

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Atlanta Daily World (Atlanta, GA). "Mrs. Roosevelt Hails UN Human Rights Stand." December 15, 1949, 1.

Eleanor Roosevelt stated that the Declaration on Human Rights is "one of the things most important to democracy everywhere." She says that they must be accepted by everyone - in their own communities - and then it will create a world where all of the freedoms will exist. This source is important to my project because it helps me understand how Eleanor believed that the Declaration of Human Rights would help achieve peace.

Binker, Mary Jo. Telephone interview by the author. Washington, DC. January 30, 2015.

This interview provided me with information on Eleanor's influences in women's and civil rights, and much about her time on the United Nations. This interview is important to my project because it helped me understand Eleanor's motivation for her activism, and the effect of the Declaration of Human Rights on the world.

Bolomey, Marcel. *First Session of the United Nations General Assembly*. Photograph. February 5, 1946. UN Photo Library. United Nations, New York, NY.

During the first session of the United Nations General Assembly, Eleanor Roosevelt called a meeting of female delegates to address an Open Letter to the Women of the World. This source is important to my project because it shows that Eleanor wanted more female involvement in world issues and topics.

Day, Robert. Cartoon. *The New Yorker*, June 3, 1933, 15.

This cartoon features coal miners, and the caption reads, "For gosh sakes, here comes Mrs. Roosevelt!" Eleanor cared a lot for laborers. She toured coal mines and talked to miners. This source is important to my project because it shows how she cared about laboring conditions and rights for laborers.

Department of the Interior. Office of the Secretary. (1849-). "Marian Anderson Performs on the Steps of the Lincoln Memorial, With an Introduction by Harold Ickes, 04/09/1939." MP3 audio file, 29:00. National Archives. Accessed February 22, 2015.

<http://research.archives.gov/description/1729137>.

This audio file is of Marian Anderson's performance at the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday in 1939. This source is important to my project because it shows the result of Eleanor's resignation from the Daughters of the Revolution.

Eleanor Roosevelt and United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Lake Success, New York, 11/1949. Photograph. November 1949. 6120927. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Photographs, 1870-2004. National Archives, Washington, DC. Accessed January 6, 2015. <http://research.archives.gov/description/6120927>.

This picture shows Eleanor holding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This source is important to my project because it shows how much of an accomplishment the

document was to Eleanor. It was one of her biggest accomplishments while serving in the UN.

Eleanor Roosevelt with Marian Anderson. Photograph. New Deal Network. Accessed February 16, 2015. <http://newdeal.feri.org/library/k16.htm>.

This photograph shows Marian Anderson smiling with Eleanor Roosevelt. This source is important to my project because it helps me understand the relationship between the two.

Eleventh Naval District Public Relations Office. "Press Release About Eleanor Roosevelt's Visit to the San Diego Naval Hospital, 07/1944." News release. Accessed January 6, 2015. <http://research.archives.gov/description/7330170>.

Eleanor Roosevelt visited a hospital in San Diego to personally thank the soldiers of the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard who were wounded while in Japan. This source is important to my project because it shows how she was a humanitarian and how much she cared for others and improving their lives.

FDR Presidential Library. "Eleanor Roosevelt Speech Human Rights (1948)." MPEG video, 04:11. Internet Archive. <https://archive.org/details/gov.fdr.309>.

Eleanor talks about the importance of Human Rights and the Declaration of Human Rights written by the United Nations. She also states how she wants to make people everywhere conscious of their human rights. Everyone should be able to hold their head high, she says. The purpose of the Universal Declaration was to make an atmosphere for peace throughout the world. This video is important to my project because it shows me how important Eleanor's time at the UN was to her, and what she wanted to happen in the world as a result of the Declaration of Human Rights.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. "Eleanor Roosevelt United Nations Address." Video file, 01:45. C-SPAN. Accessed January 29, 2015.

<http://www.c-span.org/video/?152567-1/eleanor-roosevelt-united-nations-address>.

In this video, Eleanor talks about challenges that the UN will and has been facing. She asks if we are doing all we can to achieve our overall goal, peace and friendship among nations. This source is important to my project because one of the main reasons behind the Declaration of Human Rights was to establish peace, and in this video she emphasizes the struggle to achieving peace and how hard people have worked to get to it.

KB. *Champion of Human Rights.* Photograph. July 1, 1947. UN Photo Library. United Nations, New York, NY.

This photo shows Eleanor with a headset during a UN meeting. This source is important to my project because it shows how she was listening to other delegates and actively participating in the creation of the Declaration of Human Rights.

Marian Anderson singing at Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., April 9 before 75,000 persons. Photograph. April 9, 1939. Library of Congress. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540, Washington, DC.

This is a photograph of Marian Anderson singing at her groundbreaking concert on Easter Sunday, 1939. This is important to my project because it shows the outcome of her concert and it helps me understand how she felt at the concert.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Her Class on Human Rights. 1947. In *United Nations Sketchbook: A Cartoon History of the United Nations*, by Derso and Kelen, 62-63. N.p.: Funk & Wagnalls, 1950. This cartoon shows Eleanor Roosevelt standing in front of a class, instructing sixteen of what appears to be elderly men. This cartoon is meant to be demonstrating Eleanor speaking about human rights and “teaching” these people about human rights. This source is important to my project because it shows how Eleanor wanted everyone to be aware of their human rights.

Newsweek. “Newsweek.” Advertisement. *New Yorker*, June 3, 1950, 52-53.

This ad features a photograph of Eleanor Roosevelt, and a quote that reads: “I read Newsweek to corroborate the news I have gathered from other sources during the week.” The ad calls Eleanor “an increasingly popular and influential figure on the scene.” This source is important to my project because it shows how people appreciated her work and believed that featuring her in an ad would encourage others to buy Newsweek.

New York Times (New York City, NY). “Dr. Eleanor Roosevelt.” November 17, 1948, 26.

Eleanor received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford University. She has stood “valiantly against the suppression of the basic freedoms now going on in vast areas of the world.” This source is important to my project because it states how she was honored and welcomed - numerous people appreciated her work on human rights.

New York Times (New York City, NY). “Eleanor Roosevelt’s Victory.” December 13, 1948, 22.

This article states that Eleanor told reporters that “she meant to devote the rest of her working life to the United Nations as [it is] ‘the best hope we have for peace.’” She comes hope carrying a “great name” that is “indeed greater because of her womanly and unselfish devotion to a great cause.” This source is important to my project because it demonstrates how people viewed Eleanor during her time with United Nations. It helps me understand other peoples’ perspective on her work.

New York Times (New York City, NY). “Humanitarian Awards.” October 21, 1939, 17.

Eleanor won an award of \$1000 for her humanitarian efforts. The awards committee stated that “[her] yeoman efforts in uplifting and sweetening the lives of humankind through sympathy, understanding, and perseverance undoubtedly merit eminent acclaim.” This source is important to my project because it shows that even before she worked on the Declaration of Human Rights, she was heavily involved in improving the lives of people.

New York Times (New York City, NY). “Mrs. Roosevelt, First Lady 12 Years, Often Called ‘World’s Most Admired Woman.’” October 8, 1962.

This is an obituary in the New York Times for Eleanor Roosevelt. This source is important to my project because it explains the impression that Eleanor left on the world and discusses her accomplishments.

New York Times (New York City, NY). "Women's Equality Asked by a U.N. Unit." May 2, 1946, 6.

This article talks about a resolution from the United Nations stating that women are just as much of human beings as men. Eleanor Roosevelt was one of the key people working on the resolution. She believed that some rights have precedence over others - until women have full political rights, for example, they will not be able to achieve other human rights. This source is important to my project because it shows how much Eleanor cared for women's rights and what she was willing to do to achieve them.

Reynolds, Genevieve. "U.N. Covenant May Keep Peace, Mrs. Roosevelt Says." *The Washington Post* (Washington, DC), January 14, 1949, C1.

In this article, Eleanor talks about the struggle to get different countries to ratify the Declaration of Human Rights. If the US, doesn't ratify it, why should other countries? However, some countries are already against ratification - like the Soviet Union. They are not on board with some of the freedoms and would choose to vote against ratification. This source is important to my project because it gave me insight into other countries' opinions on the Declaration, and whether they wanted to ratify the Declaration or not. Not everyone was on the same page about freedoms and rights.

Riding Together. Photograph. Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. Accessed February 20, 2015. <http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/images/ridingtogether.jpg>.

This is a photograph of Eleanor and Franklin riding in a car together. This is important to my project because it demonstrates Eleanor's bond with Franklin and her participation in his presidential campaign.

Roosevelt, Eleanor. *The Autobiography of Eleanor Roosevelt*. New York, NY: HarperCollins Publishers, 2014.

Eleanor was chosen to be on Committee Three of the United Nations, which deals with humanitarian, educational, and cultural questions. During her time serving, she wasn't treated with very much respect. She was the only woman on the delegation - if she failed, it was as if all women failed. She explains how she helped draft the Declaration of Human Rights, and how no one voted against the Declaration in the General Assembly. This source is important to my project because it made me more aware of what she did on the UN, how she was treated, and how she felt. I can also use this source for many quotes and firsthand experiences.

— Eleanor Roosevelt to Addie Frizelle, May 13, 1944. Gilder Lehrman Collection. Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, New York City, NY.

Eleanor Roosevelt advocated for four basic rights: the right to equal education, the right to work for pay according to ability, the right to justice under law, and the right to participate in the making of laws by use of a ballot. This source is important to my

project because these rights were the foundations of Eleanor's ideas on human rights. It helps me understand what she believed everyone deserved.

———Eleanor Roosevelt to Eve Bacon, December 4, 1931. Winter Park Public Library, Winter Park, FL. Accessed January 27, 2015.

<http://www.wpppl.org/wphistory/EveBacon/EleanorRooseveltLetter.jpg>.

In this letter, Eleanor writes that Ms. Bacon, the recipient, should become involved and learn about the government and the world around her - and that she should encourage other women to do so as well. This source is important to my project because it shows just how much Eleanor wanted women to be able to participate in governmental affairs.

———Eleanor Roosevelt to John Lovell, Jr., telegram, February 26, 1939. Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. Hyde Park, NY.

This telegram was sent to an officer on the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee.

Eleanor expresses her regret that Marian Anderson will not be performing in DC. This is important to my project because it marks the beginning of the Lincoln Memorial concert planning.

———Eleanor Roosevelt to Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., February 1939. National Archives. Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, Hyde Park, NY.

Eleanor wrote a letter of resignation to the Daughters of the American Revolution because they would not permit Marian Anderson to perform in Constitution Hall as she was black. This letter is important to my project because this shows how serious Eleanor was about rights for African American people.

———Eleanor Roosevelt to Walter White, March 19, 1936. Library of Congress. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, DC.

This is a letter concerning the lynching of many African American people. Previously, Walter White had sent a letter to the President to pass a law on lynching, however, as stated in Eleanor's reply, Roosevelt had said that it would be seen as unconstitutional for the Federal Government to step in. Eleanor then writes that she disagrees with President and that Mr. White should speak with "more prominent members of the Senate." This source is important to my project because it shows that Eleanor disapproved of cruelty to African American people. She was "deeply troubled about the whole situation." These events would be a basis for her civil rights activism.

Roosevelt, Eleanor, Charles Malik, Alexandre Bogomolov, Peng-chun Chang, René Cassin, Charles Dukes, William Hodgson, Hernan Santa Cruz, and John P. Humphrey. "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights." United Nations. Last modified 2014. Accessed January 11, 2015. <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml>.

This web page has the full text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Eleanor helped draft. This is important to my project because Eleanor was on the committee that drafted this document, and this is her major achievement while serving on the United Nations.

Runyon, Robert. *James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt Campaign Poster, 1920*. Photograph. 1920. 07832. The Center for American History and General Libraries, University of Texas at Austin. Robert Runyon Photograph Collection, Austin, TX.

This is a photograph of a campaign poster for James Cox and Franklin Roosevelt. This is important to my project because I can use this as a representation of where Eleanor's influence came from.

Truman, Harry S. Harry S. Truman to Eleanor Roosevelt, "Letter from Harry S. Truman to Eleanor Roosevelt, December 21, 1945," December 21, 1945. National Archives. The Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, Independence, MO.

In this letter, Harry Truman writes that he is pleased to inform Eleanor that she will be serving on the United Nations to represent the United States. This is important to my project because it informs me of how Eleanor got started with work on the UN.

United Nations. *Poster Depicting Universal Declaration of Human Rights -- English Version*. Photograph. United Nations Photo. Accessed February 24, 2015.

<http://www.unmultimedia.org/photo/detail.jsp?id=634/63484&key=1&query=Poster%20Depicting%20Universal%20Declaration%20of%20Human%20Rights&lang=en&sf=>.

This is a photo of the completed UDHR. This is important to my project because it shows the accomplishment of the committee that Eleanor chaired on the United Nations.

———"Preamble." *Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum*. Accessed January 29, 2015. http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/_resources/images/sign/er_16.pdf.

This source is a draft of the Preamble to the UN Declaration of Human Rights with multiple handwritten comments. This source is important to my project because it helps me understand and visually see how often the Declaration was changed. I can also see the difference between the rough draft and the final copy. Much of the wording and phrasing are drastically different.

View of 75,000 People Gathered to Hear Recital by Marian Anderson at the Steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Photograph. April 9, 1939. National Archives. Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, Hyde Park, NY.

This picture shows a very large crowd of people in front of the Lincoln Memorial to hear Marian Anderson sing. This source is important to my project because it shows the outcome of Eleanor Roosevelt's work. She got Anderson to perform a free concert at the Lincoln Memorial after she was barred from performing at Constitution Hall.

The Washington Post (Washington, DC). "First Lady Also Sponsors Miss Anderson: Will 'Make Every Effort' to Attend Easter Recital." April 6, 1939, 5.

Eleanor Roosevelt, along with over 100 prominent political and artistic people, sponsored Marian Anderson's concert at the Lincoln Memorial. She resigned from the Daughters of the Revolution to protest the barring of Anderson performing at Constitution Hall. The concert expected to have a crowd of at least 50,000 people. This source is important to my project because it shows the positive effect of Eleanor's actions. She allowed Marian

Anderson to perform on the Lincoln Memorial, and tens of thousands of people came to the concert.

The Washington Post (Washington, DC). "U.N. Gets U.S. Tips on Rights." October 1, 1948, 3. Eleanor voted against a few of the rights that were proposed in the Declaration. She objected to "Everyone has the right of access to public employment in his country" because it could hurt the safety and welfare of the government. Also, she did not support a right on marriage, as the US did not believe that the subject of marriage should be in the Declaration. This source is important to my project because it shows me that Eleanor and the US were not always in favor of every right/freedom in the Declaration.

The Washington Post (Washington, DC). "U.N. Rights Declaration Worth Quoting, Mrs. Roosevelt Says." January 13, 1949, 1. Eleanor believed that the Declaration of Human Rights must become a familiar, quoted document and carry great moral and legal weight throughout the world. Also, she said that it is very difficult to get 58 nations to agree on anything. They had to change wording of numerous things. Additionally, due to Russia's opposition on so many different topics, they are constantly forced to think each problem through thoroughly and then compromise and evaluate their work. This source is important to my project because it makes me more aware of what Eleanor's goal was with the Declaration of Human Rights and how although some nations disagreed and objected constantly, it had a positive effect on the final outcome.

Woolf, S. J. "Her fellow delegates recognized her courage and her grasp of foreign affairs." -Mrs. Roosevelt lifts the triangular deskplate as notice that she wants to speak at the UN." Cartoon. *New York Times* (New York City, NY), December 15, 1946, 153. This illustration depicts Eleanor, surrounded by men, raising her triangle placard to speak on behalf of the United States. This source is important to my project because it shows how Eleanor, as a woman, actively participated in foreign affairs and wanted her voice to be heard.

———"The New Chapter in Mrs. Roosevelt's Life." *New York Times* (New York City, NY), December 15, 1946, 153. This article states how Eleanor had a deep concern for human rights and how she wants women to be more involved in world affairs. She is a "social worker raised to the nth degree." She wanted women to study government and history, and to be more involved in the world. She believed that women should take active roles in the United Nations, as they can help the world achieve peace. She said, "the United Nations is, after all, the voice of the world and women must be a part of it." This article is important to my project because it helps me understand Eleanor's views on women's rights and women's involvement in world issues.

WPA Film Library. "Roosevelt, Eleanor: address on human rights." MP4 video, 01:07.

Encyclopedia Britannica. Accessed February 24, 2015.

http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/media/128052/US-delegate-and-former-first-lady-Eleanor-Roosevelt-addressing-the%20-%20#_methods=onPlusOne%2C_ready%2C_close%2C_open%2C_resizeMe%2C_renderstart%2CConcircled%2Cdrefresh%2Cerefresh%2Conendinteraction%2Conload&id=I0_1424832768938&parent=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.britannica.com&pfname=&rpctoken=30598552.

Eleanor talks about the Declaration being supported by the United States governments, and makes several comments on the Soviet Union's objections and amendments to the document. She says that "it is a declaration of basic principles of human rights and freedoms [...] and to serve as a common standard of achievement for all peoples of all nations." This source is important to my project because I can physically hear the optimistic, proud, positive tone of Eleanor's voice when she discussed the Declaration. It also shows that 58 countries were able to agree on one common topic - human rights.

Secondary Sources

Bausum, Ann. "Eleanor Roosevelt." In *Our Country's First Lady*, 88-91. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society, 2007.

Eleanor Roosevelt supported her own causes more publicly than any other First Lady - from women's labor rights to children's rights and civil rights for African Americans. Following her husband's death, she was appointed to represent the US as part of its delegation to the United States by Presidents Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy. During that time, she helped draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This source is important to my project because it shows how she was chosen to represent the United Nations because of her work as First Lady, and then how she was able to implement her ideas into creating a universal document on human rights.

Delano, Marfé Ferguson. "Eleanor Roosevelt." In *American Heroes*, 144-49. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society, 2005.

Eleanor Roosevelt was a civil and women's rights activist. She was an advocate for the poor, too. She did what previous First Ladies hadn't - she stepped up to include women in the government and make differences to peoples' lives. This source is very important to my project because it includes information as to why she became an activist for human rights.

George Washington University. "Quotations by Eleanor Roosevelt." The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project. Accessed January 11, 2015.

<http://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers/abouteleanor/er-quotes/>.

This source provides me with many quotes and her perspective on many topics.

Specifically, there is a quote from her remarks at the United Nations in March of 1957.

She talks about where all rights begin and what people desire in certain places "close to home." This source is important to my project because I can use many of the quotes in my final project.

Loftus, Meghan. "Eleanor Roosevelt: A Profile." IIP Digital. Last modified October 23, 2008. Accessed January 11, 2015.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/publication/2008/10/20081023143648emsutfol0.4977185.html#axzz3OYyg4kwH>.

The Constitution of the United States doesn't describe any job for the First Lady. However, Eleanor made her role into a policy adviser. Eleanor was Franklin's eyes and ears. She would go around the country and report back to the president. She had wanted to change much of what she had seen, so she lobbied Franklin until he changed the policy. Her efforts worked many times, and she convinced Franklin to sign many executive orders barring racial discrimination. This source is important to my project because it showed me how she used her experience as a way to advocate for racial issues and African American peoples' rights.

National Archives. "Biography of Eleanor Roosevelt." Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. Accessed January 6, 2015.

http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/education/resources/bio_er.html.

In 1921, when Eleanor's husband, Franklin, fell sick with polio, she became increasingly active in politics to maintain Franklin's and her own goals. She participated in many women's organizations, like the League of Women Voters. Later, she became the first First Lady to hold press conferences - and she only permitted female reporters to afford equal time to women. This source is important to my project because it helped me understand her achievements as women's rights activists and how people were able to connect with her.

O'Farrell, Brigid. "She Was One of Us." Prologue to *She Was One of Us: Eleanor Roosevelt and the American Worker*, 1-3. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2010.

This chapter explains how Eleanor showed Franklin different areas around New York focused on labor. She witnessed harsh labor conditions. Eventually, she would write in the Declaration of Human Rights that people have the right to join a union. This is important to my project because it describes how Eleanor came up with one of the rights she put in the Declaration.

OHCHR. "What are Human Rights?" United Nations Human Rights. Last modified 2015. Accessed January 11, 2015.

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/WhatareHumanRights.aspx>.

Human rights are rights that all human beings have, whatever your nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic group, race, religion, language, or any other status. Everyone is equally entitled to these rights. This source is important to my project because it gave me background information on human rights and helped me understand the meaning of a human right.

Sears, John F. "Eleanor Roosevelt and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. Last modified 2008. Accessed January 11, 2015. <http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/library/pdfs/sears.pdf>.

This document describes the stages of the drafting of the Declaration of Human Rights. Eleanor Roosevelt was a key person when the writing took place. She was the unanimously elected leader of the Committee. This source is important to my project because it helped me understand the writing process and how each right was chosen to be put into the Declaration.

U.S. Department of State. "Eleanor Roosevelt: 'First Lady of the World.'" IIP Digital. Last modified January 31, 2012. Accessed January 11, 2015.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/inbrief/2012/01/201201300794.html#axzz3OYyg4kwH>.

After her husband became president, Eleanor toured the country, devastated by the Great Depression. She told her husband about the conditions and worked on promoting child welfare and equal rights for women and minorities. She was the first First Lady to write a syndicated column, do radio commentary, and address a political convention. This source is important to my project because it helped me understand why she wanted to help people in the first place. The Great Depression greatly impacted many people, and their lives were not so great. So she decided to do something to change that.

Zalben, Jane Breskin. "Eleanor Roosevelt." In *Paths to Peace*, 12-13. New York, NY: Penguin Group, 2006.

During her husband Franklin's presidency, Eleanor gave hope to refugees and to the hungry, homeless, and jobless. She fought to pass laws concerning women's rights. This source is important to my project because it explains many of the accomplishments during her life in an effort to change peoples' lives for the better.