre

[ER: You took them to the Louvre] Elliott Roosevelt: Well, the-- [ER: And I said that they must see *La Gioconda*.] Yes, well uh we saw a great many paintings. But uh the last one of the great rooms through which we wandered uh was filled with the nineteenth century Fre-French painters who ah painted on those gigantic canvases and they painted very heroic scenes. And uh we finally ended up at the end of the room, and Tony turned to me and said uh, "Daddy, why did they paint all of the people in those por-in those paintings, regardless of whether they were engaged in a war or picnic or anything else, why did they all paint them in the nude?" [ER laughs] That was the-the main impression that he got from the French painters of that era. [ER laughs]

[ER:] Well, I think your children would have liked the [John Everett] Millais , but I don't suppose you ever got to the Millais.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Oh yes, they liked the Millais and they were particularly interested, as you were when you were young, in the early Dutch masters because of the magnificent detail that they employed in their painting--

[ER:] Wonderful detail and wonderful color--depth of color.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Depth of color and uh and everything had--took on a third dimension because of their ability to uh to really paint proportions. Uh but I think one of the uh-one of the most horrible experiences that I ever went through was when I went to the Soviet Union in 1946 to interview [Josef] Stalin. I had to wait for a number of weeks so I had a chance to visit a number of cities. And in every city they insisted, all the city officials, insisted on sending me to see the local museum. And it so happens that in Leningrad they have the largest museum in the world, and it was built in the time of the czars. And they have restored that--the after the last war, it was the first thing restored. And all of the paintings are hung and I walked twenty-two miles in one day through the corridors of that museum, and they insisted on showing

me every old master that they had. And they had, uh I must say, they had one of the largest collections of Dutch masters that I've ever seen. In fact, it's much larger than that in the Louvre.

[ER:] And probably larger than what they have in Holland. [ER laughs]

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes, well I think almost every country has more of the Dutch masters' paintings than Holland itself now. [Elliott Roosevelt laughs]

[ER:] Well, I don't know Holland has some very wonderful ones, but uh I-I think the way to interest children uh is perhaps to travel with them if you can. If you can't travel with them, and do it uh in a leisurely fashion so they don't have to do too much at once, uh I think then the next best thing is to get some of the books that now are out that have really beautiful reproductions and leave them round so the children get a chance to look at them. Uh not as something they must do but as something that it's a great privilege to do. [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] That if they have a little time you will let them look at uh [Elliott Roosevelt: Sort of a treasured possession which they're allowed to see as a favor.] Yes, allowed to see allowed to see as a favor! And then uh how you uh-she wants to know how you--what--

[Elliott:] But it's not necessary to go out of your own town. Almost every city or large town in the United States has [ER: Has some.] a museum, and usually there are uh--they--they--the museums themselves trace the history of the art world from the early masters right on down through to modern painters in all of their various escapist types of painting. (10:36)

[ER:] Yes, and-and uh there're some beautiful Spanish paintings, there's some really -- [Elliott Roosevelt: Oh [Diego] Velázquez, of course, was terrific.] Yes, uh there are some--there are some beautiful Spanish, both old and more modern. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] And-and oh I-- last night I saw some of the most beautiful Persian art uh in colored uh--

[Elliott Roosevelt:] At The Asia Institute.

[ER:] At the Asia Institute dinner in -- colored reproductions on the screen. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm] They were the most beautiful uh shapes and colors of uh friezes and figures and little sculptures; some of them quite small in bronze, [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] but beautiful, graceful, and lovely.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] You know I think one suggestion, just before we go off the air, to parents is that they go themselves and find out a little something about the paintings. Uh [ER: Or the art whatever it may be.] Whatever kind of art it is, and then that they explain it in terms of the history of the time. That they read up or refresh their memories from their school days on the history and the locale in which this was done. And I think then it takes on a meaning which is far greater than just looking at a painting or uh or listening [ER: I think that's very true.] to a piece of news--

[ER:] I think it takes a little trouble on the part of the grown-ups to interest the children. Now as to reading the right things in the paper, I think that comes through home discussion [Elliott Roosevelt: Right.] I think a child will read something in the paper that they've heard discussed because they don't know uh what their mothers and fathers are talking about--and their mothers' and fathers' friends.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And they don't explain it to them. [ER: Yes.] Well, thank you very much, and I see that our announcer wants to break in again, and then we have a very distinguished guest with us again today. (12:29)

(Break 12:30-12:39)

[ER:] For a discussion of our own domestic problems with relation to world affairs, I'm very happy to have as my guest today the Democratic senator from Connecticut, Mr. William Benton.

[Sen. William Benton:] Mrs. Roosevelt, as an old admirer of yours, I wouldn't-I couldn't be happier than to be here with you today.

[ER:] Thank you very much, Senator. Well now regarding the controversy about sending American troops to Europe. I understand that you were the first to apply the phrase "The Great Debate" to it. Do you think the debate is being conducted at the level of greatness?

[Sen. William Benton:] Mrs. Roosevelt, I did use that phrase during a broadcast the night before uh Congress opened. I was referring to uh President [Herbert] Hoover's uh speech of just two or three weeks before, during December. I predicted that it would kick off what would prove to be the Great Debate of the uh Congress--a debate centering on foreign policy. And uh I think that it has worked out that way as Senator [Robert] Taft, the day after the Congress opened, picked up the ball and uh launched it full-fledged on the floor of the Senate. I may say though I disagree with President Hoover and Senator Taft, I think they performed a great service in clarifying these issues, getting them out uh intelligently, constructively uh before the American people so they can be debated. And I think we should uh-uh-- t's a good example of the way our democratic processes should operate in the discussion of foreign policy.

[ER:] But it seems now as though uh it uh were petering out a little bit uh and becoming -- uh making a little different emphasis, don't you think? It's not so much uh whether we will send uh-uh troops as it seemed to be at first, it's just uh how many we shall send.

[Sen. William Benton:] Well, I like the way it is petering out because I think the uh essential fallacy of uh the position of President Hoover and of Senator Taft is becoming more clear to the people of the country. And the debate is now largely centered on how many troops shall we send to Europe, rather than on President Hoover's original thesis. Which was, you remember, his word Gibraltar, Mrs. Roosevelt. [ER: Yes, well--] We should arm to the teeth. We should make of ourselves a Gibraltar. In effect, we should abandon Europe. Don't you think that General [Dwight D.] Eisenhower's report from Europe has played a big part on the ah change of emphasis in the ah nature of the debate?

[ER:] Oh, I think it uh naturally played a very great part, but uh, Senator, do you feel that as this has gone on, the position of some of the Republican leaders has come out as being somewhat like the position of the president and of General Eisenhower?

[Sen. William Benton:] The uh Republican position, of course, is uh is mixed and confused, Mrs. Roosevelt. You're an even older hand at dealing with the Republicans than I am. But uh I called Senator Taft not long ago when I participated in a radio broadcast with him. When he was introduced as Mr. Republican, I referred to him as Mr. 50 Percent Republican, because you have on the one hand uh John Foster Dulles, Governor [Harold] Stassen, and-and other strong and powerful voices advocating uh-uh an approach to our foreign policy that might be said roughly to correspond with Secretary [Dean] Acheson's approach. And then on the other hand, you have uh the uh position of uh certain of the uh Republicans, mostly from the Middle West, reflecting I think views widely held by their constituents, uh-uh trying to resist uh the inevitability of our taking the responsibility in world affairs uh that uh has been uh forced upon us.

Could I read for you, Mrs. Roosevelt, something from the current *Fortune*? It's just [ER: Yes.] one paragraph, and I think it helps show our listeners how difficult these questions are. And I uh-uh thought of this when I read in the *Congressional Record* last night an insertion by Senator [Karl] Mundt from the *Daily Argus*, a paper in South Dakota, quoting a survey in five states in which uh 75 to 80 percent of all the people surveyed opposed the sending of troops to Europe, want us to get out of Korea,

uh stand in general uh behind Senator [Kenneth] Wherry and the Republicans who are in opposition to the views of uh-uh the administration and uh what might roughly be called some of the uh-uh-uh-uh Republican leaders uh largely from the uh eastern states. But let me read uh this quote from *Fortune*. It says, "The art of foreign policy deals with essentially tragic materials. This is the current issue: war, hard choices between evils or between an inimical good and best, the special vanity and brutishness of human nature when it acts in a national crowd. History's bloodiest pages are its international pages. The ugliest passions of man are the daily coin of diplomacy. This is no art for amateurs, altruists, or even optimists. Democracies seem always at a special disadvantage in it." Now in your distinguished role in the United Nations as our representative, Mrs. Roosevelt, you're face to face with this problem in foreign policy uh every week and every month, but I don't think most of our American people uh understand it as we find it to be.

[ER:] Well-well, I think it would be a very good thing if you would define for us, uh with a little background, just what this issue is now because people are confused and perhaps you could make it clearer for them, Senator. (19:07)

[Sen. William Benton:] Uh this isn't a new issue, uh Mrs. Roosevelt. Uh it is just new in the uh discussion and time it is taking on the floors of Congress and in our press. It was an issue well-known even to our early secretaries of state. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe uh struggled with the problem of the balance of power throughout the world. And they realized that if any one power gained the dominance of all Europe, that this could pose a long-range threat to the safety of the United States. Well, that's really what we're up against today in this Russian threat. We have a resurgence of Russian imperialism, which is age long in Russia, nothing new, uh dressed up in this uh new uh cloak of a communist ideology, rationalized for the Russian people and for their friends and supporters in other countries under the cloak of the uh communist ideology. So we have this power so great, with a hundred and seventy-five divisions in Europe, uh poised as a potential threat against the rest of Europe with perhaps, oh what, ten or twenty divisions, Mrs. Roosevelt. Our generals talk about the ease with which Russia could march through to the coast. This is why General Eisenhower is in Europe. So our problem today, uh as it always has been in foreign policy, is the peace and security of our people. And this threat from the great and uh powerful uh-uh new imperialism of the Russians is uh merely the latest manifestation of uh risk and insecurity when we look abroad across our oceans which have ceased to be the bastions that they once were.

[ER:] Of course, they were much more important in the days of Jefferson and Madison than they are today, sir. Though in those days uh no airplanes and they were a real protection for us. Today it seems to me to talk of uh being any uh safer in the United States or really than in Europe is um foolish because uh space has been practically eliminated, hasn't it? (21:48)

[Sen. William Benton:] Why we're even reading in the current papers about the development of an atom bomb that can apparently keep flying indefinitely around and around the world without ever coming down. Uh and it does illustrate how this first objective of our foreign policy for our nation, for any nation, this problem of the national safety has become infinitely more complex. And the oceans, which we used to uh count on, have become in effect uh airways, and the countries of Europe from which most of us are descended have become instead of uh remote uh antecedents, uh near neighbors right on our doorstep. As close to us as uh the countrymen who have recently arrived in the cities of Chicago and New York.

[ER:] Well, uh it does seem to me that very--a great deal of the arguments that are being held at present uh don't have any actual uh reality in the world as it is today. And uh I-I wonder if it is--I look back in even as far back as the--well the pre-war years to World War II, I think we were concentrated on uh a situation which varied a good deal from the situation today. Now, in a moment we have to let our announcer have a word to say.

[Sen. William Benton:] Well I do agree with you, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] So I'm not [ER laughs] going to start you on this [William Benton: All right.] until I have a little more time. In the meantime we'll just let our announcer come in and wait a minute. (23:39)

(Break 23:40-24.00)

[ER:] Uh what I was really thinking, Senator, uh because I know that you felt as I uh did that it was absolutely essential for us to come in in World War I and in World War II to save our own country. It was not just moral indignation, [William Benton: Yes.] it was safety for ourselves.

[Sen. William Benton:] I didn't feel it at the time, Mrs. Roosevelt, I-I didn't see these issues at that time. I remember before the second war under the leadership of your husband, that I frequently felt out of sympathy with what seemed to me to be the leadership and the trend. This make-makes me--this recollection on my own part of my feelings in 1939 and '40 makes me uh doubly sensitive to uh the reactions of our people today to what are not dissimilar problems. But we have learned, and as a people we should have learned, from these two experiences.

[ER:] Well, I can't help realizing that uh the reason people um feel the way they do is because they do not stop to think what has happened in the world and neither do they stop to think in the USSR. Any of us who read today the words of [Vladimir] Lenin and Stalin and read, for instance, it does not matter --you may have seen *Darkness at Noon* you surely read the book by [Arthur] Koestler. [William Benton: Yes I have read the book.] well, uh you will see all through that the philosophy that it does not matter what had happened--what happens to uh quite a large number of people because in the end when communism comes to the whole world uh then there will be happiness for the masses of people do you see? [William Benton: According to the communist doctrine.] Then -- according to the communist doctrine. [William Benton: Yes] Then they proceed to say that they will be attacked perhaps over and over again, they may be defeated over and over again, these are Lenin and Stalin's words. [Sen. William Benton: Yes.] But in the end [Sen. William Benton: Yes.] they are bound to win. And they can bide their time [William Benton: Yes.] because in the end the great masses of people, no matter how many times war rages, [William Benton: Yes.] will be the happier. But in the world of today, if we have another war there will be no masses of people to enjoy communism. There will just not be masses of people left in the world. And therefore as we look at the world today, uh to say that you will go on having one war after another is just perfect bunk [Sen. William Benton laughs] because you won't have any wars one right after the other and win in the long run. There won't be any. If we have one more war the numbers of people left on the face of the earth are comparatively few.

[Sen. William Benton:] Mrs. Roosevelt, I was not laughing at your uh very able presentation of communist doctrine, I was laughing at your use of the word "bunk!" [ER laughs] I-I wonder if you know that the word bunk originated on the floor of Congress, did you know that?

[ER:] No, I didn't. [ER laughs]

[Sen. William Benton:] It originated back in the '50s when a congressman from Buncombe County, uh North uh Carolina, uh ended up a long windy speech with the ringing uh phrase, "I am bound to make a speech for Buncombe." (ER laughs). This caused congressmen to refer to long and windy speeches as buncombe. [ER: Well--] The word was ultimately uh centered down to bunk. And I-I-I wish I could think of some appropriate way on your program of making a strong speech for Connecticut, I most certainly would do so. [ER: Well--] But you know that Lenin, Mrs. Roosevelt, uh said openly and avowedly that we must sacrifice two full generations. That-that was his doctrine as you have-as you have so eloquently stated. Now what we have learned out of the first war and the second war, plus this new terror of this new

kind of war is, of course uh, what has uh caused us to-to support and form the United Nations in which you are participating. (28:18)

[ER:] Well now, I ne--I did not see Hiroshima nor Nagasaki but I did see Berlin where no atom bomb had been used, and there were very few people living in cellars and uh the people that uh-uh now would be even fewer. And so [ER laughs] [Sen. William Benton: Yes.] I can't help feeling that uh this idea that you can go on gaily having wars uh until you achieve the millennium for the masses of the people of the world is a foolish idea, now how do you feel about that? We just got to--

[Sen. William Benton:] This-this is what we do not know about the intentions--the true intentions--of the Russian leaders. We do not know what the Politburo says when it meets about its own estimate of the probability of war. This is the great unknown uh facet in our foreign policy.

[ER:] Isn't that why our foreign policy uh has changed greatly?

[Sen. William Benton:] Yes it is, and I, frankly Mrs. Roosevelt, think is nothing more shocking than the casual advocacy in this country on the part of some very important organs of opinion. Uh an editorial in *Life Magazine* two weeks ago, for all practical purposes, was willing to abandon the hope that we can peacefully work out solutions and negotiations to get along with the Russians. [ER: Well n--] I don't know whether you saw that editorial?

[ER:] I didn't see it, but I can't think of anything stupider because I think have to keep on-on uh working for peace uh till-till we actually--

[Sen. William Benton:] This editorial was an attack on Secretary Acheson and on the president for keeping a man who-whose policy is geared to the hope for a peaceful coexistence with communist Russia. Now, Mr. [Philip] Jessup, Ambassador Jessup, in a speech uh a few days later, uh I think quite clearly and interestingly uh faced up to this point. George Kennan uh wrote a piece last week uh in the [ER: Yes, I read that.] in the *New York Times*. [ER: I heard him deliver that speech uh at the ADA dinner here in New York.] Well, it was a remarkable article. [ER: And the *New York Times* article was taken from the speech.] It was a remarkable article, and it was the *Life* editorial he was referring to when he referred to uh-uh an editorial in a leading publication. But uh, Ambassador Jessup, saying our first point is building defensive strength uh then our second point is at least to keep open the possibility of negotiation. And it's a very important point to understand in our foreign policy. He ends up his lists of points, and I know that you and I will agree on this, in saying the seventh point is that if there is no change in Soviet policy-- I mean such as we now understand Soviet policy--we don't necessarily have full understanding of it, but if there is no change in Soviet policy we have not left undone anything which we ought to have done. And I think that puts it very well. We must continue to drive uh forward in the hope that through strengthening ourselves we will improve the chances for negotiation--for peaceful negotiation -- to avoid this terrible--this terrible war uh of the new kind which uh you have uh touched upon. (31:57)

[ER:] Well now, how would you sum up uh international uh strategy as it relates to the United Nations and uh and the-the aspects that we are facing today?

[Sen. William Benton:] I think, Mrs. Roosevelt, uh that the leading Republicans whom I most admire in the field of foreign policy, Mr. Dulles and others with whom you have been associated, and the administration, are wholly right in continuing their efforts to strengthen the United Nations as a major force for collective peace. Of course, that's what the Korean War is all about. Secretary Acheson, in his letter to the young marine last Sunday, [ER: Yes.] pointed that out. We're not actually fighting for Korea except symbolically. The issue in Korea is uh the security of one small, weak country and its ability to stand up and have peace and security when it is uh face to face with a stronger neighbor. Now, uh also

last Sunday, Mrs. Roosevelt, uh as indicative of uh what can be done through the United Nations, was the American uh-uh proposal to the Russians in which uh our country is taking leadership for what the--was called a census of arms. Do you re-recall that proposal?

[ER:] Yes, oh yes, I recall it.

[Sen. William Benton:] This uh is another indication of how our foreign policy through the United Nations has uh an important uh and major opportunity uh to promote the collective security of all countries of the world upon which I believe our own ultimate peace and security is going to depend.

[ER:] Well I-I agree with you of course that uh-uh it uh this is our-our uh first phase, but haven't we also, in our foreign policy and through the United Nations, uh got a-a phase that must move along at the same time ah in Korea as well as many other places of rehabilitation?

[Sen. William Benton:] Uh absolutely-absolutely, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Point Four as uh an adjunct to the rehabilitation program which--Point Four as our audience knows is a long- range proposal for teaching the suffering, starving peoples of the world how to make their farms more productive, how to grow better food, get better education for their children, have better health programs, and so on. Point Four, I think, has been unhappily too much emphasized uh as an economic program and not sufficiently emphasized as a-a program of hope and faith, really a propaganda program. A propaganda--

[ER:] Well, also a program for peace. [Sen. William Benton: And for peace yes.] I think it's essential to label it as a program for peace, because I think if uh it does not develop uh our chances for peace in the world are lessened very much.

[Sen. William Benton:] Mrs. Roosevelt, it's our answer to these promises that the Russians make to the suffering peoples of the world. We too share their legitimate aspirations and hopes for improved uh living and-and-and for progress for better health, better education, better uh living standards; Point Four is our implementation of our sharing of that hope with them. Could I, having mentioned propaganda, Mrs. Roosevelt, ask you a question in your role? Ah-- (35:44)

[ER:] I'm afraid you haven't time, sir. I regret to tell you [Sen. William Benton: Oh well.] that our time has come to an end. [ER laughs]

[Sen. William Benton:] Oh, I'm-I'm sorry to complete this program without some comments on the subject of propaganda because it is one of the most important uh aspects today of the conduct of foreign policy.

[ER:] Well, perhaps we'll have some other opportunity. In the meantime, I want to thank you very much for being with me today and tell you how much I've enjoyed having you.

[Sen. William Benton:] Mrs. Roosevelt, I congratulate you on this remarkable series of radio programs.

(Break 36:15-36:25)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now it's time to close the program and to remind you that you've been listening to the Eleanor Roosevelt Program which comes to you each Monday through Friday at this same time. And this is Elliott Roosevelt speaking and wishing you all good day. (36:39)

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