DOCUMENT CAPTIONS

100Days Document01
First Inaug--Hnd Wrttn Draft
Page 1, FDR's Handwritten Draft, First Inaugural Address
February 27-28, 1933

FDR asked presidential adviser Raymond Moley to prepare an initial draft of his Inaugural Address. The two men talked at length about important themes and concepts. Moley took notes and then produced a draft that he brought to Hyde Park. During a February 27 meeting in the Roosevelt home that stretched into the early hours of February 28, FDR reviewed and discussed Moley's draft. Roosevelt then rewrote the speech in longhand. This is page one from that draft, in FDR's hand.

This early draft contains many words that survived subsequent editing and revisions. But much was changed as well. The famous "fear itself" passage does not appear at this initial stage.

President's Master Speech File

100Days Document02
First Inaug--Reading Copy
Page 1, Reading Copy, First Inaugural Address
March 4, 1933

This is the first page of the reading copy of the Inaugural Address. FDR read from this copy when he delivered the speech on March 4, 1933. It includes a handwritten change. Roosevelt penciled in a new opening sentence while waiting inside the Senate building for the inaugural ceremonies to begin. Throughout his Presidency, Roosevelt was known for adding last-minute changes like this to his speeches.

President's Master Speech File

100Days Document03
FDR Diary, 3-5 & 6-1933
FDR, diary entries, March 5-6, 1933

At several points in his life, FDR attempted to keep a diary. These efforts never continued more than a few days. One attempt began when Roosevelt became President. Though it only lasted from March 5-6, 1933, FDR's diary entries provide a vivid sense of the drama and activity of his first days in office. The entry for March 5—Roosevelt's first full day as president—deals almost entirely with the banking crisis.

President's Secretary's Files

100Days Document04
First FS Chat Rding Copy
Reading Copy, First Fireside Chat, March 12, 1933

This is the reading copy of FDR's March 12, 1933 Fireside Chat on the banking crisis. Roosevelt read from this copy of the speech during his live nation-wide radio broadcast. It bears his last-minute editorial changes, including two slash marks (meant to indicate a deliberate pause). The President usually signed the final page of the reading copies of his speeches.

President's Master Speech File

100Days Document05
CCC, FDR Memo, 3-14-1933
FDR, Memorandum on organization of the CCC, March 14, 1933

Just ten days after becoming President, FDR personally instructed four of his cabinet secretaries to form a committee to plan the proposed CCC.

President's Official File

100Days Document06
FDR CCC sketch
FDR took a strong personal interest in the organization and progress of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The documents displayed here reflect his ongoing commitment to the new agency.

100Days Document07
ER This I Remember
Draft pages, Eleanor Roosevelt, This I Remember
1948

In these draft pages for her 1949 autobiography, Mrs. Roosevelt describes her early concerns about becoming First Lady. The handwritten changes were likely made by one of her editors.

Eleanor Roosevelt Papers

100Days Document08
ER Press Conf Memo
Memorandum, Department of Labor to Steve Early, June 1, 1933

The First Lady became a forceful voice for women within the administration. When the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established to reduce youth unemployment, it was reserved for young men only. Working with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins (the first woman to serve in a presidential cabinet), Mrs. Roosevelt created an alternative program for young women. This June 1, 1933 memorandum to White House Press Secretary Stephen Early contains a press release announcing the establishment of an experimental work project for young women, modeled on the CCC, at New York's Bear Mountain Park. The women's program became known in some circles as the "She-She-She."

President's Official File

100Days Document09
ER Memo to FDR, 1-29-1934
Memorandum, Eleanor Roosevelt to FDR, January 29, 1934

President's Official File

Eleanor Roosevelt frequently offered advice and recommendations to her husband. Over time, the Roosevelts developed a system to ensure that her causes and concerns received the President's attention during the course of his crowded days. A basket was placed by FDR's bedside. Mrs. Roosevelt placed short memoranda in the basket, which were then reviewed by the President. This example of the First Lady's "basket" memoranda contains a brief approval note in FDR's hand.