

Eleanor Roosevelt One of Most Admired, Most Villified of Women

By United Press International
 Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was one of the world's most influential women of the 20th Century. She typified the realization of the dreams of

the female crusaders of the 19th Century who threw off the restrictions of the Victorian age.

"Eleanor Roosevelt re-deems the hope America placed in woman when the nation enfranchised her," said the late architect Frank Lloyd Wright in a glowing tribute. She was one of the most admired but also one of the most vilified of women. But the "where's Eleanor now?" jokes of her White House years and the whispers that she really was "pinko" faded as she grew increasingly in stature as a delegate to the United Nations and an elder statesman whose advice was sought by the great and near-great of many nations.

Her clothes, her homes—recently a succession of New York apartments—and her possessions were never very important to her. But people were. Until the end, she welcomed an endless string of visitors to her two-floor Manhattan apartment and her Val Kill cottage at Hyde Park—many of them with only the barest pretense at a formal introduction.

Very Active
 She was elevated to the spotlight by her marriage to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd and longest-termed President of the United States, but she remained in public affairs through her own efforts and abilities. She was a globe-trotter, lecturer, newspaper columnist, magazine writer, book author, chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights and U.S. delegate to the UN General Assembly among many other activities.

One of her children suggested in her 72nd year that perhaps she might begin cutting down her flying trips to everywhere.

"But my feet don't hurt," she is reported to have replied. "I haven't any aches or pains. I enjoy what I am doing, and I am happy."

She knew many different kinds of shelters in her travels—tents, barracks, some very crudely built huts. She spoke of dank dirt floors, of rats, bugs and mosquitoes encountered on some of her trips.

In her first interview after entering the White House in 1933, Mrs. Roosevelt had remarked rather wistfully:

"I hate the idea that I might ever lose touch with people. I don't ever want to be shut-in." She never was.

Broke Precedents

As First Lady of the nation she calmly broke one precedent after another. She held press conferences, joined a union (the American Newspaper Guild), drove her own car and refused the protection of Secret Service men. She resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution because the organization refused to let Negro Marian Anderson sing in Constitution Hall. She resigned from the New York's fashionable Colony Club because it refused to consider a Jewish friend for membership. She served hot dogs to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

During World War II she travelled to remote military bases and dangerous areas.

Mrs. Roosevelt always shed criticism and even outright libel like the proverbial duck shed water. She ignored vicious attacks on her character and motives in the Russian press in the 1950s to take her campaign for better international understanding to the Kremlin. She visited Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in Russia in 1957 and entertained him at tea in her New York apartment during his hell-raising attendance at the 1960 UN General Assembly.

"She was pleasant but firm with him," said one of her close friends. "She told me she gave him a piece of her mind."

The Common People
 The problems and hopes of the common people occupied a major portion of the time and seemingly boundless energy of this woman who was born into the sheltered life of wealthy aristocracy.

She believed government should take on more and more responsibility for the welfare of the public and that citizens should participate more fully in government and be vigilant in forcing it to function properly.

When the Roosevelts moved into the White House on March 4, 1933, at the depth of the depression, she began seeking solutions to problems of livelihood harassing so many Americans. She crisscrossed the continent, visiting mines, migrant camps, slum areas, breadlines. She reported to government officials what she saw, then prodded for alleviation of distress.

Her efforts on behalf of the advancement of Negroes and other racial minority groups were construed by many as an attempt to bring about social equality.

"Unless we learn to live in harmony with people of different races, of different religions and different color, we will never have the kind of peace we hope for," she said in opening a fund drive for a Negro orphan asylum.



MRS. ROOSEVELT IN MEDFORD — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke in Medford in April, 1956, at the sixth annual Roosevelt Memorial dinner held at Hedrick Junior High school. Some 1,200 persons attended the event. Here Mrs. Roosevelt is shown during the dinner with then State Sen. Robert D. Holmes, who was Democratic candidate for governor. Holmes introduced Mrs. Roosevelt who spoke on the United Nations. (Brainerd photo)



WITH HUSBAND — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is shown here at Hyde Park, N.Y., with her late husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on Nov. 5, 1940. (UPI)

At the time of her social debut she acquired "a lasting distaste for formal society" and she turned to settlement work in New York City.

Then came her marriage and the birth of six children within 10 years. When her husband was stricken with infantile paralysis, his care was her primary concern.

When Roosevelt's condition improved, she became active in the women's division of the Democratic State Committee — "I who had never really had any convictions at all when woman suffrage was an issue" — and developed an interest in politics.

At the time her husband was elected President, she held two salaried positions — editor of a magazine about babies and teacher in a private school for girls.

After the death of her hus-

band she intended to lead "an inconspicuous existence, but she soon was devoting her tremendous energy working with and for the UN. The greatest satisfaction of her life, she said, was working as a UN delegate, an appointment she received from President Harry S. Truman.

Mrs. Roosevelt tackled diplomacy with a personal grace and modesty bordering on shyness. But the graciousness had a stiff backbone, and her bitterest adversaries were ungrudging in their admiration.

In the spring of 1951 she stepped down, at her own request, from the chairmanship of the UN Commission on Human Rights, which she had headed from its formation five years previously.

Her explanation was that she did not feel "such an important commission should remain under the chairmanship of a representative of one country, especially one of the larger countries, for so long."

The United Nations, in her words, was "the best hope we have for peace."

The Roosevelts first child, Anna Eleanor, was born in 1906. Eighteen months later a son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., died eight months after birth. Three more sons — Elliott, another Franklin D., Jr., and John — were born later.

Received High Praise

The late Dag Hammarskjold, UN secretary-general, praised her work with the world organization, but said she deserved thanks also for "simply being herself."

The Women's National Press Club chose her as the "Woman of the Year" in 1949; that same year she was among those proposed for the 1949 Nobel Peace Prize; in 1950 she received the "Four Freedoms" award for her work as chairman of the UN Human

Rights Commission; in a poll of 272 women journalists conducted by Pageant magazine that year she was named "America's most influential woman."

Those were only a few of the honors bestowed on her. In recent years she was a power behind the scenes in

New York City and state politics. She was a member of a triumvirate of elder statesmen, including former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and former Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter, who sparked the reform movement in New York county which unhorsed Tammany Hall

chieftain Carmine G. DeSapio in 1961.

She also figured prominently in an unsuccessful attempt to supply the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba with 500 tractors as ransom for the 1,214 Cuban war prisoners captured in the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion.



BABE TO BRIDE — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, all for more than a month with a lung infection and anemia, died Wednesday at the age of 78 at her New York apartment. These photos which appeared in her autobiography, "This Is My Story," in 1937, were made at age 6, being held by her father, top, and on her wedding day, March 17, 1905, bottom. (UPI)

Mrs. Roosevelt Had the Answers For TV Interview

New York — Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz recalled today how he and an aide set out to "prompt" Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for a television appearance and wound up drinking coffee when she had all the answers.

Wirtz said he went to Mrs. Roosevelt's apartment in 1956 during the presidential campaign of Adlai E. Stevenson and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He and the aide were to prepare her for questions she might be asked in a forthcoming television news show.

"We pretended she was on the program and gave her a question," Wirtz recalled. "Her answer was so completely right that we could add nothing."

"We fired another question at her and again her answer had wonderful perception — With things in it we didn't know. Finally, after the fourth question, we all leaned back and laughed. We couldn't help her. We just sat and drank coffee."



"Are Parents People?"

By Debbie Reynolds

This popular Hollywood star, who has had her ups and downs and made her share of mistakes, gives some sprightly advice based on her personal experience. Don't miss this special article next weekend!

NOVEMBER 11TH ISSUE

Family Weekly

WITH YOUR

Medford Mail Tribune

MANN'S BEAUTY SALON INTRODUCES: MISS BARBARA STOUT (FORMERLY OF HAIR FASHIONS)

Imagination, experience, creative styling . . . you can be confident in Harve Forsythe and his staff: Shirley Carmichael, Patry Elsom, Leah Sterns and their new member MISS STOUT.



DIRECT PHONE TO BEAUTY SALON
 772-6424
 OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT

A LUXURY SOAP BY MYRURGIA FROM SPAIN



Perfumed with a distinctive and lingering fragrance, rich in Spanish olive oil, elegantly presented, it means "beautiful woman," a Spanish compliment to the fastidious who choose Maja for themselves. From 1.00 plus tax.



A DILLY DILLY DOLL SALE

NOW
 YOUR CHANCE TO BUY THAT CHRISTMAS DOLL AT REAL SAVINGS! YEAR END PRICES NOW ON THESE CRIST NEW DOLLS.

CHATTY CATHY
 the talking doll. She says eleven different phrases. Regular 18.98.
12.77

CHATTY BABY
 the new Chatty Cathy's younger sister doll. She cries, she hugs and she talks. Regular 14.98.
9.77

KISSY
 the new wonder doll by Ideal. Hold her arms and she will really pucker up and kiss you. Regular 17.88.
14.88

LARGE GROUP SELECTED DOLLS
 All shapes and sizes. Regular to 12.98.
6.88

JOLLY DOLLS
 Special group of baby dolls. Regular to 5.98.
3.88



toys . . . lower floor