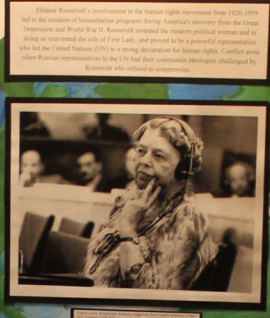


PEACE BY
RESOLVING CONFLICT THROUGH
DIPLOMACY
IN NORTHERN IRELAND

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

"FIRST LADY OF THE WORLD"

Thesis



"In 1945 Eleanor Roosevelt's husband died, she didn't stop her. She traveled the world promoting human rights. In 1946, President Truman made her a delegate of the United Nations. Eleanor was part of Committee Three."

"After I had been elected chairman of the committee I tried to push our work along rapidly as possible. I might guess we had eventually decided that our main task was to write an international bill of rights. First, there was to be a Declaration, which would be adopted in a resolution of the General Assembly and would name and define all human rights and only the traditionally recognized political and civil rights. But also the most recent newly recognized social, economic and cultural rights."

"The matter was a matter of the committee and delivered many long, protracted hearings. I watched this slowly build to had to pass for Israel. Then I thought the spirit as well that the other delegates [would] to accept each before he would continue. I got to a new world of ours." (Eleanor Roosevelt)



"We all have to draw ways of safeguarding human rights. We are not here to attack each other's governments, and I hope when we return on Monday the delegates of the Soviet Union will remember that 'Meeting adjourns'."

"I found it to be at times that agreement would be all but impossible. That attitude, however, was being changed by the majority of the committee."

"I do not see how without her presence it has been accomplished that an agreement was reached."



President Truman

"During the entire [Eve] London session of the UN Assembly I walked on eggs. I knew that as the only woman on the delegation I was not very welcome. Moreover, if I failed to be a useful member, it would not be considered merely that I as an individual had failed but that all women had failed, and there would be little chance for others to serve in the near future." (Eleanor Roosevelt)

"Early on the meetings of the committee we discovered that while it would be possible to reach some kind of agreement on the Declaration, we were going to be in for a great deal of controversy with the Russian representatives, particularly Dr. Farber, who attempted at every opportunity to write a list of Communist philosophy into the document." (Eleanor Roosevelt)

"As the session opened I was full of confidence that we could quickly get the declaration through the hearings before Committee Three and have it approved by the Assembly. My confidence was soon gone. We worked for two months, often until late at night, debating every single word of that Draft Declaration over and over again before Committee Three would approve its transmission to the General Assembly."

"In the end there was no vote cast against the declaration in the General Assembly, but there were some disappointing abstentions."
"The Declaration was finally accepted by the General Assembly on December 10, 1948."

"During my years at the UN it was my work on the human rights committee that I considered my most important work."



Humanism seems to have met their match in 'Mrs. Roosevelt' (New York Times)

Biography
Eleanor Roosevelt was born on October 11, 1898, in Hyde Park, New York. She was the sixth of ten children of Alfred E. Roosevelt, a member of the prominent Roosevelt family, and Anna Hall. She grew up in a privileged environment, attending the elite Hotchkiss School and Barnard College. Her marriage to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1905 was a significant event, as she became the first lady of the United States. During her husband's presidency, she became a powerful voice for social reform and human rights. She was instrumental in the creation of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Her work continued after her husband's death in 1945, as she became a vocal advocate for civil rights and social justice. She passed away on November 7, 1962, in New York City.

Legacy
Eleanor Roosevelt's legacy is one of a woman who broke barriers and set a new standard for women in public life. Her dedication to human rights and social justice has inspired generations. She is remembered for her courage, her intelligence, and her unwavering commitment to the betterment of the world. Her work on the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains a cornerstone of international law and human rights. She is also remembered for her role in the civil rights movement and her advocacy for the disabled. Her life is a testament to the power of one individual to make a difference in the world.

16991



Roosevelt Family, New York City, 1891

Eleanor Roosevelt And Her Family. Photographer: Britannica ImageQuest. Encyclopaedia Britannica. 25 May 2016. Accessed 11 Apr 2018

Background

"My mother was troubled by my lack of beauty, and I knew it as a child senses these things. She tried hard to bring me up well so that my manners would compensate for my looks, but her efforts only made me more keenly conscious of my shortcomings."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)



Eleanor Roosevelt with coal miners, West Virginia, 1933

"Suddenly the strong hand was removed, and the two boys and the two younger girls knew no discipline, for how could a woman who had never been treated as anything but a grown-up child suddenly assume the burden of training a family?"
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

Eleanor loved her father greatly. When her father was put in an institution, the Roosevelt household struggled.

In the autumn of 1933, Eleanor Roosevelt was invited to investigate the conditions Quakers were trying to remedy in coal mining areas in West Virginia. "There were men in that area who had been on relief for three to five years and had almost forgotten what it was like to have a job at which they could work for more than one or two days a week. There were children who did not know what it was to sit down at a table and eat a proper meal." This trip was one of many trips to mining areas that sparked the homestead idea. "It was all experimental work, but it was designed to get people off relief, to put them to work building their own homes and to give them enough land to start growing food... I have always felt that the good they did was incalculable."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

During the Great Depression, education didn't guarantee a job.

"I sing in praise of college, Of M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s But in pursuit of knowledge We are starving by degrees."

This was a popular tune sung by college students who couldn't find jobs.

That same year Eleanor Roosevelt began learning of the harsh conditions of families who had been living in tents because of unfair evictions. "All the men had been blacklisted and could not get work anywhere; they were relying on the meager allowance that the State of West Virginia provided for the unemployed. Now the tents were worn out, illness was rampant, and no one had any medical care." Eleanor Roosevelt spoke of this to her husband, and his response was "... Talk to Harry Hopkins and tell him that these families must be out of tents by Christmas."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"The homestead projects were attacked in Congress, for the most part by men who had never seen for themselves the plight of the miners or what we were trying to do for them."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"The picture of desolation featured in me an underlying hope of war which was not definitely formulated before [WWI]. The conviction of the uselessness of war as a means to finding any final solution to international difficulties grew stronger and stronger as I listened to people talk. I could little share it at the time but the impression was so strong that instead of fading one of my memories it has become more deeply etched upon it ever by war."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

After WWI and WWII, Roosevelt's hate of violence and war grew. She worked towards world peace all her life and became an advocate for human rights.

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." "This nation asks for action, and action now. We must act and act quickly..."
(President Franklin D. Roosevelt)

"Every press conference was a battle of wits, and as time went on, I learned to handle them better. For instance when they were asking me about whether Franklin would be running a third term, they asked all sorts of trick questions. Usually I was able to direct the implication of the questions and avoid any direct answers, but I wish I could have had the well. My press conferences did not bother me or my husband as much as they seemed to worry other people. I believe the response and come through with mutual respect."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"Driving my own car was one of the issues the Secret Service people and I had a battle about at the very start. The Secret Service prefers to have an agent go with the President's wife, but I did not want either a chauffeur or a Secret Service agent always with me; I never did consent to having a Secret Service agent be head of the Secret Service found I allow an agent to accompany me one day to Louis... the table

(Eleanor Roosevelt)

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"The picture of desolation fostered in me an undying hate of war which was not definitely formulated before [WWI]. The conviction of the uselessness of war as a means in finding any final solution to international difficulties grew stronger and stronger as I listened to people talk. I said little about it at the time but the impression was so strong that instead of fading out of my memory it has become more deeply etched upon it year by year."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

After WWI and WWII, Roosevelt's hate of violence and war grew. She worked towards world peace all her life and became an advocate for human rights.

"Driving my own car was one of the issues the Secret Service people and I had a battle about at the very start. The Secret Service prefers to have an agent go with the President's wife, but I did not want either a chauffeur or a Secret Service agent always with me; I never did consent to having a Secret Service agent. After the head of the Secret Service found I was not going to allow an agent to accompany me everywhere, he went down on the table and said, 'Well, alright, if Mrs. Roosevelt is going to drive around the country alone, at least ask her to carry this in the car.' I carried it religiously... After considerable practice, I finally learned to hit a target. I would never have used it on a human being, but I thought I ought to know how to handle a revolver if I had to have one in my possession."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"Every press conference was a battle of wits, and at times it was not easy for me, nor, I imagine for them. For instance when they were trying to find out whether Franklin would be running a third term, they asked all sorts of trick questions... Usually I was able to detect the implication of the questions and avoid any direct answers, for Louis Howe had trained me well. My press conferences did not bother me or my husband as much as they seemed to worry other people. I believe the reporters and I came through with mutual respect."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)



Roosevelt held many press conferences and was the first First Lady to be so politically involved.

Though Franklin Roosevelt did not approve of their friendship, Amelia Earhart and Eleanor Roosevelt were great friends. Amelia Earhart did much to empower women like Eleanor Roosevelt.



Eleanor and Amelia, Washington DC, 1938

"The winter of 1921... it was a year when I had my eye on the doctor and the doctor on me. All I had to do was take care of him and accept a... at the end of the day."

"From 1934 to 1938... I had a very close acquaintance with... and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt... I believe the reporters and I came through with mutual respect."

"FIRST LADY



Anna Eleanor Roosevelt - (1884-1962), Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt at a press conference at United Nations Headquarters, New York City, 14 April 1952. *File: An. Britannica ImageQuest, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Accessed 10 Apr 2018.*

Eleanor Roosevelt, United Nations, 1953

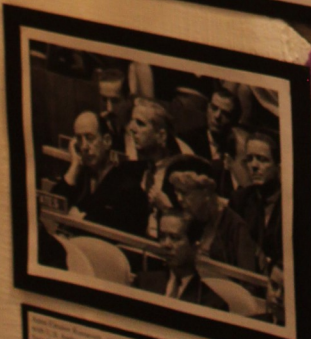
Eleanor Roosevelt's involvement led to the creation of humanitarian aid programs during the Great Depression and World War II, doing so reinvented the role of the First Lady. She was the first woman who led the United Nations (UN) General Assembly when Russian representatives threatened to walk out. Roosevelt

In 1945 Eleanor Roosevelt's husband died; this didn't stop her. She travelled the world promoting human rights. In 1946, President Truman made her a delegate of the United Nations. Eleanor was put on Committee Three.

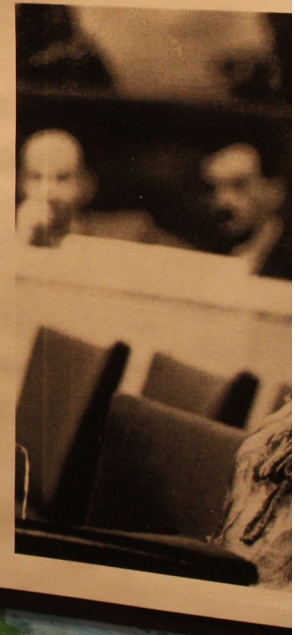
"As I learned about my work I realized why I had been put on Committee Three, which dealt with humanitarian, educational, and cultural questions. There were many committees dealing with the budgetary, legal, political and other questions, and I could just see the gentlemen of our delegation puzzling over the list and saying: Oh, no! We can't put Mrs. Roosevelt on the political committee. What would she do on the budget committee? Ah, here's the safe spot for her-Committee Three. She can't do much harm there!"
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"After I had been elected chairman of the commission I tried to push our work along as rapidly as possible. I might point out that eventually we decided that our main task was to write an International Bill of Rights... First, there was to be a Declaration, which would be adopted as a resolution of the General Assembly and would name and define all human rights, not only the traditionally recognized political and civil rights but also the more more recently recognized social, economic and cultural rights."
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"Dr. Pavlov was a member of the commission and delivered many long propaganda harangues... I watched him closely until he had to pause for breath. Then I banged the gavel so hard that the other delegates jumped in surprise and, before he could continue, I got in a few words of my own."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)



"We are here to devise ways of safeguarding human rights. We are not here to to attack each other's governments, and I hope when we return on Monday the delegate of the Soviet Union will remember that! Meeting adjourned!"
(Eleanor Roosevelt)



Eleanor Listens. Photo 2016. Accessed 14 Feb 2018.

Eleanor Roosevelt

FIRST LADY OF THE WORLD"

Thesis

Eleanor Roosevelt's involvement in the human rights movement from 1920-1959 led to the creation of humanitarian programs during America's recovery from the Great Depression and World War II. Roosevelt invented the modern political woman and in doing so reinvented the role of First Lady, and proved to be a powerful representative who led the United Nations (UN) to a strong declaration for human rights. Conflict arose when Russian representatives to the UN had their communist ideologies challenged by Roosevelt who refused to compromise.

-President Truman

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Eleanor Roosevelt, United Nations, Late 1940s

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"During my years at the

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-President Truman



Eleanor Speaks. Photographer. Britannica ImageQuest, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016. Accessed 21 May 2018.

Eleanor Roosevelt with Wives of Politicians, London, 1938

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“During the entire [first] London session of the [UN] Assembly I walked on eggs. I knew that as the only woman on the delegation I was not very welcome. Moreover, if I failed to be a useful member, it would not be considered merely that I as an individual had failed but that all women had failed, and there would be little chance for others to serve in the near future.” (Eleanor Roosevelt)

“Early in the meetings of the commission we discovered that while it would be possible to reach some kind of agreement on the Declaration, we were going to be in for a great deal of controversy with the Russian representatives, particularly Dr. Pavlov, who attempted at every opportunity to write a bit of Communist philosophy into the document.”(Eleanor Roosevelt)

“As the session opened I was full of confidence that we could quickly get the declaration to through the hearings before Committee Three and have it approved by the Assembly. My confidence was soon gone. We worked for two months, often until late at night, debating every single word of that draft Declaration over and over again before Committee Three would approve its transmission to the General Assembly.”
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“In the end there was no vote cast against the declaration in the General Assembly, but there were some disappointing abstentions.”

“The Declaration was finally accepted by the General Assembly on December 10, 1948.”

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"During my years at the UN it was my work on the human rights commission that I considered my most important task..." (Eleanor Roosevelt)

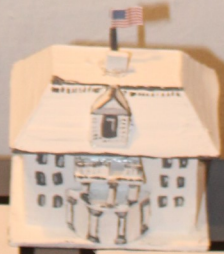
"Actually I never planned a career, and what basic objective I had, for many years, was to grasp every opportunity to live and experience life as deeply, as fully, and as widely as I possibly could. It seemed to me stupid to have the gift of life and not use it to the utmost of one's ability." (Eleanor Roosevelt)

"The Russians seem to have met their match in Mrs. Roosevelt."
 (New York Times)



Anna Eleanor Roosevelt - (1884-1962). Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Roosevelt at the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, in the late 1940s. Photo Art, Britannica ImageQuest, Encyclopedia Britannica, 27 May 2016. Accessed 27 May 2016.

Eleanor Roosevelt, United Nations, Late 1940s



"The Peaceful Years, 1934-1936."
 "The years from 1934 to 1936 seem to me the least anxious of any we spent in the White House. The reforms instituted were beginning to put the country back on a more keel; good feeling existed generally between capital and labor and between The President and Congress; and in our family we had gradually managed to adapt our private traditions and habits to the exigencies of the White House."

"... January, 1936."
 "... I decided to sign a five year contract with the United Feature Syndicate for a daily column... From that time on I wrote a column six days a week, and only once failed to get it in on time."

"The Coming of War, 1941."
 "One could no longer do anything than face the fact that this country was in war; from here on, difficult and dangerous as the future looked, it presented a clearer challenge than had the long uncertainty of the past... There was no criticism—only the acceptance of the fact that something had happened to us which, as a nation, we had to face."



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
 Center for the Study of Human Rights

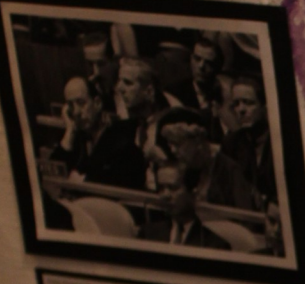
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Eleanor Listens. Photographer: Britannica ImageQuest, Encyclopedia Britannica 2016. Accessed 14 Feb 2018.

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Eleanor Roosevelt presiding over the meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, United Nations, 1948.

Eleanor Roosevelt with Foreign Ambassadors, United Nations, 1947

"We are here to devise ways of safeguarding human rights. We are not here to to attack each other's governments, and I hope when we return on Monday the delegate of the Soviet Union will remember that! Meeting adjourned!"
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"...It seemed to me at times that agreement would be all but impossible. These articles have, however, now been adopted by the majority of the committee."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"I do not see how without her presence we could have accomplished what we actually did accomplish."
(Charles Malik of Lebanon)

"A...
year...
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gift."



...I have seen...
...the most...
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... In November, 1933...
...The Civil Works Administration was set up and
in time put four million unemployed to work."



... Since 1904 as DEN...
...Civil and Marine Dickenson...
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Oliver Roosevelt
 Edwin Nelson and Father's Day
 James Perkins
 Group Photos
 Mother's Compound, March 1969
 Personal Papers, 1968

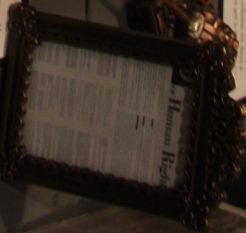


"I received a note on November 1942...
 I considered that the first organizing meeting of the
 Ladies, starting in San Antonio, would be held in
 El Paso, where I would serve as a member of the United Nations
 delegation."
 "After my years of work with the UN I became a
 volunteer in charge of organization work for a
 ... So that I, Association for the United Nations,
 of the one organization that is in the machinery to
 bring together all nations in an effort to maintain
 world peace."

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"I have not been without her presence
 here, however, some have adapted by the support of her assistance
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Legacy

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) opened the door for multiple conventions that discussed refugees, political rights of women, slave trade, and racial discrimination.

"As time went on, there were more and more women serving on various delegations, and ours usually had a women alternate even while I was still a delegate."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"But when all is said and done, the declaration will set a standard for human rights and freedoms, and if these standards are recognized as good I believe peoples throughout the world, who feel they are not being treated fairly, will gain a knowledge of the declaration."
(Eleanor Roosevelt) Dec. 10, 1948



Protester for Tibet human rights at Nuclear Summit. Tibet human rights protest at Nuclear Security Summit. Photography, Britannica ImageQuest, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016. Accessed 11 Apr 2018.

Protester, Tibet, May 2016

"It was almost as though I had erected someone outside myself who was the 'President's Wife.'" (Eleanor Roosevelt)
Eleanor often said that she lived these years impersonally. What the world should take from this is she feared that being first lady would constrict her because society shaped previous first ladies in a hostess demeanor. Eleanor Roosevelt didn't want to stop her goals of helping the marginalized; so she didn't.



1944 Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), With 7 Franklin Delano Roosevelt
1944 Lady Eleanor Roosevelt (right) speaking with President Franklin Roosevelt
President John F. Kennedy, November 1962. Photographed by Tom Finkel
for the Britannica ImageQuest, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016. Accessed 11 Apr 2018.

Eleanor Roosevelt with working woman, Great Britain, 1942

"Nothing we learn in this world is ever wasted and I have come to the conclusion that practically nothing we do ever stands by itself. If it is good, it will serve some good purpose in the future. If it is evil, it may haunt us and handicap our efforts in unimagined ways."
(Eleanor Roosevelt)

"Eleanor Roosevelt was a world leader and human rights activist..."
(Nancy Roosevelt Ireland)

One of the many powerful steps that Mrs. Roosevelt gave women was the interesting but unique opportunity to speak about political issues. Eleanor did this by hosting press conferences at the White House that women journalists would attend.

Mrs. Roosevelt addressing the 25th anniversary of the amendment sometimes called the "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment. "The final bill passed in 1920 was identical with the one which she first presented in 1868...It is so easy for us to forget those who made the fight for the things today we feel we have always had by right. On this anniversary, therefore, I should like to mention not only Miss Anthony, but Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt." Aug. 25, 1945

"Mrs. Catt not only fought for suffrage, but after 40 years of her life to bringing about better world conditions in different nationalities... Mrs. Catt's work in many countries, and making them believe it is going to a better world." (Eleanor Roosevelt)



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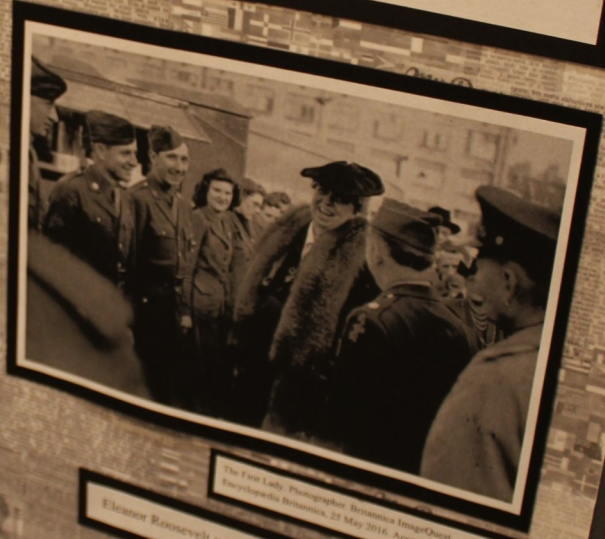
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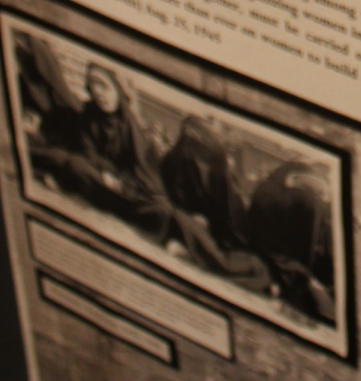
My Day
Eleanor Roosevelt, 1937
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The First Lady. Photograph. Britannica ImageQuest, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016. Accessed 21 May 2018.
Eleanor Roosevelt with American soldiers, New York, 1947

"Mrs. Catt not only fought for suffrage, but after we had gained it, devoted years of her life to bringing about better understanding among women of different nationalities... Mrs. Catt's work in organizing women in different nations is going to depend more than ever on women to build a peaceful world." Eleanor Roosevelt, Aug. 25, 1945



"When we look back over the achievements of women in the past and realize what handicaps they worked under, and think how very free we are today, it should give us a sense of confidence in our own possible achievements. Merely think of the dresses these women wore...then let's rejoice in our own ability to move freely, and let's go out and work harder." (Eleanor Roosevelt)
Dec. 10, 1948

"My grandmother would be elated, to see me engaged, by the revolution in the status of women that has taken place in the past fifty years. She might wonder what took so long. She might be distressed to see that the women's rights and the civil rights movement she would be pleased to see..."
(Nancy Roosevelt Ireland)

My Day
Eleanor Roosevelt, 1937
I decided to write a book about the United States... I want to tell you about the things I see and do every day...
I want to tell you about the things I see and do every day...

