—so much so on occasion that she has angered Negro leaders who considered her too much a gradualist.

In 1956, for example, Mrs. Roosevelt created widespread disappointment among Negroes when her racial beliefs ran into conflict with her political preferences at the Democratic National Convention.

New York's Gov. Averell Harriman was using the issue of a strong civil rights plank to try to win the Presidential nomination from Adlai Stevenson. Mrs. Roosevelt backed Stevenson with a strong appeal for "moderation" and for a civil rights plank that the South could live with.

When officials of the NAACP made remarks suggesting that Negroes might desert the Democratic Party to vote for Republicans, Mrs. Roosevelt reportedly threatened to resign as an NAACP director.

This dispute was smoothed over and she remains an NAACP vice president.

Last May, after reading a book on the situation in the South since the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, she expressed "shame of these past three years" in which the South rolled up "an appalling record of lawlessness, of contempt for our Supreme Court."

Mrs. Roosevelt decided that "the time has come for all citizens who have convictions to speak out." Promptly, she went to Houston to speak and, in a press conference, declared that President Eisenhower had been "about as aggressive as a meek little rabbit" on the civil rights question.

Later seven pickets favoring racial segregation marched around the hotel at which she spoke.

Mrs. Roosevelt concedes that the President has appointed a good committee to seek compliance with the non-discrimination provisions in government contracts. But in other areas, she says, "there has been a total lack of leadership.

"The President himself could have started full compliance with the Supreme Court order," she continued, "had he called a conference of leaders of both races in the South and in the North, too, and really talked out what ought to be done, and then laid some plans for compliance.

"Not everybody could have liked it, but it would have been a plan with a goal to be reached over a definite period of time.

"Now, not having had that leadership, I think the situation in some cases in the South has deteriorated to a great extent, and that is just too bad.

"It is something you feel has a bad effect on our whole leadership in the world, and I think that now, with France and Great Britain losing leadership, that we want to be very sure of keeping close to the new nations of Asia and Africa, not of dominating, but at least of offering some example that may be useful. And we just haven't done that."

TOMORROW: Eleanor Roosevelt could have been very wealthy. Why isn't she?