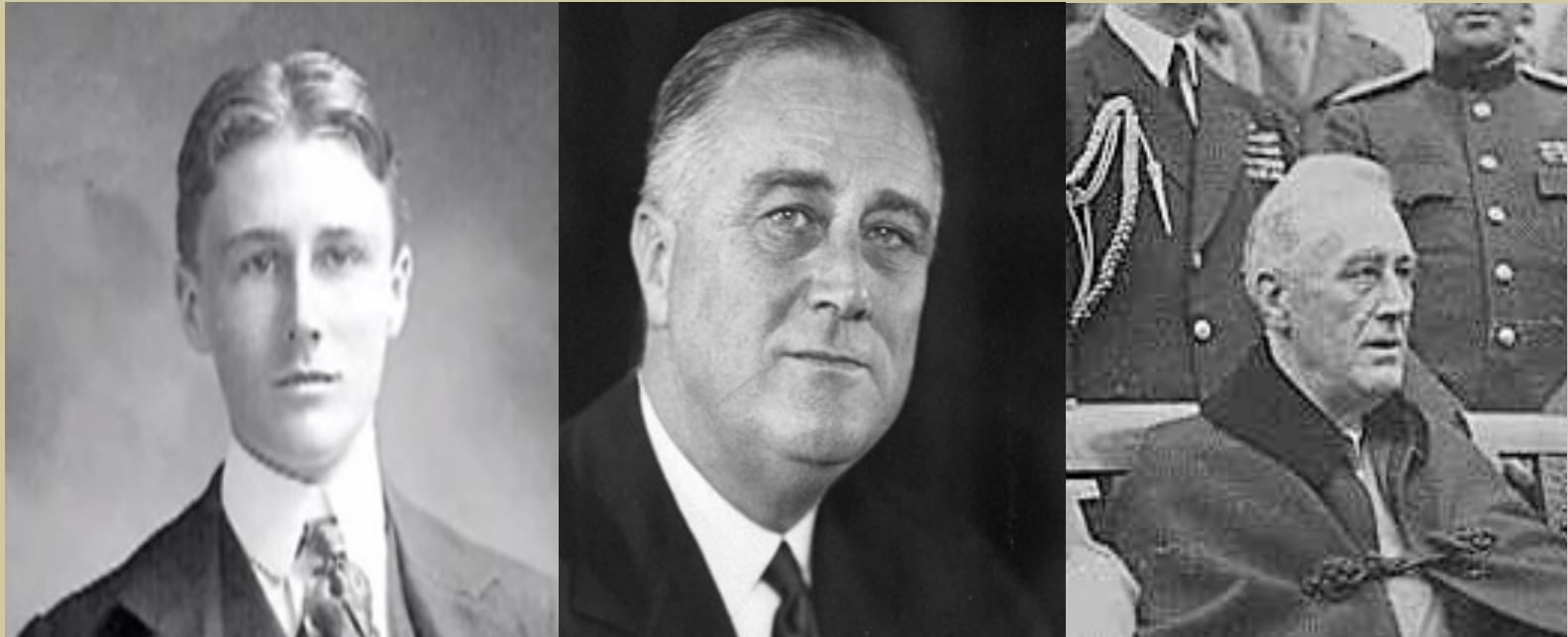


Franklin Roosevelt: The Juggler



“He was a hero who had many unheroic characteristics.”

--Roy Jenkins, *Franklin Delano Roosevelt* (New York: Times Books, 2003), 2

From President to Commander in Chief



A word cloud featuring various historical events and policies associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt. The words are arranged in a cluster, with 'Fireside Chats' being the largest and most central. Other prominent words include 'D-Day', 'Pearl Harbor', 'Hundred Days', 'Yalta', 'Brain Trust', 'Court-Packing', 'Second New Deal', 'Campobello', and 'Lend-Lease'. The colors of the words range from dark red to orange-brown.

Hundred Days
D-Day
Yalta
Pearl Harbor
Brain Trust
Fireside Chats
Court-Packing
Second New Deal
Campobello
Lend-Lease

Campobello



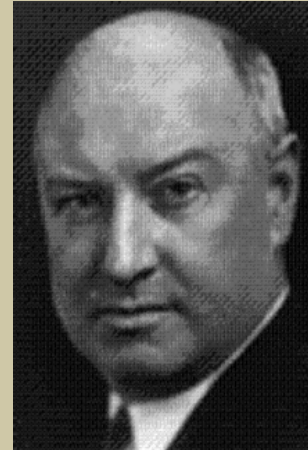
Franklin Roosevelt was diagnosed with polio in the summer of 1921, at the age of 39, while vacationing as a family home in Campobello Island, Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick, Canada

Brain Trust

There is Louis McHenry Howe, a newspaper man known as the "head-man"; there is James A. Farley, the Democratic national chairman; there is Henry Morgenthau Jr., former conservation commissioner; there is Samuel I. Rosenman, legislative expert and political buffer, who formed the "brains trust"; and there is Raymond Moley, the "brains trust" head, professor at Columbia, expert on public law, tireless worker and chief aide of the Governor on the final draft of public statements.



Louis Howe



Jim Farley



Henry Morgenthau



Sam Rosenman



Raymond Moley

New York Times reporter James Kieran helped coin the phrase "Brain Trust" to describe FDR's network of advisors in his article, "The 'Cabinet' Mr. Roosevelt Already Has," November 20, 1932

The Partner

But in naming the members of the "inner Cabinet" one must not forget the President-elect's wife, Eleanor Roosevelt. She, as much because of her own forthrightness of opinion as because of her position in the family, is a powerful force.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was unexpectedly nominated for the Governorship for the first time, it was popularly said that the really dominant power in the Roosevelt family was "Mrs. R.," as she is known among the intimates. That was because she had remained in active politics while her husband was recovering his health.

But when Mr. Roosevelt donned the mantle of official position, once more it was quickly demonstrated that he was master of his own destinies. Mrs. Roosevelt, out of her own long experience in public, offered advice but never dictation. She was able to speak her mind freely and with effect to her husband. Mrs. Roosevelt has the reputation of never interfering, but when she is asked for her opinion she minces no words in stating her view.



Eleanor Roosevelt

James Kieran, "The 'Cabinet' Mr. Roosevelt Already Has," *New York Times*, November 20, 1932

Fireside Chats



FDR delivered his first “fireside chat” from his White House office on March 12, 1933 and used the radio to speak directly to the American people about 30 times over the next twelve years.

Lend-Lease



Beginning in December 1940, President Roosevelt began undertaking efforts to supply friendly belligerents in their fight against Nazi Germany. Eventually, these efforts became consolidated and expanded in the Lend-Lease Act, signed into law in March 1941.

Pearl Harbor



Following the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the US formally entered World War II and also began, with FDR's tentative approval, a policy of internment for Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

War Aims



During the Tehran Conference in late 1943, Stalin pushed hard for allies to open a second front in Europe. The resulting Operation Overlord became famous as D-Day, June 6, 1944.

Yalta and the Future



At the Yalta Conference in early 1945, the second wartime meeting of the “Big Three,” FDR attempted to secure the participation of the Soviet Union in plans for a post-war world built around secure borders and international cooperation.