

Shy, Awkward Girl Becomes Nation's Great Lady



MRS. ROOSEVELT As Younger Woman

By CYNTHIA LOWRY
NEW YORK (AP)—When Anna Eleanor Roosevelt left the White House in 1953, it was with the feeling that for the first time in more than four decades, she was on her own.

Her husband, one of the nation's most dynamic presidents, was dead. Her children were grown. Would she, like so many presidents' widows, retire to obscurity? Not Eleanor Roosevelt. In many ways, her own life was just beginning.

Until her fatal illness, ending with her death Wednesday night, she knew few quiet moments. She traveled endlessly, constantly backed causes, many of them controversial, and spoke her mind with eloquence and forthrightness.

Her love of controversies, prompted her, in her late seventies, to spear a swap of tractors for prisoners of Cuban

Prime Minister Fidel Castro, and a New York City Political reform movement, and to entertain Soviet Premier Khrushchev at Hyde Park on his shooing visit to the United Nations.

"We have to face the fact that either all of us are going to die together or we are going to learn to live together—and if we live together we have to talk," she said.

And talk she did, and listen, in all parts of the world.

She once reflected on her life before the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"In my early married years, pattern of my life had been largely my mother-in-law's pattern. Later it was the children and Franklin who made the pattern. When I went to Washington I felt sure I would be able to use opportunities which came

to me to help Franklin gain the objectives he cared about—but the work would be his work and the pattern his pattern."

In the post-White House days, the new pattern emerged as Mrs. Roosevelt could, at long last, use "my own mind and abilities for my own aims," about which she had been thinking since the last of her five children had gone off to boarding school. Curiously enough, however, the new pattern was much like the old pattern, except that in this later phase she was dedicated to the world, the sphere of influence of Mrs. Roosevelt broadened progressively from her family to her state, to her nation. In her work for the United Nations, she has a unique niche for herself as a world citizen which derived only partially from the position her husband held for so long.

Once when she was asked what she looked forward to most when she left the White House.

"Freedom from public notice," she replied.

Actually, she received almost as much public notice—and certainly more international acclaim—as a private citizen, but by that time she had learned to live with it and accept it gracefully.

Well into her seventies, Mrs. Roosevelt carried a schedule of lectures, a speech writing, correspondence, conferences and interviews which would have sent the ordinary citizen running for tranquillizers. She thrived on it.

The book on which her active life was constructed was, of course, a rugged constitution, excellent health and fantastic vitality.

But inherited energy and ability to get along nicely on four hours

sleep do not explain the force which drove her. Her adult life was dominated by a need to serve.

"The feeling that I was useful," she once wrote, "was perhaps the greatest joy I experienced."

The blossoming of a painfully shy, awkward and downright plain child into the poised, apparently serene and handsome older woman was summed up by Arthur W. Schlesinger Jr. as a "triumph of character, a sheer and terrifying act of will." Her childhood was neither happy nor secure. Orphaned at 10, she was brought up by a strict grandmother, packed off to an exclusive English girls' school and then pushed reluctantly through the proper "coming out" rites mandatory for young women in the financial and social strata of the Roosevelts.

In 1904, when she was 20, this

Roosevelt married her fifth cousin once removed. While her marriage brought her a sense of security she sorely missed, it also brought the problem of living with and handling her dominating mother-in-law, Sara H. Delano as the governor's lady that Mrs. Roosevelt elected herself as his eyes and ears.

When Mrs. Roosevelt was the wife of the President, her determination to be useful to her husband made her a highly controversial figure, for she never was content merely to fill the traditional role of White House official hostess. When she left the White House the political enemies of her husband stopped referring to "Eleanor" in special, bitter and clipped syllables.

But Mrs. Roosevelt, always an individual, continued to be a storm center.

She was taken in, according to

the result of this disciplining experience with the senior Mrs. Roosevelt was that President Roosevelt had an almost exaggerated determination not to interfere in his children's lives, and Mrs. Roosevelt kept so clear of interference that she sometimes might think she was not interested in them at all.

In 1904, when she was 20, this niece of President Theodore



AS FAMOUS LADY In 1954 Photograph

Mrs. Roosevelt went to Wash-

See SHY GIRL, P.3-A

CLOUDY

Cloudy with occasional rain over state tonight and continuing on Friday.

High Expected Today 59

High A Year Ago 76

(Complete Weather P.3-A)

FINAL EDITION

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE

"THE PIEDMONT'S GROWING NEWSPAPER"

G-I-V-E T-H-E
U-N-I-T-E-D
W-A-Y

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Bulletins

1964 PROSPECT

RALEIGH (AP)—Gov. Terry Sanford said in reply to a query today, "We could have" a Republican governor in 1964 "but I don't think it is likely right now."

"I'm certainly not going to predict the outcome of a future election," Sanford told his news conference.

Observers are already predicting Republican Rep. Charles R. Jones, who scored a resounding victory in Tuesday's 3th District race, will be a candidate for governor in 1964.

MUM ON TALKS

KEY WEST, Fla. (AP)—Havana radio was silent today on the progress of Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan's mission with Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The Cuban broadcast, monitored here, said Soviet ambassador to Cuba, Alexander Alexeyev, hailed the 45th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution with a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Havana.

RECOUNT REQUESTED

ASHEVILLE (AP)—Sheriff Lawrence E. Brown, who lost to Republican Harry P. Clay in his bid for re-election by only 145 votes called for a recount in 14 precincts.

STRIKE MAY END

NEW YORK (AP)—Negotiators for the strikebound New York Daily News and the New York Newspaper Guild agreed today on terms of a new contract—subject to ratification by the subjects.

Announcement of the agreement indicating a possible early end to the week-old strike, was made by an aide of Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz after a seven-hour negotiating session.

RED ATTACKS

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—The Chinese Communists have launched fresh attacks at the eastern end of the Himalayan battle line, the Indian Defense Ministry announced today. The action broke a lull of more than a week.

The fighting was at Walong, 15 miles from the Burma border, with the Communists making five shooting strikes in the past two days.

GAZETTE INDEX

- Astro Guide 7-B
- Classified 9-B-10-B
- Comics 6-B-7-B
- Dear Abby 6-B
- Editorials 4-A
- Radio and TV 6-B
- Society 8-A-9-A
- Sports 2-B-3-B
- Theaters 9-B
- Weather 2-A



Former First Lady And Husband Eleanor And F. D. R. In 1940 Appearance

Mrs. Roosevelt's Death Followed Long Illness

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a first lady whose stature grew from the White House to the world, died in her Manhattan apartment Wednesday night.

The 78-year-old widow of the nation's 32nd president and niece of the 26th president had suffered from what the family described as "a complicated type of anemia" for two and a half years. Her health failed rapidly during the last six weeks, accelerated by non-contagious tuberculosis, which was not proved until Oct. 23.

Her physicians, expecting heart failure, were with her at the end, along with three of her five living children. Two sons were en route by plane from distant points in the nation. Nineteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren also survive her.

"One of the great ladies in the history of this country has passed from the scene," said President Kennedy. "Her loss will be deeply felt by all those who admired her tireless idealism or benefited from her good works and counsel."

Leaders of the nation and the world joined in expressing sorrow and loss.

"I have lost an inspiration," said U.N. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, the only person outside of the family to visit Mrs. Roosevelt during the final weeks of her illness. He went by her invitation. "She would rather light candles than curse the darkness," Stevenson said, "and her glow has

warmed the world."

Private funeral services will be held at St. James Episcopal Church in Hyde Park, N.Y., north of New York City on the Hudson River, at 2 p.m. Saturday.

She will be buried in the rose garden of the family estate at Hyde Park, beside her husband, in accordance with the joint wishes, the family said. His simple gravestone already bears her name and the year of her birth, 1882.

"Those at the interment service, in addition to family, will include representatives from the U.S. government, the United Nations, and the state of New York, as well as close friends of Mrs. Roosevelt," the announcement said. President Kennedy will attend. So will former President Harry S. Truman and his wife.

A memorial service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City is being planned for sometime within the next two weeks.

The family gave permission for an autopsy, but its purpose was not made clear. Eight years ago, Mrs. Roosevelt cleared her eyes of an eye bank.

Mrs. Roosevelt fought her illness with the same vigor with which she had pursued a career of public life.

She was often on the go—shuttling around the world on one errand or another, both public and private. She lectured far and wide

and was known to the public in many lands.

Her travels were often the subject of good natured humor. They also brought barbed criticism from many who disliked her or her husband—or both of them.

Only after her death did the family disclose that her illness was discovered two and a half years ago. Initially, treatment permitted her to continue writing, speaking and battling for the causes for which she had become famous.

But last July, the anemia worsened and she entered the hospital for a series of tests. She left the hospital and went to Hyde Park for a rest, then to Campobello Island, where she had tirelessly helped her husband to recover from polio 40 years ago and resume his career despite the crippling handicap.

She re-entered the hospital Sept. 26, and was moved to her apartment three weeks later, at her request.

Mrs. Roosevelt died exactly 30 years after the first election of her husband to the presidency.

She campaigned with him through four successful bids for the presidency and served as the political eyes and ears for her physically handicapped mate.

Although having expressed a wish for "freedom from public notice" upon leaving the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt moved on to even wider fame.

She helped organize the United Nations and served President Truman, her husband's successor, as a United States representative to the United Nations.

Lester B. Pearson, the Canadian statesman then president of the U.N. General Assembly, said in Ottawa Wednesday night:

"She was one of the great women of our time and her contribution toward progress in her own country was only equaled by her contribution to all good international causes."

Mrs. Roosevelt never learned the results of the elections of Tuesday, in which her son James returned to Congress as a Democratic representative from California. She had helped to shape the Democratic ticket in New York state and, while hospitalized, had sent a contribution to the New York Committee for Democratic Voters, a reform liberal which she helped found in the city.

For herself, she shunned political office. For a candidate such as Stevenson, however, she worked with seeming lack of fatigue. Stevenson, twice a presidential loser for the Democrats, won her support against Kennedy for the Democratic nomination in 1960.

When Kennedy won the party nod, she turned her energy toward his election and, the President said Wednesday night, "since the day I entered this office, she has been both an inspiration and a friend."

U. S. Navy To Check Shipping Of Missiles

Sol Estes Convicted, Sentenced

By FINIS MOTHERHEAD
TYLER, Tex. (AP)—A jury convicted bankrupt promoter Billie Sol Estes of swindling and set his sentence at eight years in the State Penitentiary Wednesday.

The verdict, reached after the 11 man and one woman deliberated 2 hours and 8 minutes, ended a 17-day trial on state charges growing out of a transaction involving a mortgage on liquid fertilizer tanks. The state said the tanks did not exist.

Estes, 37, faces state anti-trust charges accusing him of fixing the price of liquid fertilizer. Also pending against him are federal charges of fraud, conspiracy and perjury in connection with \$22 million in loans obtained on fertilizer tanks.

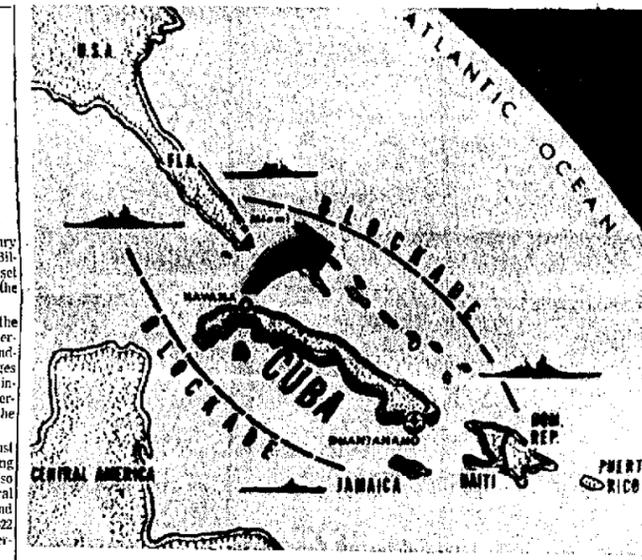
It was the first conviction for Estes since his multimillion-dollar complex of liquid fertilizer tank mortgage deals, cotton allotment transfers and grain storage collapsed last spring.

Asked for comment on the verdict, Estes replied: "What can you say?"

Estes was accused of inducing Peccos farmer T. J. Wilson to sign a \$94,500 mortgage on non-existent liquid fertilizer tanks. Prosecutors claimed Estes, his own credit exhausted, paid rental bonds and got farmers to contract for non-existent tanks, leased the tanks from them and agreed to pay monthly rentals matching payments due on the mortgages.

The defense claimed he merely paid a bonus for borrowing credit.

Estes remained free under \$20,000 bond pending a motion for a new trial, promised within 10 days by defense lawyer John D. Cofer. Altogether, Kingston have posted \$140,000 bonds for Estes on state and federal charges.



QUARANTINE LINES AROUND CUBA

The U. S. government is arranging to "contact" ships carrying Soviet missiles out of Cuba and to control the weapons, the Defense Department announced Wednesday. Assistant Defense Secretary Arthur Sylvester confirmed a Soviet report that ships were leaving Cuba with missiles aboard. This news indicates the manner in which the "contact" may be made at the quarantine line. (UPI photo.)

Blockade Will Halt Red Ships

By BARRY SCHWELD
WASHINGTON (AP)—Blockading U. S. Navy ships were ready to check homeward bound Soviet vessels today for proof that they are hauling Red missiles from Cuba.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said Wednesday that 40 Soviet rockets had been dismantled in Cuba and probably were on their way back to the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon said Wednesday night that arrangements were being made with Soviet representatives for the Navy to check on the number of dismantled missiles aboard the homeward-bound Soviet ships.

In announcing that the first contact would be made today, Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, indicated no specific hour. And he declined comment when a newspaper asked if the Red Cross would play a part in the inspection procedure.

The administration has insisted on international verification of the dismantling of Cuba. Asked Wednesday if the arrangement for a Navy check of the missiles removal was considered satisfactory, Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary, called attention to the last exchange of messages between President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

In his Oct. 27 message to Khrushchev, Kennedy said he understood the Soviets to have agreed to remove offensive weapons systems from Cuba "under appropriate United Nations observation and supervision."

There has been talk since the Red Cross filling this role.

Salinger also was asked if the plan for a Navy check would have any effect on U.S. insistence upon on-the-spot verification inside Cuba. He said he was not prepared to go beyond the Pentagon statement.

The announcement said: "The Soviet Union has repented that ships are leaving Cuba with missiles aboard."

"Arrangements are being made with Soviet representatives for contact with these ships by United States naval vessels and for counting the missiles being shipped out."

The statement was issued after President Kennedy met with the executive committee of the National Security Council.

Later, at the United Nations, authoritative sources said the Soviet Union first proposed last Sunday that the U.S. Navy inspect outbound Soviet ships. Agreement on details was reached late Wednesday, the sources said.

When He Indicts The Press . . .

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Richard M. Nixon, as angry and discomfited as he has ever been in public, met reporters in what he called his final news conference—Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Nixon and accused segments of the press of utterly failing to give him a fair shake.

Just how little attention Californians paid to party labels was demonstrated when they re-elected Brown and at the same time nominated Sen. Republican leader, Thomas H. Kuchel.

This seemed to be the mood of voters all over the country as they installed the first Republican governor of Oklahoma and put Democrats in the governors' offices in Vermont for the first time in 109 years and in New Hampshire for the first time in 40 years.

In Pennsylvania the same pattern put Scranton in as governor and gave Democratic Sen. Joseph S. Clark another term.

In Michigan, Romney's victory was accompanied by the election of a Democratic lieutenant governor and a Democratic congress-

Nixon Makes "Last Talk" And Gets Full Coverage

Newsman thought the Republican gubernatorial candidate had called the conference Wednesday to concede victory to Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Nixon and accused segments of the press of utterly failing to give him a fair shake.

know just how much you're going to be missed.

"You won't have Nixon to kick around any more because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference."

Nixon was endorsed by some 75 per cent of the California daily newspapers that took sides in the turbulent gubernatorial campaign. But he said many of his statements had been ignored by the press.

NO COMPLAINTS?

"I have no complaints about the press coverage," Nixon said early in his statement. But it turned out he had plenty.

Samples:

"I am proud of the fact I defended my opponent's patriotism. You gentlemen didn't report it, but I am proud that I did it."

"As I leave the press, all I can say is this: For 16 years, ever since the Alger Hiss case, you've had a lot of fun, because you've had an opportunity to attack me and I think I have given as good as I can take."

"It was carried right up to the last day of the campaign," Nixon made a talk on television, a talk in which I made a flub.

"I said I was running for governor of the United States. The Los Angeles Times dutifully reported that. Mr. Brown the last day made a flub. He said 'I hope everybody wins, that you vote the straight Democratic ticket, including Sen. Kuchel (a Republican)." The Los Angeles Times did not report it.

ENDORSEMENT

"The Times endorsed Nixon."

"And I can only say thank God for television and radio for keeping the newspapers a little more honest."

"Among the great newspapers in this country the people say I should be concerned about are the

Public Ignores Labels, Votes For Individuals

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American electorate's demonstrated disdain for party labels in Tuesday's election indicates Republicans may need a personality-plus candidate in 1964.

It just happened in the balloting that the Republicans who won the big ones are just that type. They have the kind of fresh, voter appeal that is credited with helping make John F. Kennedy a headline winner in 1960. And no one is doubting that the President will seek re-election in another two years.

The GOP stars in an otherwise confusing and somewhat muddled election that ended in almost a numerical dead heat in congressional and gubernatorial contests were:

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, an omnivorous blithe-consummating, hand-shaking, back-slapping campaigner who is mentally quick on his feet and knows the ways of television. By getting himself re-elected by nearly half a million votes Rockefeller leaped to the top of the heap of Kennedy's potential GOP rivals.

Gov.-elect George Romney of Michigan, an indefatigable campaigner who charmed some union votes away from the Democrats to win his race in a key state.

Possibly somewhat less liberal than Rockefeller, he may attract support from party conservatives who look o, the New York governor as too inclined to the welfare state to suit them.

Gov.-elect William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, a very wealthy man just getting his feet wet in bigtime politics. He is a handsome, all-smiles candidate who can be a tough campaigner if the occasion demands it.

In the second line, as prospective crusaders came to the front.

They are Robert Taft Jr., son of the late "Mr. Republican," who won election to Congress in an at-large race in Ohio, and Gov. Mark Hallford of Oregon, who won re-election while the voters of his state were giving another term to Democratic Sen. Wayne Morse.

The central performer in the GOP's greatest disappointment, the failure to attain the governorship of California, was Richard M. Nixon, familiar again in bitter defeat.

Nixon bowed out of politics with a denunciation of the press and the acerbic comment: "You won't have Nixon to kick around any longer."

Nixon had sought through the

New Union Chief Is Like Former Boss, John Lewis

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coal miners have come up with another bushy-browed labor union chief to worry the mine owners.

W. A. (Tony) Boyle is touring the coal fields and rousing the miners for something. The operators suspect it may be them. Four years have gone by since John L. Lewis, now officially retired, got the miners their last pay raise.

Boyle is 58. He has a fine set of red eyebrows and a folksy sort of speech. He can't compare, of course, in either department with his mentor, labor's obdurate blood and thunder expert, Lewis, now 82.

Lewis is still around, still active as president emeritus of the United Mine Workers Union. Privately prodding Boyle along. Actually Boyle is the UMW's No. 2 man as vice president. But he's operating like No. 1 since President Tom Kennedy, at 73, has been ailing for some time.

Coal labor relations, at least with the major industry producers, have been serenely peaceful since the last industrywide strike in 1950.

There have been constant troubles with small mine operators, particularly in eastern Kentucky and eastern Tennessee, who have balked at paying the 40-cent a ton welfare royalty in the face of slack demand and declining prices. The UMW welfare fund, in turn, has had to reduce pensions and take steps to dispose of a chain of mine area hospitals. Among other UMW troubles are the fact that non-union coal production has risen from 20 to 27 per cent of the total and that union membership has continued to dwindle until it now is only 160,000.

Although nominally in retirement, Lewis is reported still the man in charge of the UMW while helping Boyle forward as the man he wants the industry to deal with. Thus, when coal operators received a hot missive from Boyle, carrying an underline saying the contents were attested to by Lewis, the industry sat up and took notice.

Boyle said in about as many words that if the coal operators went ahead with plans to put diesel-powered equipment in coal mines they would have a strike

on their hands.

The background is this: The operators say diesel equipment would save them a lot of money. Present electric-powered equipment requires expensive wiring, connections, transformers, etc.

The UMW maintains diesel engines and combustion mining hazards, refused even to talk with the industry and Bureau of Mines about running safety tests.

It is clear the UMW is adamant because diesels run on what is hated competitive fuel, oil, whereas electricity is primarily produced from coal.

Boyle, who hails from Billings, Mont., is telling the coal miners they had better be alert to defend their union because of danger of depression, "union haters," and restrictive labor laws. He pools atomic power and says coal is "the fuel of the future."

Like Lewis, Boyle is not exactly enamored by politicians as he made clear in a Labor Day speech at Jenkins, Ky., when he criticized the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations with equal fervor.

CHUCKLE

A little girl, standing on the bathroom scales, said to her smaller brother, "Fanny, I don't feel anything, but when Mommy gets on these, it makes her mad."

See NIXON, P.3-A