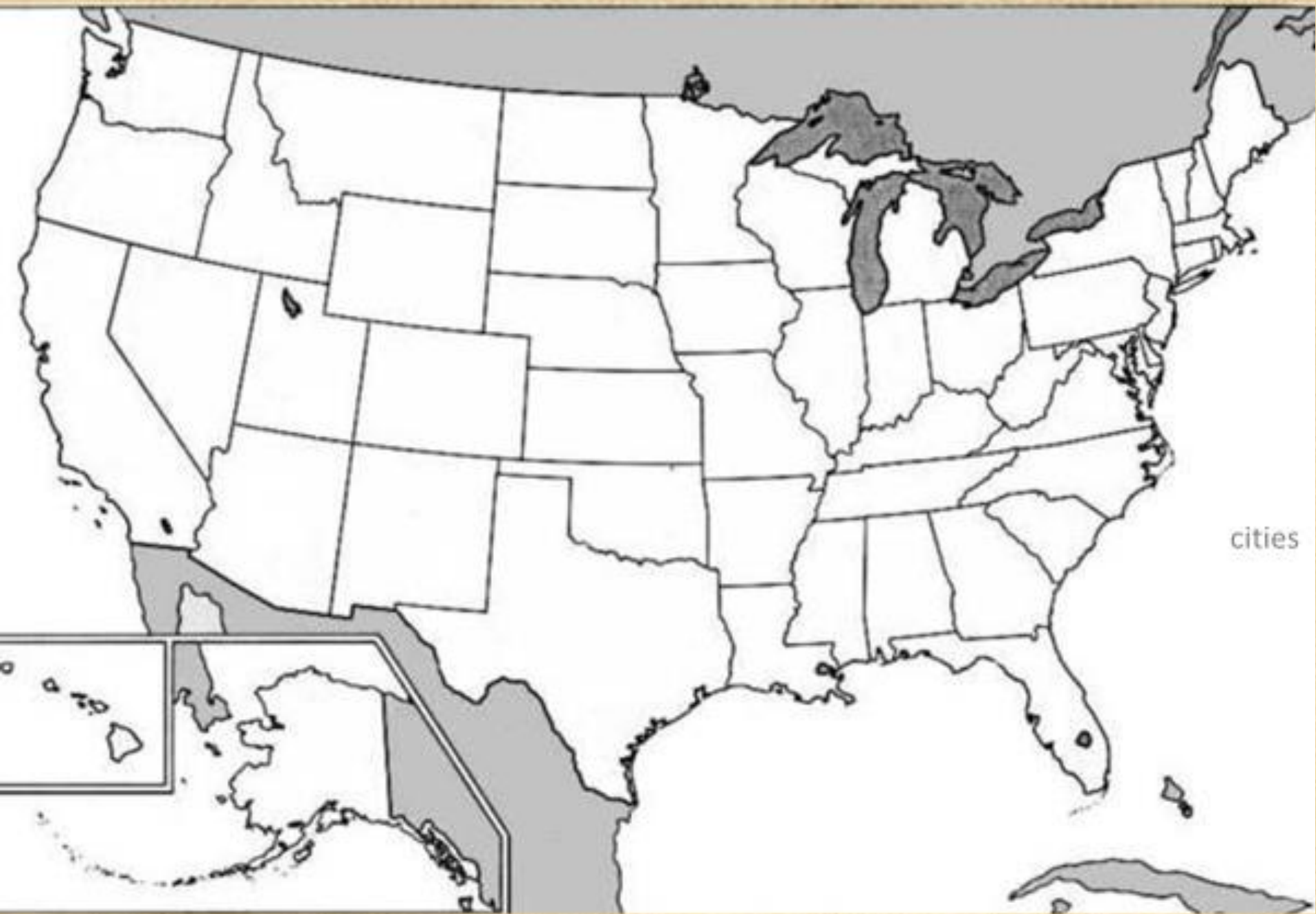


Roosevelt & The New Deal

1933-1939

Chapter 23





1933

- A New Era of Change
- Hoover is out!
- FDR is in!

When Louis Howe was a child in Saratoga Springs, New York, a bicycle accident left his face scarred. As an adult and a reporter for his father's newspaper, he cheerfully described himself as "one of the four ugliest men in the state of New York." Howe dressed sloppily, perhaps to demonstrate how little importance he attached to appearance. He worked hard, however, and was respected for his reporting.

In the winter of 1911, Howe traveled to Albany to interview a Democratic state senator, Franklin Delano Roosevelt—or FDR, as he was called. Howe found himself fascinated by the tall, intense young man with the gold-rimmed glasses who paced back and forth in front of him, earnestly answering his questions. He admired the dashing appearance Roosevelt made.

During the interview Roosevelt declared his intention to challenge the party bosses. The usually skeptical Howe found himself believing the young legislator.

"I made up my mind," Howe later recalled, "that nothing but an accident could keep him from becoming president."

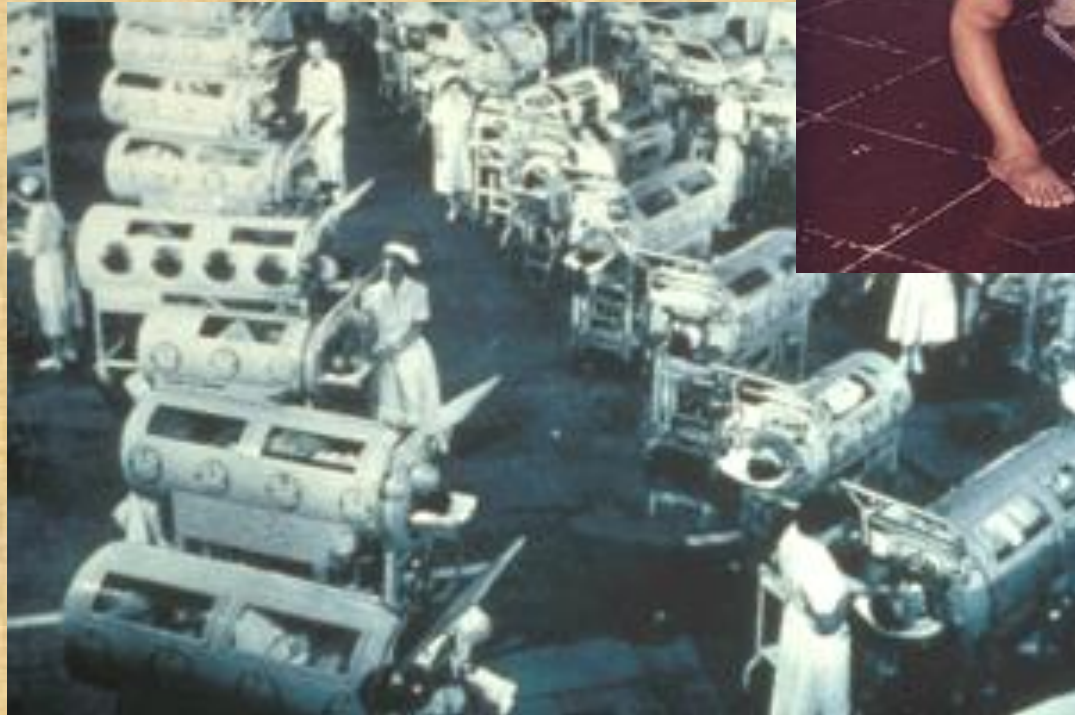
Franklin Delano Roosevelt

- Cousin to Teddy
- Eleanor is Teddy's niece
- Rich
- Harvard
- New Yorker
- Sec. of Navy WW I
- Democrat
- Progressive
 - New Nationalism
 - Gov. & Business together
 - New Freedom
 - Bust Trusts



FDR's personal crisis

- Polio
- March of Dimes



FDR returns

- Governor 1928
- New York's "New Deal"
- Help People with money

Out of every crisis, every tribulation, every disaster, mankind rises with some share of greater knowledge, of higher decency, of purer purpose.

---Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1932

1. What single word most describes FDR's demeanor in the above quote?



Emergency Action

- Bank Holiday
 - Avoid bank runs
- Gold Standard
 - Reduce \$ value
- Restore confidence in banks

This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933

1. Why did Americans need to hear these words from their new president?

Relief, Reform, Recovery



Fireside chats



My friends:

I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking — to talk with the comparatively few who understand the mechanics of banking, but more particularly with the overwhelming majority of you who use banks for the making of deposits and the drawing of checks.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, March 1933

1. What class of people does FDR want to talk to?
2. Why does he want to talk to this class of people?
3. What advice do you think he will offer?

In the 1920s, cowboy and comedian Will Rogers said that his life's work was "to rescue the country from the hands of the politicians." He used his sharp wit to go after these public figures. A friend of presidents and politicians of both parties, Rogers nevertheless satirized them mercilessly in public appearances and on the radio.

With FDR, however, Rogers changed his tune: "President Roosevelt closed the banks before lunch and called Congress into session while he was having dessert. . . . The whole country is with him. . . . Even if he does what is wrong they are with him, just so he does something. . . . If he burned down the Capitol, we would cheer and say, 'Well, we at least got a fire started anyhow.'"

As Roosevelt's New Deal gained momentum, Rogers praised the resulting flurry of legislation: "Mr. Roosevelt just makes out a little list of things every morning that he wants [Congress] to do . . . and the whole country is better off."



Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.

The task can be helped by national planning for and supervision of all forms of transportation and of communications and other utilities which have a definitely public character. There are many ways in which it can be helped, but it can never be helped merely by talking about it. We must act and act quickly.

We now realize as we have never realized before our interdependence on each other; that if we are to go forward, we must move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline.

1. What is the most important goal?
2. How can this goal be achieved?
3. What portion of the economy should be the focus?
4. What words indicate unity in achieving this goal?

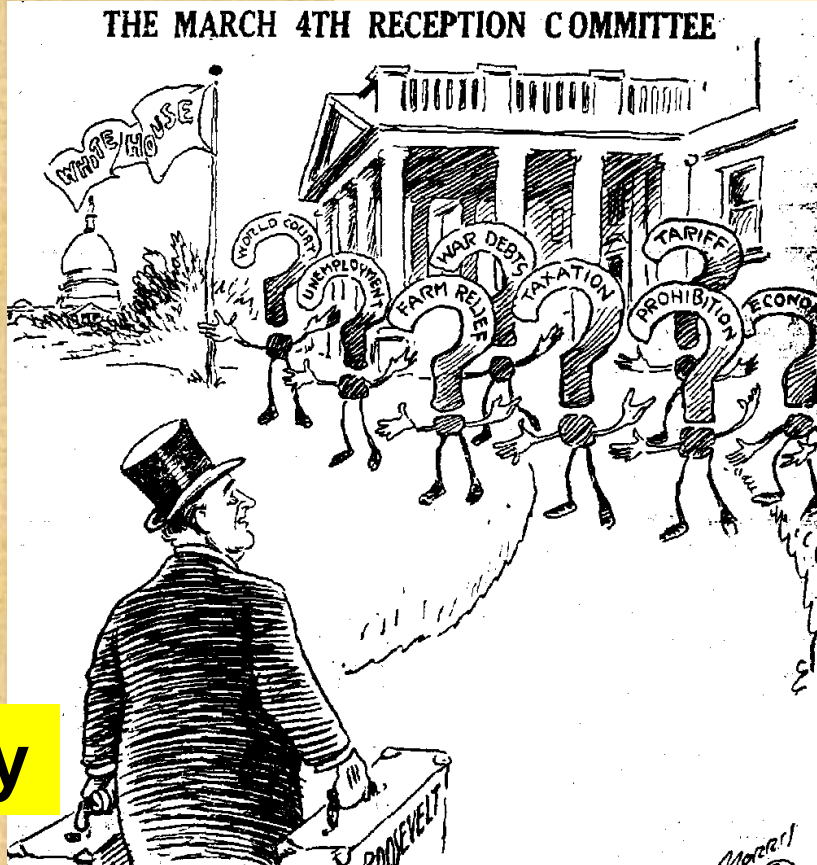
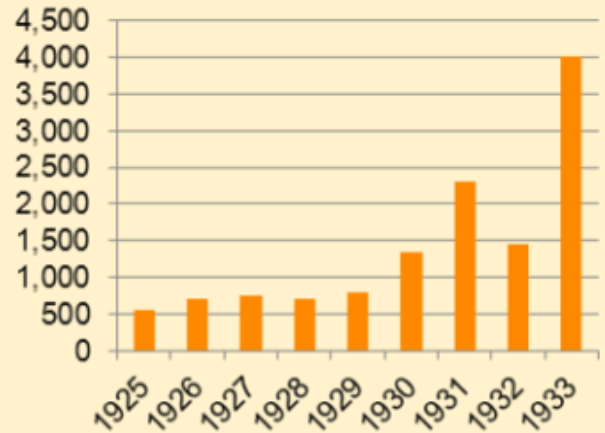
FDR's 1st New Deal

- 100 days
 - Emergency Banking Relief Act
 - Banking panic
 - SEC
 - Stock Market
 - FDIC
 - Savings
 - AAA
 - Pay farmers not to farm
 - NIRA
 - Fair Codes of Competition

Recognizing crisis

1. What crisis did America face in 1933?

Bank Failures 1925-1933

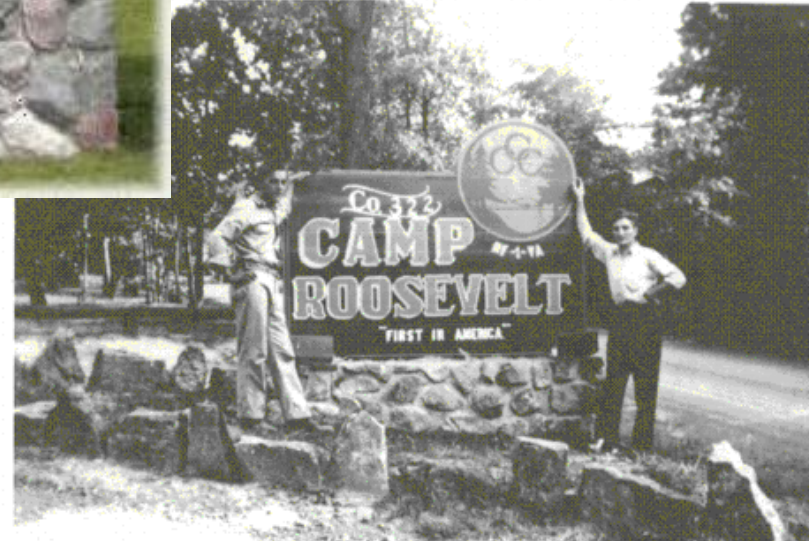


Relief, Reform, Recovery

FDR's New Deal

- NRA
 - Blue Eagle
- CCC
 - Conservation work
- TVA
 - Build 20 dams
- FERA
 - Money to governments for unemployment
- PWA
 - Money to businesses for projects
- CWA
 - money direct to workers for projects

Relief, Reform, Recovery



Relief, Reform, Recovery

CCC Camp, Veteran
Massey's collection

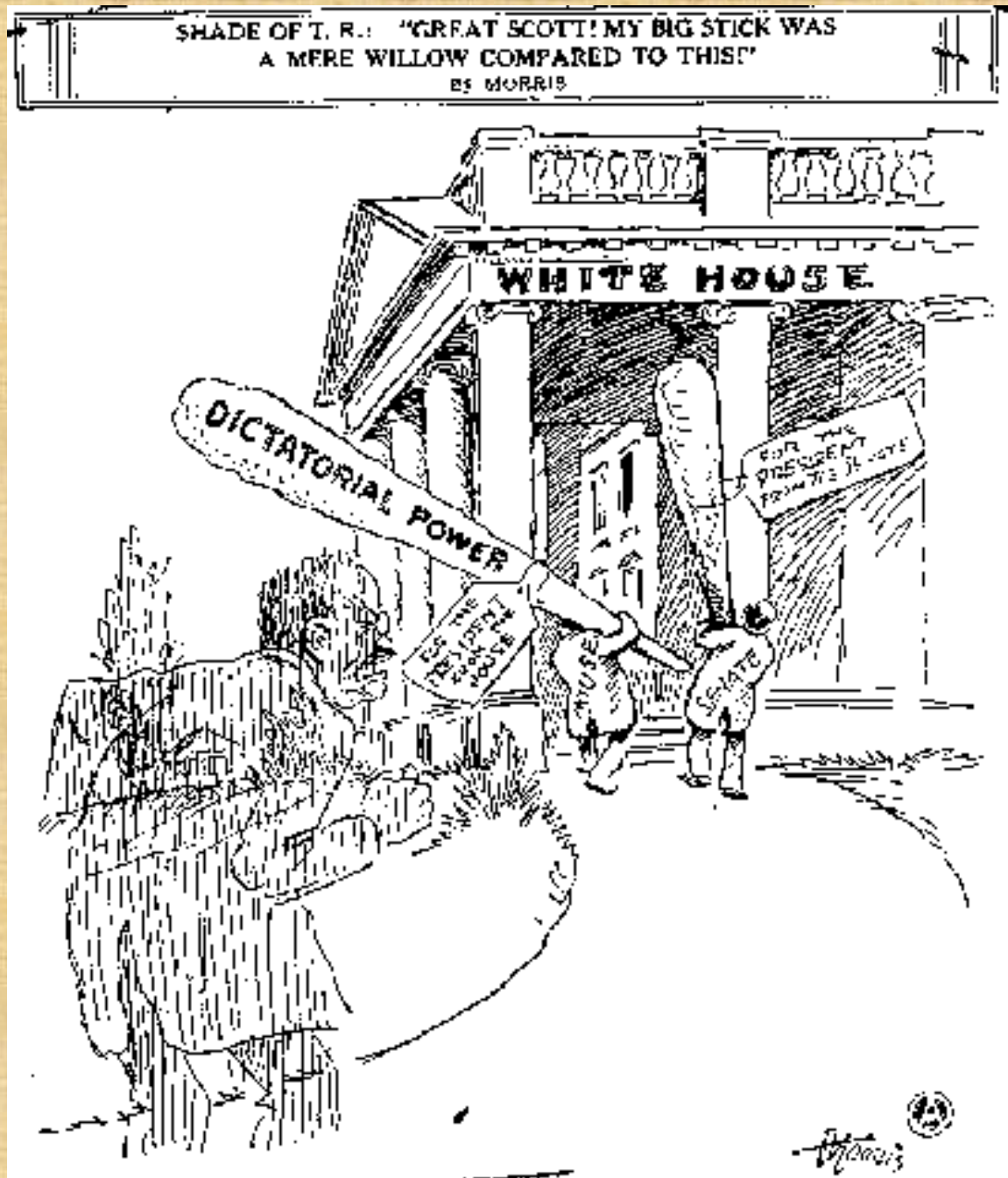


Review-FDR's New Deal

- **List 10 New Deal Agencies**

Resistance to Roosevelt and New Deal

- American Liberty League
- Huey Long
 - Louisiana
 - “Share Our Wealth”
- Charles Coughlin
 - Near Fascist
- Francis Townsend
 - Pensions for old people for spending
- Supreme Court
 - NIRA unconstitutional
 - Schechter
- Too much Presidential Power!!



Harry Hopkins, head of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, worked long hours in his Washington office, a bare, dingy room with exposed water pipes. He preferred this space to the grandeur of the more conventional offices of high-ranking officials. Here he often defended the New Deal's work relief programs when reporters dropped by, and he lashed out at New Deal critics with headline-making phrases. "Some people just can't stand to see others make a decent living," he said, or, "Hunger is not debatable."

Sometimes Hopkins went on the road to talk about his job. Once, on a trip to his home state of Iowa, Hopkins was extolling New Deal policies to a sympathetic audience when a voice from the crowd shouted, "Who's going to pay for it?" Without a word Hopkins peeled off his jacket, loosened his tie, and rolled up his sleeves. Then his voice ripped through the utter stillness, "You are!"

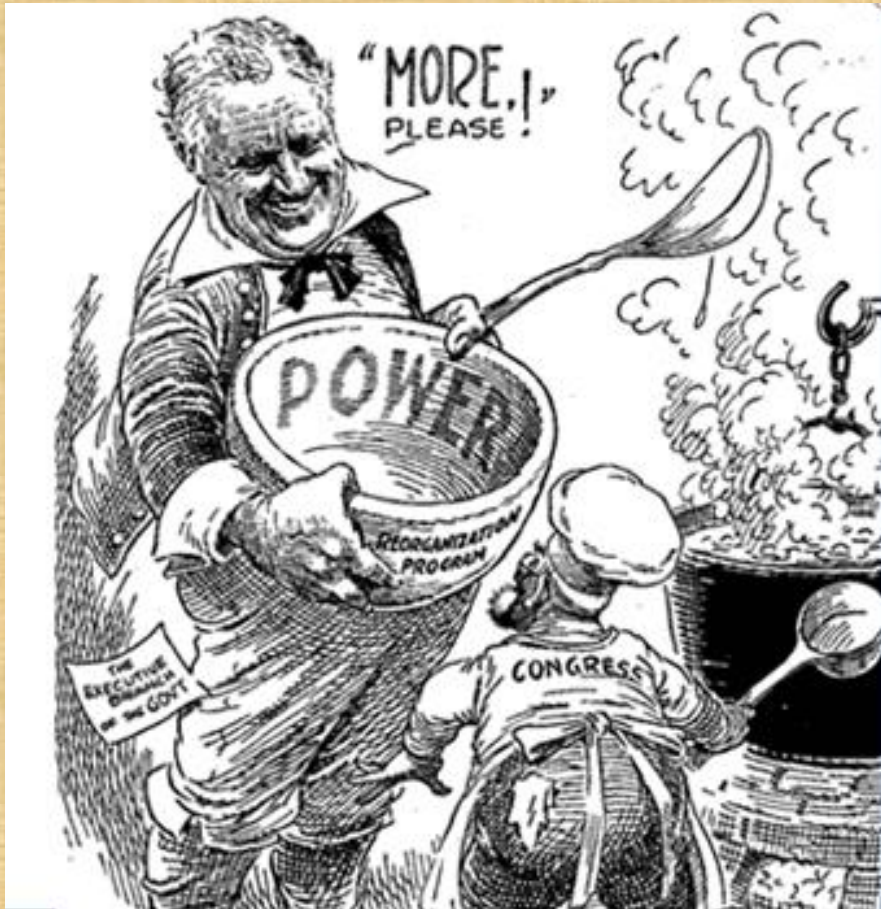
- Supreme Court Challenges
 - NRA illegal
 - PWA illegal
 - AAA illegal
- FDR's Court Packing scheme
 - Separation of Powers
- 2nd New Deal accepted by Court
- WPA
 - All sort of projects
 - Highways
 - Bridges
 - Airports
 - Buildings
 - Artists
 - Writers
 - Historians
 - Actors
- Wagner Act
 - NLRB
- Social Security
 - Retirement

Relief, Reform, Recovery



Political Cartoons

1. How is FDR portrayed in the cartoon?
2. What does he want?
3. Who is he going to get it from?
4. Does he desire what he is requesting?



Today a hope of many years' standing is in large part fulfilled. The civilization of the past hundred years, with its startling industrial changes, has tended more and more to make life insecure. Young people have come to wonder what would be their lot when they came to old age. The man with a job has wondered how long the job would last.

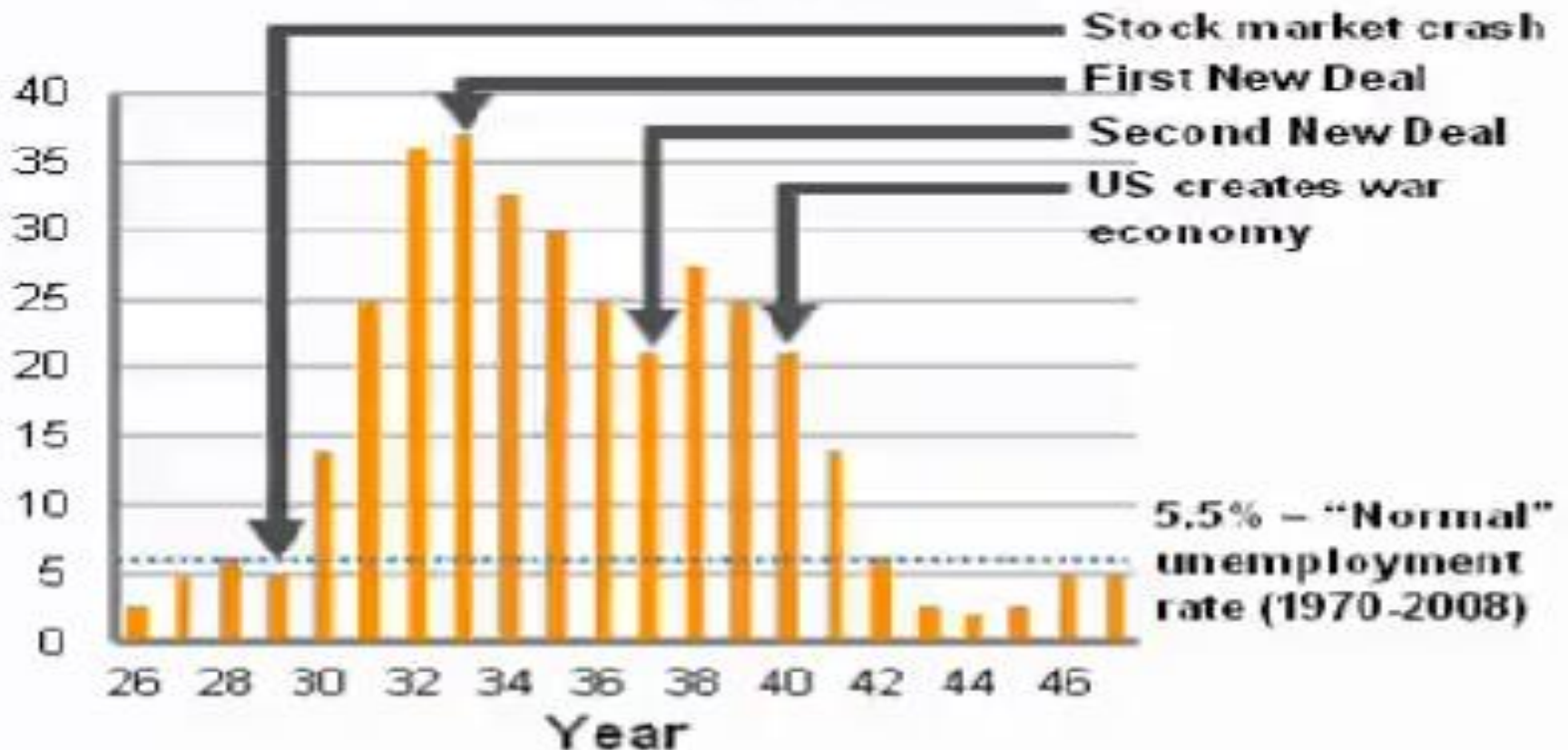
-President Franklin D. Roosevelt

1. What issue is FDR referring to in his quote?
2. What program will he start to address the issue?

Interpreting information presented in charts.

1. What does the chart measure?
2. What indicates that the 2nd New Deal was unsuccessful?
3. What is the result of World War II according to this chart?
4. What indicates that the 1st New Deal was successful?

Unemployment Rate for Non-Farm Workers



One day in 1932, Emma Guffey Miller, the sister of Democratic senator Joseph Guffey, was having her nails done at a salon in Pittsburgh. Her manicurist mentioned that Robert Vann, publisher of the *Pittsburgh Courier*, a leading African American newspaper, wanted to see the senator. When Senator Guffey met Vann, Vann told him that the Democrats could win most of the 280,000 African American votes in Pennsylvania if they made the effort.

Since the Civil War, most African Americans had voted for the Republicans. Now times had changed. The Depression had hit the African American community very hard, and Republicans had done little to help. In talks to African American voters, Vann often said, "My friends, go home and turn Lincoln's picture to the wall. That debt has been paid in full."

Guffey was impressed. He persuaded party leaders to appoint Vann to lead "the first really effective Negro division a Democratic campaign committee ever had." By 1936 the majority of African American voters had switched their support to the Democratic Party.

- Unions

- AFL

- CIO

- John Lewis

- Mine workers

- All workers in auto industry

- Sit down strikes

- Wagner Act



People in the New Deal

- Harry Hopkins
 - FERA
- Women
 - Eleanor
 - Frances Perkins
- Harold Ickes
- John Maynard Keynes
- African Americans turn Dem.



Lasting Reforms of the New Deal

- National Housing Act
- Farm Security Admin.
- Fair Labor Standards Act
 - 40 hour week
- Increased Federal Power
- Active Federal Reserve

List all the agencies and acts of the New Deal from this stamp.



New Deal of the 1930s becomes basis of the Great Society of the 1960s

FDR on left

LBJ on right



Review-Impact of the New Deal

1. What three generalizations that the New Deal addressed?
2. List three reforms agencies resulting from the New Deal still around today.