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Interview with Danny Kaye*
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*Biography

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Spiegelman: The 40th Anniversary of UNICEF will take place in 1986. The Board has allocated some money to capture the ...

Kaye: 40th anniversary of UNICEF ... Is Jim Grant in town?

Cerni: Well he was out of town, but he's back this morning and he has on his calendar to give you a call.

Spiegelman: I think he is meeting with the whole staff this morning - briefing all the staff on how to "go to scale" on the Child Survival and Development Revolution - which has a new name now - We're waiting to find out what the new name is.

Kaye: How are they doing on the rehydration salts?

Spiegelman: Very well. Nigeria is going to have a national programme, Ethiopia started a national programme. It is really catching fire.

Danny, you tasted ORS. Jim Grant made some up and gave you a cupful, didn't he?

Kaye: Yeah, it tasted like salt water.

Spiegelman: Yes. But it is really Maurice Pate who's on our minds today.

Kaye: Maurice Pate. Well, Maurice Pate was - you know, how you say "the father of medicine" - "the father of law" - "the father of sports" or whatever, Maurice Pate was the original Director of UNICEF.

<u>How Danny met Pate</u>

Kaye: It was very strange how we met, because I was coming back from Europe and the plane caught fire in the middle of the ocean, just before we got to the "point-of-no-return", and it was very scary. I was in a berth. The co-pilot or somebody in the crew woke me up and said, "You'd better get up because we may have to crashland in the water." So I got out of bed, and everybody was being given life rafts, and food and flashlights, and I walked up and down the airplane asking everybody to take their shoes off just in case they had to go in the water, then they wouldn't have heavy shoes on. And they were tying life rafts to people's hands, so that it would open up when they threw it out.

We were in a stratocruiser. The pilot was really phenomenal, because he pulled the airplane up on its wing and the propellor, which had been free-wheeling - it was wild - there was no controlling the prop, and they knew it was going to fly off

sooner or later. He pulled the airplane up, and it (the propeller) fell on the wing. Years later the pilot met me and said, "You know, that would happen once out of a hundred times." Because they didn't know whether the plane was going to fly on its tail or on its wing or whatever. Anyway, we got back to Shannon, Ireland and we got on two other planes that came by. And on that plane was a man called Maurice Pate, and some months later he read where I was going on a trip around the world, and he called me, and asked whether I would come and see him, and I said "Sure". He reminded me that he was on the plane.

He said, "You know, people are having a lot of trouble identifying UNICEF with a branch of the UN". The UN then, as it is today, is ridden with initials - you know, WHO and WPPL and FPR and PP8. So he said, "If you would stop at some of the UNICEF installations and then come back and go on the radio, or write a magazine thing, it would help us a great deal."

I said, "Well, I'll do a little better than that. I went back, and I talked with a fellow called Y. Frank Freeman, who was the head of Paramount Pictures. I told him about this story and they gave me two cameramen, and I don't know how many hundreds of thousands of feet of film and I went overseas. We never had a word written, but we shot what we saw, and we made the film called "Assignment Children".

I must confess I didn't know that much about UNICEF either. But after I had been with them, and I had seen how these thousands of (UNICEF) people had devoted their lives and their energies and their emotions - <u>then</u> is when I <u>really</u> got hooked. That was what - 31 years ago?

Spiegelman: What year was that?

<u>Satisfactions from UNICEF work</u>

Kaye: '53, I guess. Yeah.

And in all those years, I have had enormous satisfaction out of being able to work with UNICEF. Like you said, you know, you got crazy looking at my itinerary and where I've been and all that. People say, how do you do it? Well, it was no "big deal". I was getting more back than I gave. It's the same as being on a stage. There is one of you, and thousands of them. They say, "How can you give so much?" They forget there is an awful lot coming back. That has been my experience with UNICEF. It's really a remarkable organization.

Cerni: Before you actually went on this trip, did you know something about UNICEF?

Kaye: Not really. It was another branch of the UN and we didn't have that much experience with it here because it wasn't used as much here as it was overseas.

Cerni: Did people respect it then? Did the UN - it meant something positive to the Americans?

Kaye: Yeah. The UN in those days meant something positive too, even though there was much opposition to the political aspect of the UN. UNICEF didn't fall into any political kind of - wasn't caught in the middle - the way UNESCO and a bunch of other organizations were. They've been fairly, fairly removed from political strife, and they have been able to accomplish a great deal.

Cerni: Did you choose your schedule for this first trip, or did UNICEF suggest you should go and see this or that particular project?

Kaye: No. There was Madame Pandit, Dag Hammarskjold, Henry Cabot Lodge. They made me an Ambassador-at-Large when I left here. I got to Morocco and somebody addressed me as "Your Excellency" and I turned around because I didn't know who they were talking to!

Spiegelman: Did they give you a scroll?

Kaye: No, I don't think so.

Spiegelman: But you were saying that in Morocco - His Excellency ...

Kaye: Well, there were great stories. The very first trip I made, we stopped in Geneva, and had a press conference at the UN, which is like the UN here. I walked into a room that had all the members of the UN, you know, with the interpreters and all, and it was like walking into a refrigerator. So, I sat down. Everybody was busy reading the release or dossier or whatever, and nobody said anything. A minute went by, a minute and a half went by, two minutes went by. Do you know how <u>long</u> that is? So I said, "Gentlemen, you evidently have all the information you need, so if you will excuse me I'll be leaving now." And I started out, and somebody said, "Oh, Mr. Kaye, uh, about the movie ...." So we talked about movies for a while.

It wasn't until a little later on that - and I saw the wheels going in their heads: "What is this 'Hollywood comedian' or 'movie actor', 'show business person' doing with such a serious organization as UNICEF?" And they were very resistant, I must say. So we talked for a while, and then we got on to UNICEF and it was very, very exciting. And I explained that I had been working with children's organizations on a local level and the community level, and how I got involved with Maurice Pate, and it turned out very well. That was the beginning, and it has been going on ever since.

Somebody once said to me years and years ago, during the Eisenhower administration, I think, would I "cotton" to any position in the government? I said, "No way." First of all,

I'd have to go to school for a year, and they would fill my head full of protocol: what you're supposed to do, and what you're not supposed to do. I said, I have a basic freedom. I behave the way I am. I am not going to do anything outrageous, but neither am I going to abide by the strict rules that are supposed to be laid out, because I didn't know them. And it was proven to me, with a very funny incident.

We got to Vienna and I met the Minister of Education and the Minister of Health and the Minister of Information and all the Ministers, and the Mayor and the City Council, and the next day I was supposed to meet the President of Austria. Well, we went to this enormous building, and we walked through doors; hallways; anterooms; anterooms; doorways; halls; halls; anterooms; doorways; and doorways; halls; anterooms. We finally got into a room that was the size of Central Park. We were standing in the middle of the room, and from New Jersey somewhere came the President of Austria, who was then 81 years old. Kerner, I think his name was. And he was straight and he limped all the way across the room. He had white hair, short-cropped, an imposing figure. And he came to the middle of the room, and we were introduced, and we started to talk and he said, "You know, we are delighted that you came here to see our beautiful country, and we welcome you on behalf of UNICEF," and I said "Well, Mr. President, most of my life I have been seeing pictures and hearing stories about Vienna and Austria, and I'm delighted to finally be here."

We talked and we were standing there 10-20 minutes. He was 81 years old; he had limped across the room, and I was getting very nervous. I was shifting from one leg to another, and finally I couldn't stand it any longer and I said, "Mr. President, why don't we sit down?" So he looked at me, and he said, "I am supposed to ask you that!" I said, "Well, for heaven's sake, ask me!" He said, "I take it you would like to make yourself comfortable." I said, "Yes." "In that case, we'd better go to my office." So we walked all the way across the room, we went into his office. He said, "Would you like a cigarette?" So we smoked a cigarette. And he told me that he was a bachelor, but he was interested in children because in almost all countries, the future of the country depends on the children. He looked at me and he said, "I understand why you are anxious to meet me. You are curious to meet an old man." I said, "Mr. President, most of that statement is correct. I would like to amend it just a little. I was curious to meet a great man." He said, "Oh, would you like some coffee?" I said, "Yes." I said, "May I ask you a question now?" He said, "Certainly." I said, "If I hadn't said that I was curious to meet a great man, would you have offered me coffee?" He said, "I think so."

Now, if I had to go by protocol - or what I had been briefed to do - it never would have happened. It broke the ice, and we became very friendly, and there wasn't any of the formal, diplomatic talk that goes on, and I was behaving like myself.

Spiegelman: Wonderful story.

Kaye: Yeah, it is a lovely story.

Cerni: Were you back in Austria since?

Kaye: Yes, I think I was back there once.

His impressions of Pate ...

Spiegelman: How about Maurice Pate, Danny. What were your experiences and your impressions?

Kaye: Maurice Pate was a remarkable man. He talked slower than anybody I have ever met in my life. We were once in Stockholm together and he said, "We'll have a joint press conference." We had the joint press conference, and after I said, "Maurice, you are a marvelous man and you're fun to be with, but we're not *going to do any more press conferences together.* Because when I do a press conference they always start out by yelling, what is your favorite movie, and who did you like working with, and some kind of nonsense thing until they get over their embarassment about talking about UNICEF with me."

They asked Maurice "What is going on in Korea?" and he would say, (S L O W L Y) "Well, this last year, there were 980,000 tons of soy bean milk which has been ..." and he went on with all the facts and all the figures, which is fine, but he should have done that with the people who want to know about that and I should have done a press conference with the people who wanted to know how I was dealing with kids - not with facts and figures. Maurice understood and he said, "Yes, I think you're right." We're going to get along fine.

He was a visionary man. He wasn't one who walked out on the stage or captivated people at meetings or whatever, He used to think far, far ahead. He was an extremely dedicated man and he was bright in the sense of organization.

After Maurice Pate came Labouisse.

Spiegelman: How did you experience Labouisse?

... And Jim Grant

Kaye: All the UNICEF people have been extraordinary people. I think Jim Grant is an extraordinary man - I really do.

Cerni: He probably is the best communicator.

Kaye: Yes, he's a motivator. He can whip people up to an excitement that is very essential to this kind of organization, where most people work all of their lives, all of their professional lives in UNICEF behind the scenes.

You see, for me it's very simple; it's easy, and a little bit unfair. I make a trip and it's all over the papers, and in the various countries and all that. But I feel like I plow up the ground, and throw the seeds in, and then the people who take care of it should reap the rewards, whether it is fund-raising or creating facilities for children or trying new programmes or whatever. I'm basically a public relations man really. But when you're the Executive Director of UNICEF, there are an infinite number of areas that you have to be aware of. And Jim Grant and Henry Labouisse and Maurice Pate were very, very gifted men in that whole organizational ability to make UNICEF work in itself.

Spiegelman: You once imitated Henry Labouisse - his Louisana accent, the way he said "woik" for "work".

Kaye: Well, he had a Louisiana or a Southern accent. Frank Freeman had that, too. He used to say "furst". Everybody thinks just people from New York say that, but it's not true. With Frank, my name had five syllables, "Da-a-an-ay-ne."

Where is Labouisse now? Is he still living in New York?

Spiegelman: He has a house in New York. He's had a number of operations for glaucoma. Did he also have open heart surgery?

Cerni: The last time I saw him he was in very good shape, very high spirits. That was some time in September when I saw him last.

Kaye: Does he do anything, or is he totally retired now?

Cerni: I think he is totally retired. He has some contacts with UNICEF, I think also with the History Project now. But he looked very good, very good.

Were you able to see our previous Executive Directors quite regularly - Maurice Pate and also Labouisse?

Kaye: The last year or so I have been a little bit under wraps, but I will start travelling again for UNICEF pretty soon.

About his flights for UNICEF

Spiegelman: Before we bring it up-to-date, to get back to all those flights, Danny, What did it feel like to be flying your own plane across the United States?

Kaye: Tired. Any time you made any of those trips, there was this wild time change, always. It's not like getting on a ship, where every day you move the clock up an hour, and you kind of adjusted to the time change. It was very strange, especially when jets came in.

I think it was either with Henry or Maurice - I used to say, "Wherever we go, let's have a day where we arrive and do nothing." I think it has become a rule at the State Department now.

Cerni: There is a rule now in the State Department and in the UN that you are entitled to a day of rest.

Kaye: No it isn't a day of rest. It is catching up with the time change, so that when you go into a meeting, you're not sitting there and dozing off, and your brain doesn't function as well.

Anyway, what happened with all these things is that before they had that, we used to arrive and we would immediately go into a full day's schedule, and it's hard work. But I enjoyed it.

I didn't enjoy the meetings and the protocol things as much as getting out into the field with the people, where we actually shot film and talked to people - in the hinterlands. There's one where I was outside of Bangkok, the last film we made, and it had a little family with - I should go and look at some of that film - some of the film we had was really fabulous.

Cerni: Do you have the film at home?

Kaye: I don't think so.

Spiegelman: Your first film, "Assignment Children"?

Kaye: No, I mean all the documentaries we did. We did one with Paul Edwards - that was the last one - in the Philippines.

Spiegelman: How was it when you flew across the US in your own jet. Were you piloting most of the way?

Kaye: Yeah, sure.

Spiegelman: The kids would come to all the airports and ...

Kaye: You mean the one that is in the Guiness Book of Records?

Spiegelman: Yes, that whole series.

Kaye: We went to 65 cities in five days.

Spiegelman: That's right. You went across the U.S. and to Canada.

Kaye: 65 cities in five days.

Spiegelman: In and out of airports.

Kaye: Yeah.

Spiegelman: Kids roaring and cheering.

Kaye: What we would do is, we would land and then we would taxi to where the kids were. We had pictures of the airport and we knew which runway we were going to use, if the wind was right and all, and they had the kids at the end, so we didn't have to turn around and go back to where the kids were. I would spend 8-10-12-15 minutes, depending on how much we were delayed, and we made all the cities. What was effective about that was that the kids were there, but more important, the radio people were there: the television people, the newspaper people - so the entire media was out. More people found out about UNICEF or learned about UNICEF than any other single method. It was a very, very effective way of getting UNICEF to the consciousness of people.

Spiegelman: How was it when you went to Japan, about '71, and you brought the UNICEF collection "trick or treat" box to Japanese girl scouts and boy scouts?

Kaye: Well, we tried to explain it to them in English and then they had interpreters. I don't know whether that programme was as effective there as it was here. In Holland, they have a very effective "trick or treat" programme. They have a post office box, I think, in the name of UNICEF or my name or something.

Spiegelman: Danny, when you heard that UNICEF won the Nobel Prize, do you remember where you were?

Kaye: Yeah, I was in Washington D.C. on one of those - not 65 cities tour - I think we did 30 cities that year, and we had landed in Washington, and we were told that UNICEF had won the Nobel Peace Prize and you can imagine how excited everybody was.

Spiegelman: Do you remember your feelings at the time? There is a report that you did a victory ballet. Do you remember doing that?

Kaye: Who reported that?

Spiegelman: The newspapers.

Kaye: Oh. All right.

Spiegelman: They said there were volunteers there who will never forget it.

Kaye: Well, it may be true.

Spiegelman: We don't know if it is on film or anything, ...

<u>Nobel Prize recollections</u>

Spiegelman: You went to Oslo also when the Nobel Prize was awarded, right?

Kaye: Yes, where it gets dark at two o'clock in the afternoon. It was in December, I think.

Cerni: How did you feel about the official ceremonies and different activities and so forth?

Kaye: They were all very pleasant. Officialdom and official ceremonies all have a kind of sameness about them, whether you're getting the medal of honour or whether somebody wins the Peace Prize or the prize for medicine or the prize for science - they're all basically the same. They're all very impressive, and all the speeches are usually way too long.

Spiegelman: But you did a benefit in Oslo, right, for the Norwegian Committee at the time of the Nobel Prize? We didn't see any pictures or anything, but do you remember anything you did at that time?

Kaye: I remember coming to Norway for the first time, I guess. We landed in Oslo and I stepped off the plane onto the steps and I was on the steps about 10 seconds, and somebody said to me, "What do you think of Norway?"

I said, "Well, I've been here almost 15 seconds, and I'm very disappointed because I didn't have any Norwegian herring and I've heard so much about the herring from Norway." A big joke.

The next time I came might have been for this benefit. We got on a bus. We arrived in Oslo and then we went on to Bergen. In Bergen they had taken all the seats out of one bus and they had tables with 40 different kinds of herring. They had 3 musicians and I had herring from the airport to the hotel - which was an hour drive, and I was thirsty for the next ten years!

Spiegelman: How about all the awards that you've gotten? Which one means the most to you?

Kaye: Each one means something in itself. It is like having children - each one is special. Each one has a special emotional quality about it.

Spiegelman: I didn't know that you were Dr. Danny Kaye, that Yale University gave you a Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

Kaye: Oh, oh, those are honorary degrees. I got seven of those.

His orchestra - conducting

Spiegelman: How about conducting, Danny? You've conducted so many orchestras, from youth orchestras to the Amsterdam Concertgebau. Which one did you have the most fun doing?

Kaye: I always have fun. From the New York Philharmonic to the Orchestra in Honolulu. I've done every major orchestra in the United States. I've done a lot of them - we do them here for the Musicians Pension Fund. In Europe we do it for their

pension fund and for UNICEF. In November I just conducted the Danish Symphony, where I was made a knight.

Cerni: It must have been a beautiful event.

Spiegelman: They actually took a sword, and ...

Kaye: They don't do that but I have a thing that says it is the equivalent of a knighthood in England.

Spiegelman: My God! Even Walter Mitty couldn't have any more dreams than that!

What UNICEF has meant to him

Kaye: I have lived my life pretty much like Walter Mitty, I must say. A lot of things have happened in my life that have been quite remarkable, and I wouldn't change it for anything in the world. And one of the most important and vital factors in my life has been UNICEF.

Cerni: Would you like to go back to any of the places you had visited or would you like to visit new places?

Kaye: I always do. Almost all the places. One place in - I think it must have been Thailand - when I first went there they had little quonset huts, and then some years later I went back, and they had great big developments with permanent buildings and facilities. You see it grow from very humble beginnings to a place where they literally save lives day after day after day. It is one of the most rewarding things that could happen in anybody's life. UNICEF has made it possible for children in the world to achieve their life potential and they made it possible for children to reach some kind of maturity. Now we don't know sitting here that one of those children may eventually become the President of their country or the Prime Minister of their country or be a very effective citizen of their country, and will help to establish a different kind of society between countries long after we're gone. We don't know that. All we know is that some kid, somewhere, who has been saved by UNICEF will eventually be somebody who is going to be a very important part of making world society a little better place to live in.

Spiegelman: Danny, when you met Maurice Pate in 1953, did you know that there was really a move in the UN to "wind down" UNICEF?

Kaye: There may have been. I really wasn't aware of it. It might have been one of the reasons Maurice Pate said to me, "We'd like to get some more information to the people of this country about what UNICEF is doing." But I wasn't aware of that then.

Spiegelman: The leaders of the developing countries were saying, "Hey, what about our kids - does God love the children of Africa less than

the children of other parts of the world? You take away UNICEF ..." Suppose there had been no UNICEF?

Kaye: How do you know what would have happened?

Spiegelman: How would your life have been?

Kaye: Well, I probably would have gone on with my life. I wouldn't have had as much purpose in it as far as - there is always some cause that you can work with or for. I found that the most rewarding for me was working with UNICEF. But many of my colleagues here are involved in the Heart Fund, or multiple sclerosis or whatever. They give very generously of their time and their effort. For me, the most complete effort - the one that has taken my time more than anything else, or I have wanted to give my time to more than anything else, was UNICEF, and I have found out that when you are on 40 different committees or working in 40 different areas, they're really not as effective as concentrating all your efforts on behalf of one project.

Spiegelman: Have the children written to you?

Kaye: Oh sure. I've gotten mail from all over the world.

Spiegelman: Do you keep those letters?

Kaye: Sure.

Spiegelman: We'd love to get a look at those letters and see what children have to say.

Kaye: I'm sure you heard the story about little Sam. Those things linger in your mind.

Reaching youth for UNICEF

Cerni: Is there anything that you could recommend to us - next year is International Youth Year. That's why we appointed the Menudo group to help us reach young people. Do you know how we can go about, maybe from your experience, how to get young people interested in development work?

Kaye: You know, fundamentally, when I first started with UNICEF, young children didn't really know about it. The last couple of trips I've made across the country or whatever, youngsters who look at television, who see children who are sick or hungry or who are homeless - they watch television and they somehow know more about what is going on with kids of their age in the rest of the world than they ever did before.

On this last trip where I went to the 65 cities, we made all the kids "junior ambassadors" and they really kind of understood that there are less fortunate children throughout the world and

I don't know that each one of them will be effective, but out of those groups there will be some kids who will be consciously or unconsciously impressed so that they will drift into this kind of work eventually. It's like when you look in at the Metropolitan Opera. I was working with 4,000 little kids. Not that all of them are going to be opera fans, but some of them heard music for the first time, and will become musically oriented - that may be their whole life career. Nobody knows that. So, it would be nice if we could expose children to more pleasant things on television, but children are going to watch television no matter who is watching them. And they will learn more. Kids today, I don't know why, are much more receptive and much brighter that I think the kids were when I was a kid.

Cerni: But you feel, in any case, that television is the main emphasis that we should use ...

Kaye: No, television can be as destructive as it is constructive. Education, either in schools or lectures or forums or to be brought to the UN, or to be exposed to UNICEF. When I go to Africa or Nigeria or wherever it was that I went to, there were kids there. They saw this crazy man doing something - dancing with a bunch of lepers - and somewhere they must think - well, maybe there is something to this. And as they get older, you'd be surprised how many young people follow their lives in what has happened to them at an early age. It is a remarkable organization. It really is. I wouldn't change - you know we'd like it to save more children but ... and there are people who have negative aspects about UNICEF.

I was in India once, on the radio, and one man said to me - (with accent) "Well, don't you think that it's nature way of over-populating the world?" I said "Yes, that may be nature's way of doing that. Why don't you not do anything when <u>your kids</u> get sick?" End of conversation! Isn't this God's way, or nature's way of keeping the world population down?

Spiegelman: Danny, you've met so many people, from kings to shahs to popes to Secretary-Generals - is there any one particular person that ...

Kaye: No, they all have different qualities. Some have even more lasting impressions than others. I don't think you can pick out any one person because that one person affects so many other people anyway.

Spiegelman: You met the paediatricians last year in San Francisco, and they honoured you. You've always had something special for doctors. Was there anything special about that meeting?

<u>Admiration for paediatricians</u>

Kaye: No. I said that I admired them - I hope they weren't offended - I admire them in the same way that I admire veterinarians.

(Laughter from Spiegelman and Cerni.) That's exactly what they did - laughed. But they were offended.

A dog or a cat, a pony, a horse or a sheep cannot say to you, "Hey doc, when I raise my arm, I get a pain right under the muscle near my chest. When I put it down, it seems to go away, but when I raise it, I have this little lump. Is there anything you can do about that?" Neither can an infant, who does not speak, tell the doctor what he feels, or where it hurts. So I admire them because they have to be detectives. They have to have an instinct by the look of the baby, the colour of the baby, the heat of the baby, the touch of the baby. They have to be able to figure out what's wrong with a child. It is easy for you to go to a dentist and say, "Hey doc, no, no, that's not the one - it's the one right ahead of it!"

I said, "How many of you are animal lovers?" A lot of them raised their hands. I said, "Well, you've just answered my question." And it requires a special kind of personality to become a paediatrician, I think.

Cerni: Is there any particular countries or continent that you would like to travel to next, where you haven't been on behalf of UNICEF?

Kaye: No. You find all kinds of things in all countries - pretty much all the same things in all countries, just as you'll find children who are the same all over the world - the aggressive ones, the forward ones, the shy ones, the retiring ones. You see, most adults find it difficult to behave like a child with a child. I have no problem doing that, so it's fairly easy for me to establish communication with children.

Spiegelman: When you got the NEA (National Education Association) Award, they said you have a "valid passport to childhood".

Kaye: Who was that?

Spiegelman: I think it was the NEA chairman, and it stuck in my mind - "still valid". You could still get in.

Kaye: You know, a lot of adults spend most of their lives trying to bury the child somewhere, and I think that they would be a lot better off if they admitted that a great part of them was still the remaining child, and to embrace it and to make friends with it. You don't become an adult simply because you put on long pants. If we recognize that a lot of our behaviour and our motivation does stem from what we've experienced as children, we wouldn't fight it so much.

Cerni: Are you saying from the very beginning that really what children need most is to learn to laugh and to have some fun? It would be the best medicine.

View of children's strengths

Kaye: Children are very, very resilient. They should learn to look at life, love life. I know we are entering into a new world. Kids used to be crazy about balls and bats and gloves, and games. We used to buy them roller skates and bicycles and things. Now the computer - it's going to be a computerized world.

Spiegelman: The children will still be the same. Do you think that will change them?

Kaye: I think it will have to change them, sure.

Spiegelman: The children are taking faster to these things than the adults because they have less fear of it.

Kaye: Children learn fear from somebody. They are not born with fear.

Spiegelman: Children have to learn how to hate too.

Kaye: Like that great song, "You have to be taught to hate", from South Pacific. It is much easier to incite people with hatred than it is to love.

Spiegelman: Thank you very much.

Kaye: OK.