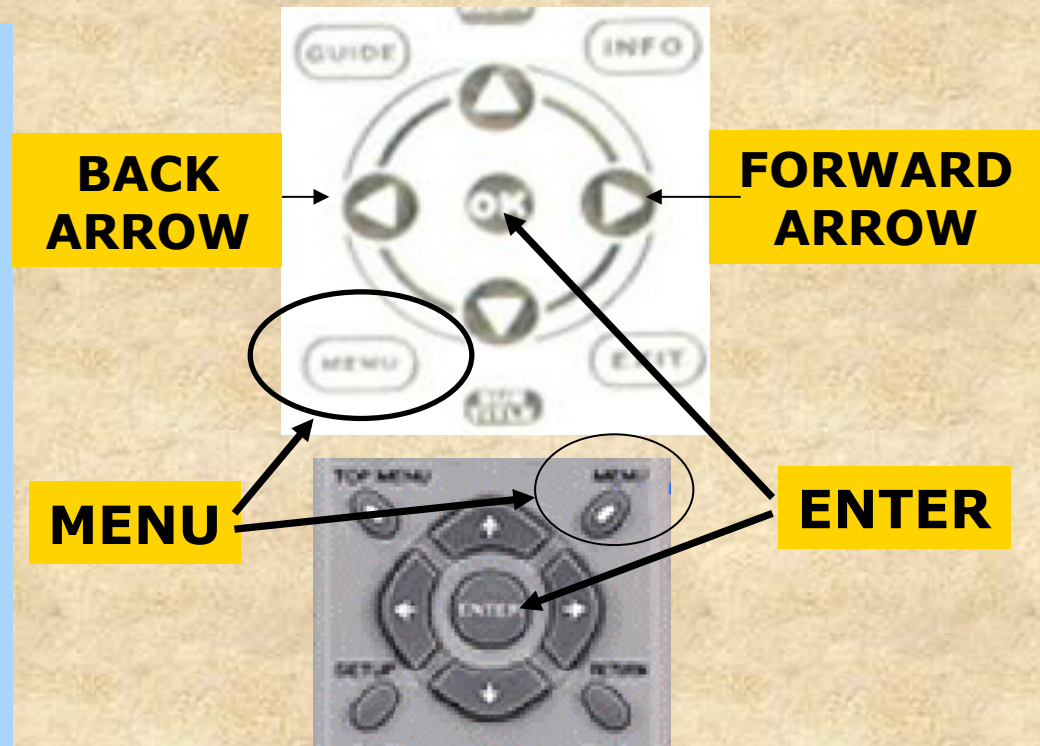


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Press the MENU button on your remote to return to viewing options menu. If your remote has a TOPMENU button use it to return directly to viewing options first slide.

Press the ENTER (Sometimes called "OK") button on your remote to go to the next slide. To go backward, press the back arrow and then press ENTER. You will now go backward through the slides. TO go forward, press the forward arrow and then ENTER.



THE MENU BUTTON MAY BE LOCATED ANYWHERE NEAR THE ARROWS.



Great Depression and New Deal



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HERSCHEL SARNOFF

DANA BAGDASARIAN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Click "[Slide number](#)" to go directly to the slide

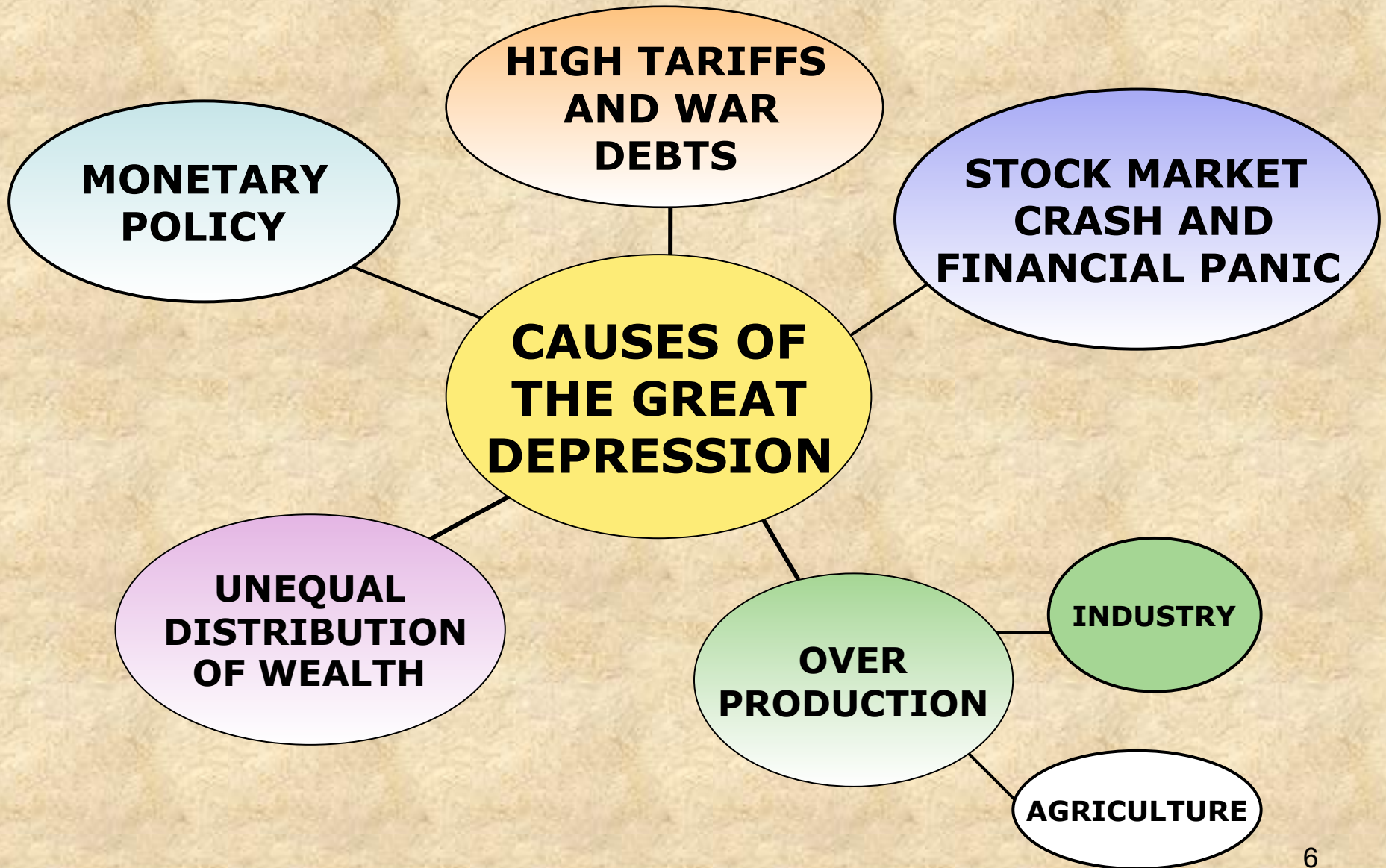
● CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION.....	Slide 5
● HOOVER'S RESPONSE TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION.....	Slide 30
● FDR AND THE NEW DEAL	Slide 50
● THE NEW DEAL COMES UNDER ATTACK.....	Slide 88
● SECOND NEW DEAL.....	Slide 101
● LABOR STRIFE IN THE 1930'S.....	Slide 123
● COURT PACKING SCHEME.....	Slide 135
● AMERICA IN THE 1930'S.....	Slide 148

CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- ❖ **Unequal Distribution of Wealth**
- ❖ **High Tariffs and War Debts**
- ❖ **Overproduction in Industry and Agriculture**
- ❖ **1928 Presidential Election**
- ❖ **Farm crisis**
- ❖ **Federal Reserve Monetary Policy**
- ❖ **Stock Market Crash and Financial Panic**



Historians disagree as to the causes of the Great Depression. Most scholars would include:



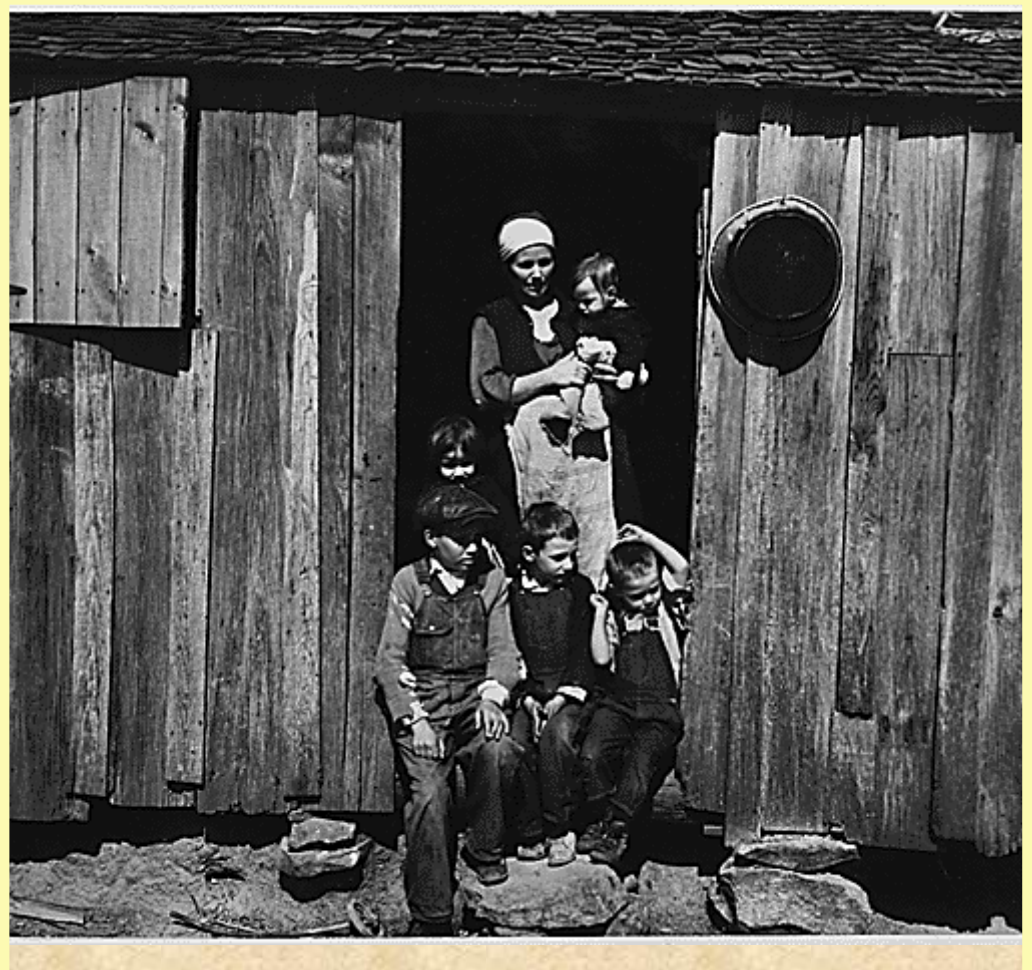


The 1920s was known as a prosperous time, but not for everyone

Installment buying, using credit and paying back in small amounts, was introduced which allowed people to buy cars, radios and other new products of the 1920s.

Farmers, however, were in a depression throughout the whole decade.

RURAL POVERTY IN THE 1920'S



UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

👛 Although the nation's wealth grew by billions throughout the 1920s, it was not distributed evenly.

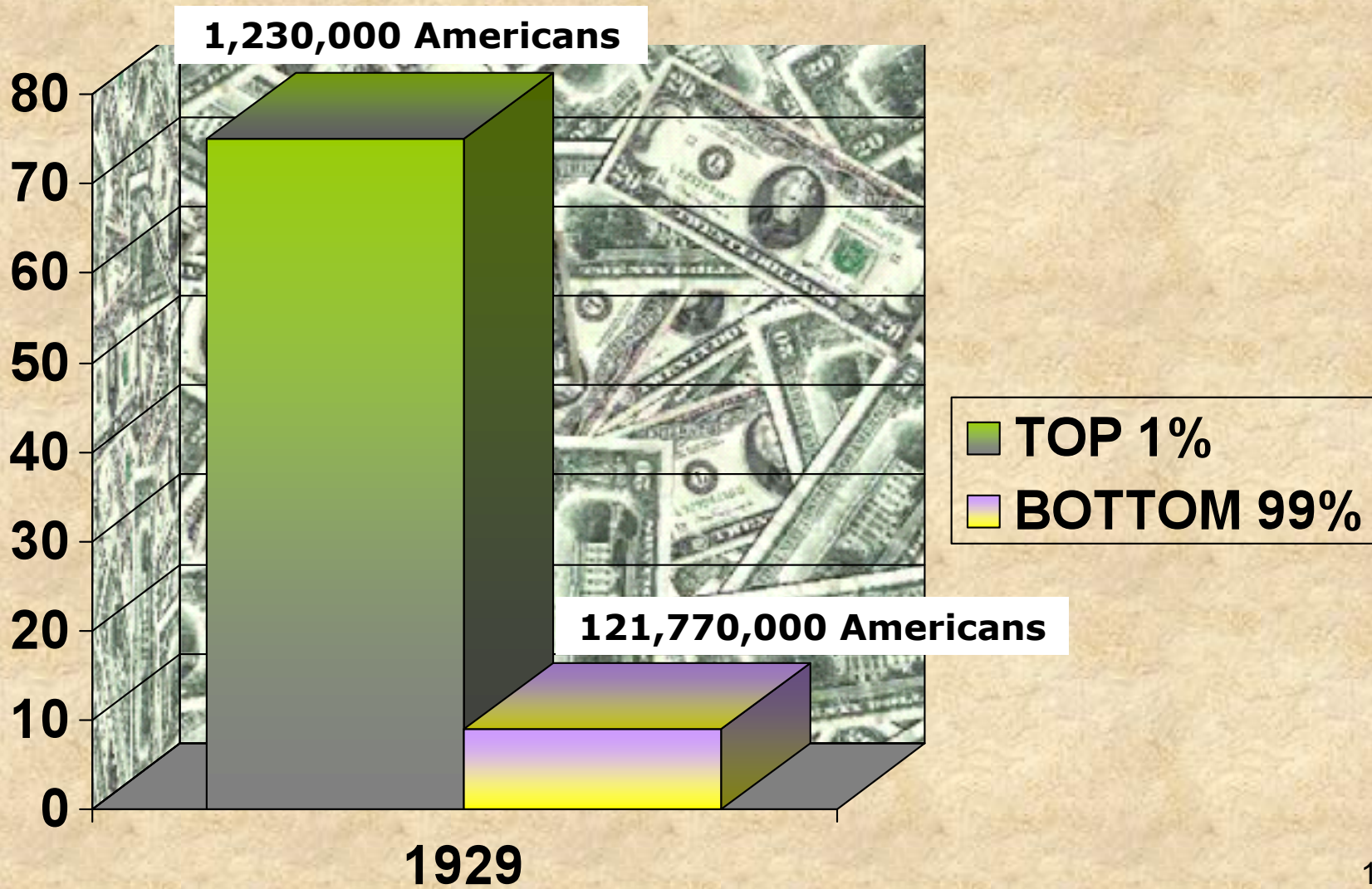
👛 The top 1% received a 75% increase in their disposable income while the other 99% saw an average 9% increase in their disposable income.

👛 80% of Americans had no savings at all. 🗣️ [Happy Feet song](#)



Disposable income is money remaining after the necessities of life have been paid for.

The chart shows that 99% of the population received a 9% increase in their income, while the top 1% saw their income rise by 75%.



The economy grew by billions throughout the 1920s. Total realized income rose from \$74.3 billion in 1923 to \$89 billion in 1929

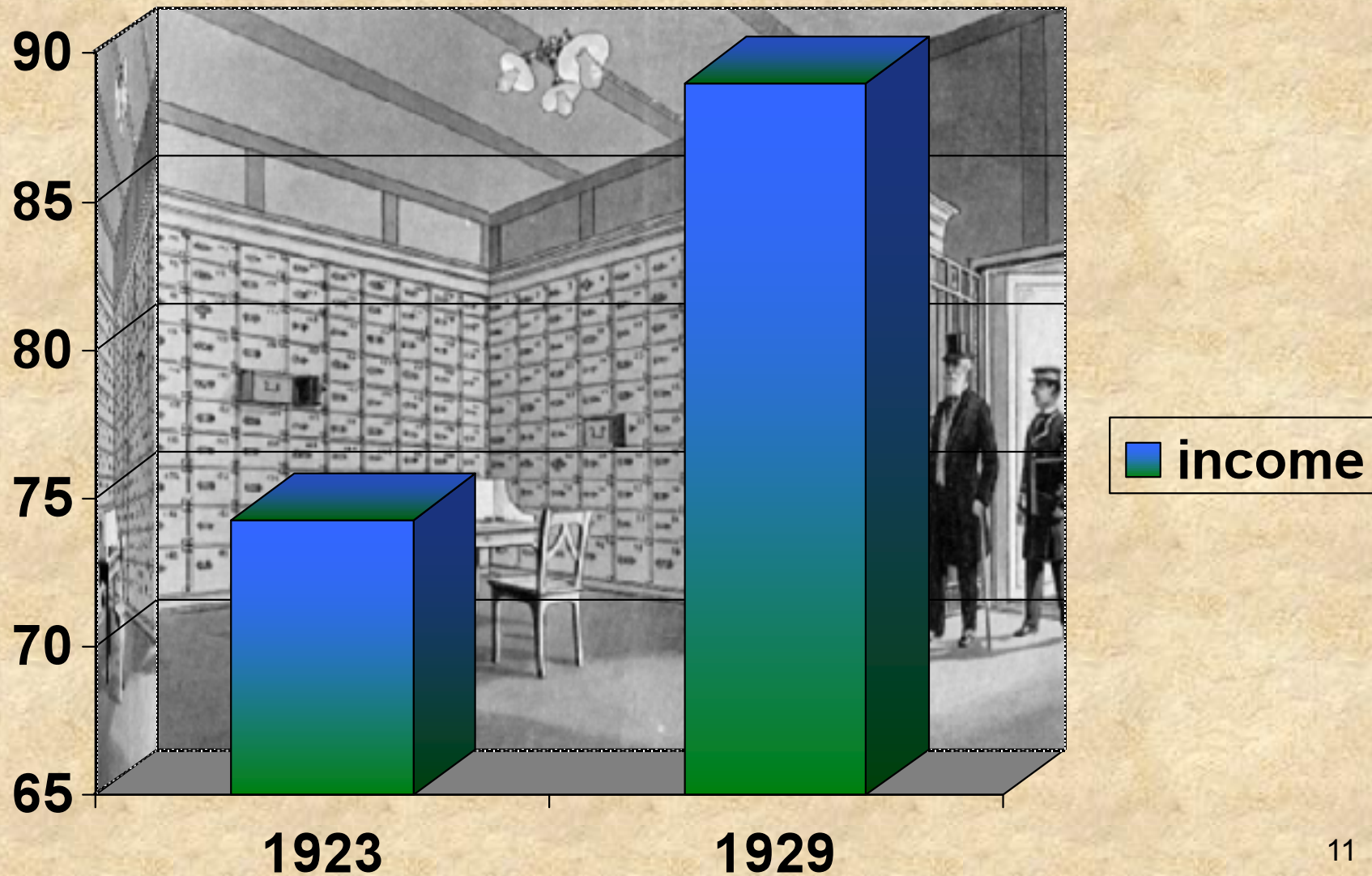
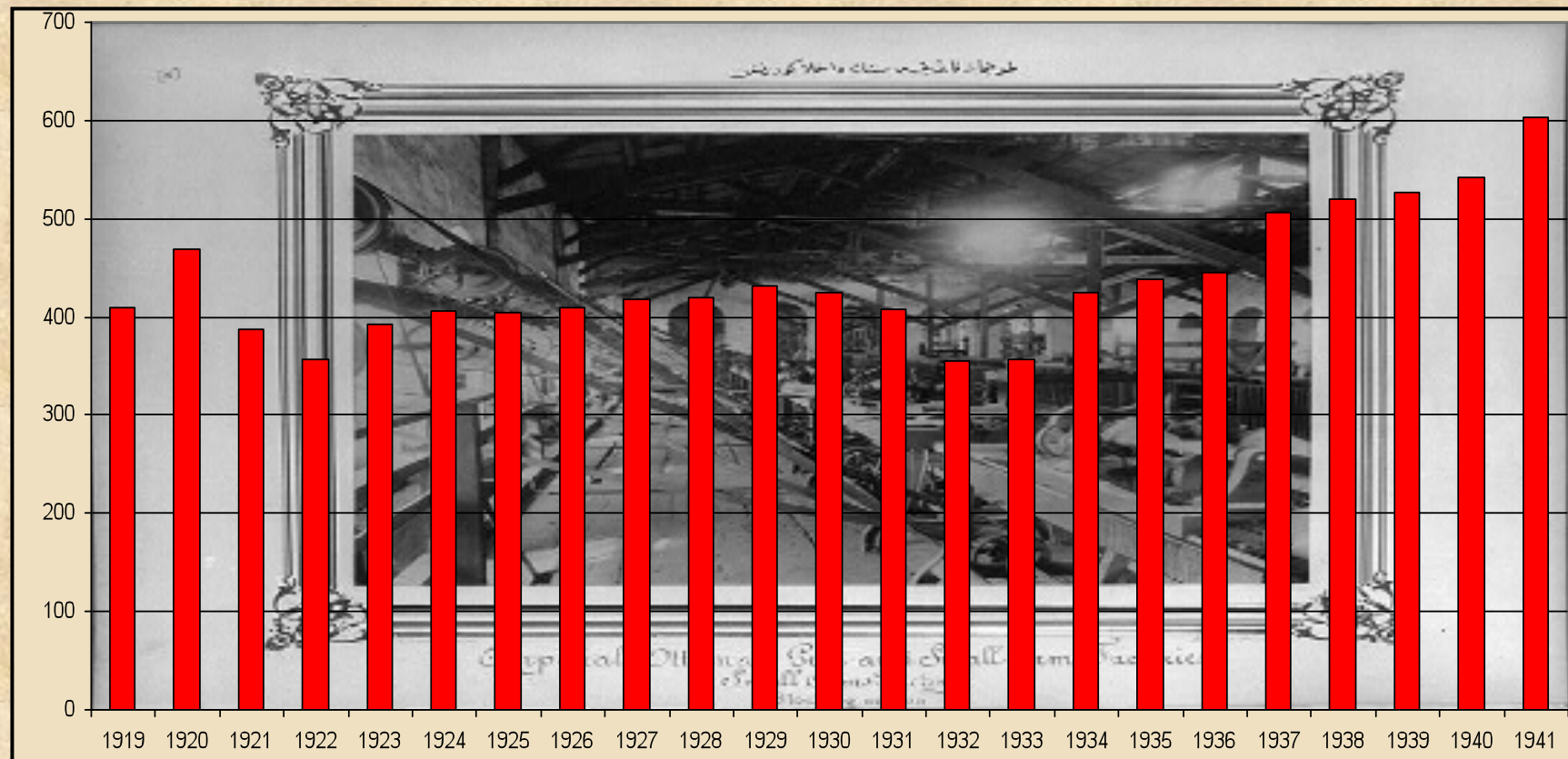


Chart showing wages of unskilled workers. Notice how little the wages changed during the supposed prosperity of the 1920's.



HIGH TARIFFS AND WAR DEBTS



At the end of World War I, European nations owed over \$10 billion (\$115 billion in 2002 dollars) to their former ally, the United States. Their economies had been devastated by war and they had no way of paying the money back.



The U.S. insisted their former allies pay the money. This forced the allies to demand Germany pay the reparations imposed on her as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. All of this later led to a financial crisis when Europe could not purchase goods from the U.S. This debt contributed to the Great Depression.



In 1922, the U.S. passed the Fordney-Mc Cumber Act, which instituted high tariffs on industrial products. A tariff is a tax on imports. Other nations soon retaliated and world trade declined helping bring on the great depression.

OVERPRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY



Factories were producing products, however wages for workers were not rising enough for them to buy them.




Too few workers could afford to buy the factory output.




The surplus products could not be sold overseas due to high tariffs and lack of money in Europe.





FARM OVERPRODUCTION

 Due to surpluses and overproduction, farm incomes dropped throughout the 1920's.

 The price of farm land fell from \$69 per acre in 1920 to \$31 in 1930.

 Agriculture was in a depression which began in 1920, lasting until the outbreak of World War II in 1939.

 In 1929 the average annual income for an American family was \$750, but for farm families it was only \$273.

 The problems in the agricultural sector had a large impact since 30% of Americans still lived on farms.



Surplus ears of corn

Table shows the sharp decline in the prices of various products from American farms

Agricultural product	1912-1913	1932-1933
Corn (per bushel)	0.56	0.20
Wheat (per bushel)	0.88	0.41
Oats (per bushel)	0.34	0.17
Butter (per lb)	0.21	0.13
Butterfat (per lb)	0.25	0.16
Wool (per lb)	0.24	0.10
Hogs (per cwt)	7.50	3.80
Milk (per cwt)	1.79	0.90

In the 1928 presidential contest, Democratic New York Governor Al Smith ran against Republican Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. Many were suspicious of Smith who was Catholic, while Hoover was popular for feeding starving Europeans after WWI.

For President

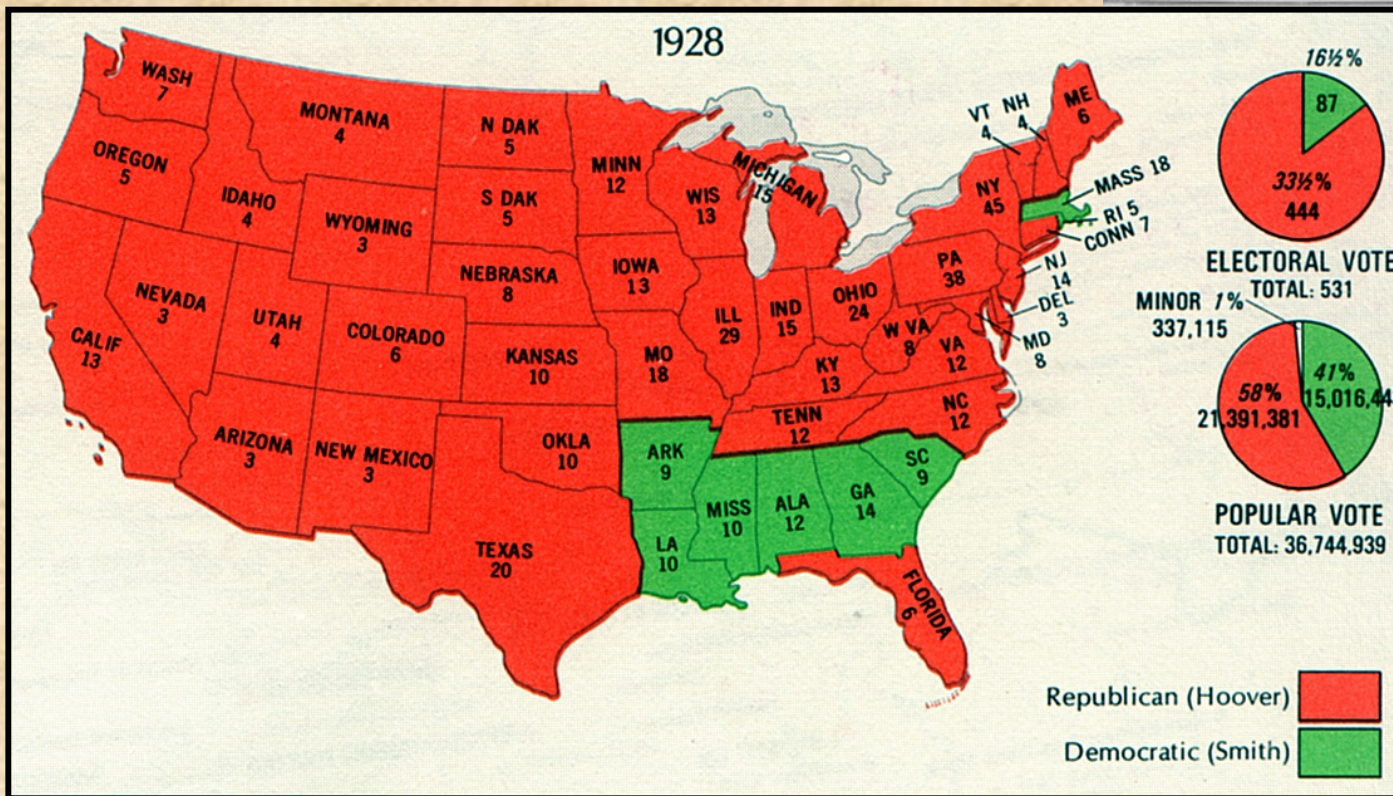


HERBERT HOOVER

For Vice President



CHARLES CURTIS



Al Smith

Hoover's winning platform was based on continued prosperity



"We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us." 1928

A Chicken for Every Pot

Nov. 30 Oct. 11 1928

THE Republican Party isn't a "Poor Man's Party." Republican prosperity has erased that degrading phrase from our political vocabulary. The Republican Party is *equality's party—opportunity's party—democracy's party*, the party of *national development, not sectional interests—the impartial servant of every State and condition in the Union.*

Under higher tariff and lower taxation, America has stabilized output, employment and dividend rates.

Republican efficiency has filled the workingman's dinner pail—and his gasoline tank *besides*—made telephone, radio and sanitary plumbing *standard* household equipment. And placed the whole nation in the *size stocking class.*

During eight years of Republican management, we have built more and better homes, erected more skyscrapers, passed more beneficiary laws, and more laws to regulate and purify immigration, inaugurated more conservation measures, more measures to standardize and increase production, expand export markets, and reduce industrial and human junk piles, than in any previous quarter century.

Republican prosperity is written on *faller wage envelopes*, written in *factory chimney smoke*, written on the walls of *new construction*, written in *savings bank books*, written in *mercantile balances*, and written in the *peak value of stocks and bonds.*

Republican prosperity has *reduced hours and increased earning capacity*, silenced *discontent*, put the proverbial "chicken in every pot." And a car in every backyard, to boot.

It has *raised living standards and lowered living costs.* It has *restored financial confidence and enthusiasm*, changed *credit from a rich man's privilege to a common*

utility, *generalized the use of time-saving devices and released women from the thrall of domestic drudgery.*

It has provided every county in the country with its concrete road and knited the highways of the nation into a *unified traffic system.*

Thanks to Republican administration, farmer, dairyman and merchant can make deliveries in *less time and at less expense*, can borrow *cheap* money to refund *convenient* mortgages, and stock their pastures, ranges and shelves.

Democratic management *impoverished and demoralized the railroads*, led packing plants and tire factories into *receivership*, squandered billions on *impractical* programs.

Democratic maladministration issued *further billions* on mere "scraps of paper," then encouraged foreign debtors to believe that their loans would never be called, and bequeathed to the Republican Party the job of *mopping up the mess.*

Republican administration has *restored to the railroads solvency, efficiency and par securities.*

It has brought rubber trades through *panic and chaos*, brought *down* the prices of crude rubber by *smashing monopolistic rings*, put the tanner's books in the *black* and secured from the European powers formal acknowledgment of their obligations.

The Republican Party rests its case on a record of *stewardship and performance.*

In Presidential and Congressional candidates stand for election on a platform of *sound practice, Federal vigilance, high tariff, Constitutional integrity, the conservation of natural resources, honest and constructive measures for agricultural relief, sincere enforcement of the laws, and the right of all citizens, regardless of faith or origin, to share the benefits of opportunity and justice.*

Wages, dividends, progress and prosperity say,
"Vote for Hoover"

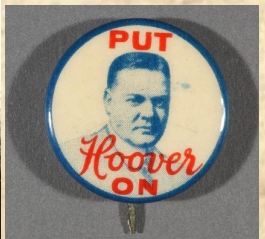
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Hoover accepting the Republican nomination for president



IOWA VOTES FOR PAVED ROADS

Story in Column Three

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

HOOVER WINS!



Election Bulletins!

Celebrate At Hoover's Home
HOOVER HOME, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 7—(AP)—The election of Herbert Hoover to the presidency was celebrated in his home here last night by the singing of "America" by half a hundred or more friends and neighbors, gathered in the living room of the massive stucco house on the side of San Juan Hill.

Later, as the returns became more conclusive and his victory was conceded by John J. Raskob, chairman of the democratic national committee, and then by his democratic opponent, Hoover emerged from his study and was surrounded by his friends.

President-Elect Speaks

HOOVER HOME, STANFORD UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, Nov. 7—(AP)—The first public utterance of President-elect Herbert Hoover was a **greeting of appreciation** to the students of Stanford university, who gathered around his home to celebrate his election.

"I thank you for coming up here tonight and giving us this greeting," he said from the terrace of his home. "I do appreciate it from the bottom of my heart. I thank you."

Charge Fraud In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—(AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, democratic gubernatorial candidate, this morning at 12:45 o'clock charged that fraud was being committed in counties in the New York State.

IOWA VOTERS SUPPORT GOOD ROADS BILL

Pass 100 Million Dollar Measure to Surface Main Highways Of State

DES MOINES, Nov. 7—(AP)—Iowa voters in yesterday's election emphatically placed their stamp of approval on a legislative act to bond Iowa for \$100,000,000 to complete the state's primary road system in six years.

The action of the electorate in voting nearly 2 to 1 in favor of the proposition sustained Governor Blawie and the state highway system calculated to bring Iowa "out of the mud" and give the commonwealth on a favorable footing with other states in good roads movements.

Gets Unusual Vote

On the basis of latest available returns which covered 133 precincts out of 2,450 in the state tabulated at 2 p. m. today, the bond issue had carried 213,208 to 81,650, a majority which, surprising to even the bond issue's most ardent advocates, outstripped the majorities given to Herbert Hoover and Governor Blawie.

The Next President



Smith Concedes Defeat; Landslide Buries His Hopes

SMITH CONCEDES ELECTION

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—(AP)—Gov. Alfred E. Smith at 12:45 a. m. conceded the election of Herbert Hoover and sent the following telegram of congratulation to the successful candidate in Palo Alto, Cal.:

"I congratulate you heartily on your victory and extend to you my sincere good wishes for your health and happiness and the happiness of your family."

The rating majorities for states, rolled on added its support in California.

In the early morning hours of today, the nation gained such an adventure that Go...



President Hoover's belief in self-reliance would later affect his ideas about how to best solve the upcoming depression



President and Mrs. Hoover

**"I do not believe that the power and duty of the General Government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering. . . . The lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the Government the Government should not support the people."
(1930)**

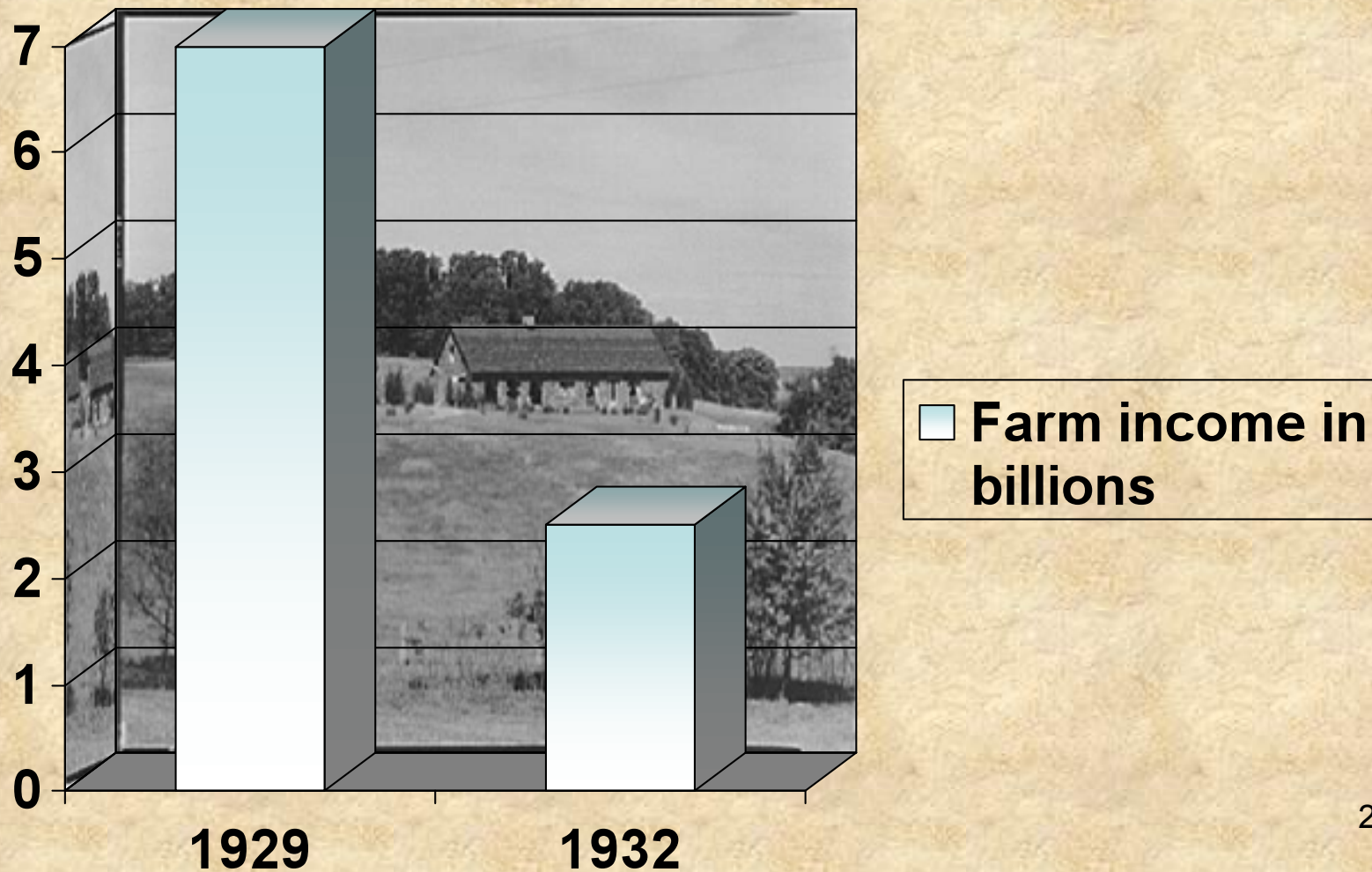
ONE OF HOOVER'S FIRST ACTS WAS DEALING WITH THE FARM CRISIS



Signing the Farm Relief
Bill, 6/15/29 42749

Candidate Hoover: "The most urgent economic problem . . . is agriculture. It must be solved."

Farmers, who had been suffering during the 1920s, suffered further declines during the Great Depression. Wholesale food prices collapsed, which led to a lack of money to purchase new equipment and many could not pay for their mortgages and lost their farms.



U.S. Department of Agriculture's yearbook from 1934 shows the unstable prices of foodstuff

YEAR	WHEAT	CORN	OATS	POTATOES	PEANUTS
1919	216.3	150.7	76.7	191.1	9.33
1920	182.6	61.0	53.8	133.2	5.26
1921	103.0	52.7	32.2	113.5	3.99
1922	96.6	75.2	37.4	68.6	4.68
1923	92.6	83.5	40.7	91.5	6.78
1924	124.7	105.3	47.8	71.5	5.68
1925	143.7	69.9	38.8	166.3	4.56
1926	121.7	75.3	40.1	136.3	4.97
1927	119.0	84.9	47.1	108.9	5.04
1928	99.8	84.3	40.7	57.2	4.90
1929	103.4	79.8	41.9	131.5	3.83
1930	67.0	59.4	32.2	91.5	3.54
1931	39.0	32.1	21.3	46.4	2.09
1932	37.9	31.8	15.7	38.8	1.53


Pictured below is one of thousands of farm foreclosure sales. A foreclosure happens when an owner cannot pay for their mortgage and the bank repossesses the property to sell it.



Table shows the extreme drop in profits for farmers. This explains why they were unable to afford new equipment, and in many cases their mortgages, which led to the hundreds of thousands of foreclosures on farms.


	1910	1918	1932
Average gross receipts	2177	3837	1512
Average expenditures	770	1655	1019
Balance	1407	2182	493

Federal Reserve Monetary Policy

 **The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 to help stabilize the economy by establishing a central banking system for the U.S.**

 **A major goal is to deal with bank panics.**

 **Monetary policy manipulates the money supply to help strengthen the economy.**

 **At the beginning of the Great Depression, the Fed did not address failing banks, and many scholars argue their idleness worsened the situation.**



Millions of average Americans began speculating in the stock market in the 1920s. Speculating is buying risky stocks out of a desire to get rich quick, rather than investing because of a sound investment.




STOCK MARKET CRASH AND FINANCIAL PANIC



**WALL STREET ON THE DAY OF
THE CRASH, OCTOBER 1929**




Major reasons for the stock market crash in October 1929

 Stocks were overpriced due to speculation, meaning they were not worth their sale price

 Massive fraud and illegal activity occurred due to a lack of regulation and rules

 Margin buying, or buying using credit

 Federal reserve policy



HOOVER'S RESPONSE TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- ❖ **Early Depression statistics**
- ❖ **Rugged Individualism**
- ❖ **Emphasis on private remedies**
- ❖ **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)**
- ❖ **Increased public works spending**
- ❖ **The Bonus March**

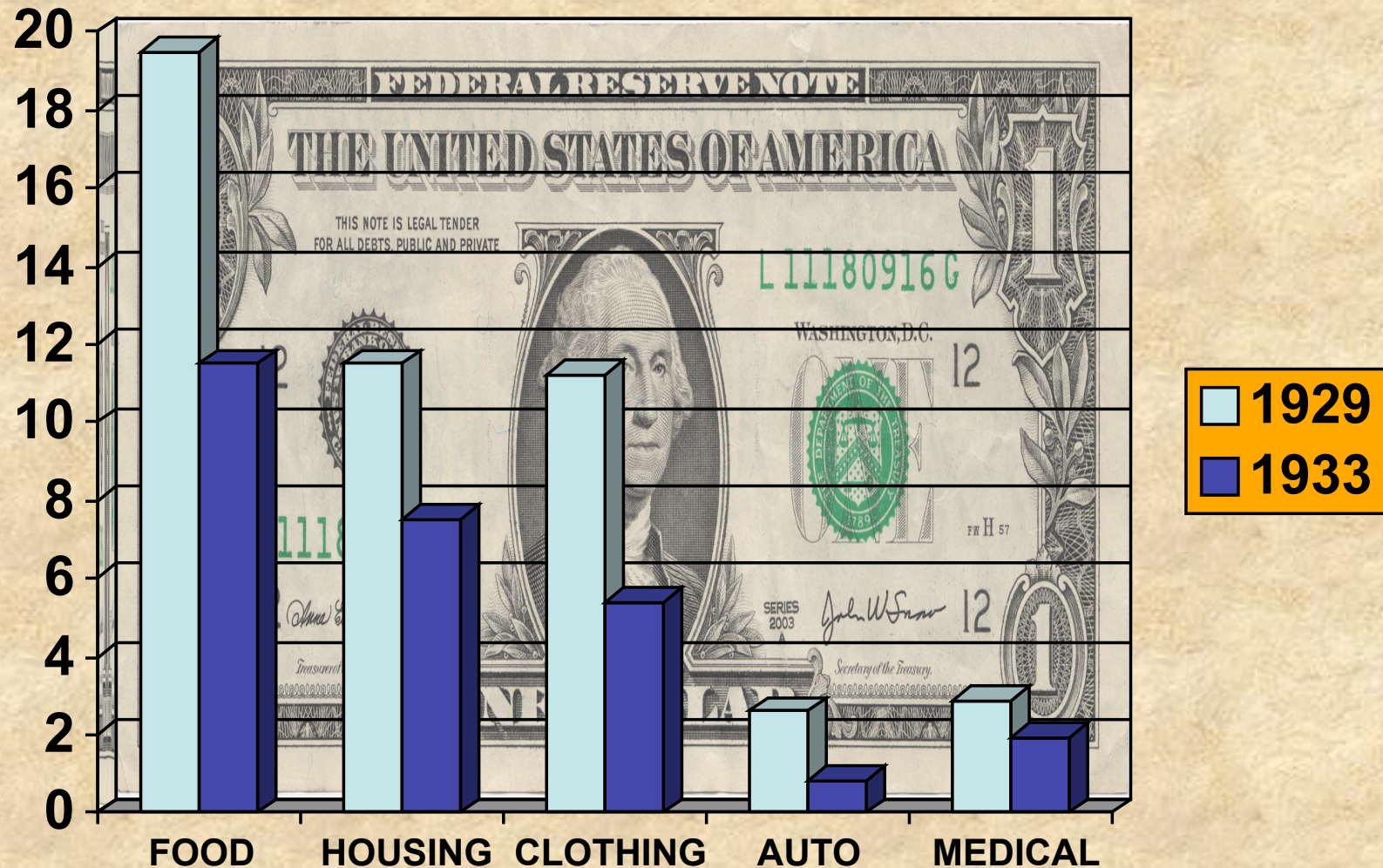


Consumer spending on selected items in billions of dollars, 1929-1933



	1929	1933
Food	\$19.5	\$11.5
Housing	\$11.5	\$7.5
Clothing	\$11.2	\$5.4
Automobiles	\$2.6	\$0.8
Medical care	\$2.9	\$1.9
Philanthropy	\$1.2	\$0.8
Value of shares on NYSE	\$89.0	\$19.0

Effect of the Depression on consumer spending 1929-1933 in billions of dollars

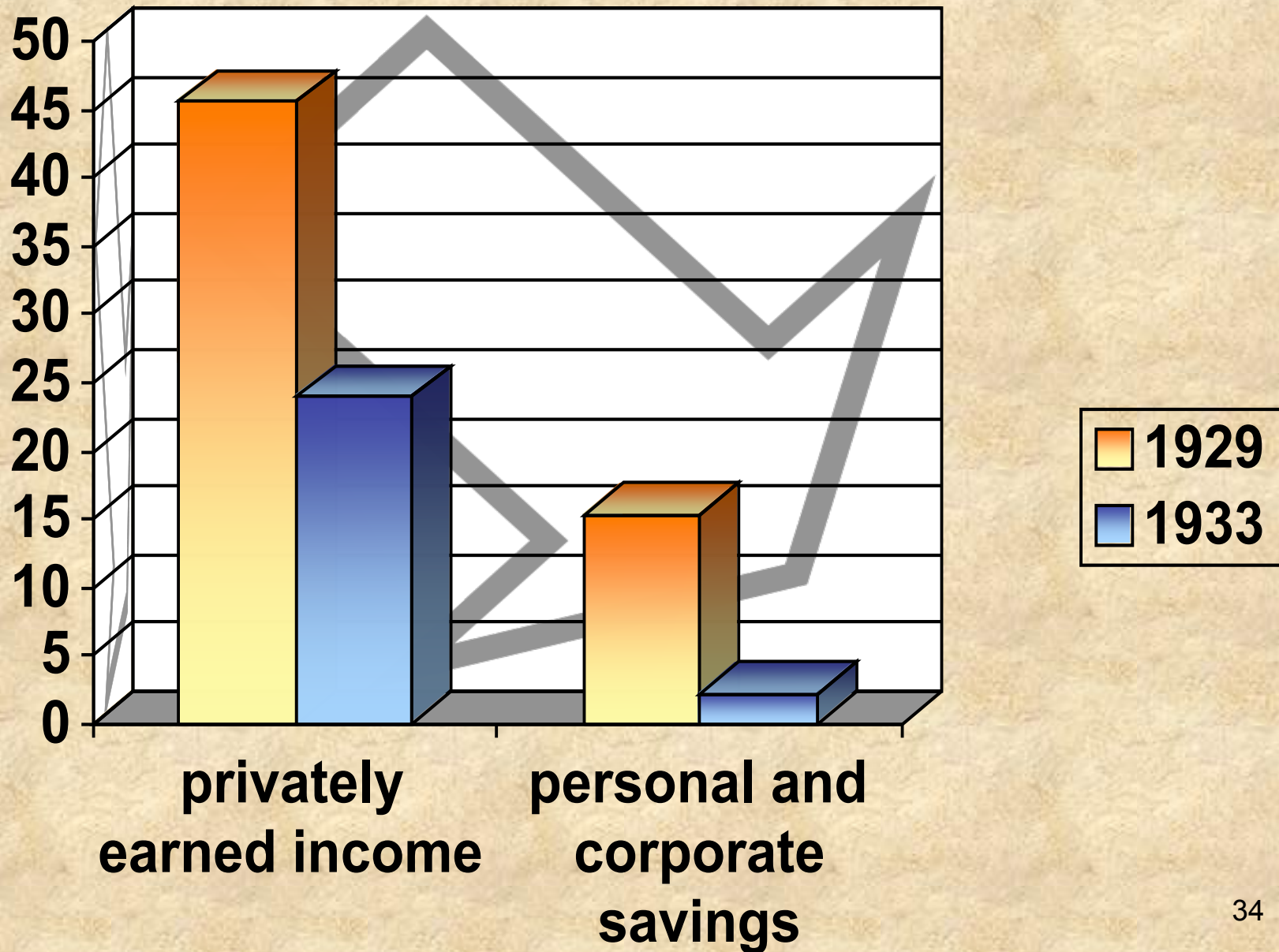


The Depression's impact on the economy



	1929	1933
Banks in operation	25,568	14,771
Prime interest rates	5.03%	0.63%
Volume of stock sold NYSE	1.1 billion	0.65 billion
Privately earned income	\$45.5 billion	\$23.9 billion
Personal and corporate savings	\$15.3 billion	\$2.3 billion

The Depression caused a dramatic drop in income and savings (in billions of dollars).



Within eight months of taking office, Hoover had to deal with the greatest economic decline in U.S. history. He was not prepared to deal with the suffering the Great Depression brought to Americans. For four years the federal government, under the leadership of Hoover, made only minimal attempts to end the economic crisis.



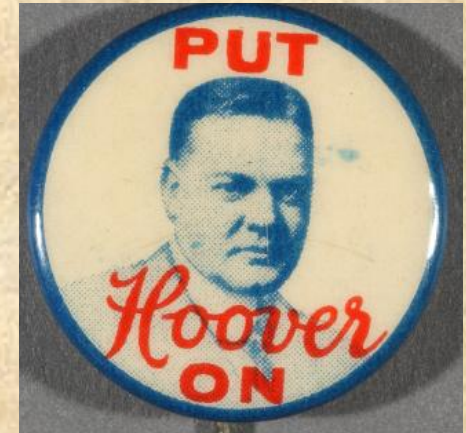
“Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. Economic wounds must be healed by the action of the cells of the economic body - the producers and consumers themselves”

Herbert Hoover

Hoover response to the Great Depression

“Our government is founded on a conception that in times of great emergency, when forces are running beyond the control of individuals or cooperative action, beyond the control of local communities or the states, then the great reserve powers of the federal government should be brought into action to protect the people. But when these forces have ceased there must be a return to state, local and individual responsibility.”

Herbert Hoover, speech in October 1932 expressing his philosophy



Timeline of Hoover's attempts at ending the Great Depression

1930

 **Smoot–Hawley Tariff passed to protect U.S. business from foreign competition. It worsened conditions when other nations retaliated with tariffs on U.S. goods.**

 **The Federal Reserve cut interest rates and injected some money into the banking system.**

1931

No legislation was passed to help end the depression or ease the suffering of the unemployed.

1932 events

 **The Depression worsened: Industrial stock prices down 80% since 1930, 10,000 banks failed with their depositors losing over two billion of their savings (\$22 billion in 2002 dollars), over 13 million workers lost their jobs, overseas trade declined by 66%**

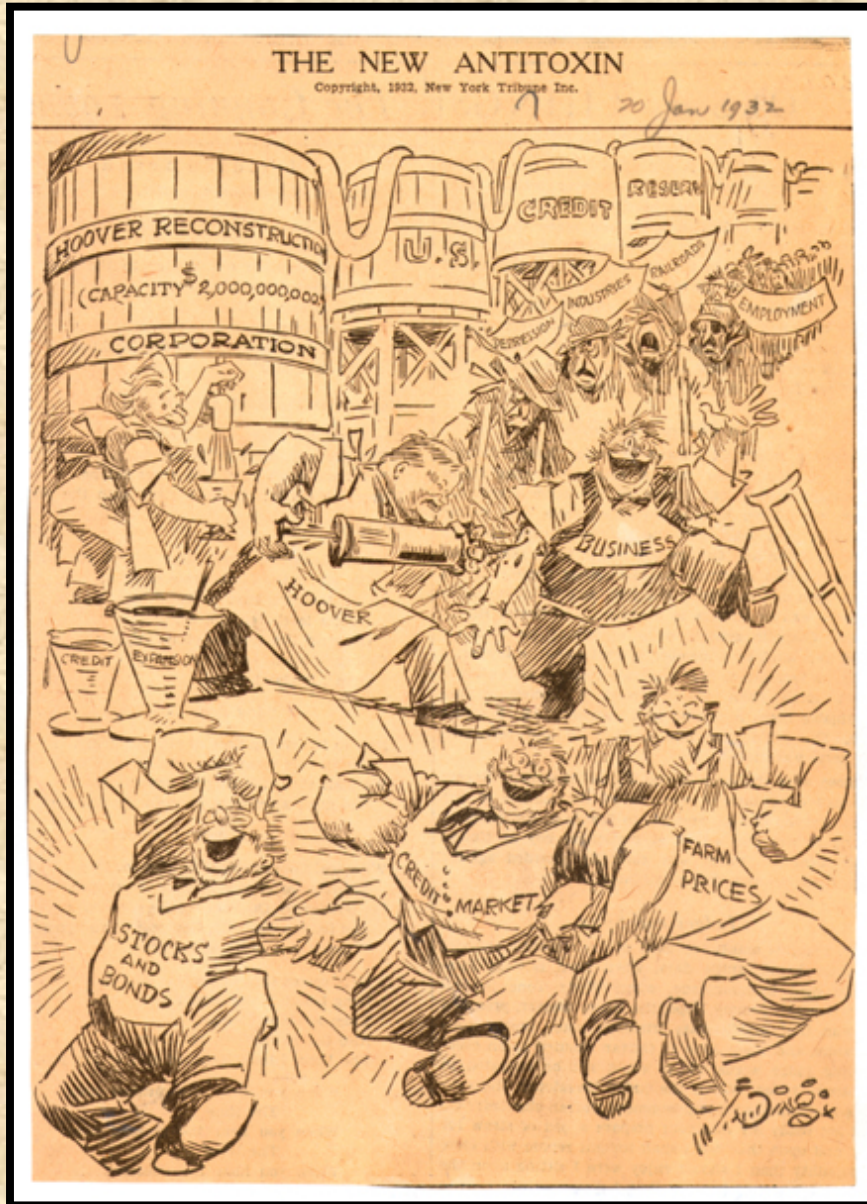
Legislation passed in 1932


 **Federal home loan bank**


 **Glass-Steagall act**

 **Reconstruction Finance Corporation**

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION (RFC)



 The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, popularly known as RFC, was established in 1932, under the sponsorship of President Hoover and expanded during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.

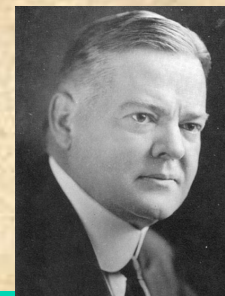
 The corporation made loans to banks, insurance companies, and industrial corporations as a way of restoring credit during the Great Depression.

HOOVER RELIEF AND GOVERNMENT "MAKE WORK" CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



Construction of the Hoover Dam in Nevada employed thousands who needed jobs.

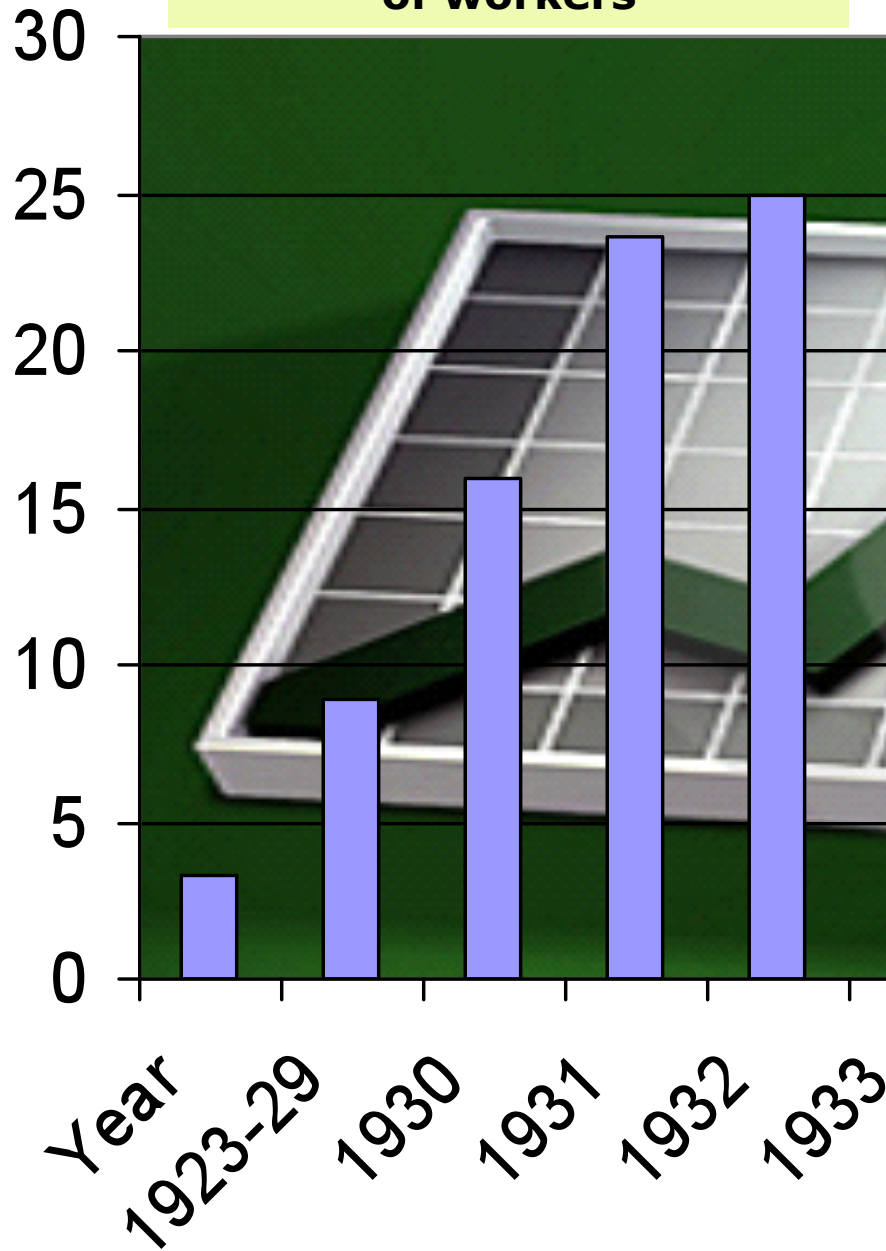
HOOVER RADIO ADDRESS TO THE NATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF



“The federal government is taking its part in aid to unemployment through the advancement and enlargement of public works in all parts of the nation. All immigration has been stopped in order that our burdens should not be increased by unemployed emigrants from abroad. Measures have been adopted which will assure normal credits and thus stimulate employment in industry, commerce, and agriculture. The employers in national industries have spread work amongst their employees so that the maximum number may participate in the wages that are available. Our states, counties, and municipalities, through the expansion of their public works and through tax-supported relief activities, are doing their part. Yet, beyond all this, there is a margin of relief which must be provided by voluntary action. Through these agencies Americans must meet the demands of national conscience that there be no hunger or cold amongst our people.”

October 18, 1931

Unemployment in millions of workers



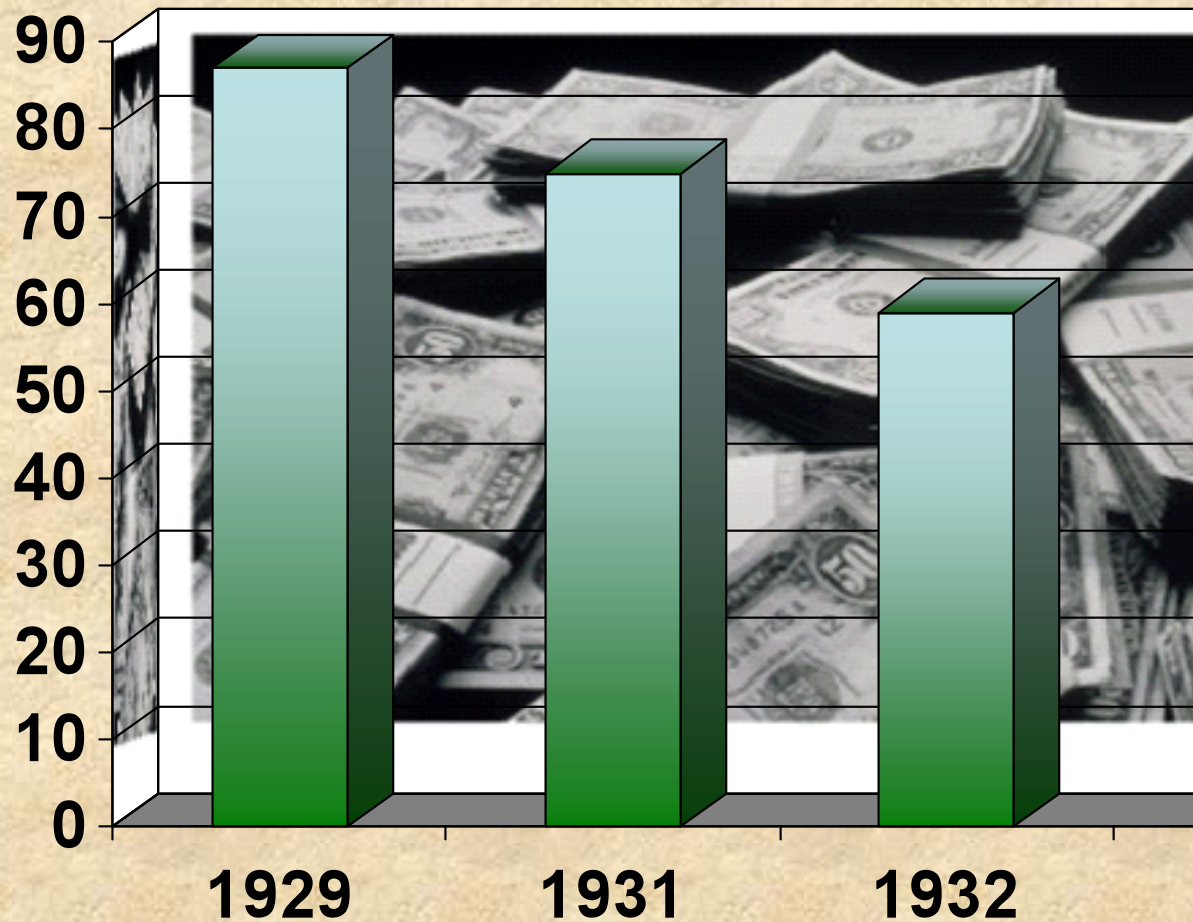
Unemployment worsens throughout Hoover's presidency: 1929-1933

Hoover's solutions to the Great Depression:

- *Created the president's committee on unemployment relief**
- *Creation of the RFC**
- *Encouraged activities of community chest private relief organizations**
- *Advocated concept that this depression would cure itself as they always had in the past**

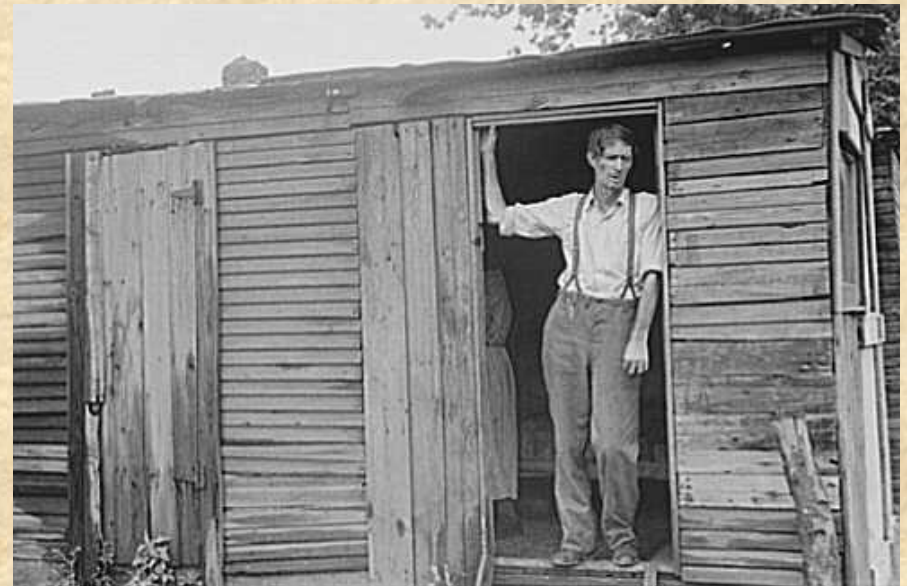
The chart shows the drop in national income (in billions of dollars) as a result of the stock market crash and the Great Depression.

■ national income








“Hoovervilles”, homeless camps named after the president




The Bonus March, May–July 1932

 **The Bonus Expeditionary Force was a group of WWI veterans who had been denied early bonus payments for service in the war.**

 **They organized a protest march on Washington in 1932.**

 **Twenty thousand men set up a tent city, vowing to stay until they got their money.**

 **President Hoover sent in the army (led by future generals of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower) to break up the peaceful demonstration.**



Bonus marchers set up camp in Washington D.C.

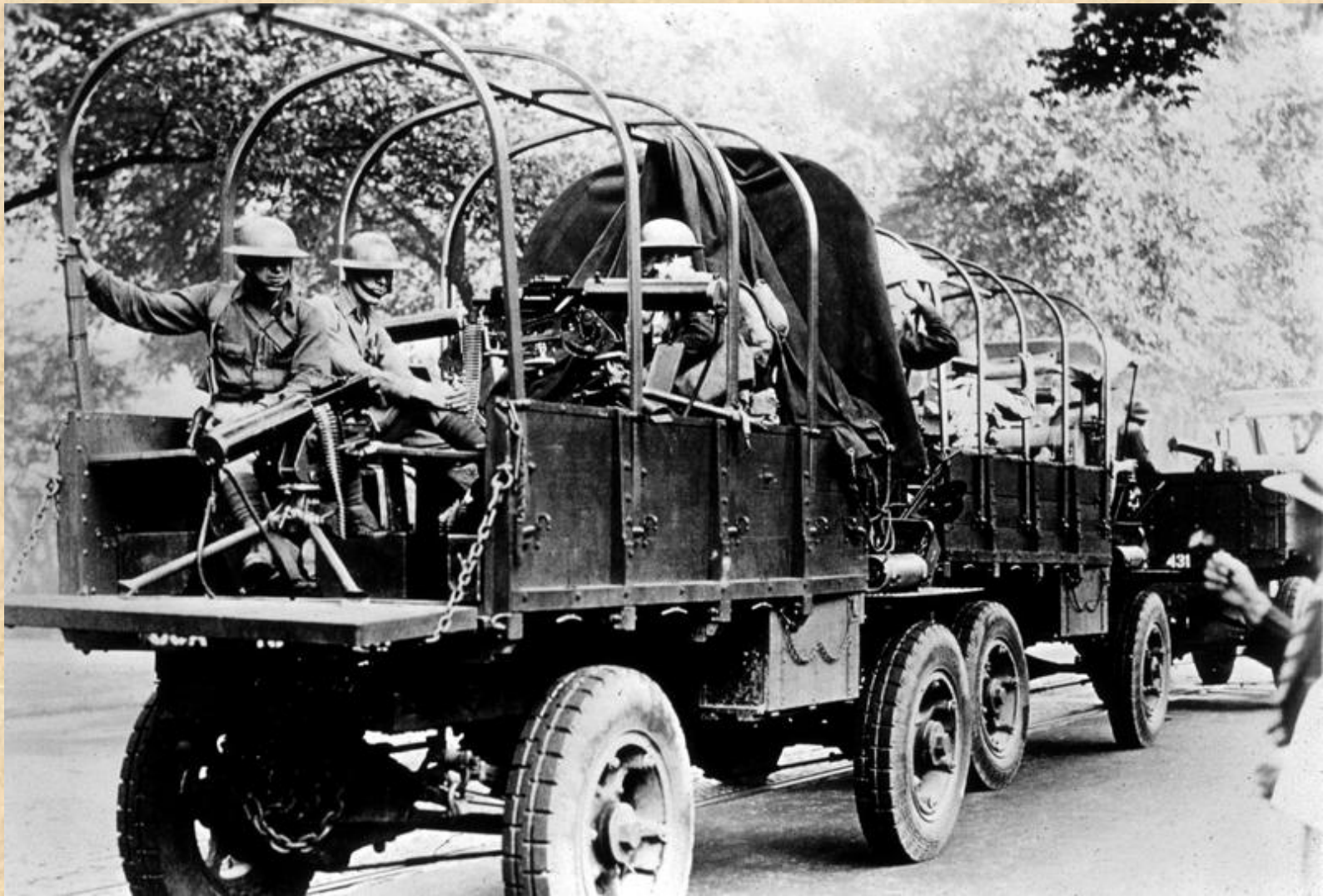


Bonus marchers rally at the Capitol steps

Some Bonus marchers brought their families



President Hoover sent the army to disperse the Bonus marchers.



UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER NEWSREEL

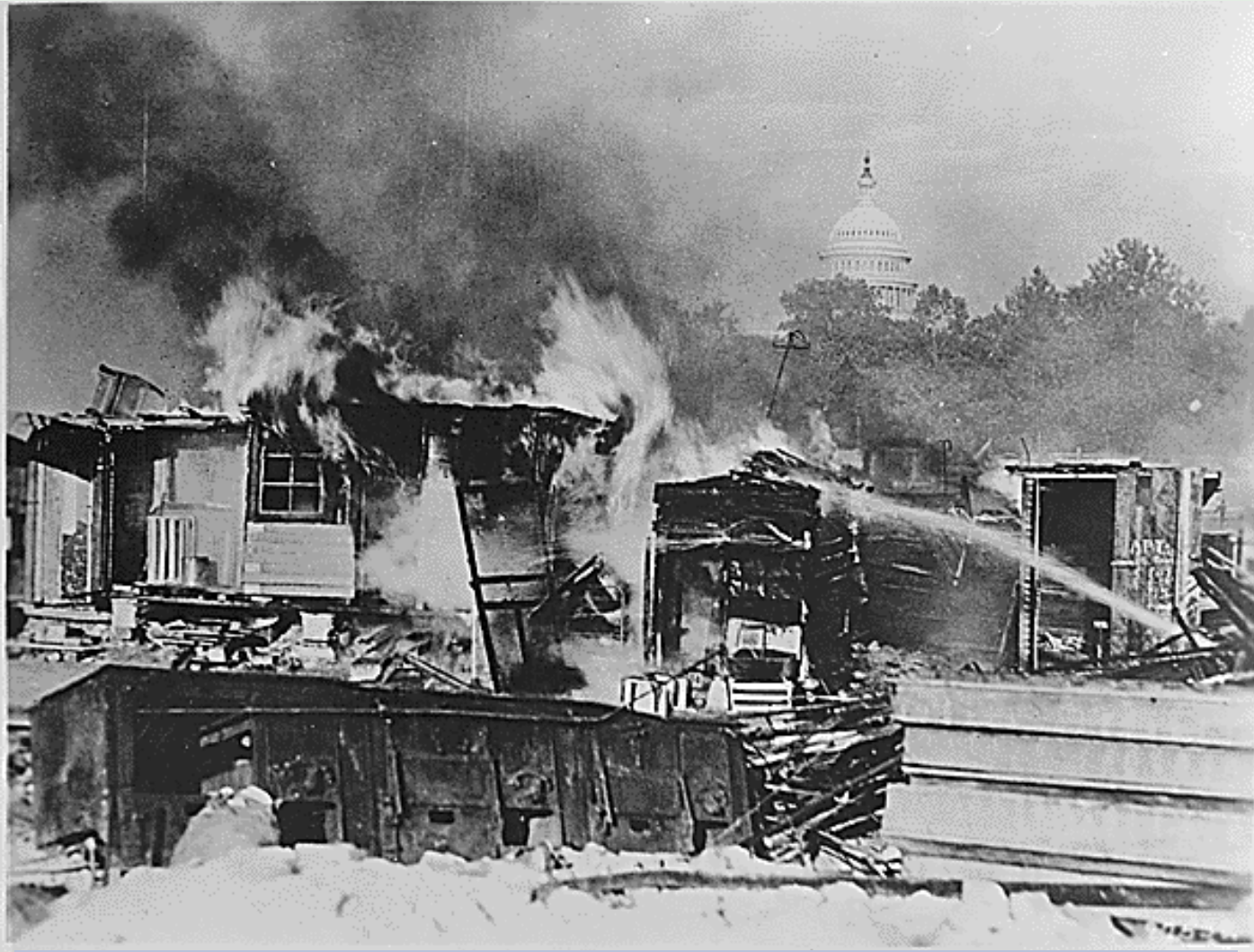
WASHINGTON, D. C.---

1 KILLED, SCORES HURT

IN BONUS RIOTS; ARMY

MOBILIZES IN CAPITOL

One veteran was killed, 50 protestors and some police officers were injured. The marchers dispersed. There was another smaller march in the next year. President Hoover was widely criticized for his handling of the situation.



Shacks of the Bonus Army after they were forced out.

The ghost of Lincoln tries to comfort Hoover in this pro-Hoover political cartoon.

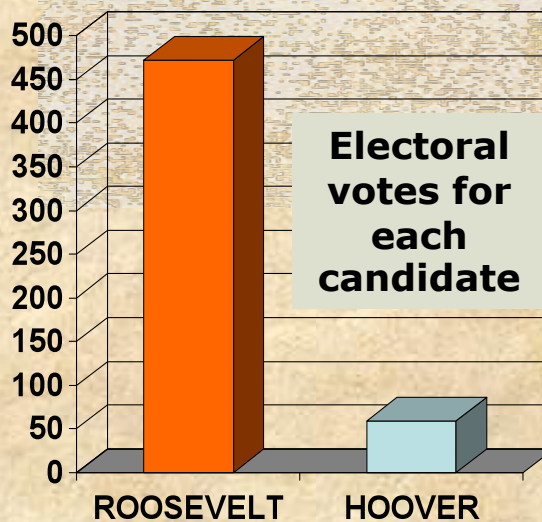
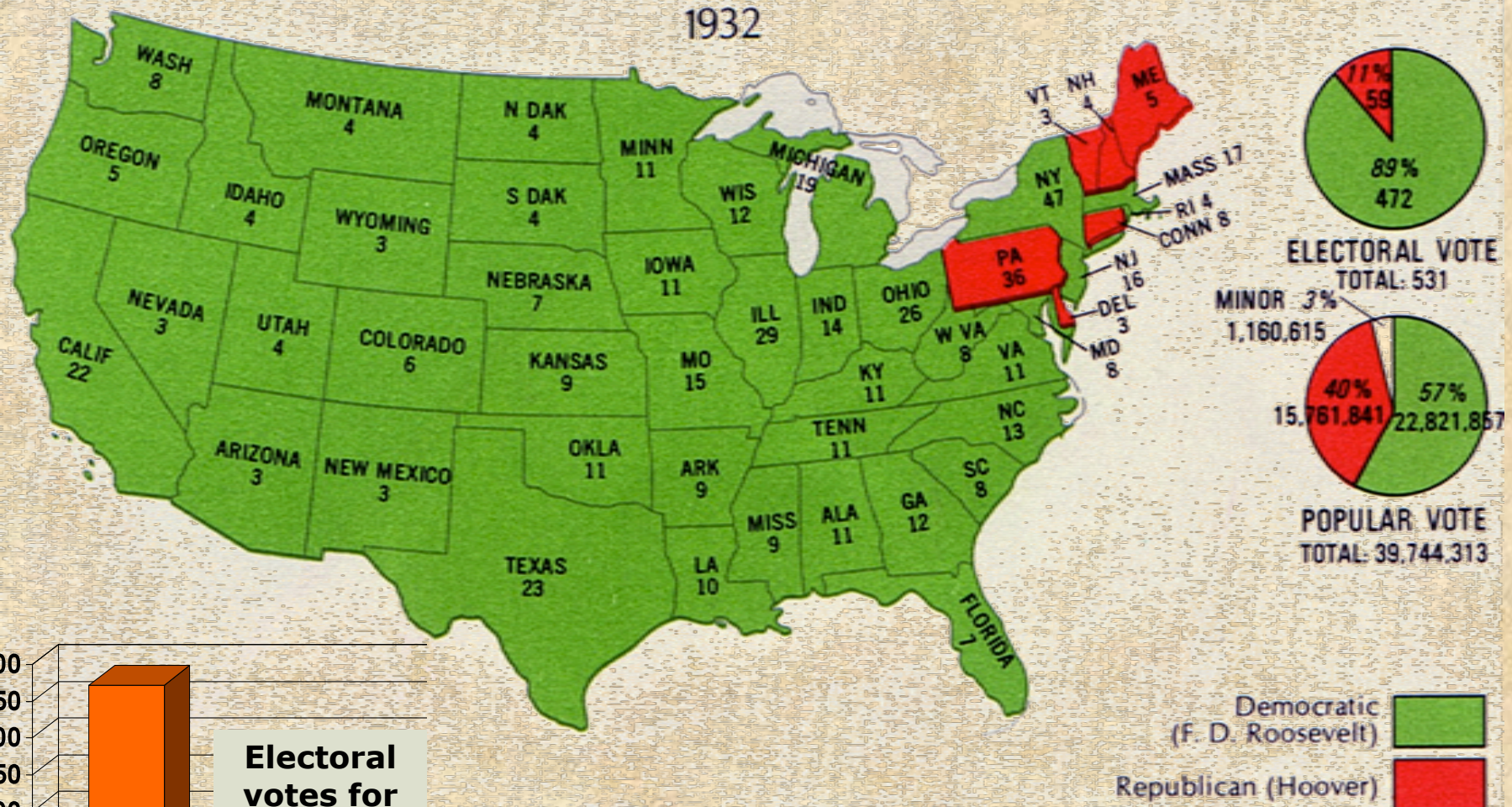


FDR AND THE NEW DEAL

- ❖ **1932 presidential election**
- ❖ **FDR's inauguration, Brain Trust, and Philosophy**
- ❖ **The Hundred Days**
- ❖ **Bank holiday**
- ❖ **Fireside chats**
- ❖ **New deal programs: AAA, NRA, PWA, FERA, CCC, TVA, CWA, HOLC, Market reform**



The Presidential election of 1932



Almost 57% of the electorate voted

The FDR inauguration, March 4, 1933

Several weeks before he had narrowly escaped an assassination attempt where the mayor of Chicago was killed.



A NEW CAPTAIN AT THE WHEEL





Franklin Delano Roosevelt became the 32nd President of the United States.



**So long, sad times;
Go 'long, bad times!
We are rid of you at last.
Howdy, gay times!
Cloudy gray times,
You are now a thing of the past.**

**'Cause happy days are here again!
The skies above are clear again.
Let us sing a song of cheer again
Happy days are hear again!**

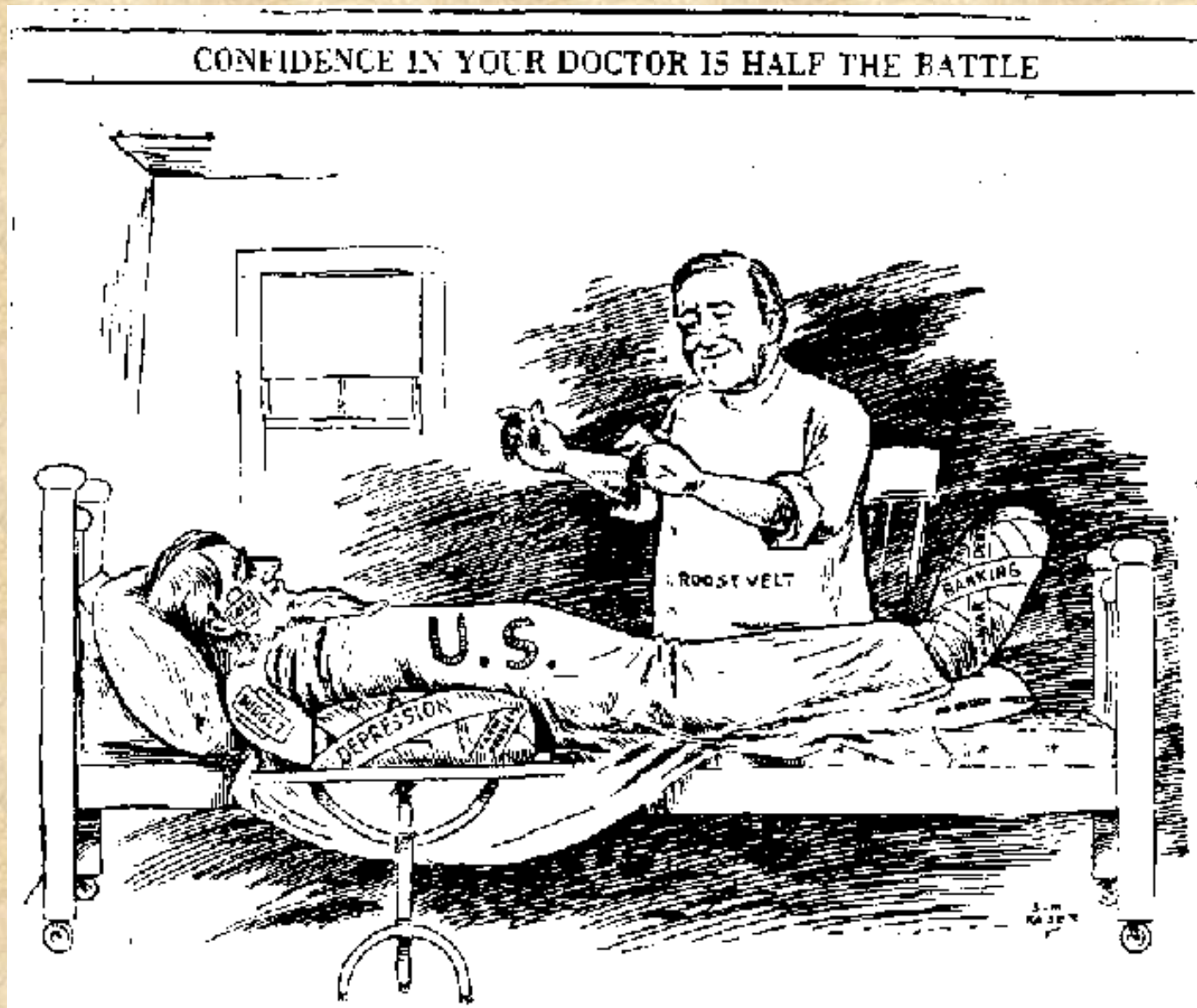
**Altogether shout it now!
There's no one who can doubt it now,
So let's tell the world about it now
Happy days are here again!**

**Your cares and troubles are gone;
There'll be no more from now on.
Happy days are here again,
The skies above are clear again;
Happy days are here again!**



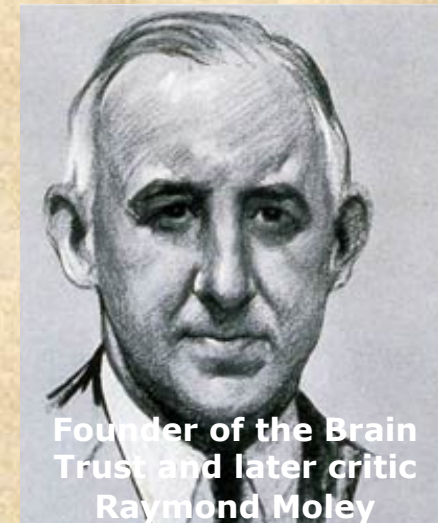
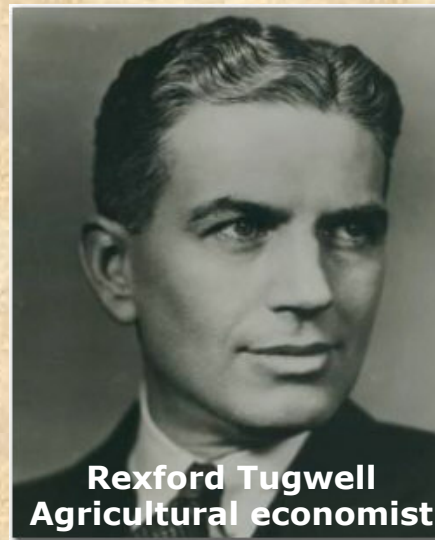
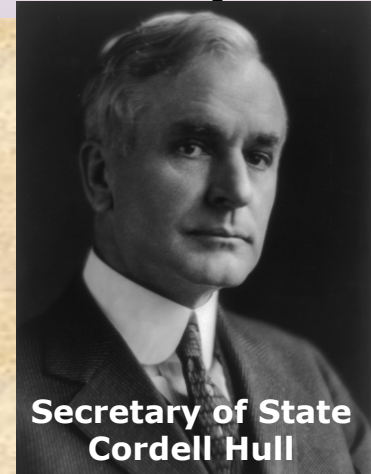
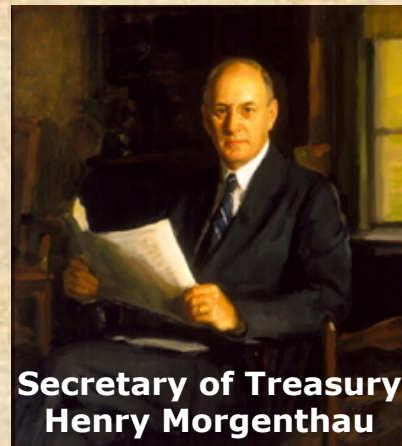
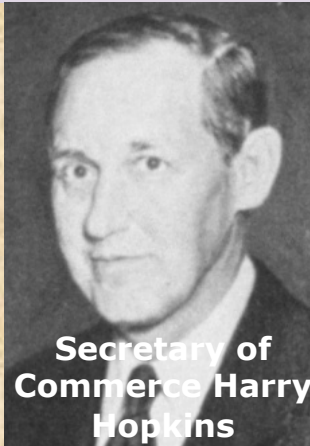
**"HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN"
FDR'S CAMPAIGN SONG**

Cartoon depicts FDR as the doctor helping the sick nation; note the wounds are the economic woes such as banking, war debt, budget, farming.



FDR's Brain Trust

He surrounded himself with brilliant social, economic and political thinkers as advisors to help develop strategies to pull the nation out of the depression. Many of their ideas came from the British economist John Maynard Keynes.

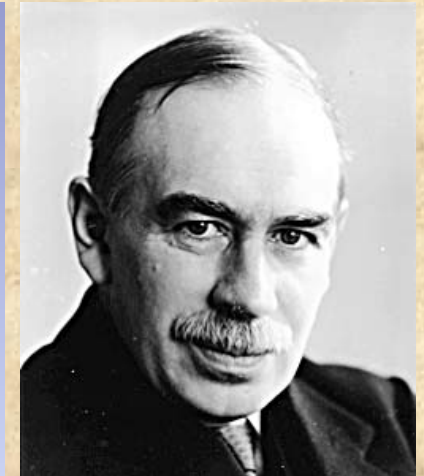


FDR's Philosophy

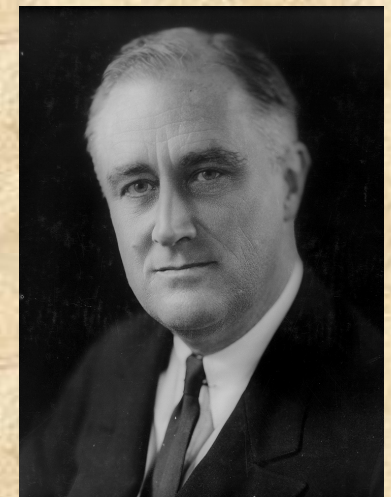
Keynesian or "Pump Priming" economics

Based on the work of economist John Maynard Keynes. He argued money should be invested in the people, the working class. Spending would then increase with new money in circulation. As spending increased it was expected business would expand to meet the new demand and hire new workers. This would bring on more spending and more growth.

This plan was the opposite of the Republican plan ascribed to by Hoover and earlier leaders. They had believed in supply side or "trickle down" economics. In this philosophy money was to be invested at the top, in business. Then businesses would expand, hire new workers and this in turn would spur on spending and further economic growth.



Keynes



FDR

100 Days March 9-June 13, 1933

- March 5, 1933, FDR called for a special session of the 73rd Congress.
- During the first hundred days of his administration, Roosevelt and his brain trust were a whirlwind of activity.
- Legislation was introduced and passed at a furious pace as Congress mostly acted as a rubber stamp.
- He asked for executive power to wage war against poverty and pessimism.
- He wanted a power "as great as the power that would be given me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe."

1933		MARCH					1933
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	
			1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30	31		

1933		APRIL					1933
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	
						1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23 30	24	25	26	27	28	29	

Political cartoons on the first 100 days of FDR's legislation



WHAT FDR DID IN THE 100 DAYS IN 1933

- March 6th “Bank Holiday” for four days
- March 9th Emergency Banking Relief Act introduced, passed, signed in the same day
- First “Fireside Chat”, FDR’s informal method of communicating with the American people using radio
- AAA
- NRA
- PWA
- CCC
- FERA
- TVA

FDR'S NEW DEAL

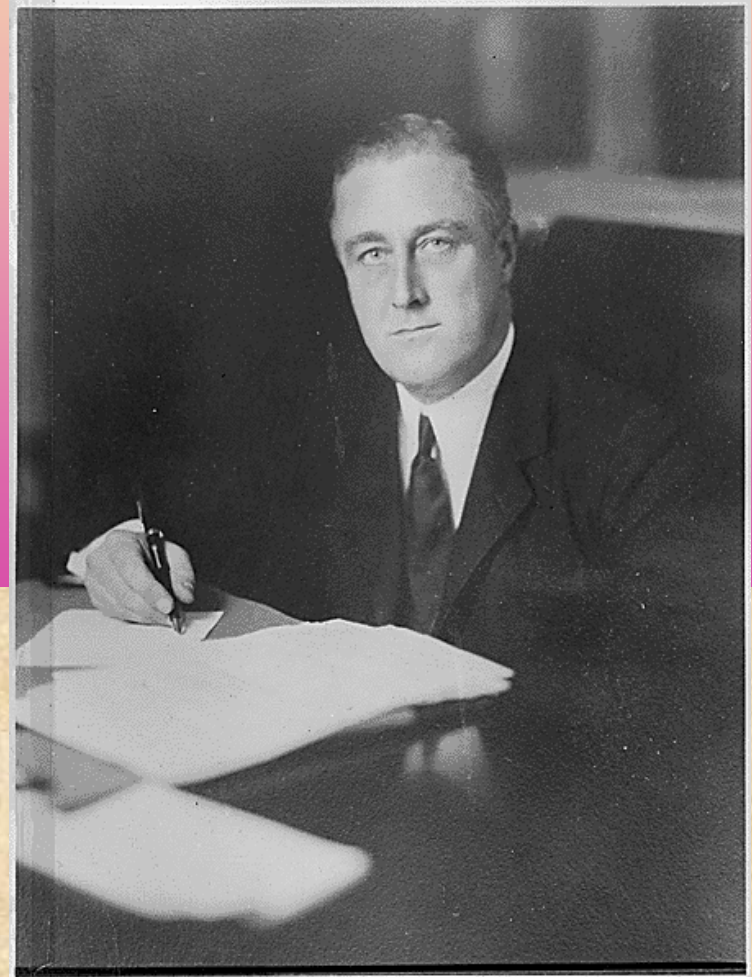
RELIEF

REFORM

RECOVERY



**MANY OF HIS PROGRAMS
COMBINED ELEMENTS OF ALL
THREE**





FDR closed the banks for several days, a “bank holiday” to avoid panic. They opened a few days later when the situation had calmed.

A bank panic was when people cannot get their money because the bank was closed.



FDR used the radio giving “Fireside Chats” to explain his programs to the American people.



Agricultural Adjustment Act, (AAA)



Farm credit administration loaned \$100 million to farmers in its first seven months.



AAA paid \$100 million to plow up 10 of the 40 million acres planted for the 1933 season. This became a price support technique.



Wheat and corn farmers were paid not to plant.







Hogs were killed to raise pork prices for farmers. The AAA paid farmers to kill 5 million baby pigs and 200,000 sows.



The results of AAA interventions were that by 1936 farm income was up 50%, surpluses reduced and prices rose.

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) organized the National Recovery Administration (NRA)

-  Anti-trust laws were suspended, businesses were asked to voluntarily follow codes to regulate wages, hours, prices
-  40-hour work week, 40-cent minimum wage
-  Blue eagle symbol of voluntary compliance
-  Protected the right of workers to organize and collective bargaining
- Declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court two years later in 1935



NRA blues





N R A
OFFICIAL FEATURETTE
PATRIOTICALLY CONTRIBUTED
BY
THE MOTION PICTURE
INDUSTRY

NRA



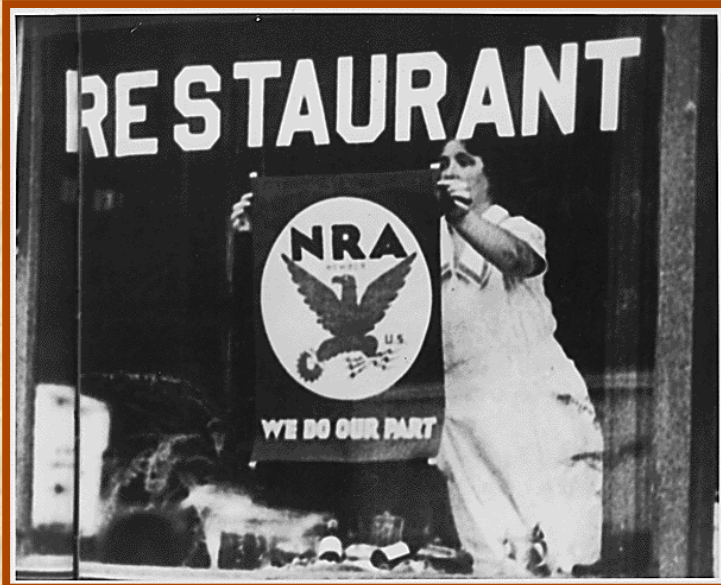
U.S.

CODE

RETAIL TRADE

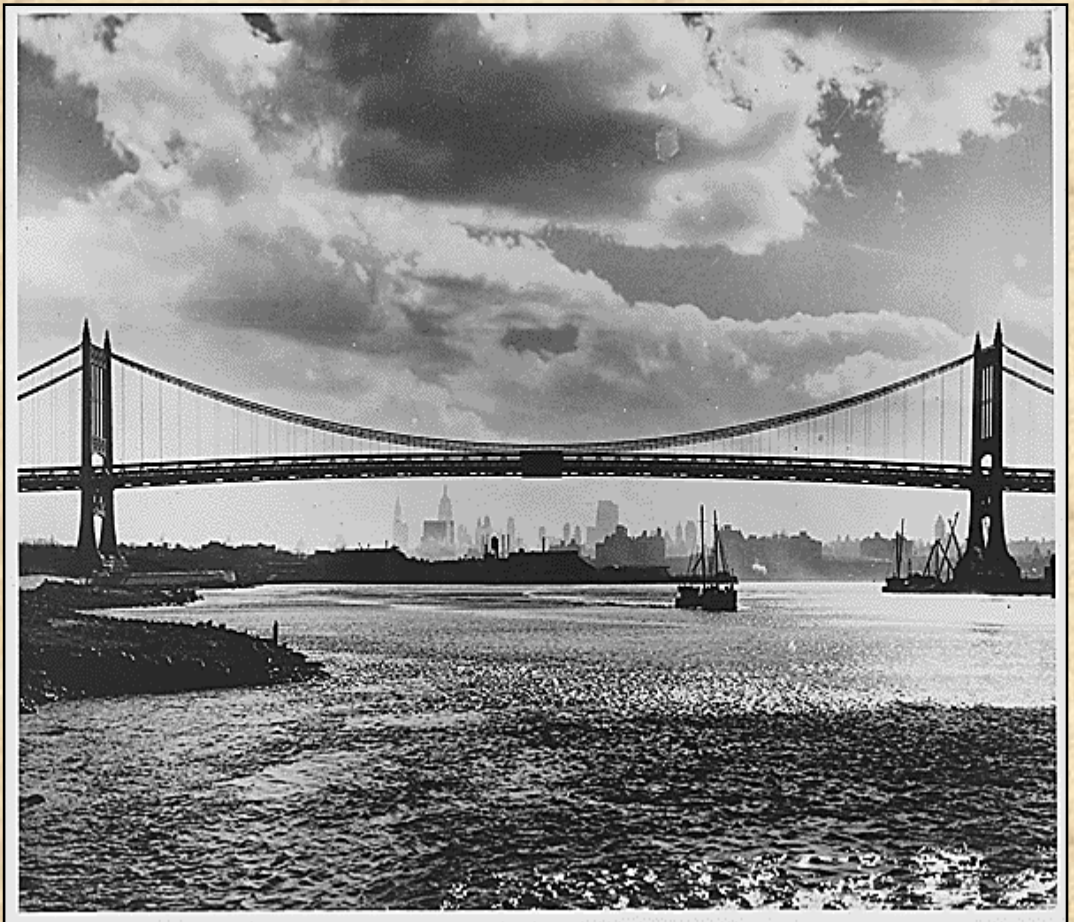
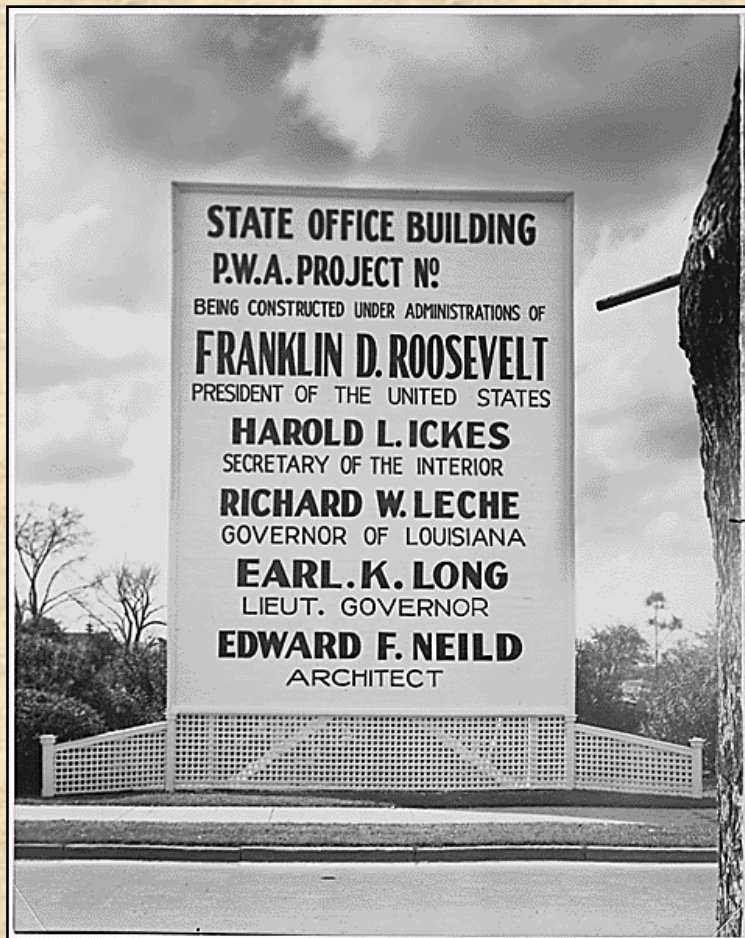
REGISTRATION NO. **1934**

PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - NOT FOR SALE PAT. NO. DES. 90793½



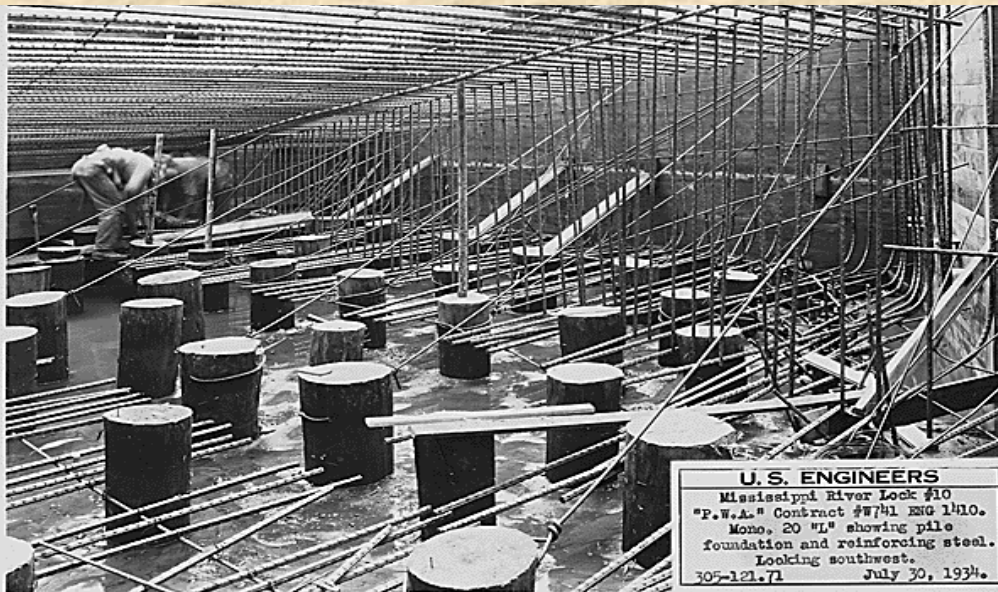
Public Works Administration (PWA)

Spent \$3.3 billion on public works projects as "pump-priming" to get the economy moving

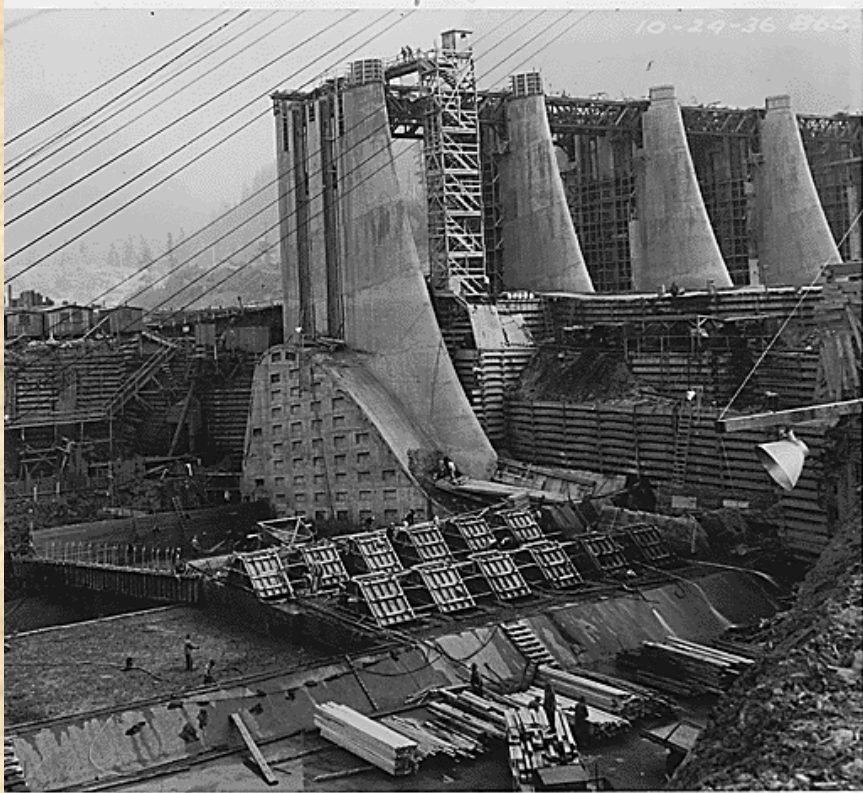




PWA gave construction jobs to the unemployed



Public Works Administration project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville power dam in Oregon



UNDER CONSTRUCTION



COMPLETED



P.W.A. IN ACTION



Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)

This gave emergency checks directly to unemployed persons to survive the winter. It gave matching grants to states to bolster local relief efforts and it set up camps for unemployed women.



**Unemployed women's
camp**



**Camps for unemployed
women in Maine**

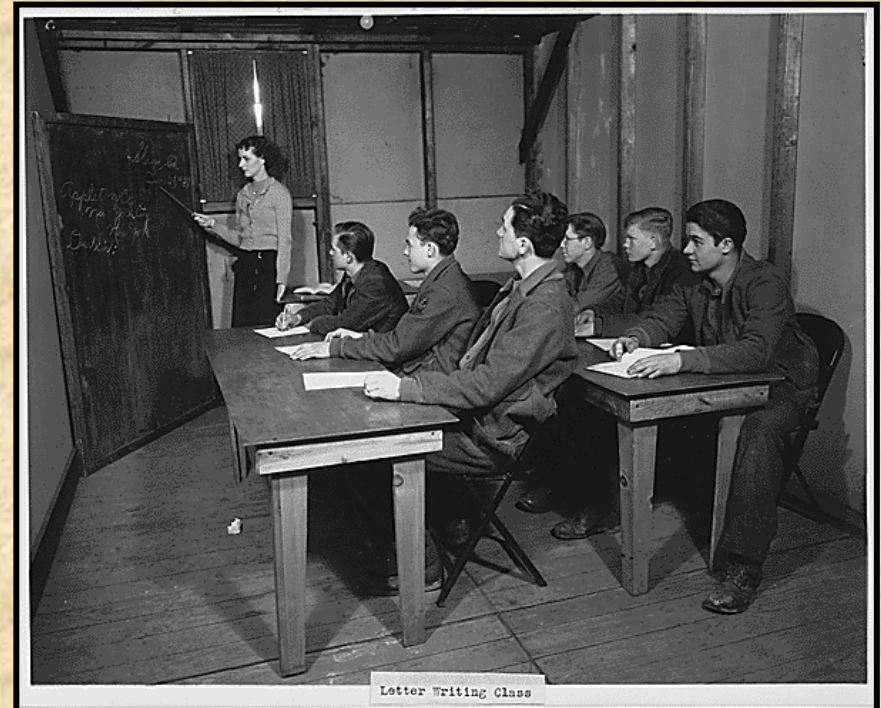


Women were taught skills at the camps and also enjoyed recreation and temporary escape from poverty.



Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Created jobs in a semi-military manner for youth 18-25 from families receiving relief. Over 2 million young people were enrolled by 1941. They were paid \$30 a month with a portion being sent to their families.

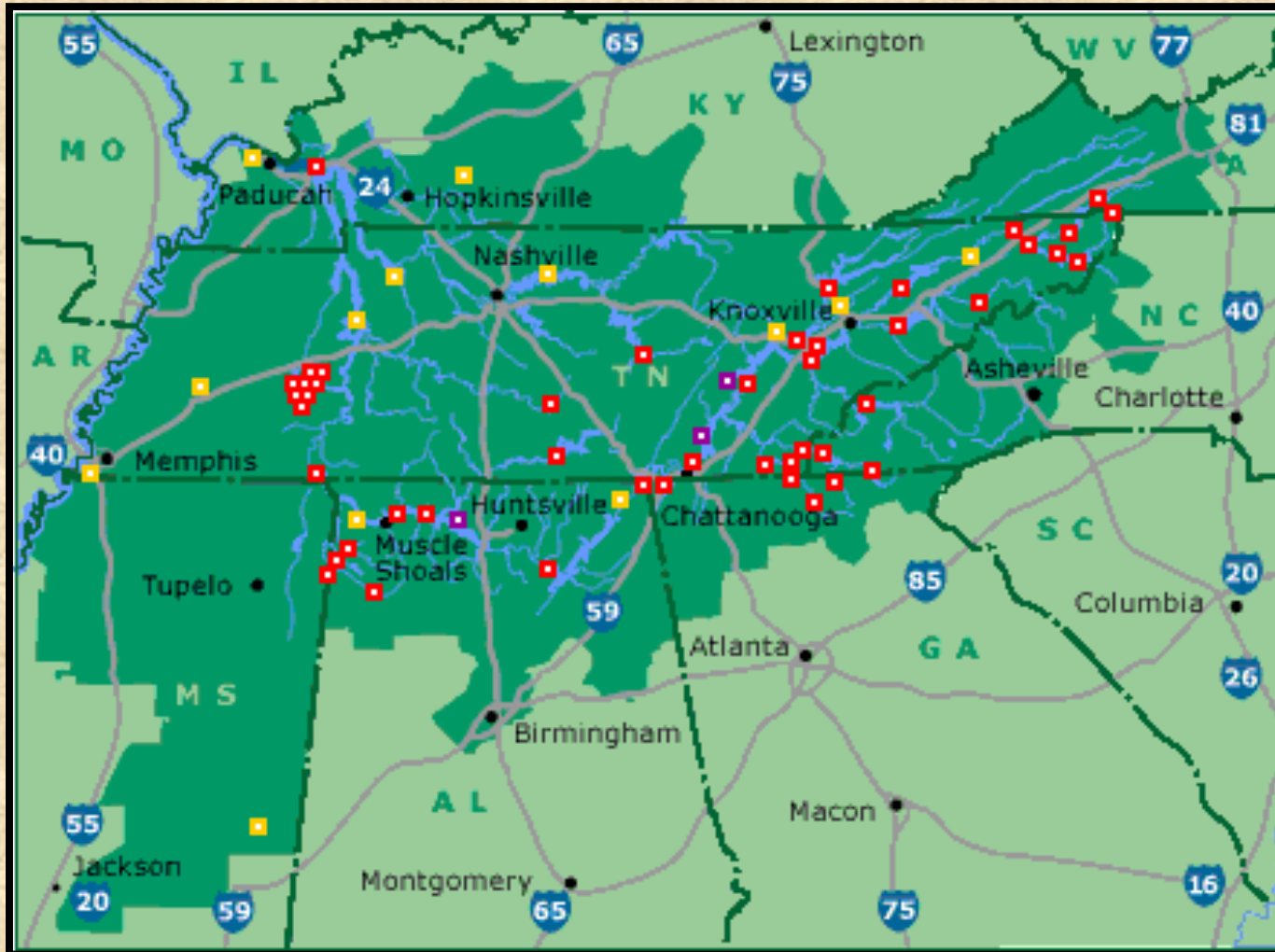


The CCC helped millions of young men throughout the depression as well as helping the environment.

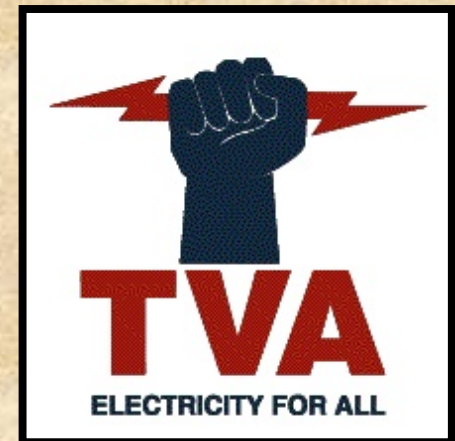




Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)



**TVA
TODAY**





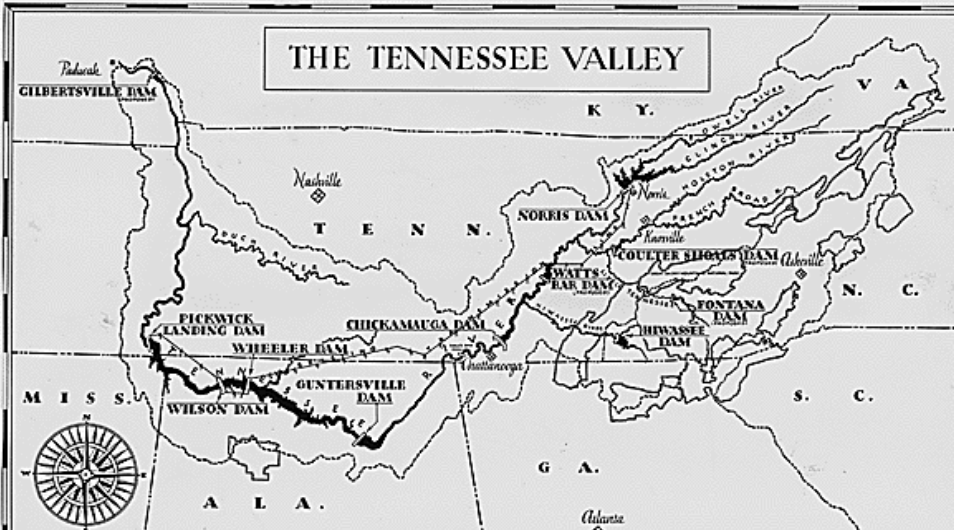
Nebraska Senator George W. Norris, whose idea for a development project in the whole Tennessee Valley was adopted by FDR.

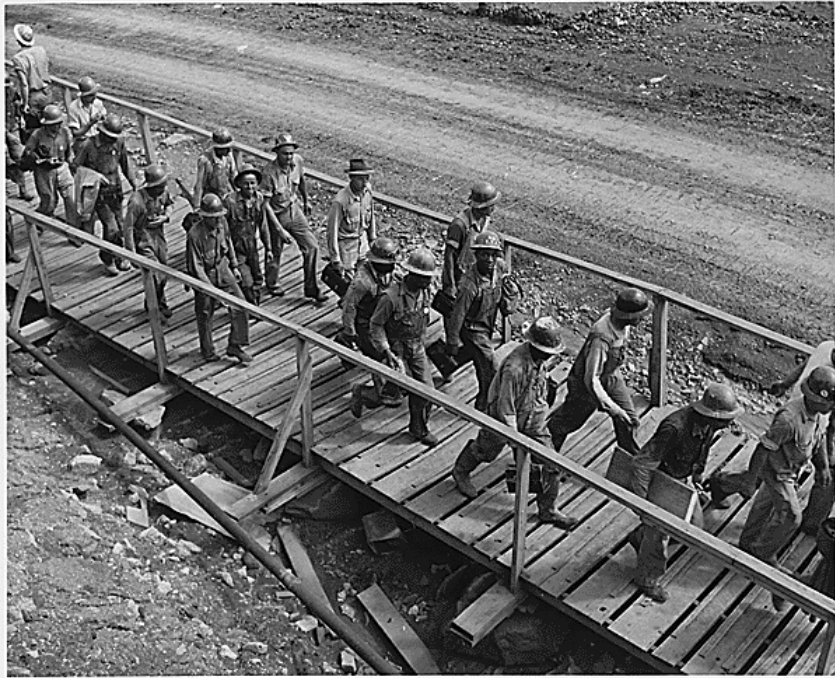
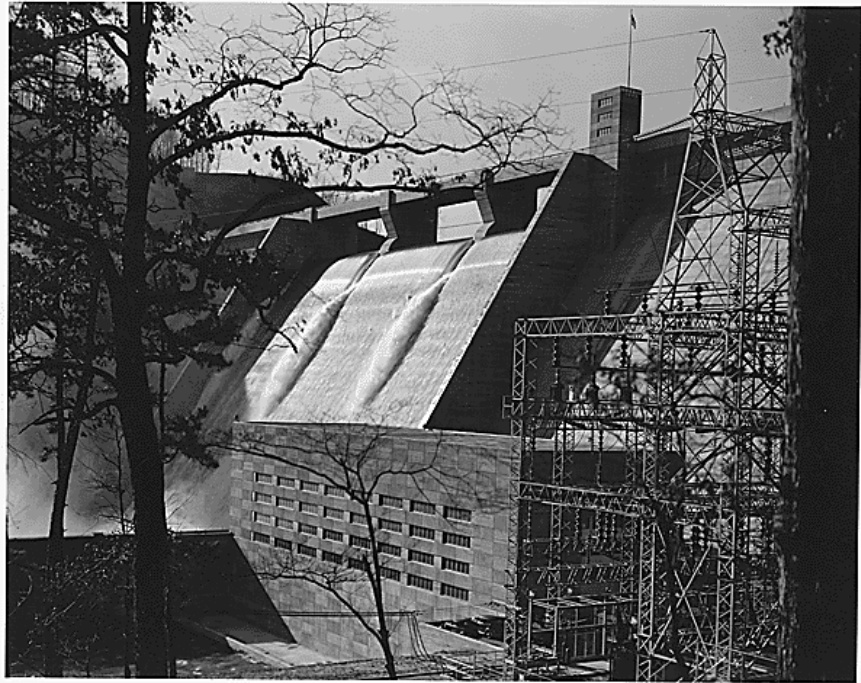
The TVA was a great success, bringing cheap electric power, controlling floods, replanting forests and encouraging industry to come to the valley. The TVA is still the number one producer of electricity in the U.S.

IN HIS MIND'S EYE



TVA

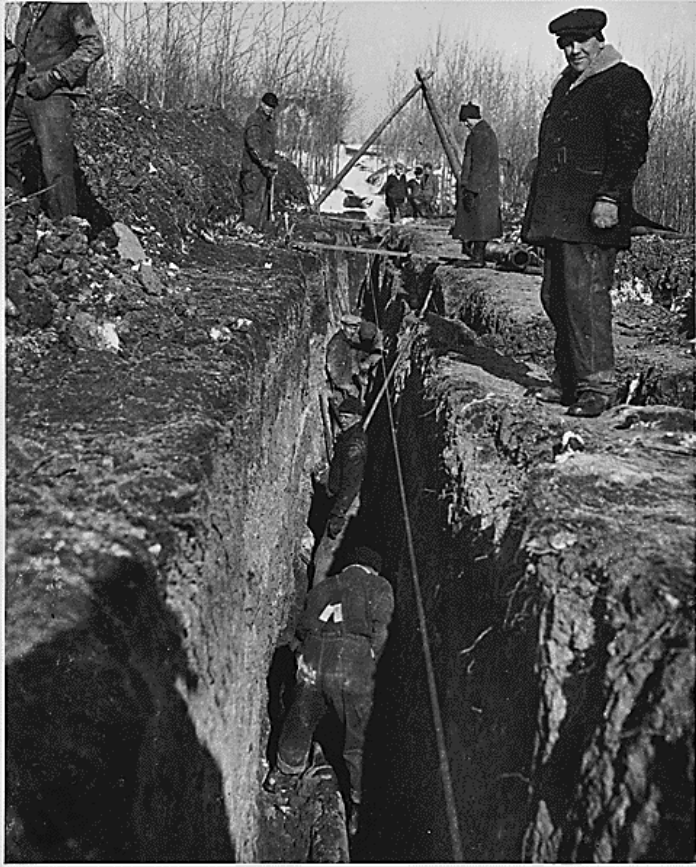




Civil Works Administration (CWA)

The CWA was set up to put 4,000,000 men and women to work as soon as possible. Four hundred million dollars of public works funds were provided. Half of the people employed by the CWA came from the relief rolls and the other half were unemployed persons. A CWA project had to directly or indirectly contribute to the construction of something. The CWA was criticized for “boondoggles” (wasteful or impractical project or activity often involving graft). It was abandoned in 1934.





CWA jobs varied, from digging new sewer systems to leading exercise sessions for school children.



CWA constructed many municipal buildings throughout the U.S.



Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) 1933-1936

- ❑ By the early 1930's, homeowners were losing their homes due to foreclosures at the rate of 1,000 a day.
- ❑ Congress established HOLC in June of 1933, with the intent of helping homeowners in danger of losing their homes.
- ❑ HOLC bought up mortgages from banks and refinanced them at rates that allowed homeowners to make lower payments and keep their homes.
- ❑ HOLC saved 20% of homeowners from losing their homes during the depression.



Banking and Stock Market Regulations

\$ Glass-Steagall banking act: June 1933, made it illegal for banks to speculate in the stock market with depositors funds. It set up the FDIC.

\$ FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation guaranteed individual deposits. This stabilized the banking system and people began putting their money in banks again.

\$ The Securities Act: passed in 1933, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) passed in 1934 implemented changes that curbed abuses in the stock market.

\$ FDR broke the bond between paper money and gold. The government was now free to print additional dollars and encourage inflation so manufactures could get more dollars for their products.

Attacks on the New Deal

- ❖ **Explanation of the political spectrum**
- ❖ **Critics from the right**
- ❖ **Critics from the left**



THE NEW DEAL COMES UNDER ATTACK FROM BOTH THE LEFT AND RIGHT

“It seems clear the honeymoon is over” (Harlan Stone, Supreme Court Justice commenting on the growing opposition to the new deal)

LEFT

LIBERAL

RIGHT

CONSERVATIVE

Those who wanted the government to do more to end the depression by intervening in the economy

Those who wanted the government to stay out of the economy and let the depression cure itself

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

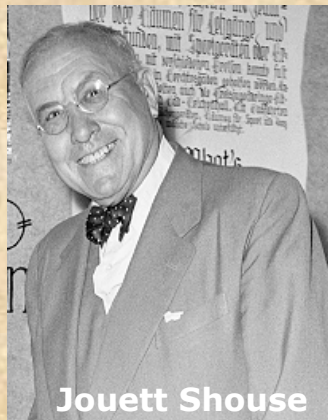
Critics from the right

These groups feared FDR was taking the U.S. down the road to socialism.

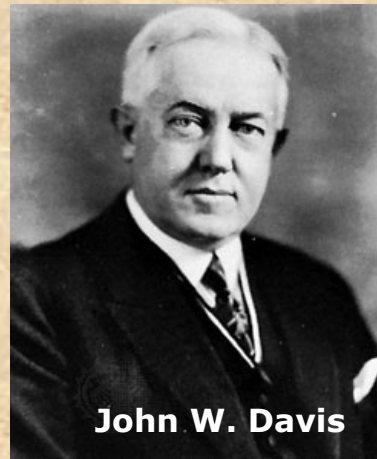
In August of 1934, opponents of FDR's New Deal organized the "American Liberty League." The League stated that it would work to "defend and uphold the constitution" and to "foster the right to work, earn, save and acquire property."



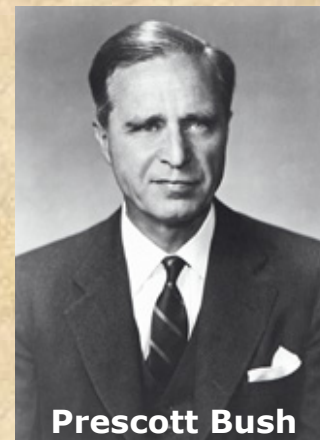
Al Smith



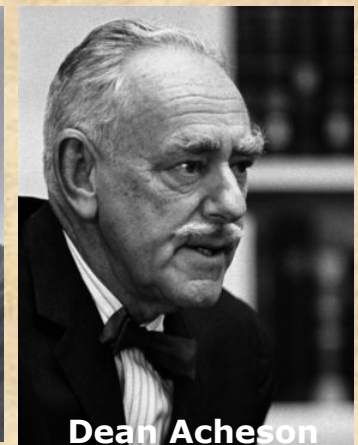
Jouett Shouse



John W. Davis



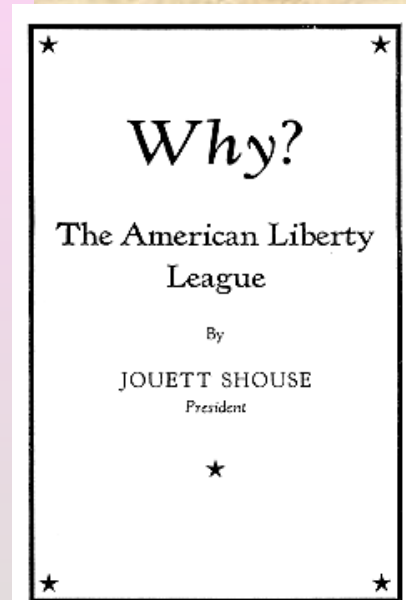
Prescott Bush



Dean Acheson

Who was in the Liberty League and why did they oppose FDR and the New Deal?

- ❖ **Republicans and conservative Democrats.**
- ❖ **Al Smith, former Democratic Governor of New York and Democrat presidential candidate in 1928.**
- ❖ **Northern industrialists and executives of major corporations such as Dupont and General Motors.**
- ❖ **Those who believed New Deal programs would be paid for by new taxes on the rich and business.**
- ❖ **Those who believed the New Deal ran counter to the American tradition of individual responsibility, local control, and the principles of laissez-faire where the government did not regulate business.**
- ❖ **They faded away after the 1936 election.**



AL SMITH AND FDR



The Left Wing Critics

They were a more diverse and colorful group with non-traditional plans for ending the depression.

- ❖ **Huey Long**
- ❖ **Father Charles Coughlin**
- ❖ **Francis E. Townsend**
- ❖ **Upton Sinclair**

HUEY LONG

"EVERY MAN A KING"



Huey Long was governor and later a Senator from Louisiana. As Governor he introduced many reforms but was accused of acting like a dictator.



Huey Long's *Share Our Wealth* Program

He wanted the federal government to confiscate all incomes over one million dollars (\$13 million in 2002 dollars) and use the money to give each family a home and an income of \$2000 (\$26,000 in 2002 dollars) a year.

His program was extremely popular and he declared himself a candidate for president for the 1936 election. He was murdered in September of 1935 and his movement collapsed.



Huey's
barbeque
speech



Share Our Wealth platform based on the motto: Every man a king

- 1. To limit poverty by providing that every deserving family shall share in the wealth of America for not less than one third of the average wealth, thereby to possess not less than \$5,000 free of debt.**
- 2. To limit fortunes to such a few million dollars as will allow the balance of the American people to share in the wealth and profits of the land.**
- 3. Old-age pensions of \$30 per month to persons over 60 years of age who do not earn as much as \$1,000 per year or who possess less than \$10,000 in cash or property, thereby to remove from the field of labor in times of unemployment those who have contributed their share to the public service.**
- 4. To limit the hours of work to such an extent as to prevent overproduction and to give the workers of America some share in the recreations, conveniences, and luxuries of life.**
- 5. To balance agricultural production with what can be sold and consumed according to the laws of god, which have never failed.**
- 6. To care for the veterans of our wars.**
- 7. Taxation to run the government to be supported, first, by reducing big fortunes from the top, thereby to improve the country and provide employment in public works whenever agricultural surplus is such as to render unnecessary, in whole or in part, any particular crop.**

The Townsend Plan ...in Brief

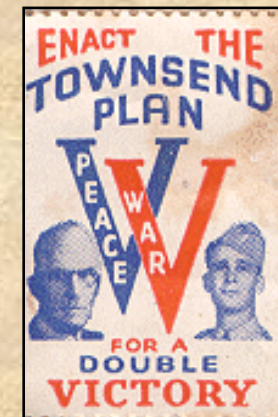
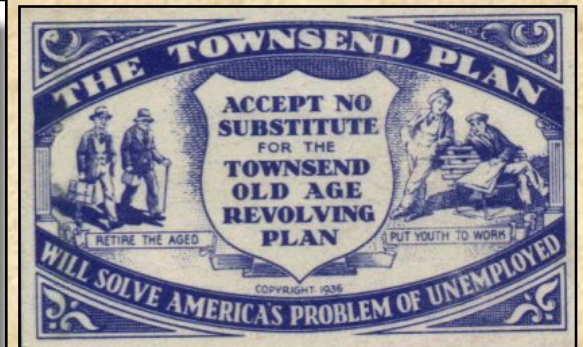
Have the National Government enact legislation to the effect that all citizens of the United States — man or woman — over the age of 60 years may retire on a pension of \$200 per month on the following conditions:

1. That they engage in no further labor, business or profession for gain.
2. That their past life is free from habitual criminality.
3. That they take oath to, and actually do spend, within the confines of the United States, the entire amount of their pension within thirty days after receiving same.

Have the National Government create the revolving fund by levying a general sales tax; have the rate just high enough to produce the amount necessary to keep the Old Age Revolving Pensions Fund adequate to pay the monthly pensions.

Have the act so drawn that such sales tax can only be used for the Old Age Revolving Pensions Fund.

Francis E. Townsend, a doctor in his 60's, came up with the Townsend plan which would give everyone over 60 \$200 (\$2523 in 2002 dollars) a month to spend in 30 days.



Father Charles Coughlin

"The Radio Priest"

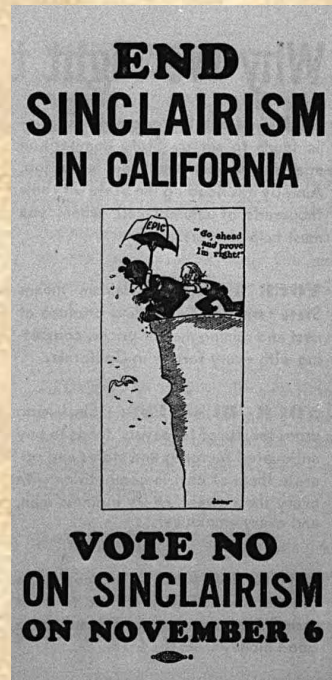
Popular Catholic priest who had a large radio audience. He was an early supporter of FDR but changed and became a bitter critic. He was both an anti-Semite and anti-capitalist.



"The great betrayer and liar, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who promised to drive the money changers from the temple, had succeeded [only] in driving the farmers from their homesteads and the citizens from their homes in the cities. . . I ask you to purge the man who claims to be a Democrat, from the Democratic Party, and I mean Franklin Double-Crossing Roosevelt."

Upton Sinclair and the Epic Movement in California

Anti- Sinclair
ad from the
1934
gubernatorial
election



Socialist Upton Sinclair, author of *The Jungle*, ran for governor of California in 1934 as a Democrat. His EPIC (End Poverty in California) plan envisioned the state buying up closed factories and unused land and putting unemployed Californians to work making goods and growing food. He was soundly defeated in the election and his EPIC program died soon after.

EPIC ANSWERS

How To End Poverty In California

BY

UPTON SINCLAIR



The book, "I, Governor of California", has become the best selling book in the history of the State.

It has started the EPIC movement, which will not end until Poverty is ended.

Addressing a hundred meetings, and answering thousands of questions, Upton Sinclair learned what the people wish to know about EPIC, and in this book he tells them.

People of California: IT'S UP TO YOU!

PRICE 15 CENTS

END POVERTY LEAGUE 1501 SOUTH GRAND AVE.
INCORPORATED LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



END POVERTY
IN CALIFORNIA
UPTON SINCLAIR FOR GOVERNOR

934 NORTH ORLANDO AVENUE
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

CRestview 3858



I PRODUCE · I DEFEND

Dear Friend:

The very interesting pamphlet enclosed herewith will show you that Upton Sinclair's candidacy for the Governorship gives us Californians at last a practical answer to the old question: "What can we do about it?"

At all former elections we had to be content with the ballyhoo and specially posed photographs presented by the subsidized daily press. At the next primaries we have for the first time opportunity of voting for a candidate with real qualifications. Upton Sinclair's idealism, humanitarian views, sound economics, and abhorrence of social injustice will become obvious if we read this, his latest pamphlet, and help the good cause as I have done.

Send \$1.00 to Upton Sinclair, together with the names and addresses of fifteen of your friends whom you wish to read this pamphlet. With each copy there will be sent a letter identical with this one, but bearing your name as sender. This will keep the ball rolling till all the voters of the State know about the plan. It is important that you act immediately, because the time remaining before the next primaries permits no delay. When at last suffering and poverty are banished completely from the State by this sensible "Epic" program, you will have the satisfaction of having contributed your share to that public service.

Very sincerely,

Thelma Thompson Miller

(Signed by authorization of above-named)

Second New Deal

❖ Congress and the Second New Deal

❖ **FHA: Federal Housing Authority**

❖ **WPA: Works Progress Administration**

❖ **NYA: National Youth Administration**

❖ **Social Security**

❖ **Farm Programs: Resettlement Administration, Farm Security Administration**

❖ **REA: Rural Electrification Administration**



❖ **Wagner Act: Labor Unions**

❖ **The Revenue Act of 1935**

Congress and the Second New Deal Programs, 1934-1936



During the 1930 congressional election, the Republicans had the majority by one in the Senate and the Democrats had a majority by one in the House.



The 1932 elections yielded 95 seats in the House and 13 in the Senate to the Democrats.



In the 1934 congressional elections, Democrats increased their majorities in both the House and Senate (they gained 9 seats in both).



FDR and the nation saw this as proof the American people backed New Deal reforms.



This encouraged FDR and his "New Dealers" to propose even more legislation to end the depression and return the U.S. to prosperity.



Taxes on the wealthy were also increased.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA), 1934



🏠 The FHA was created under the National Housing Act of 1934.


🏠 The goal of the FHA was to improve housing and put as many Americans into their own homes as possible.


🏠 It did this by encouraging banks to make loans and families to apply for them.


🏠 It also created FHA guaranteed mortgage loans so if the homeowner defaulted on the loan FHA would pay the bank the balance.

Works Progress Administration (WPA), 1935



 The CWA was ended in March of 1934, when FDR worried it was costing too much money and might create a permanent dependent class.

 When the depression continued to worsen and with increased congressional support he created the WPA.

 It employed 3.5 million workers at wages below prevailing union scales. Harry Hopkins, who had been in charge of CWA, was put in charge and under his leadership over \$11 billion was injected into the U.S. economy by 1943.

WPA projects



**WPA heavy construction projects:
building infrastructure, municipal
buildings and dams**



The WPA was more expensive than direct welfare/relief payments but Harry Hopkins believed, "Give a man a dole (handout) and you save his body and destroy his spirit. Give him a job and you save both body and spirit".



Only 13.5% of the WPA jobs were given to women but women were paid the same as men.



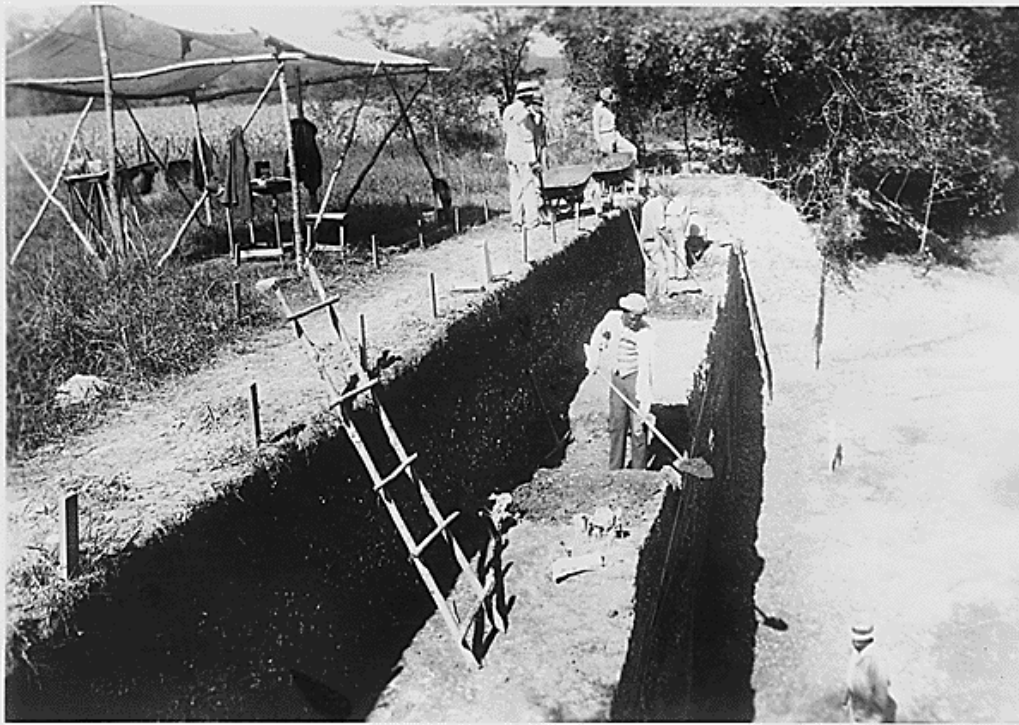
WPA supported thousands of artists by funding murals, sculptures and other artistic projects. This led to the creation of the National Foundation for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities to support art in America.



WPA employees built bridges, roads, public buildings, public parks, airports, and numerous other constructions.



WPA employed more than 8.5 million people for an average salary of \$41.57 (\$526.78 in 2002 dollars) a month.



AN ARCHAEOLOGY DIG

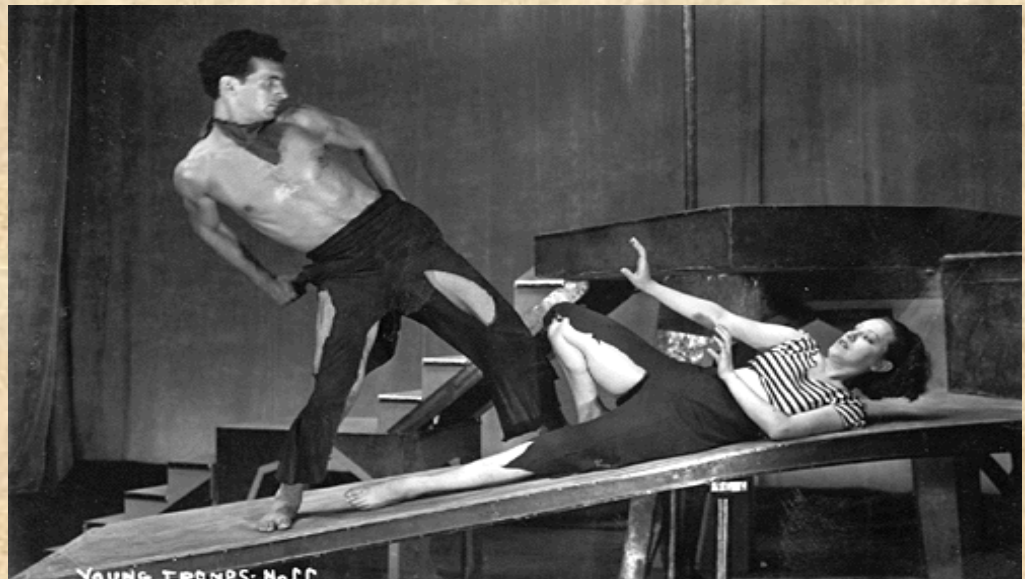


WPA JOBS

SCULPTURE



Various WPA projects from doll repair to modern dance





Left: Blind children at work in an art center workshop in Salem, Oregon

Below: WPA art museum in New Mexico

Below left: Chinese students in WPA preschool in San Francisco



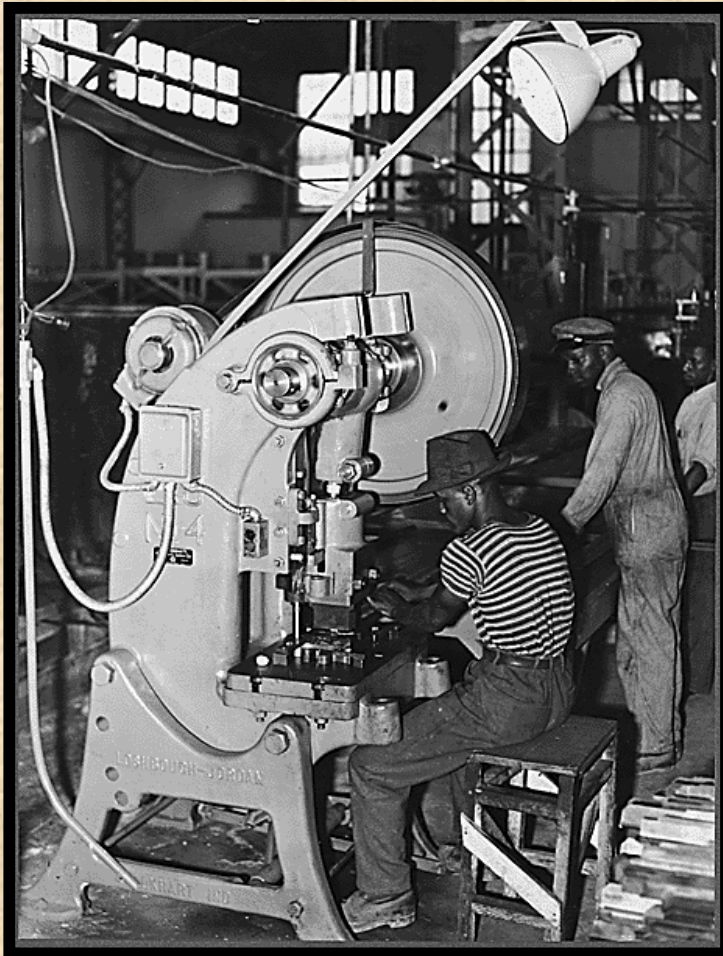


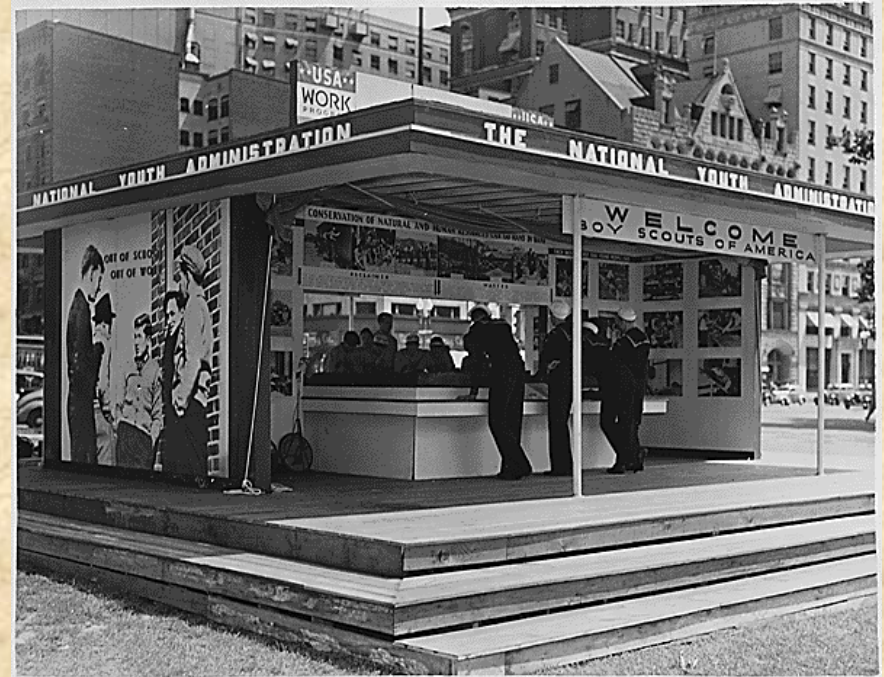
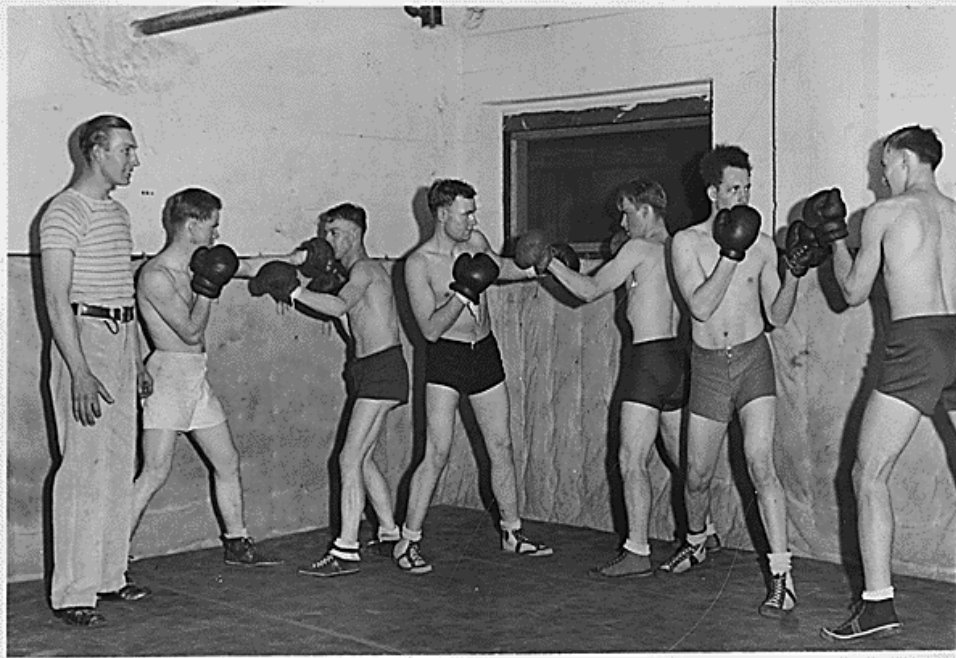
WPA made movie



WPA made movie

The National Youth Administration was part of the WPA. This program helped young people between the ages of 16-25 who were given part time jobs so they could continue their education. More than 700,000 students enrolled in this program.





**The NYA
sponsored a
wide variety of
jobs and
activities.**

ILLINOIS
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION



**GIRLS - ARE YOU
INTERESTED IN A JOB?**

FIND OUT WHAT AN OCCUPATION HAS TO OFFER YOU IN
PAY-EMPLOYMENT-SECURITY AND PROMOTION
**FREE CLASSES
IN OCCUPATIONS**

ON AT
THE SUBJECT WILL BE

Wm. J. CAMPBELL, STATE DIRECTOR

ILLINOIS
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION



**BOYS - ARE YOU
INTERESTED IN A JOB?**

FIND OUT WHAT AN OCCUPATION HAS TO OFFER YOU IN
PAY-EMPLOYMENT-SECURITY AND PROMOTION
**FREE CLASSES
IN OCCUPATIONS**

ON AT
THE SUBJECT WILL BE

Wm. J. CAMPBELL, STATE DIRECTOR

Social Security Act of 1935

A system of old age pensions had been one of the goals of the progressive movement. FDR made this goal a reality with the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935. The act contained several provisions:



Unemployment compensation for laid off workers



Compensation to disabled workers

Payments to the wives and children of deceased workers



Old age insurance, often considered the most important feature of the act

FDR signs the Social Security Act



SHOWN, LEFT TO RIGHT: REP. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON (D-SC); REP. FRANK H. BUCK (D-CA), PARTIALLY VISIBLE OVER DOUGHTON'S LEFT SHOULDER; SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER (D-NY); SENATOR ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE, JR. (PROG-WS), IN WHITE SUIT WITH DARK TIE AND DARK HAIR; SENATOR AUGUSTINE LONERGAN (D-CT); SECRETARY OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS; SENATOR WILLIAM H. KING (D-UT); REP. DAVID J. LEWIS (D-MD); AND SENATOR JOSEPH F. GUFFEY (D-PA).

Francis Perkins was important in the creation of the Social Security Act

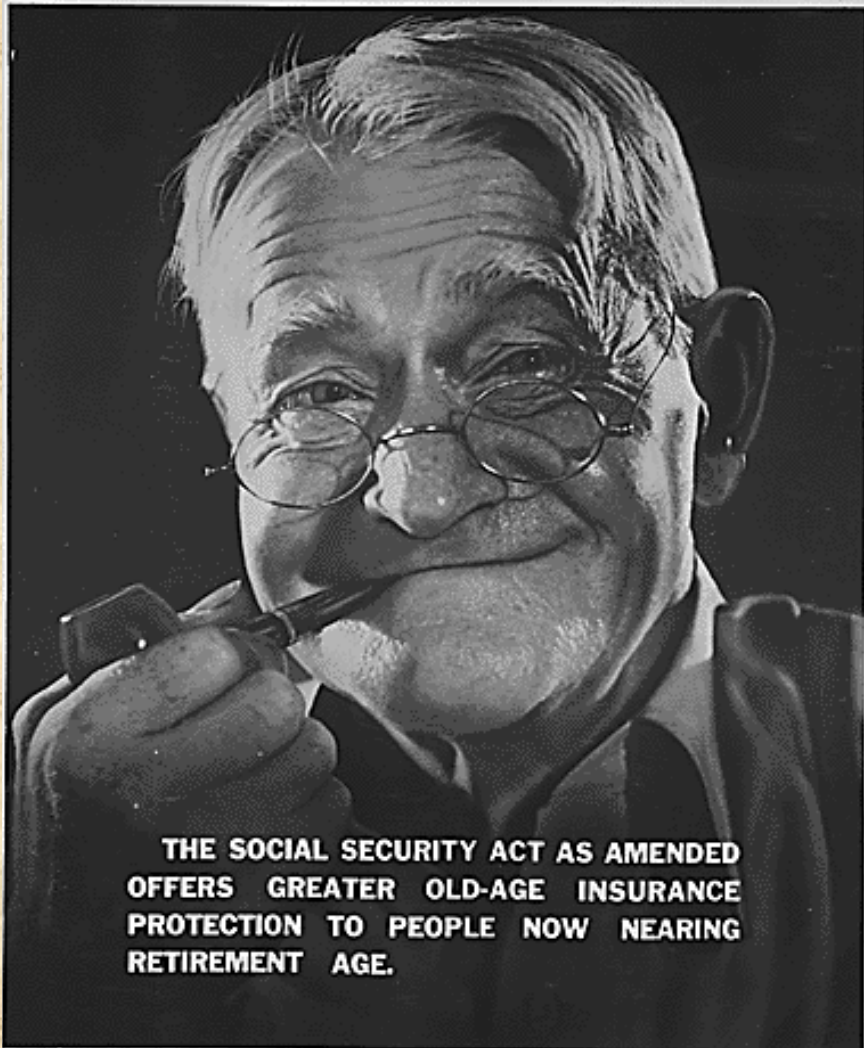


In 1933, FDR appointed Perkins as his Secretary of Labor, a position she held for 12 years, longer than any other Secretary of Labor, making her the first woman to hold a cabinet position in the United States.

As Secretary of Labor, she played a key role writing New Deal legislation, including minimum wage laws.

Her most important contribution came in 1934, as Chairwoman of the president's Committee on Economic Security. In this position she was involved in all aspects of the reports and hearings that ultimately resulted in the Social Security Act of 1935.

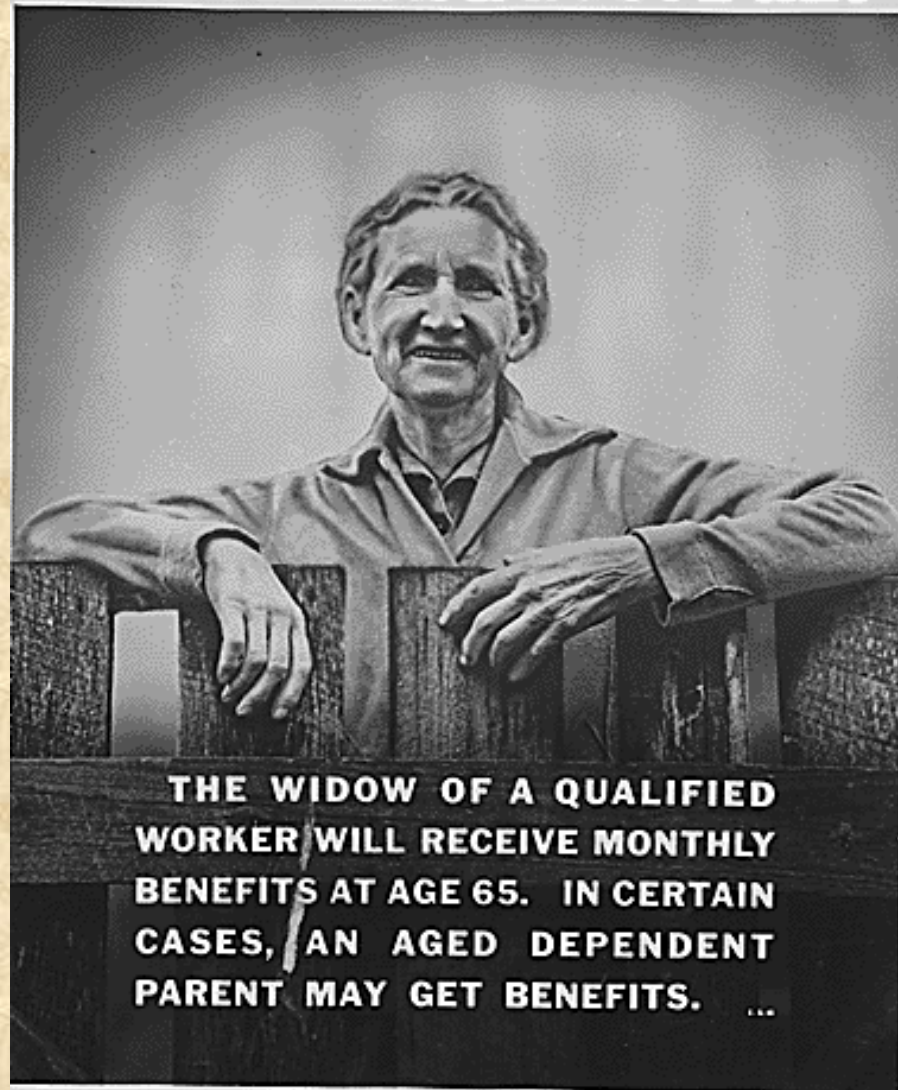
MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED OFFERS GREATER OLD-AGE INSURANCE PROTECTION TO PEOPLE NOW NEARING RETIREMENT AGE.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



THE WIDOW OF A QUALIFIED WORKER WILL RECEIVE MONTHLY BENEFITS AT AGE 65. IN CERTAIN CASES, AN AGED DEPENDENT PARENT MAY GET BENEFITS. ...

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Social Security nurse visiting a destitute family



Social Security created massive and complex bookkeeping jobs for federal and state employees.



**SOCIAL SECURITY
45TH ANNIVERSARY
1935-1980**



DR. FRANCIS E. TOWNSEND



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
SIGNING S.S. BILL

Join the march
to
**OLD AGE
SECURITY**



BONUS MARCH



Return
YOUR APPLICATION FOR A
SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER
through the post office
**NOT LATER THAN
DEC. 31-1935**

WHO IS ELIGIBLE ... EVERYBODY WORKING FOR SALARY OR WAGE WITH ONLY A FEW EXCEPTIONS, SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNTS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH EMPLOYERS. IF YOU DO NOT GET ONE FROM YOUR EMPLOYER, ASK FOR ONE AT THE POST OFFICE.

HOW TO BEGIN APPLICATION

- 1. HAND IT BACK TO YOUR EMPLOYER, IF
- 2. HAND IT TO ANY LABOR ORGANIZATION,
- 3. HAND IT TO YOUR OTHER CAREER, IF
- 4. DELIVER IT TO LOCAL POST OFFICE, IF
- 5. MAIL IT IN A SEALED ENVELOPE,
- ADDRESSED: POST MASTER LOCAL
- DO NOT MAIL, NO POSTAGE NEEDED.

-Social Security Board

INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED
AT ANY POST OFFICE



HARRY L. HOPKINS



HENRY A. WALLACE



HOMER S. CUMMINGS



EDWIN E. WITTE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



FRANCES PERKINS
CHAIRMAN



HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC SECURITY

Rural Electrification Administration (REA) 1935

The REA made loans to rural farm communities who wanted to build public electrical utilities. In 1935, 90% of farms did not have electricity. By 1941, thanks to the REA 40% had electrical power.



Labor Strife

- ❖ **Major issues facing labor in the 1930s**

- ❖ **FDR and unions**


- ❖ **Wagner Act**


- ❖ **CIO**


- ❖ **Major strikes in the 1930s**




Major issues facing labor in the 1930s

 Historically, labor has always fought for higher wages, shorter working hours, job security, and on the job safety.

 At the beginning of the Great Depression in 1933, union membership was down to about 3 million, compared with 5 million in 1923.

 Most workers were unskilled, working in the mass production industries such as textiles, mining, steel, and automobiles and were not organized into unions.

 Strikes became a major tactic used by unskilled laborers as they organized into unions.



FDR celebrated his 60th birthday with the president of AFL

Arrow Piece Dye Works strike, 1933

^In 1933 workers at the Arrow Piece Dye Works went on strike for better conditions.

^Before the strike there was a ten-hour work day, workers labored on Saturdays and holidays, no time-and-a-half or overtime, grievance procedure, no job security, it was difficult to collect on workmen's compensation claims, and there was no regulation of sanitary conditions in the work place.

^After the settlement of the strike all these things changed for the better.

Summary of audio segment: Marianna worked in the shipping department at Arrow Piece Dye Works for a year; she then became involved with the union.



Children of sit-down strikers parading in Flint on 2/3/37.



FDR and Unions



FDR was a strong supporter of unions and the right of working people to organize



The National Industrial Recovery Act contained a provision which guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and bargain collectively. This was the first time the government recognized this right.



Union membership jumped from 2.8 million in 1933 to 3.7 million 1934.



Despite the law many employers ignored it and refused to bargain with unions. Congress set up the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) but it had no enforcement powers.

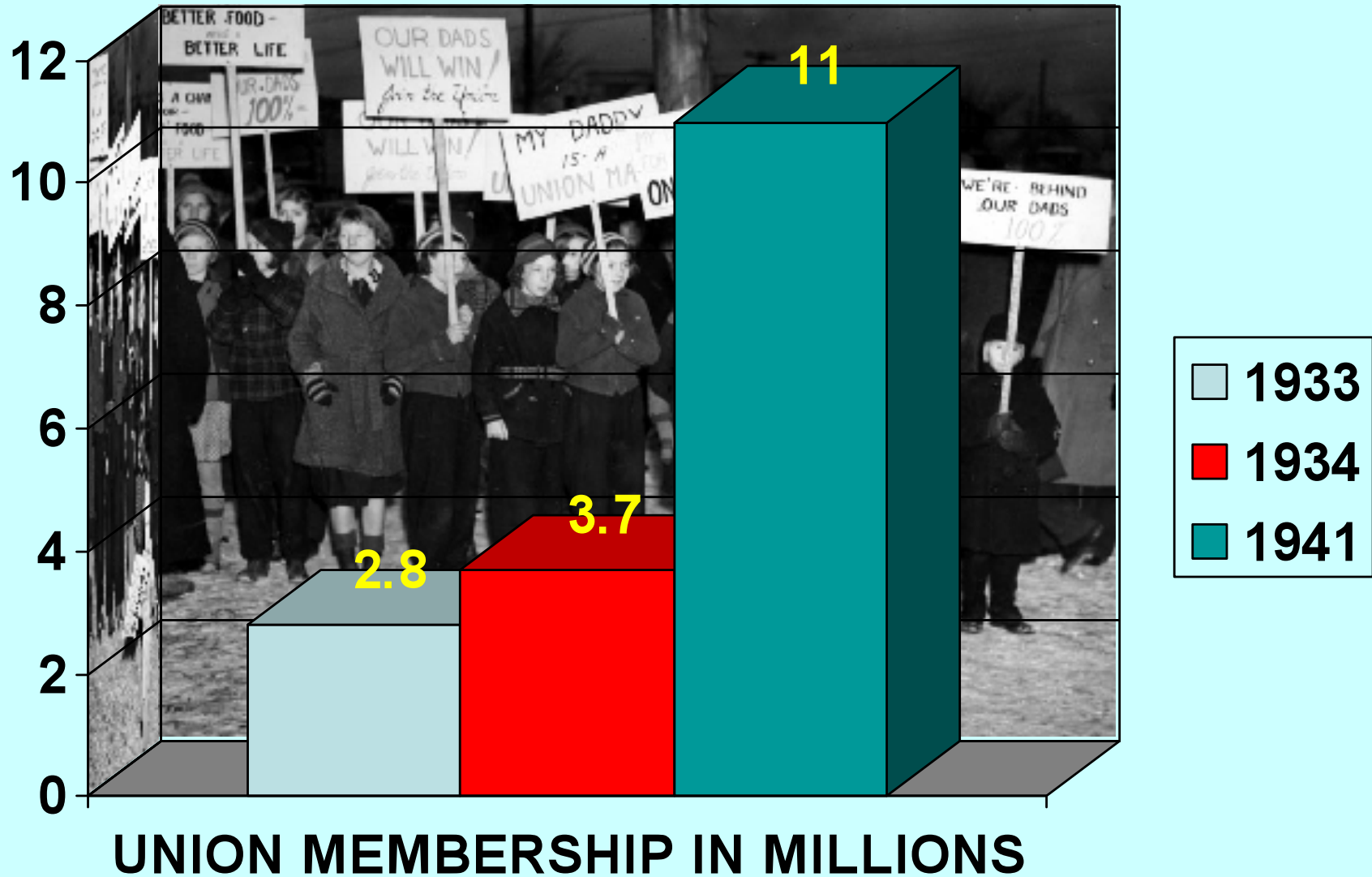


In 1935, Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act also known as the Wagner Act which gave enforcement powers to the NLRB.



With government acting as a mediator union membership jumped to 11 million by 1941.

Growth In Union Membership Under FDR





Senator Robert F. Wagner making
a radio address in the 1930s.

Wagner grew up as a poor immigrant which helped shape his passion to help the needy. His pioneering legislation gave us hope during the depression of the thirties -- emergency relief, employment assistance, jobless help, aid for farmers, Social Security and, most importantly, labor's Magna Carta, the Wagner Act, guaranteeing workers the right to organize and bargain collectively. The author of early national housing legislation, he also fought for civil rights laws in advance of his time.

(SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR)

Formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)

The CIO was formed in 1935 as an alternative to the American Federation of Labor (AFL) created in 1886 which had a policy of admitting only skilled workers. The CIO was formed to bring unskilled workers into one large union. The CIO was more extreme in their tactics than the AFL.

**“It's a good thing to join the union.
It's a fine place to go.
It's a good thing to join the union
And march with the CIO.
Good bye to the speed up,
Hello union pay”**



"The millions of workers in our mass production industries have a right to membership in effective labor organizations and to the enjoyment of industrial freedom. They are entitled to a place in the American economic sunlight. If the labor movement and American democracy are to endure, these workers should have the opportunity to support their families under conditions of health, decency, and comfort, to own their own home, to educate their children, and possess sufficient leisure to take part in wholesome social and political activities."

JOHN L. LEWIS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS AND CO-FOUNDER OF THE CIO



John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman, president of the clothing workers. The CIO pioneered the use of the sit-down strike.

The General Motors Sit-Down Strike

- For 44 days starting December 30, 1936, striking members of the United Auto Workers occupied this building.
- The strikers acting in concert with other plants that were closed or to be closed by sit-downs, asked for recognition of the union as sole bargaining representative for all hourly-rated employees of General Motors Corporation.
- Court injunctions and threats of eviction by both the sheriff of Genesee County and the Flint Police Department did not sway the strikers from their goal.
- On February 11, 1937, the settlement eventually led to complete unionization of the auto industry and added stability for the union and the company.



Battle of The Overpass, May 1937

Union leaders were beaten while peacefully aiding women handing out literature. They were attacked by "servicemen" who were actually thugs and criminals hired by Henry Ford to stop unions with violence. These pictures were published and gained much support for unions.



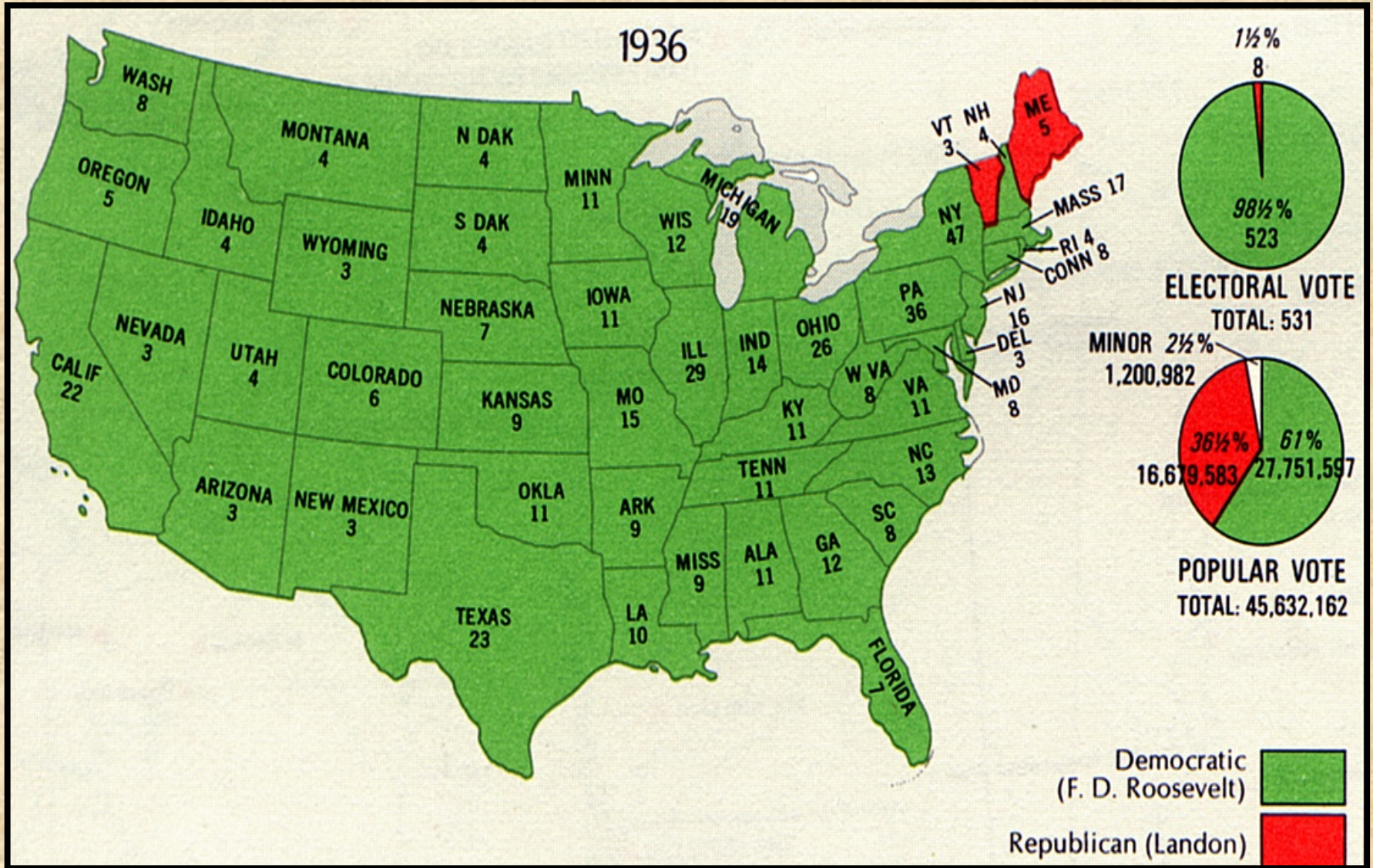


Court Packing Scheme

- ❖ **Election of 1936**
- ❖ **FDR and the Supreme Court**
- ❖ **Judiciary “Reorganization” Bill**
- ❖ **Justice Hugo Black**
- ❖ **“A Switch in Time...”**
- ❖ **1937 Recession**



ELECTION OF 1936



Political Cartoons On FDR's Landslide 1936 Victory

The Kick Off—By Hungerford





All Set!




Listening for His Master's Voice



 FDR had Democratic majorities in both the House and Senate in 1936.

 Many political observers believed the Congress would do FDR's bidding as the cartoon to the left explains.

 He decided to use his political capital to force the Supreme Court to stop declaring his New Deal legislation unconstitutional.

75th Congress

FDR and the Supreme Court: 1937

“Court Packing Scheme”



The Supreme Court had declared five New Deal programs unconstitutional in 1935.



In 1936, the Court struck down four other New Deal initiatives.



FDR began to see the Supreme Court as an enemy of the New Deal and his attempts to end the depression.



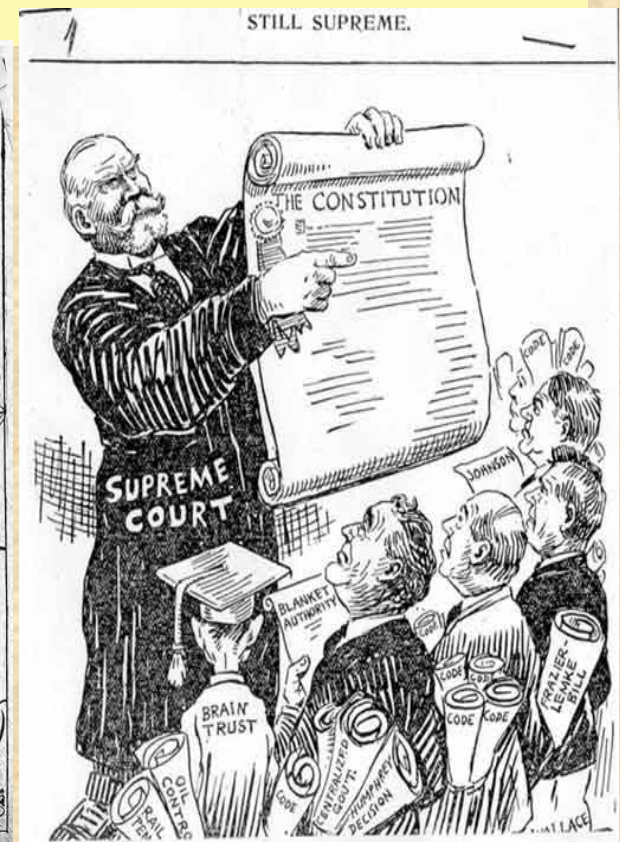
To counter the Supreme Court's negative rulings, he proposed what became known as the “court packing scheme” which was a plan to increase the number of friendly justices on the Supreme Court.



The political cartoons on the following slides trace the evolution of FDR’s struggle to bring the Court under what some called his control.

In early 1937 Roosevelt proposed a Judiciary "Reorganization" Bill to Congress.

The bill would allow the president to appoint one new justice to the Supreme Court for every current justice who had reached 70 years of age and failed to retire. Under Roosevelt's plan the Supreme Court could have as many as 15 justices. Many conservatives saw his "Court Packing Scheme" as proof that FDR wanted to be a dictator. Roosevelt's supporters believed that the court had to be modified so the New Deal could move ahead in bringing the nation out of the Great Depression.





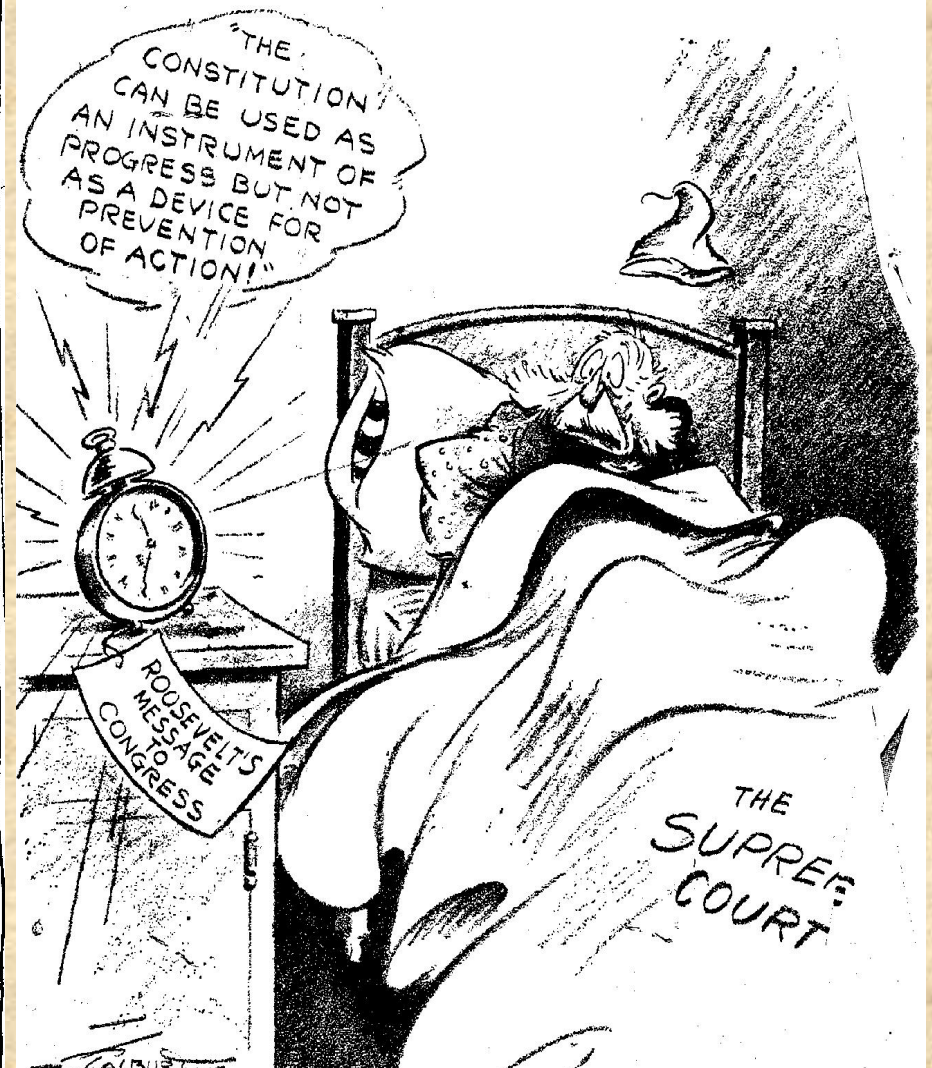
RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES DISPATCH
JANUARY 8, 1937
From the holdings at the FDR Library

Cartoons Supporting FDR's Court Reorganization Plan

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Iear Ye!



Good Morning, Judge!

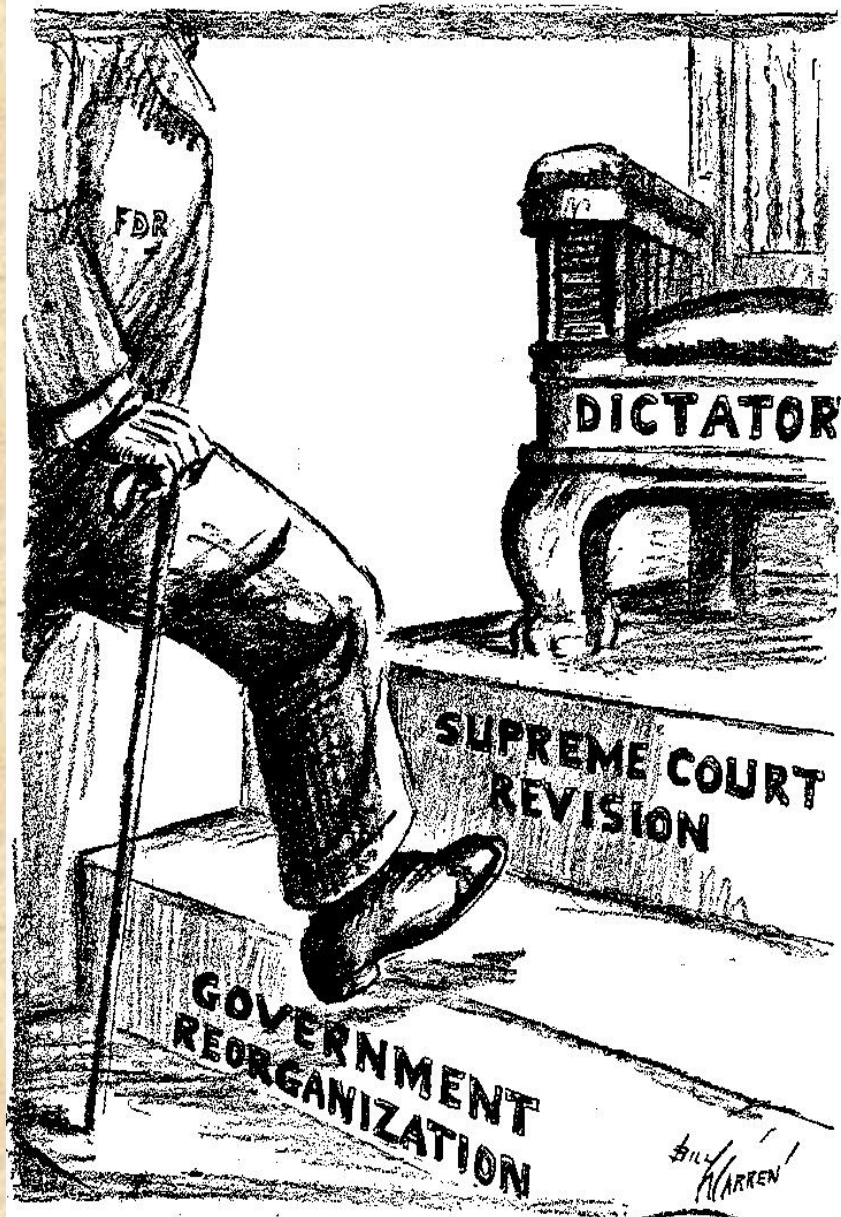


Cartoons Warning Of The Dangers Of "Court Packing"

Into What Abyss?



Step by Step



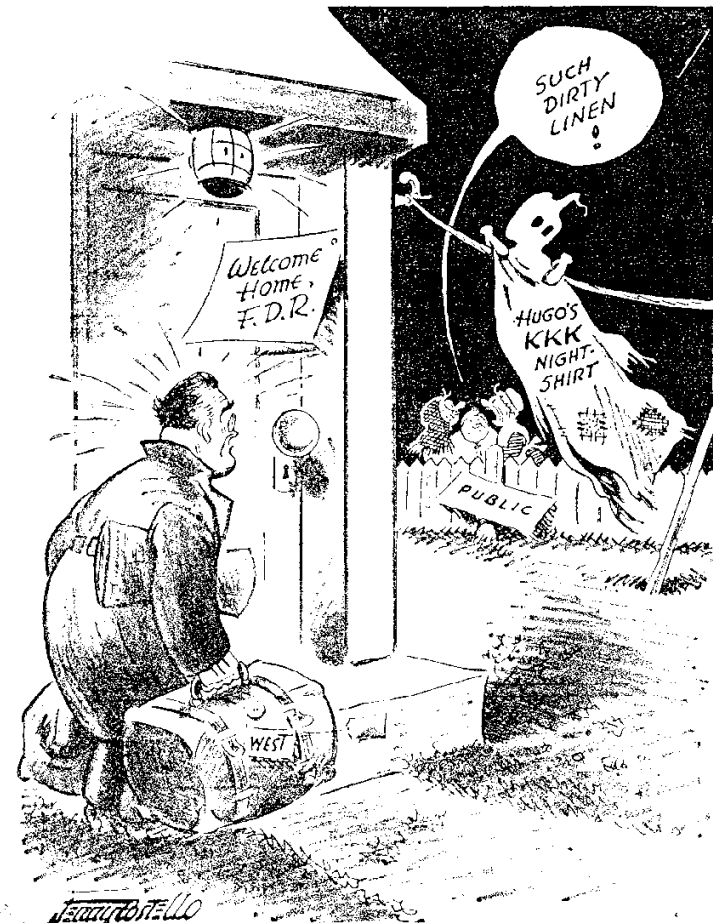
FDR was hurt by his appointment of one time KKK member, Hugo Black, in August of 1937, to the Supreme Court. Although Hugo Black had briefly been a Klan member in the 1920's, he was a liberal supporter of FDR and after being confirmed, was an advocate for civil rights until his retirement in 1971.

The Court Reformer



EMBARRASSING, NO END!

By Jerry Coste

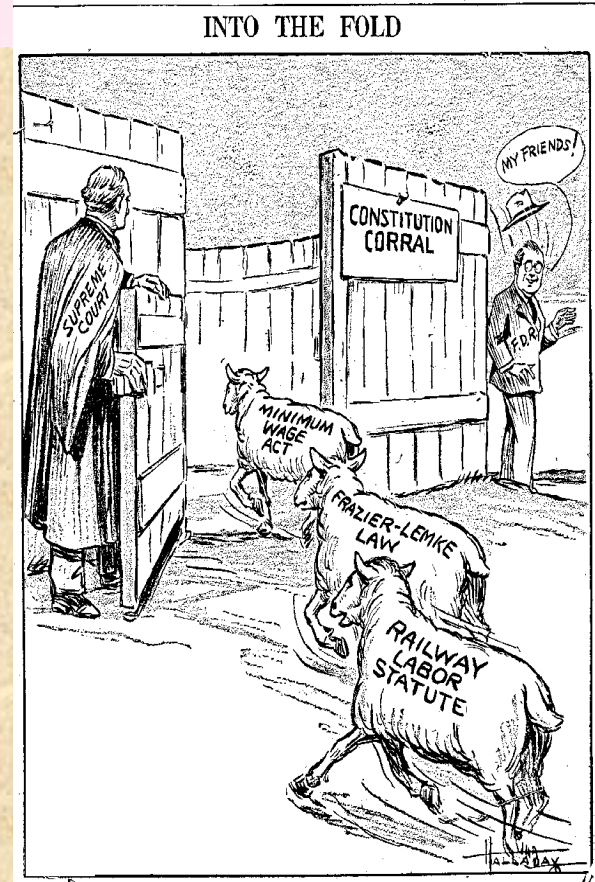


"A Switch in Time That Saved Nine"

Conservative Justice Roberts sided with liberal members of Court and upheld a minimum wage law in Washington, which is often referred to as the "switch in time". This along with the retirement of another conservative justice a month later contributed to the non-passage of the bill. The size of the Supreme Court thus stayed at nine justices, and the Court began upholding some New Deal legislation with several of the justices reversing their previous positions.



KANSAS CITY (MO.) STAR
APRIL 02, 1937
Reproduced from holdings at the FDR Library



Recession in the Fall of 1937



FDR was weakened politically by the fight over the Supreme Court and found it harder to deal with Congress.



There was still high unemployment and millions were still surviving on government relief payments.



Huge budget deficits were piling up.



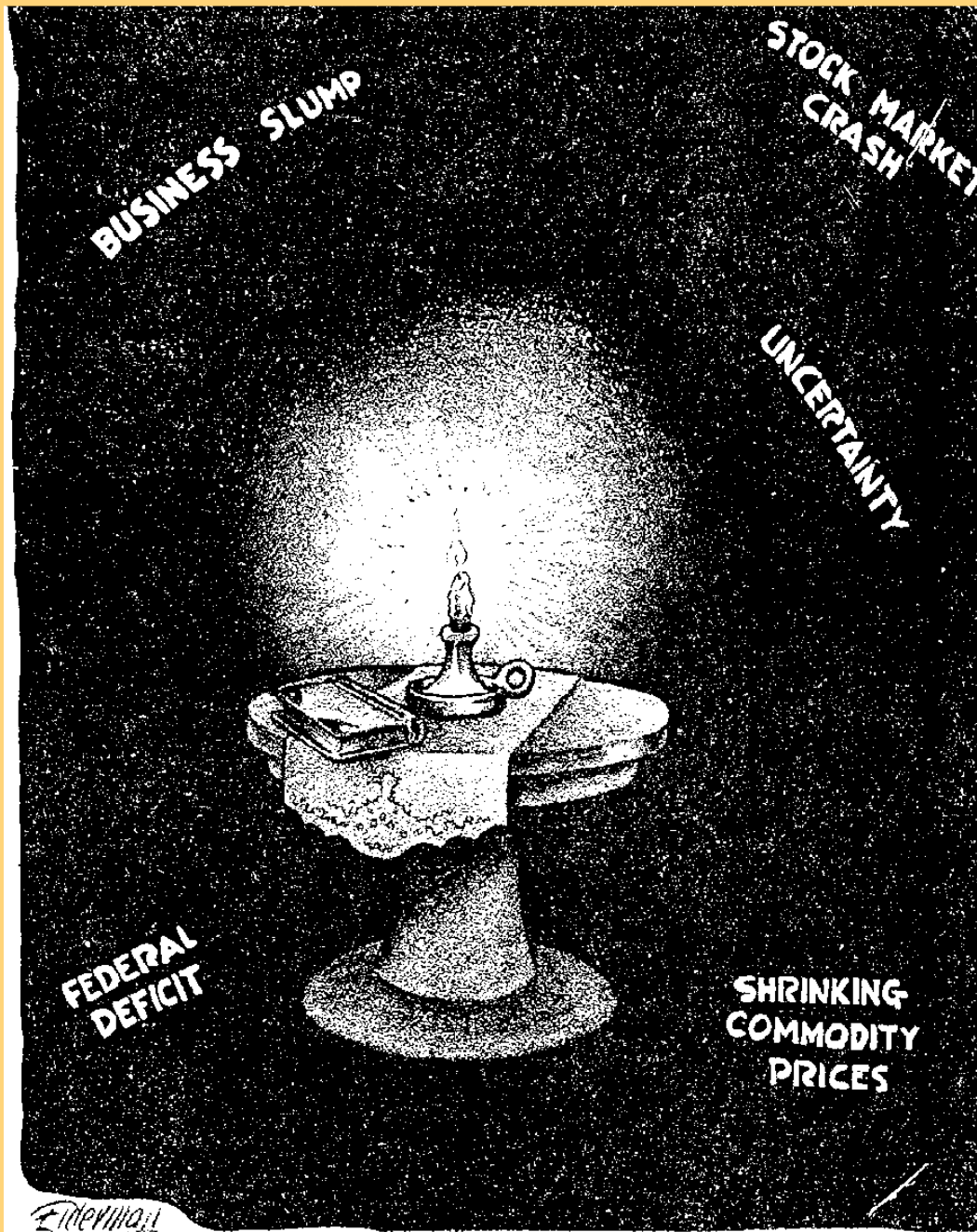
In June of 1937, concerned over the deficits, FDR had Congress cut spending for government anti-depression measures including public employment to successfully balance the budget.



The result was a severe recession with the stock market crashing and 10 million workers losing their jobs.



FDR was forced to quickly pour money into programs such as CCC and WPA to alleviate the recession.



Political cartoon reflecting the fear and uncertainty the 1937 recession caused.

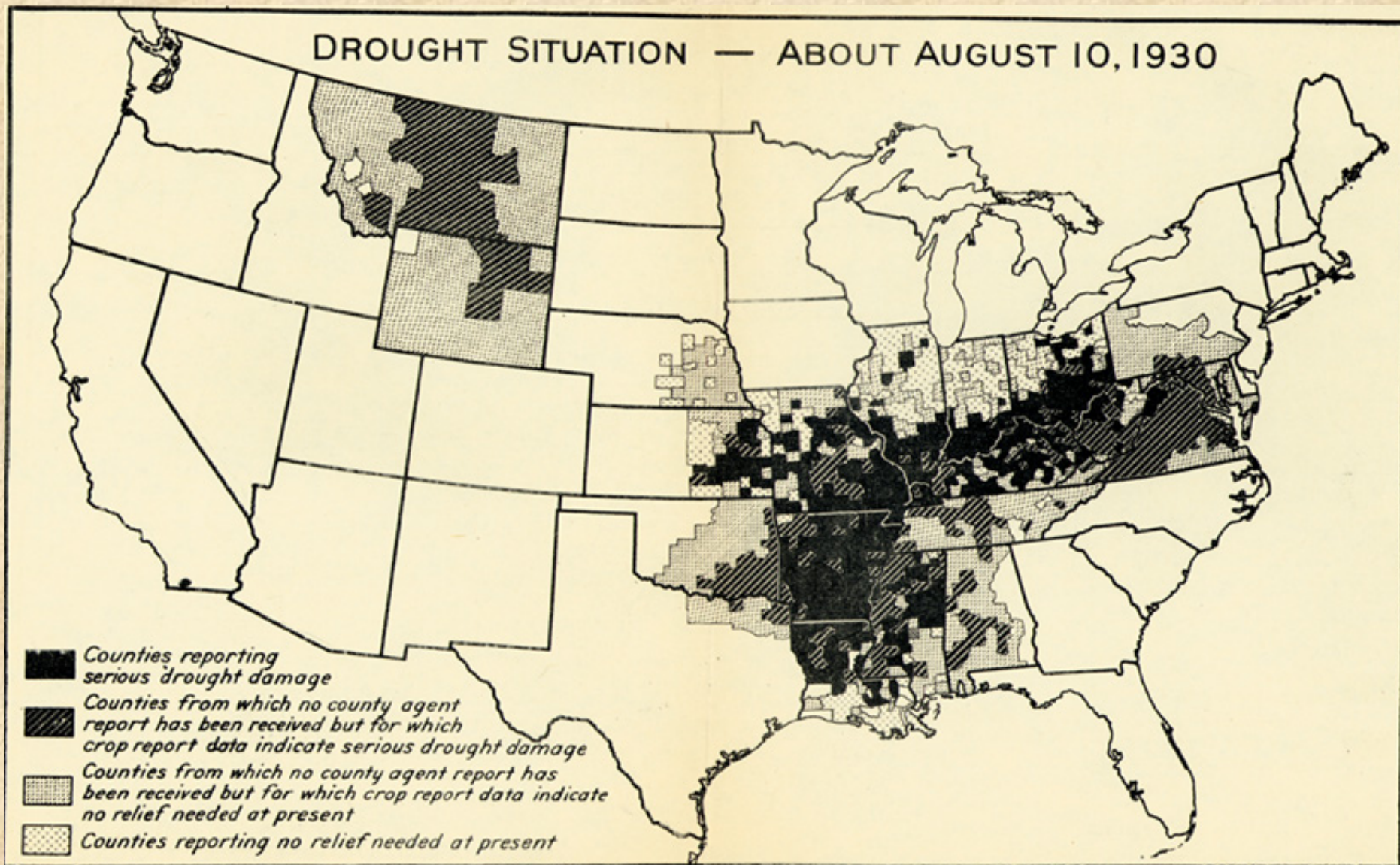
E. Meyers
"We May Be Blinded By The Welcome Light Of Prosperity."—F. D. R.

The U.S. in the 1930s

- ❖ **Drought and the Dust Bowl, “Okies”, Migrant Farmers**
- ❖ **Minorities: Blacks, Hispanics, Indians**
- ❖ **Women**
- ❖ **Writers and Artists**
- ❖ **Popular Culture, Movies, Radio**



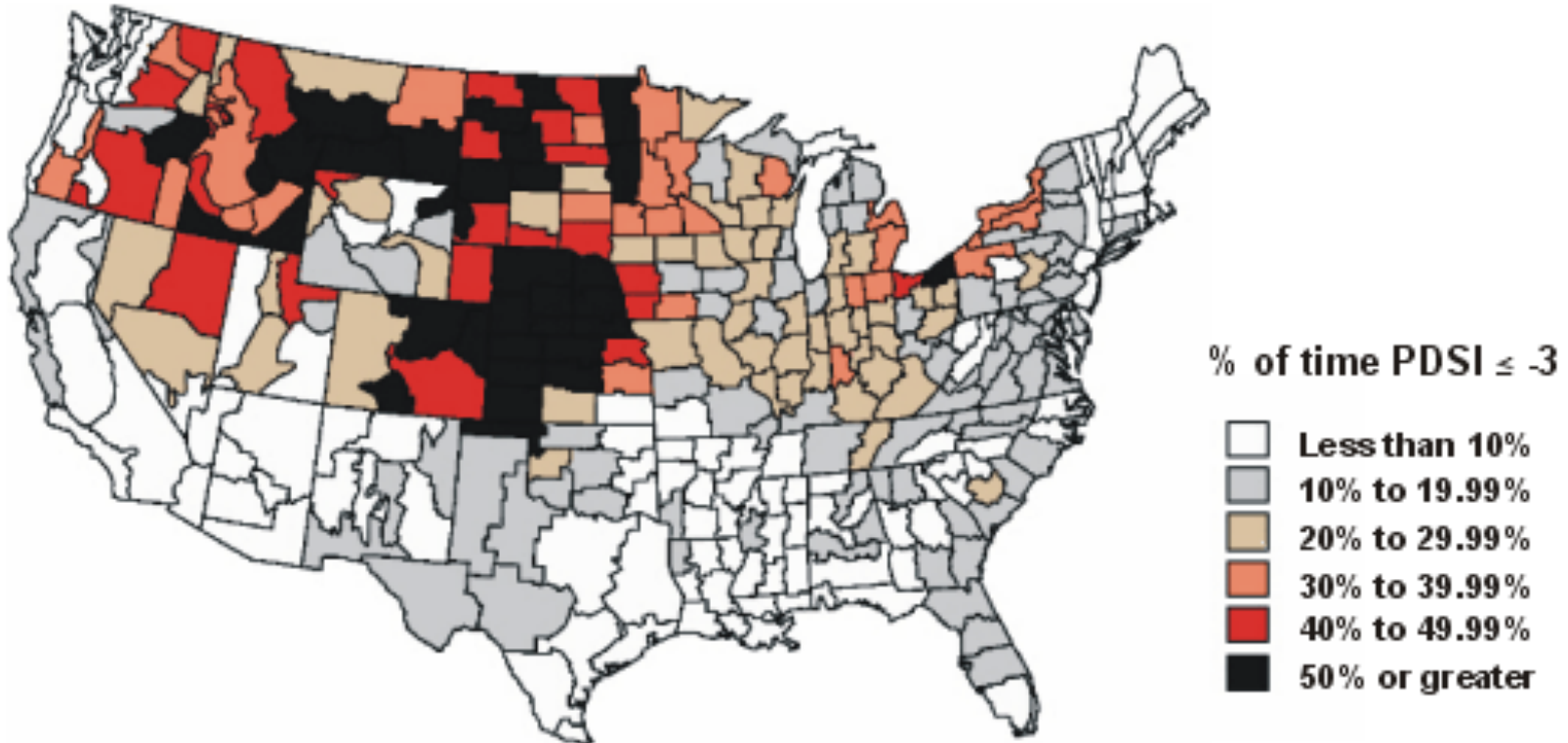
DROUGHT STRIKES



Palmer Drought Severity Index


1930–1939


Percent of time in severe and extreme drought



SOURCE: McKee et al. (1993); NOAA (1990); High Plains Regional Climate Center (1996)
Albers Equal Area Projection; Map prepared at the National Drought Mitigation Center

Dust Bowl

 **The Dust Bowl refers to the area which was devastated first by drought then by wind-driven clouds of blown away topsoil that resembled dark storm clouds.**




 **It was partially caused by poor farming practices and overgrazing that destroyed deep rooted natural grasses. When the strong winds came the crops farmers planted could not hold the soil and it blew away in clouds of "dust".**



Dust Bowl location

DUST STORM DAMAGE, 1930-1940



-  Dust Bowl States
-  Area with most severe dust storm damage
-  Other areas damaged by dust storms

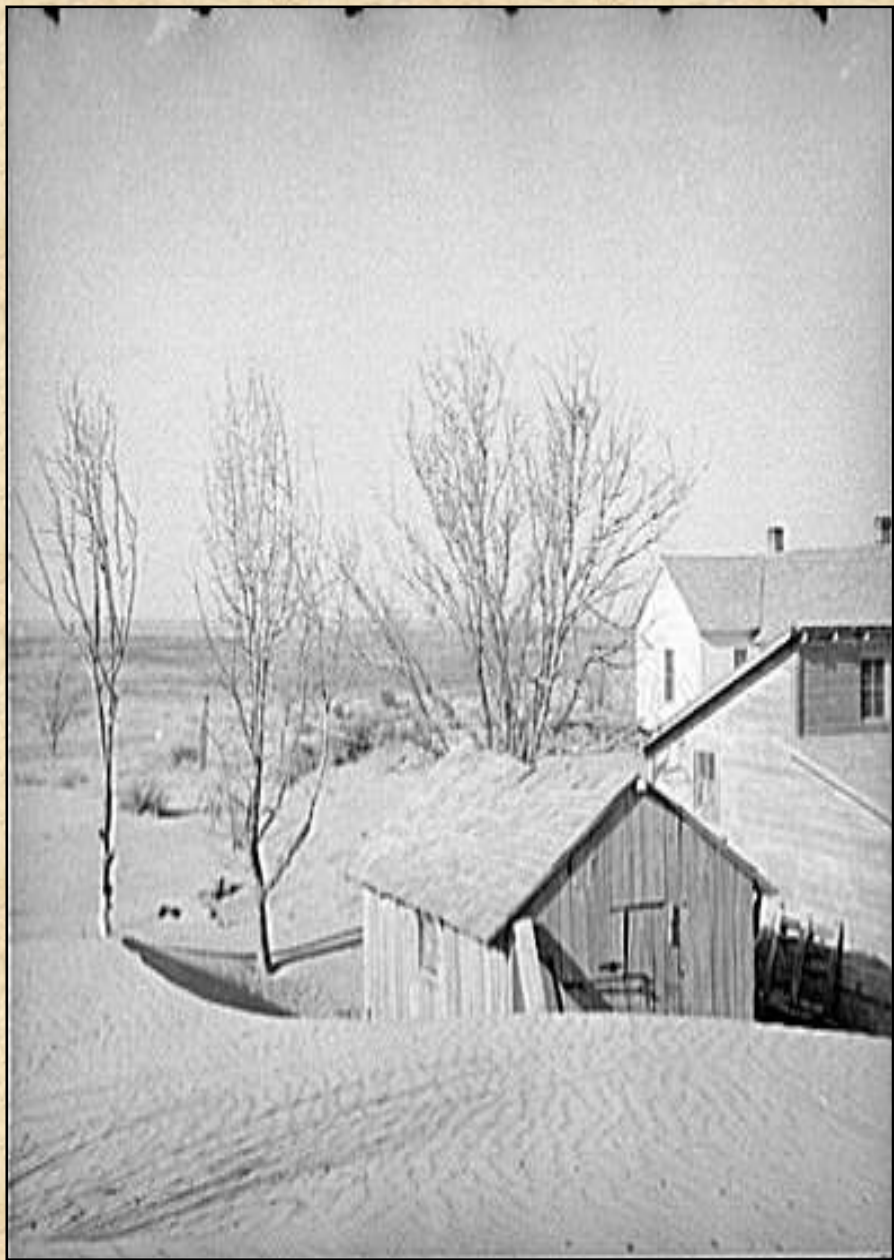
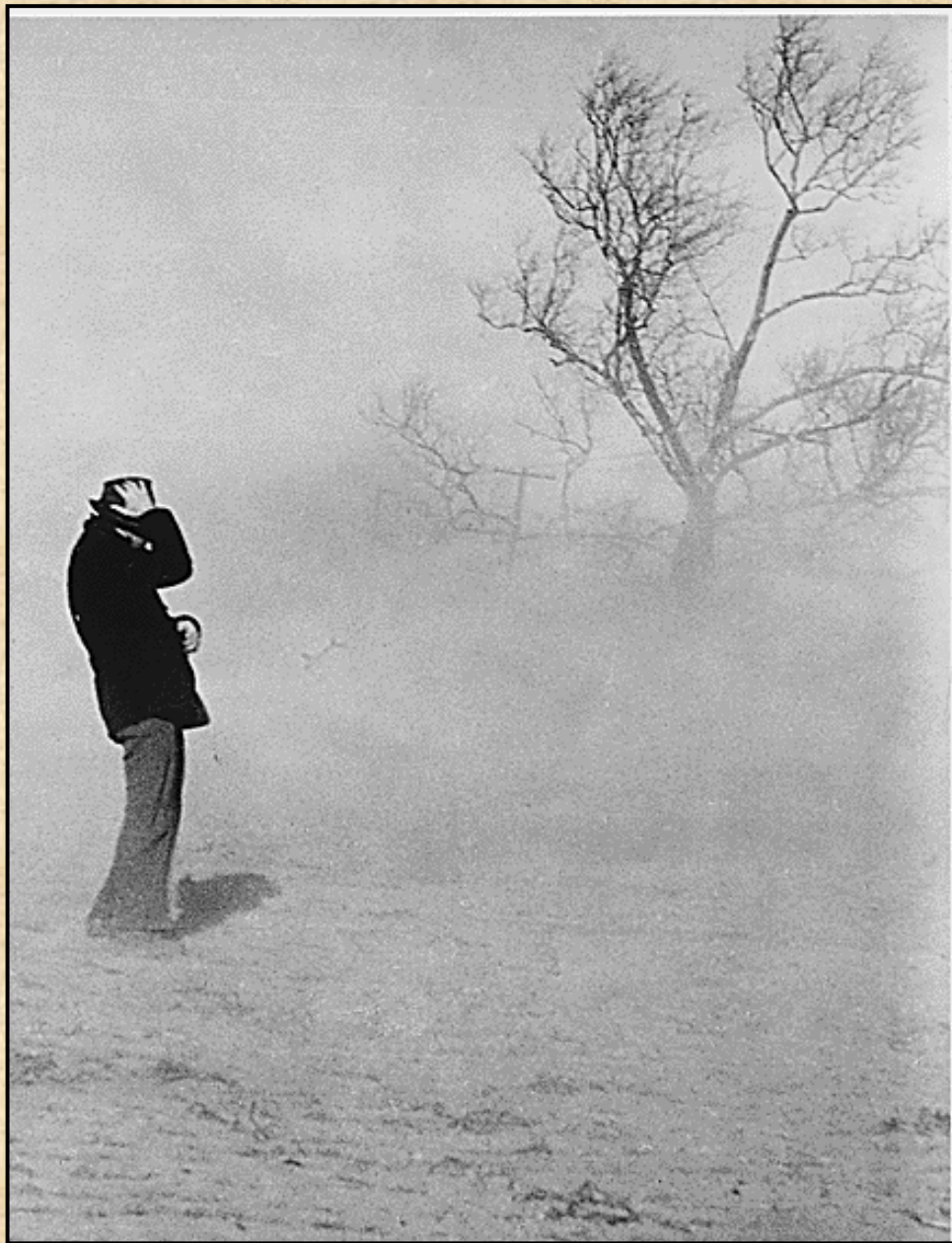




Dust Storm 4-14-35
Furtle Studio, Liberal, Kans



DUST STORM APPROACHING SPEARMAN, TEXAS
APRIL 14-1935

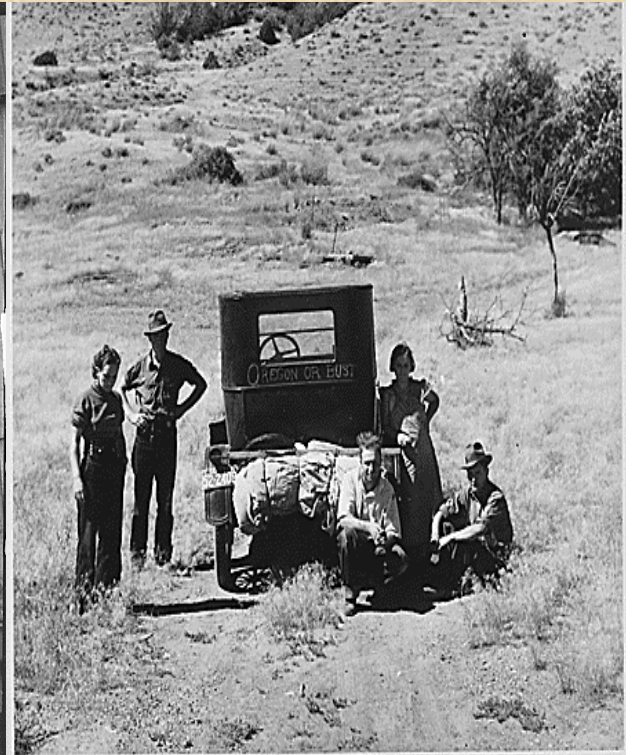
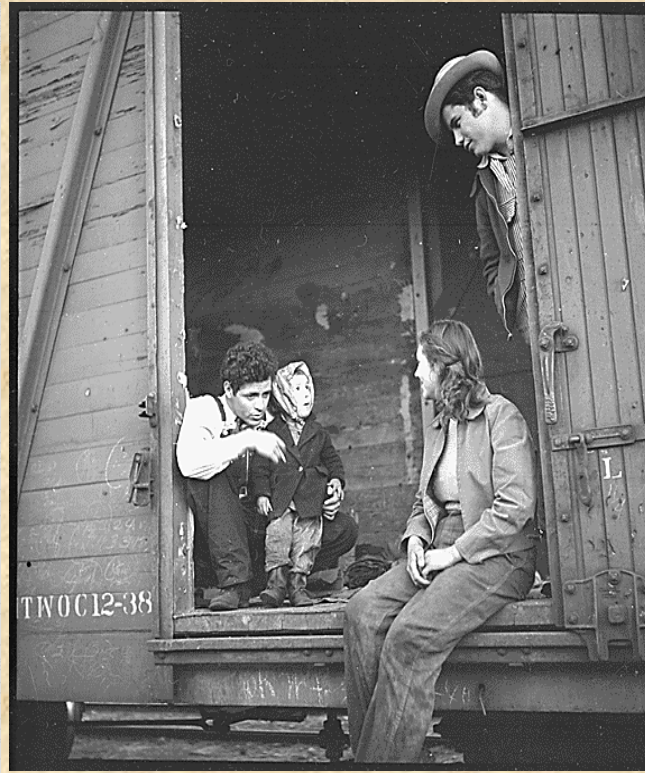






The "Okies"

Many farmers decided to pack up and leave their drought stricken farms and move west to California hoping for a new start. So many of the migrants were from Oklahoma they soon became known as "Okies". Unfortunately, farming conditions in California were not much better. Many of the migrants ended up living in migrant/refugee camps.

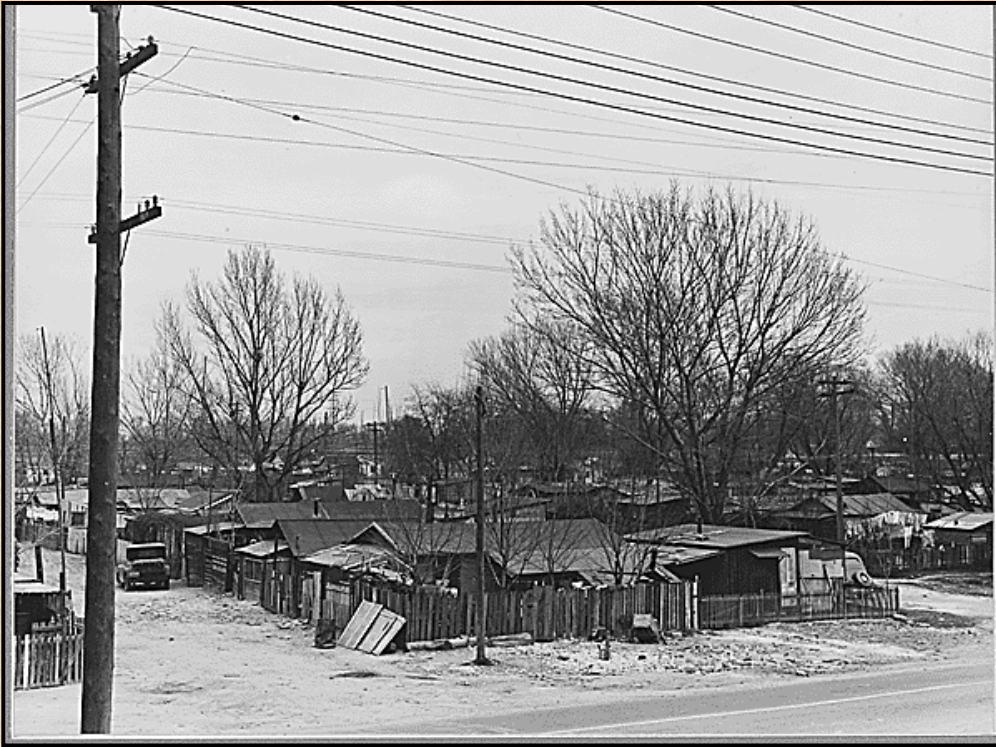




More Oklahomans reach Calif. via the cotton fields of Ariz.







**Migrant
camps in
California
where
refugees
came to make
a new start**

Interviews with Residents of a California Migrant Camp



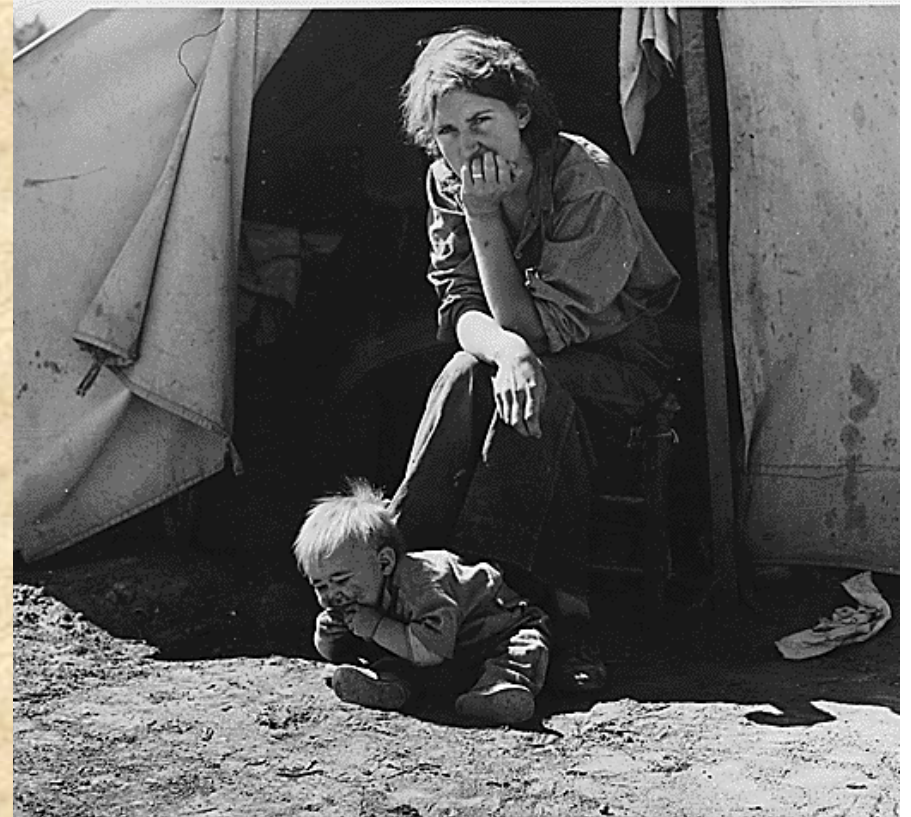
**INTERVIEW
ONE**



**INTERVIEW
TWO**



**MIGRANT MOTHER
POEM**



Popular song from the 1930s: *Brother, can you spare a dime?*

They used to tell me I was building a dream,
And so I followed the mob
When there as earth to plough or guns to bear
I was always there right on the job.

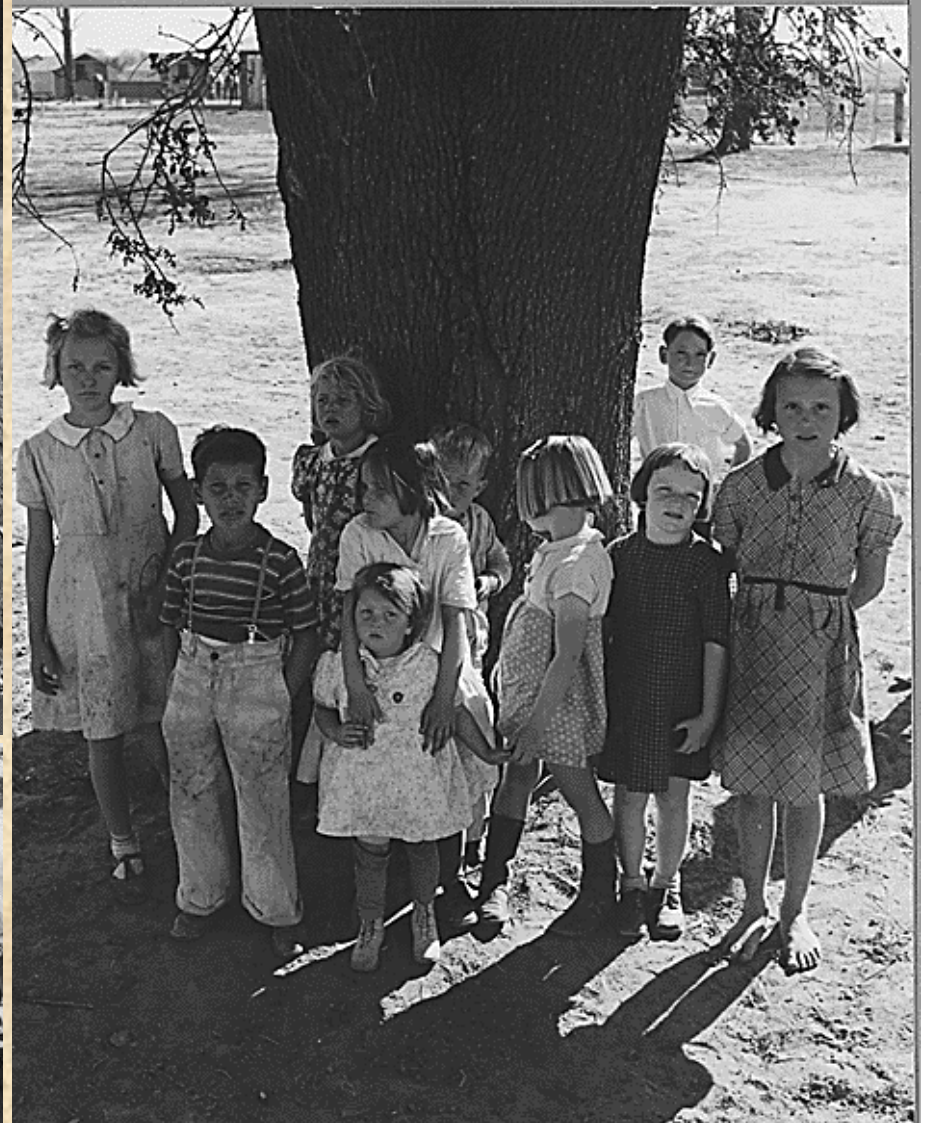
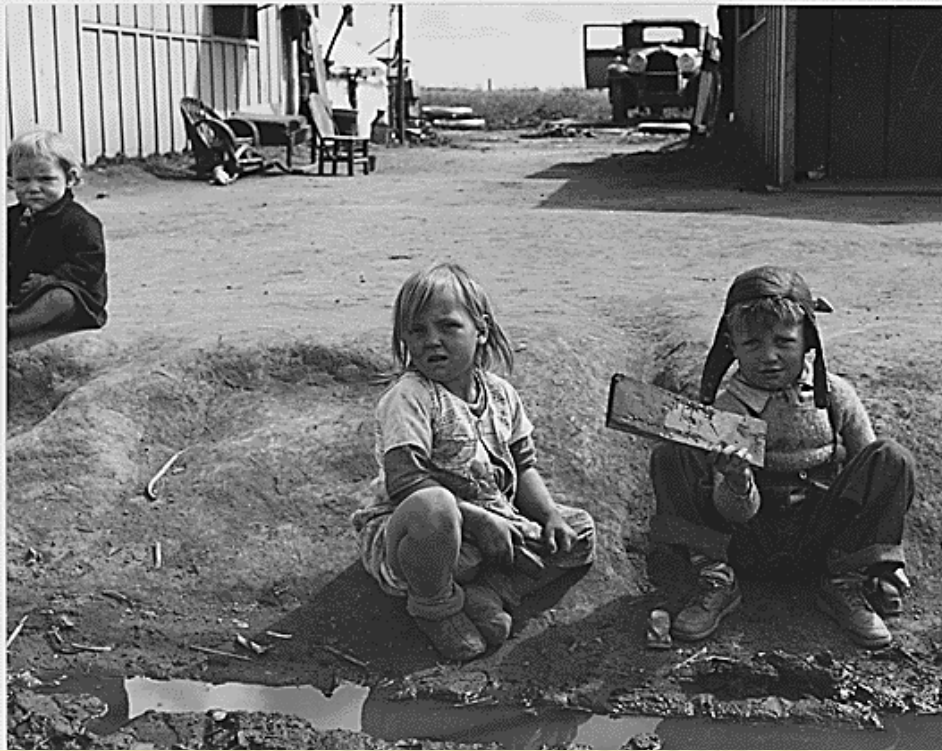
The used to tell me I was building a dream
With peace and glory ahead
Why should I be standing in line
just waiting for bread?

Once I built a railroad, made it run,
Made it race against time.
Once I build a railroad,
Now its done
Brother, can you spare a dime? 📢

Once I built a tower, to the sun
Brick and rivet and lime,
Once I built a tower,
Now its done
Brother, can you spare a dime?

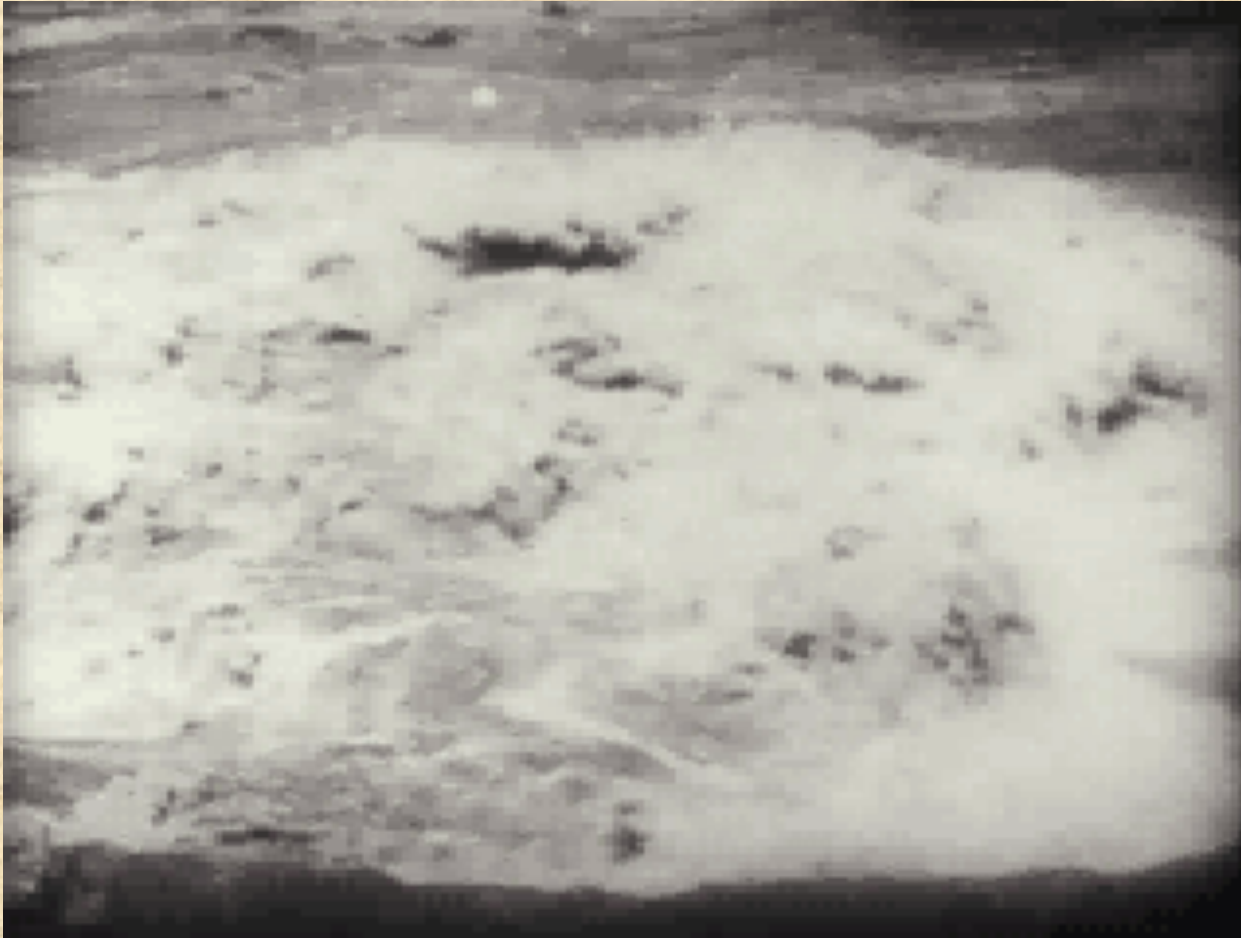
Once in khaki suites
Gee, we looked swell
Full of that Yankee Doodle-de-dum.
Half a million boots went sloggin' thru Hell,
I was the kid with the drum.
Say, don't you remember, they called me Al
It was Al all the time
Say, don't you remember I'm your Pal!
Buddy, can you spare a dime?





**Children Of Migrant/
Refugees**

Another Major Disaster: Floods



African Americans During the Great Depression

- **As had been usual in American history black workers, who had been the last hired, were now the first fired.**
- **By 1932, 50% of black workers were unemployed.**
- **A mass migration of blacks from the south to the north began.**
- **FDR's politically active wife, Eleanor, was a supporter of black rights.**
- **Although New Deal programs prohibited discrimination it continued in the south.**
- **A large number of black voters switched from the Republican to the Democrat party during the Depression. This reversed their longstanding support of the Republican party, the party of Lincoln and emancipation.**

Lynching, which had been on the decline, began to increase along with all other forms of racism.



“Colored Admission 10¢

Letter by Eleanor Roosevelt on Lynching

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1936

Red W.W. 3-21-36

My dear Mr. White:

Before I received your letter today I had been in to the President, talking to him about your letter enclosing that of the Attorney General. I told him that it seemed rather terrible that one could get nothing done and that I did not blame you in the least for feeling there was no interest in this very serious question. I asked him if there were any possibility of getting even one step taken, and he said the difficulty is that it is unconstitutional apparently for the Federal Government to step in in the lynching situation. The Government has only been allowed to do anything about kidnaping because of its interstate aspect, and even that has not as yet been appealed so they are not sure that it will be declared constitutional.

The President feels that lynching is a question of education in the states, rallying good citizens, and creating public opinion so that the localities themselves will wipe it out. However, if it were done by a Northerner, it will have an antagonistic effect. I will talk to him again about the Van Nuys resolution and will try to talk also to Senator Byrnes and get his point of view. I am deeply troubled about the whole situation as it seems to be a terrible thing to stand by and let it continue and feel that one cannot speak out as to his feeling. I think your next step would be to talk to the more prominent members of the Senate.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Black Cabinet

FDR had an informal black advisory group. This was sometimes called the "Black Cabinet" or the "Black Brain Trust". Its members were recommended to the president by both Eleanor Roosevelt and Harold Ickes both of whom were members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The "Black Cabinet" worked to improve the impact of New Deal programs on African Americans. The most important members of the Black Cabinet included Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration (NYA); William H. Hastie, Assistant Solicitor in the Department of the Interior (and later appointed by FDR as the first black federal judge); Robert C. Weaver, advisor for Negro Affairs in the Public Works Administration; and Robert Vann, assistant to the Attorney General.



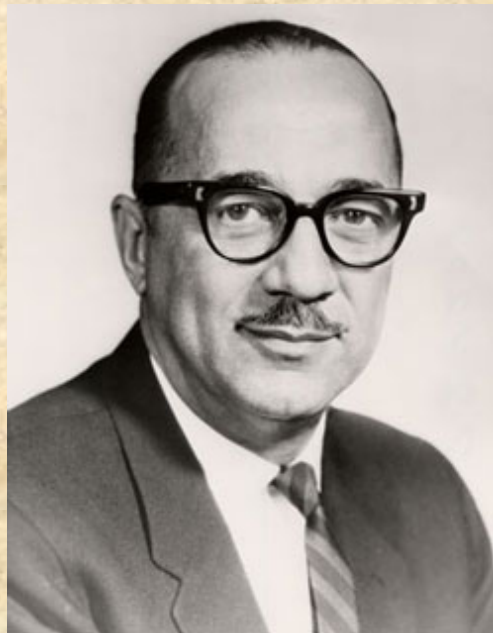
Mary McLeod Bethune helped recruit African Americans to the Democratic party

Black Cabinet members

Robert Weaver, the nation's first black Cabinet member under President Johnson as the Secretary of Housing and Urban development.




William H. Hastie, first black federal judge.





Robert Vann


Mexican-Americans



 As unemployment rose, pressure grew to deport Hispanics back to their homeland.

 Soon there were "repatriations" which sent Mexican immigrants back to Mexico in busloads and boxcars.

 Many Mexican Americans were also sent out of the U.S. under these programs, there being no differentiation between Mexicans and Mexican American U.S. Citizens.

 Mexican American U.S. citizens who were children at the time were also deported to Mexico along with their Mexican parents.

Estimates vary but from 300,000 to 1,000,000 Mexican citizens and Mexican Americans were either forced or volunteered to be sent back to Mexico in the 1930's.



WHEELER-HOWARD ACT, 1934 (THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT)

--AN ACT TO CONSERVE AND DEVELOP INDIAN LANDS AND RESOURCES; TO EXTEND TO INDIANS THE RIGHT TO FORM BUSINESS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS; TO ESTABLISH A CREDIT SYSTEM FOR INDIANS; TO GRANT CERTAIN RIGHTS OF HOME RULE TO INDIANS; TO PROVIDE FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR INDIANS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THAT HEREAFTER NO LAND OF ANY INDIAN RESERVATION, CREATED OR SET APART BY TREATY OR AGREEMENT WITH THE INDIANS, ACT OF CONGRESS, EXECUTIVE ORDER, PURCHASE, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE ALLOTTED IN SEVERALTY TO ANY INDIAN.

American Indians benefited when FDR and Congress created the Indian Reorganization Act. This act did much to advance Native American self sufficiency and improve their economic condition.



Women in the Great Depression

The most influential woman during the Great Depression was Eleanor Roosevelt, the president's wife. She was a tireless worker for liberal causes championing the rights of poor and minorities.



Women in the 30's



Working women who were married were encouraged to give up their jobs so a man could have the work. It was widely believed available jobs should go to men. In spite of this, the number of working women rose in the 1930's mostly in lower paying jobs.










The End of the New Deal

The last major piece of New Deal legislation FDR was able to get passed was the Fair Labor Standards Act in June of 1938. It set up standards and guidelines for minimum wages and maximum working hours. The working week was set at 40 hours, a minimum hourly wage was imposed (40 cents an hour) and child labor was banned in interstate commerce.

Foreign affairs and the threat of war overshadowed domestic economic problems. The need to prepare for war and support our allies brought full employment as factories rushed to meet the needs of the military.



LEGACY OF THE NEW DEAL: HOW DID IT CHANGE AMERICA?

-  **INCREASE IN THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**
-  **INCREASE OF THE ROLE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PLAYS IN THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE**
-  **GROWTH OF EXECUTIVE POWER**
-  **THE USE OF DEFICIT SPENDING AS A TECHNIQUE FOR MAINTAINING THE ECONOMIC HEALTH OF THE NATION**
-  **CREATION OF A WELFARE STATE AND THE ACCEPTANCE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE**
-  **THE RIGHT OF WORKING PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE UNIONS TO ADVANCE THEIR ECONOMIC INTERESTS**
-  **RENEWED INTEREST IN PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT**
-  **MAJOR CONSTRUCTION AND INSTITUTIONS ARE STILL WITH US TODAY**
-  **SHOWED DEMOCRACY IS CAPABLE OF RESPONDING TO MAJOR DISRUPTIONS AND HAS THE TOOLS TO REFORM ITSELF**

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Colonial Era

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The New Nation: Washington to J.Q. Adams

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Slavery

Westward Movement

Expansion and Reform: 1820-1860

Causes of the Civil War

Civil War

Reconstruction

Miners, Ranchers, Farmers, and Native Americans: 1865-1900

Rise of Industrial America

Response to Industrialism

Immigration and Urbanization

America becomes a world power: Imperialism

The Progressive Era

The U.S. and World War One

1920's

Great Depression and New Deal: 1930's

Causes of World War Two

World War Two

1950's

1960's

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