Hello and Welcome to This week's episode of True American Heros. My name is Lauren Thompson and I will be your host. Imagine it is the spring of 1945 the end of world War II seems inevitable, and the United States Commander and Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt has just passed away. FDR was elected President of the United States November 9, 1932, and Eleanor became the first lady of the United States. Eleanor Roosevelt went with Franklin to all of his events and public appearances, this was very odd for a first lady. At that time Presidents’ wives were accessories to their husbands, they were expected to be quiet and never cross lines of political correctness. Eleanor Roosevelt was NOT a stereotypical politicians wife. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was a firebrand, being a part of many women's activist groups including: The National Women's Party, The Women's Bureau, and The National League of Women Voters. ALL of these groups worked for a better future for women and women's rights. Eleanor and Franklin always got along very well because they shared ideas and hopes for building a better world, once World War II was over. Franklin worked throughout the final years of his life to create the United Nations to ensure that the world would never encounter a conflict like World War II ever again. After Franklin's death, Eleanor focused her energies on accomplishing her late husband's goal, on October 24, 1945, six months after FDR's death, the United Nation officially came into existence. Eleanor Roosevelt played a large role in the creation of the United Nations and served as U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. Even though she was a driving force in the creation of the United Nations, President Truman the man that who selected her for the position did not believe in her,
Eleanor was a thorn in president Truman side, he hoped giving her a job in a world corporation, she would be frustrated, annoyed and unable to take the pressure. Harry S. Truman did not think Eleanor, or any woman, was capable of negotiating with some of the highest ranking government officials in the world.

With all odds stacked against her, Eleanor Roosevelt attended the first United Nation General Assembly on January 10th 1946 in the Methodist Central Hall in London which included representatives of 51 nations.

Eleanor served as the first Chairperson of the United Nation Human Rights Commission and played an instrumental role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Eleanor’s passion was to use this new position to create a document which would outline basic human rights for every man, woman and child in the world.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was beginning to unfold.

Meeting head to head with all of these diverse nations, The Declaration of Human Rights would come to be the ultimate compromise. After the War, many countries disagreed, none was more obstinant than Russia.

Russians definitions of Freedom and democracy were much different than Eleanor’s. The Russians wanted each country to determine the specific definitions of the words such as freedom and democracy. In a communist country, Russia insisted that economic rights would be added to the declaration, such as the right to employment, health care, and education, and stated they felt were more important than political rights. The reason being, in communist countries, those three rights are automatically supplied to all citizens.

When Russia questioned the economic freedoms of African Americans, Eleanor responded by saying that a team of Russians could observe racial problems in the United States, if the United States could do the same in Russia.

The Russians were coming to realize Eleanor was a force to be reckoned with.
In the end she would compromise that she would accept the economic and social rights, and the Russians would come to agree on the addition of political rights. Eleanor's steadfast persistence to complete the Declaration of Human Rights was relentless, she routinely pressed the other delegates to 14 and even 16 hour days, she would not stop until the declaration was completed. After 2 years of writing and rewriting With the document finally completed, it was time for Eleanor to switch gears from an author to become a salesman on September 28th 1948, at the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. Eleanor Roosevelt gave her “Struggle for Human Rights Speech” it was time for Eleanor's Dream to become reality
(Let's roll the tape" Talk in an accent like Eleanor Roosevelt)

I have come this evening to talk with you on one of the greatest issues of our time: the preservation of Human Rights-- I have chosen to discuss this issue in Europe because this has been the scene of the greatest historic battles between freedom and tyranny. I have chosen to discuss it in the early days of the General Assembly because the issue of human liberty is decisive for the settlement of our political differences and for the future of the United Nations. The United Nations has made it clear that it intends to uphold human rights and to protect the dignity of the human personality. The Human Rights Commission was given its first and most important task the preparation of an International Bill of Rights.

Human Rights, as I see it, is bound to be a difficult struggle in which we must be firm but patient. If we adhere faithfully to our principles I think it is possible for us to maintain freedom and to do so peacefully and without recourse to force. The future must see the broadening of human rights throughout the world. People who have glimpsed freedom will never be content until they have secured it for themselves. In a truest sense, human rights are a fundamental object of government in a just society.

The world at large is aware of the tragic consequences for human beings ruled by Hitler's totalitarian systems.
The Charter of the United Nations is a guiding beacon along the way to the achievement of human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world. The place to discuss the issue of human rights the forum of the United Nations. The United Nations has been set up as a forum for nations, to discuss the issue of Human rights. Here we can consider together our mutual problems and take advantage of our differences. It is now our hope that despite our wide differences we can arrive at a common basis of understanding.

As one of the delegates of the United States, I pray Almighty God that we may win another victory here for the rights and freedoms of all men.

3 months later, on December 10, 1948, at 3 A.M., the United Nations General Assembly, meeting in Paris, ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. With 56 countries present ,48 countries voted in favor, and none voted against it, 8 abstained. She had accomplished what many thought was impossible.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights would eventually be printed in over 370 languages, although Eleanor realised that The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was not an enforcing document, it would become the common document defining what every person in the World was entitled to:

- The right to be born free
- The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- The right to freedom of opinion and expression
- The right to an education.
- The right to have an equal and fair trial.
- The right to peaceful assembly
- The right to take part in government
- And everyone has the right to life, liberty and security

From that day forward for the first time ever all of the countries of the United Nations finally had a common standard on human rights.

During the aftermath of World War II, Eleanor Roosevelt had the vision to prevent future conflicts by uniting the governments of the world through the Universal
Declaration of Human Rights. Her persistence for a compromise from world leaders created a policy which still protects rights of people today and continues to resolve conflicts world wide.

President Truman who had given the former first lady of the United States and insurmountable task, in the end would declare her the “First Lady of the World" for her lifelong humanitarian efforts.

In a globe still divided from the effects of the second world war the most powerful men in the world weren't worried about meeting with an 80 year old American woman. Once they did, they realized that Eleanor was dedicated, driven, and a force to be reckoned with.

This women did what no one else thought was possible, she was able to have 48 diverse countries agree on the same document. She changed the world forever.

Tonight I will close with Eleanor Roosevelt's own motto,

You gain strength, courage, and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face.

Thank you Eleanor, your legacy lives on.

Thank you for tuning in, Please join us for the next episode of True American Heros.

That's a wrap folks.
The First Lady of the World

Lauren Thompson

Senior Division

Individual Performance

Process Paper Words: 500
A couple of months ago I received *American History Inspiring Speeches*. I was familiar with many of the speeches in the book, but one caught my eye: Eleanor Roosevelt’s ‘Struggle for Human Rights’. I read through her speech and I was hooked. She was influential, dedicated to improving human rights, and bold. After reading those traits, and remembering the NHD topic for the year is ‘Breaking Barriers in History’, I knew I had my topic.

I started my research with the basic internet search and worked my way up. I learned she was a woman who served the longest term as first lady in history and as a chairman of the United Nations Human Rights committee. One thing every article kept highlighting was her work in the United Nations and the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”. This document was addressed to the United Nations Assembly, strongly standing against Communism and the social aspects of World War II. When researching I used multiple books about Franklin Roosevelt, United Nations Assembly, The United Nations, and Eleanor herself. After establishing the background information, I started focusing on Eleanor Roosevelt. While learning about her, I found a reference to the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site. One highlight of my research was reading a book Eleanor herself had written titled, *On My Own*, which highlighted the challenges she faced after Franklin’s death. It was the most valuable primary source I used because it gave me insight on her political views, personal struggles, and humanitarian efforts. I also had the opportunity to speak with the Director of the FDR Presidential Library & Museum, Mr. Paul Sparrow. Mr. Sparrow forwarded the questions I had to the archival research department. The archival research department was ever so helpful, answering any and all
questions I had about Eleanor. I also used Badgerlink, Newspaper Archive, Library of Congress and Chronicling America. I have done extensive research with primary and secondary sources.

I have chosen the individual performance category because I enjoy drama and public speaking. A challenging aspect of my category is getting my point across to my audience without the help of additional group members. I decided to approach the performances as a newscast from the 1940’s and will be delivering a “Tribute to the First Lady of the World”. When I started working on my newscast I made an outline. Then I started writing my script, adding information about her time spent in the White House and other First Lady public appearances. The majority of my time was spent writing the section about the United Nations, Eleanor Roosevelt’s writing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how she changed the face of the United Nations forever. After writing my script, and many edits, I started to memorize the basics so I didn’t have to read directly from the script.

During the aftermath of World War II, Eleanor Roosevelt had the vision to prevent future conflicts by uniting the governments of the world through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by doing this Eleanor was able to break the International glass ceiling. Her bold persistence for a solution from world leaders created a policy which still protects the rights of people today. By doing this, Eleanor would begin to show thousands around the world that women were ready for a seat at the table.
Primary Sources


access.newspaperarchive.com/us/texas/alice/alice-daily-echo/1948/12-23/page-3?tag=Eleanor+Roosevelt+united+nations&rtserp=tags/united-nations?pf=eleanor&pl=roosevelt&ndt=by&py=1950,1940&pey=1959,1949. Accessed 19 Jan. 2018. This was a newspaper that was written in Alice, Texas. Talking about how Eleanor made a Global Impact by establishing the United Nations and how she affected many people, even children. I think that this source was great when talking about her diverse impact and I plan to use it in my presentation.

*Altoona Mirror* [Altoona, Pennsylvania]. 218th ed. *Newspaper Archive*,

access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/altoona/altoona-mirror/1948/02-23?tag=Eleanor+Roosevelt+united+nations&rtserp=tags/united-nations?pf=eleanor&pl=roosevelt&page=2&ndt=by&py=1950,1940&pey=1959,1949. Accessed 4 Feb. 2018. This was a newspaper written in Altoona, Pennsylvania talking about how Eleanor was in the midst of writing the Universal Declaration and how she was working to make the Universal Declaration of Human Rights fit all people in all countries trying to convey the exact same message. This newspaper was very good because it is talking about the start of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how it was just starting to take shape for the first draft.
“Champions of Human Rights.” *United for Human Rights*, 1 Jan. 2018, www.humanrights.com/voices-for-human-rights/eleanor-roosevelt.html. Accessed 14 Jan. 2018. This was a webpage that was written highlighting the partnership between Eleanor and Harry when talking about the transition between presidents and how they were a very powerful team when talking about the United States and their involvement in the United Nations. I enjoyed this source because it gave me an idea on what their partnership was like and how they functioned together even when Truman did not have very much hope in Eleanor. I plan to use some of these quotes in my final project.


www.vmps.us/eleanor-roosevelt-and-united-nations-universal-declaration-human-rights. Accessed 12 Feb. 2018. This was a picture of Eleanor Roosevelt holding the final and ratified Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This picture is very moving because of how Eleanor is looking at the Declaration. I plan to use this picture in my presentation to really drive home how hard Eleanor worked on the Declaration and how much she cared for every single person and country that was present.

“Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project.” *Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project*, Apr. 2001, erpapers.columbian.gwu.edu/. Accessed 4 Feb. 2018. This was a website from the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences titled the Eleanor Roosevelt’s Paper Project. This section of the website talks about Eleanor Roosevelt’s long living legacy and this website features her videos, radio talks, and documents from her life and also what was found after she passed away. This website is great because it talks about her younger life,
life in the White House as a first lady, as a United Nations Chairman and a life long humanitarian. I plan to use the primary sources on this website.

“Human Rights at the United Nations: The South Africa Precedent.” Human Rights at the United Nations: The South Africa Precedent. Here is the South Africa Precedent after choosing to not vote on the Declaration of Human Rights at the United Nations Assembly. This was very interesting to read because at that time Africa had a very different idea on Human Rights and some of the reasons they chose not to vote on such a difficult and real issue was apparent in the precedent. I plan to use this in my project when I talk about all of the different viewpoints of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

“Human Rights Declaration Adopted by U. N. Assembly.” New York Times [New York]. This was a newspaper article from the New York Times talking about The Universal Declaration of Human Rights being signed and adopted. This was a great source to use because of the first hand account that was written only days after it had been adopted and the worlds take on not every country deciding to agree to it, and having the world be concerned because some countries decided not to vote and the speculation that arose. I plan to use bits and pieces of this in my project.

how people now celebrate the document and its significance. I thought that this was a very well written newspaper and I plan to use the overall summary in this newspaper for my performance.


access.newspaperarchive.com/us/texas/paris/paris-news/1951/10-26/page-8?tag=Eleanor+Roosevelt+united+nations&rtserp=tags/united-nations?pf=eleanor&pl=roosevelt&ndt=by&py=1950,1940&pey=1959,1949. Accessed 7 Feb. 2018. This was a newspaper that highlighted the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights after it was published in 1948. This article talks about how the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was used in many festivals and thought to children because of the impact it had on people after World War II. I think that this was a decent source and plan to use it in my presentation.


*Newspaper Archive*,

access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/philadelphia/philadelphia-jewish-exponent/1952/12-19/page-12?tag=Eleanor+Roosevelt+united+nations&rtserp=tags/united-nations?pf=eleanor&pl=roosevelt&page=2&ndt=by&py=1950,1940&pey=1959,1949. Accessed 12 Feb. 2018. This was a newspaper in 1952. I think that this newspaper is very unique because it talks about how Eleanor Roosevelt gave speeches and was a guest speaker to many banquets and dinners to talk about her accomplishments and time in the United Nations. I think that this was a great source because it would highlight that her
legacy was life lasting and she made an impact in so many more ways than people realize. I do not plan to use this exact source, but much of the summary.

www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/eleanorroosevelt.htm. Accessed 9 Nov. 2017. This source is very useful because it was the speech that Eleanor gave when she was developing the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”. This was a speech to cry out to the people to make them realize how important human rights was.

www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/depwwii/race/letter.html. Accessed 4 Feb. 2018. This was a letter that Eleanor wrote back to a man about the problem and concern of lynching. I chose to read this letter because it shows that Eleanor had a very strong sense for humanitarian efforts, even before she started to think of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I do not plan to use much of this but I might choose to add details about her work before the United Nations.

---. *The Years Since the White House*. New York, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1958. This for me was a very helpful book source on how Eleanor felt after Franklin’s Death. The title “On My Own” is very powerful because it explains many of Eleanor’s goals and feelings. This was also very helpful to me because it explains how much Eleanor was doubted when taking over the chair of the United Nations, being a woman. I will plan to use quotes and portions from this book when writing my script.
Sparrow, Paul. Email interview. 3 Feb. 2018. I conducted an interview with the FDR Presidential Museum & Library to learn more about Eleanor Roosevelt. The archival department has studied Eleanor Roosevelt for many years and wrote books about her as well. This was very helpful to learn about Eleanor Roosevelt through a professional's eyes. I plan to use some of this information in my project.

“The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 Dec. 1948. Here is a file of the Full Universal Declaration of Human Rights that was shaped and formed by Eleanor Roosevelt. I enjoyed this source because it was the full Declaration including the preamble. I guarantee I will use this source in my final project.

Zanesville Signal [Ohio]. 113th ed., 16 Sept. 1943. Newspaper Archive, access.newspaperarchive.com/us/ohio/zanesville/zanesville-signal/1943/09-16/page-4?tag=Eleanor+Roosevelt+united+nations&rtserp=tags/united-nations?pf=eleanor&pl=roosevelt&psb=relevance. Accessed 7 Feb. 2018. This is a Newspaper that was written in 1943 in the midst of World War II when the Nazi were just starting to lose territory. This was a very good source because this newspaper published My Day, which was the column that Eleanor wrote about her days in the White House and her opinions. This newspaper also talks about the United Nations and how Eleanor and Franklin were working to create a United Nations with General Eisenhower. I plan on using the headline in my performance for my final project.

Secondary Sources
Baron, Robert C., et al. “Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.” *Millennium 2000 -- 20Th Century America: 100 Influential People*, Sept. 1995, pp. 103-105. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=cookie,ip,cpid&custid=s6261012&db=n9h&AN=18477430&site=ehost-live&scope=site. This was an article about Eleanor Roosevelt. This was a biography that was very thorough about her life and her efforts in the White House and United Nations but also as a mother and a wife. I do not plan to use this source because it said much of the same thing that many of the other sources said.

Bell-Scott, Patricia. *The Firebrand and the First Lady: Portrait of a Friendship : Pauli Murray, Eleanor Roosevelt, and the Struggle for Social Justice*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 2016. This book explained Parts of Eleanor's life and how she saved lives when working as a First Lady. Specifically Pauli Murray when she was in a government sponsored camp at the height of the great depression. Pauli Murray was a colored woman. For many people it was difficult enough to stay alive in the great depression. Much less colored. Pauli Murray wrote to the White House and Eleanor Wrote back. When Eleanor was in the United Nations she strived to help people like Pauli Murray a better life. This was an excellent source. I plan to use parts of this book in my presentation so that people can truly tell what an impact Eleanor had on many people.

*Biography.com*. 6 Oct. 2017, www.biography.com/people/eleanor-roosevelt-9463366. Accessed 12 Jan. 2018. This is a Biography.com article talking about Eleanor Roosevelt’s life. I enjoyed this article because it both gave me in-depth information and very basic
information. This website catered to my needs and I really appreciated that. I do not plan
on using much of this information, but I know I will use some.

Black, Allida M. “Eleanor Roosevelt and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” [“OAH

EBSCOhost,

search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=cookie,ip,cpid&custid=s62610
12&db=khh&AN=32001252&site=ehost-live&scope=site. Here was a Magazine that had
been written in 2008 that talks about what Eleanor Roosevelt did to change the world and
her Struggle for Human Rights speech. This source also talks about how we apply the
Universal Declaration of Human Rights to our lives today. This is a very good source
when talking about how the Declaration made an astounding impact on the lives of
people all around the globe. I plan to use pieces of this in my NHD final project.

“Drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” *Dag Hammarskjold*, 22 Aug. 2017,
research.un.org/en/undhr/draftingcommittee. Accessed 29 Dec. 2017. This was a very
very helpful webpage because it told me each of the members of the Human Rights
committee in 1947, when Eleanor was drafting the Universal Declaration of Human
Rights. I think that this was a great source because it told me all of the people, what
opinions they had and which countries they were from. They each played an influential
role in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I will use these countries and people
from this article in my project.

30. EBSCOhost,
search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=cookie,ip,cpid&custid=s6261012&db=f5h&AN=5129525&site=ehost-live&scope=site. This is an article about how Eleanor Roosevelt started her journey in the United Nations after her late husband, Franklin D. Roosevelt. This article helped me realize how important and crucial her job was, in the fact that she had never sat into an international meeting before entering the United Nations. When she entered the United Nations they made her chairman of Committee 3, dealing with Human Rights. Then Eleanor had the difficult job of writing the Declaration of Human Rights. This source was very helpful because it really helped me understand the Committee she was elected on and how perfect the Declaration of Human Rights had to be because of the diverse countries that would sign it.

“Eleanor Roosevelt and the Universal Declaration of Human RightsC.” Columbian College of Arts & Sciences, 28 Mar. 2017, erpapers.columbian.gwu.edu/eleanor-roosevelt-and-universal-declaration-human-rights. Accessed 29 Jan. 2018. This was an article written when talking about Eleanor's persistence in the United Nations. I plan to use many quotes from this article because it really gives insight to people on how many hours she worked on it and how it was her top priority. I do plan to use this source in my final draft.

“FDR WINS UNPRECEDENTED FOURTH TERM.” History.com, Mar. 2009, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/fdr-wins-unprecedented-fourth-term. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. This was an article taken from History.com talking about how many people did not think that Franklin Delano Roosevelt would win a 4th Term. This article talks about America being in the midst of World War II and people hoping it would end. This
was very helpful because it talked about what it was like to undergo an election when being at a stalemate in one of the worst world tragedies ever. I do not plan on using this in my project, but this was good information to know.

Fleming, Candace. *Our Eleanor: A Scrapbook Look at Eleanor Roosevelt’s Remarkable Life*. Illustrated by Patti Ratchford, New York, Atheneum Books for Young Readers, 2005. This book was a great source for me to realize what a difficult childhood Eleanor Roosevelt had. There are some quotes from Roosevelt in this book so I will plan to use those. I will also use quotes of what other people thought of her and how courageous and to some other countries highly disliked. In conclusion I plan to use this on my project.

Horner, Matina S. and Rachel Toor. “Eleanor Roosevelt.” *Eleanor Roosevelt (1-55546-674-5)*, Jan. 1989, pp. 7-37. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=cookie,ip,cpid&custid=s6261012&db=n9h&AN=12508517&site=ehost-live&scope=site. This was a long article talking about Eleanor Roosevelt’s vast and complicated work as the Longest Serving First Lady of the United States. This article also goes on to talk about how Eleanor traveled for Franklin around the world during World War II because Franklin had polio and could not move around. I think that this article really highlights Eleanor Roosevelt’s diversity and helpfulness, and plan use pieces of this for my presentation.

issue after World War II. Some of these issues were attempted to be fixed when talking about the Declaration of Human Rights and how Eleanor wanted to fix this from happening again. I will use part of this for my final project because some of these issues are the complete opposite of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/eleanor-roosevelt. This was a very credible and useful source that was from the National Women’s History Museum. This article was very good about highlighting Eleanor Roosevelt’s involvement in Women’s parties and how she was the only woman in the United Nations but made a life lasting effect. I plan to use Eleanor’s involvement with Russia in my performance.

Neal, Steve. “The Correspondence of Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Truman; 1947.” Eleanor & Harry: The Correspondence of Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Truman, 7 May 2015, www.trumanlibrary.org/eleanor/1947.html. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. Here was an article talking about the partnership of Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Truman after Franklin Delano Roosevelt had died. This source was writings from letters and conversations that Truman and Roosevelt had together when working through the Roosevelt to Truman in the White House and also thinking about the United Nations. I plan to use these conversations in my presentation.

By Richard N. Gardner; Richard N. Gardner, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, was Ambassador to Italy from 1977 to 1981. Published: December 10, 1988

Eleanor Roosevelt’s Legacy: Human Rights This was a newspaper written by a professor that was part of the United Nations and spoke on Italy’s behalf. This article was very helpful because it talked about Eleanor Roosevelt’s Legacy and how important it was to have her in the United Nations. I very much enjoyed many of the adjectives that were used to describe her hard vigorous work and plan to use them in my performance.

“Regional Perspectives on Human Rights: The USSR and Russia, Part One.” Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education, spice.fsi.stanford.edu/docs/regional_perspectives_on_human_rights_the_ussr_and_russia_part_one. Accessed 1 Feb. 2018. This was a very good news article talking about the importance of the United Nations and the perspectives of Communist and Dictatorship countries. This source was so good because it described the relationships from start to finish. I plan to use the two side perspectives on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in my performance and really highlight the compromise that had to be made after the worst tragedy the world had ever faced.

“Universal Declaration of Human Rights Signatories.” Ethiopia Blog, ethiopia.org, 21 Apr. 2014, unethiopia.org/universal-declaration-of-human-rights-signatories/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This was a blog that talked about the signatories of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I was very impressed with this source, but I do not have as much trust in it due to the fact that it is a Blog. I plan to use minimal pieces of information in this source for my project.
Welch Jr., Claude E. “A World Made New: Eleanor Roosevelt and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights/The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting and Intent (Book).” *Human Rights Quarterly*, vol. 24, no. 1, Feb. 2002, p. 287. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=cookie,ip,cpid&custid=s6261012&db=f5h&AN=6387269&site=ehost-live&scope=site. This was an excerpt out of a book that explains what impact the United Nations made when Eleanor Roosevelt developed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It talks about how nations would obey or disagree with the Declaration. It also talks about how it was a new understanding of rights after World War 2 and would be the beginning of a new era. I plan to use this source in my project because of the different perspectives and the take on what rights of the world should be.