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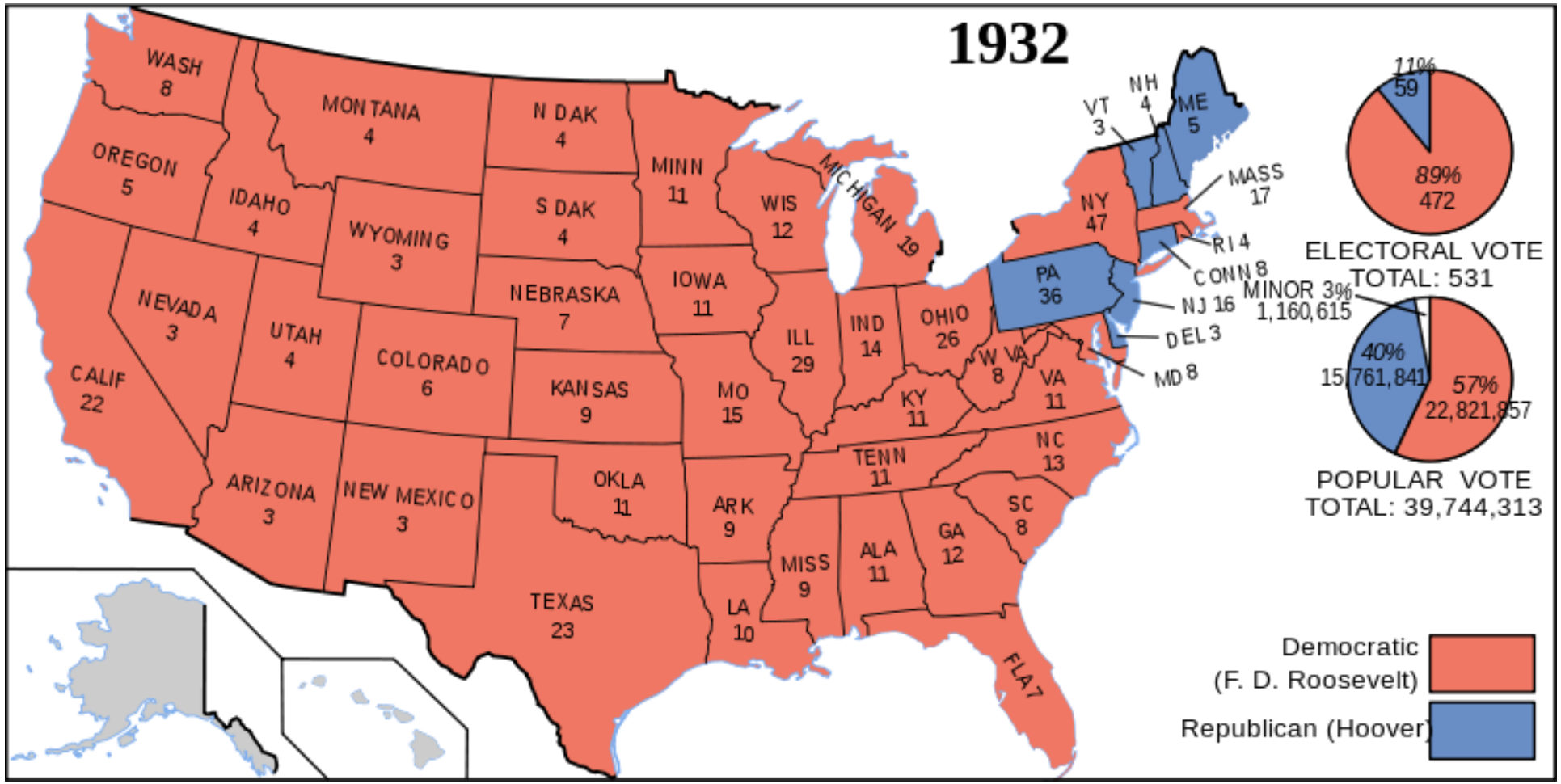

1932
WASH 8
OREGON 5
CALIF 22
IDAHO 4
NEVADA 3
MONTANA 4
WYOMING 3
UTAH 4
ARIZONA 3
COLORADO 6
NEW MEXICO 3
N DAK 4
S DAK 4
NEBRASKA 7
KANSAS 9
OKLA 11
TEXAS 23
MINN 11
IOWA 11
MO 15
ARK 9
LA 10
WIS 12
ILL 29
MICHIGAN 19
IND 14
OHIO 26
KY 11
TENN 11
MISS 9
ALA 11
GA 12
FLA 7
SC 8
NC 13
VA 11
W VA 8
PA 36
NY 47
VT 3
NH 4
ME 5
MASS 17
RI 4
CONN 8
NJ 16
DEL 3
MD 8
11%
59
89%
472
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 531
MINOR 3%
1,160,615
40%
15,761,841
57%
22,821,857
POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 39,744,313
Democratic
(F. D. Roosevelt)
Republican (Hoover)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), 1882-1945

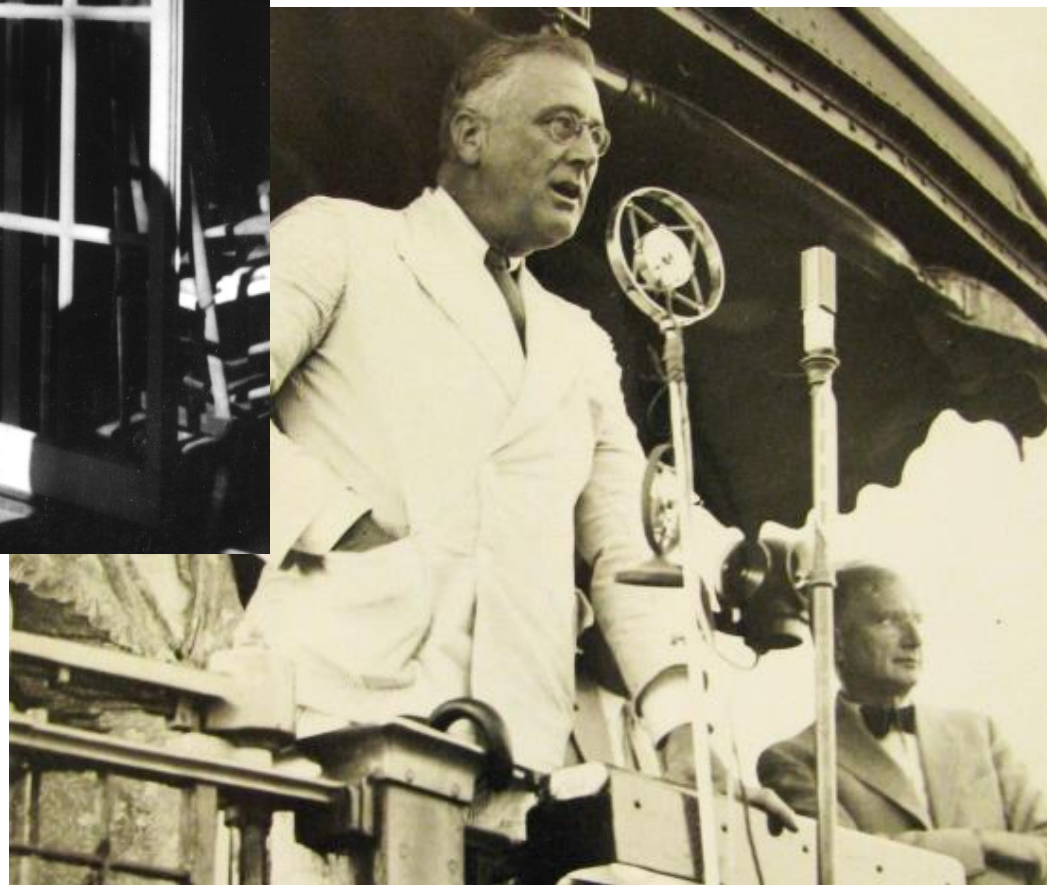


Running for Vice-President in 1920, pre-polio



A rare photograph
Showing him in
a wheelchair

Campaigning in 1936



From FDR First Inaugural, March 4, 1933:

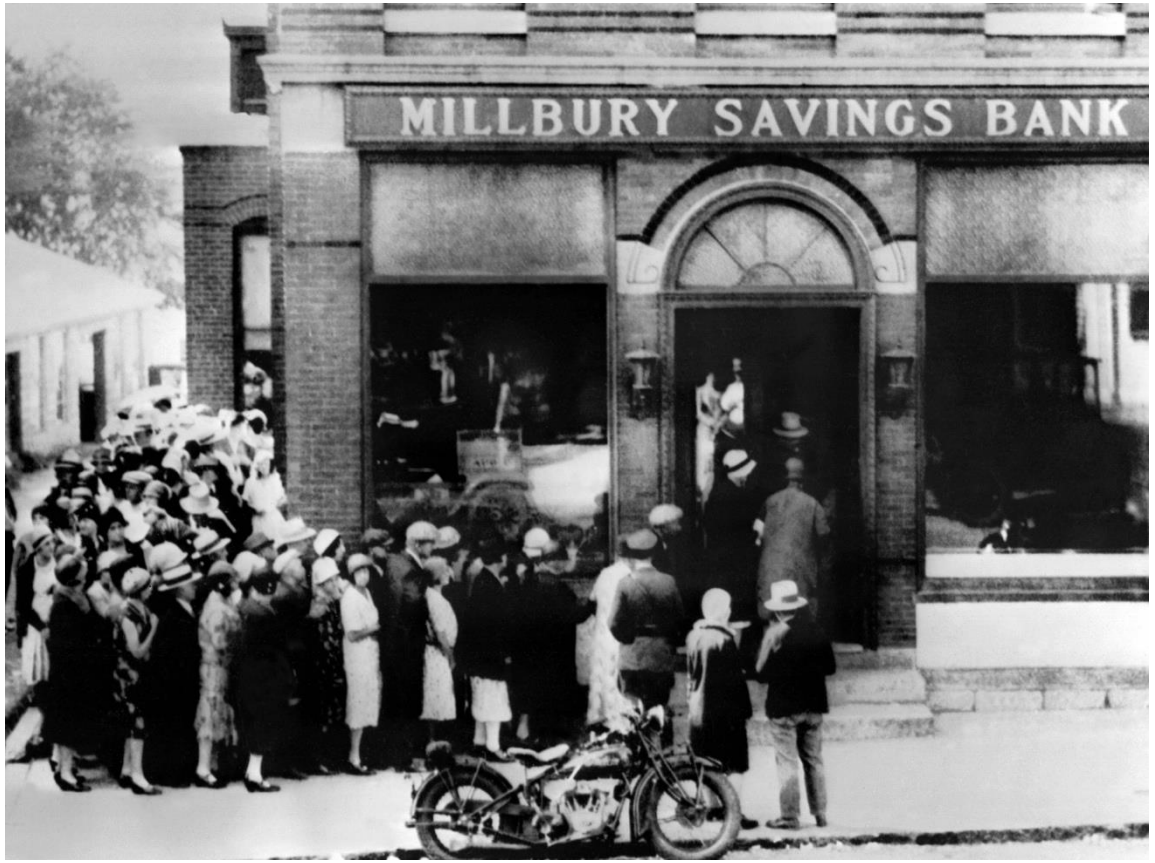
I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken Nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.
But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses, and in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me. I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad Executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.



Bank Failures: 5000 between 1930 and 1933



Big City



Small town

FDR First Fireside Chat, March 12, 1933:

I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking—with the comparatively few who understand the mechanics of banking but more particularly with the overwhelming majority who use banks for the making of deposits and the drawing of checks. I want to tell you what has been done in the last few days, why it was done, and what the next steps are going to be. I recognize that the many proclamations from State Capitols and from Washington, the legislation, the Treasury regulations, etc., couched for the most part in banking and legal terms should be explained for the benefit of the average citizen. I owe this in particular because of the fortitude and good temper with which everybody has accepted the inconvenience and hardships of the banking holiday. I know that when you understand what we in Washington have been about I shall continue to have your cooperation as fully as I have had your sympathy and help during the past week.





Most Honorable President,

I am writing to you this morning in all faiths, that if I can get word to you of our horrible plight you will not pass it by unnoticed.
I am a mother of seven children, and utterly heartbroken, in that they are hungry…The father is in L.A. trying to find something to do—provisions all gone…no meat, milk, sugar—in fact, about enough flour for bread [for] two meals—and that's all—our pride isn't all gone, our story is this—and if we have a chance we can care for ourselves and be happy...

Mrs. I.H.
Lawndale, California

10-year old Ohio girl writes to Mrs. Roosevelt,

Please help us my mother is sick three year and was in the hospital three month and she came out but she is not better and my Father is peralised and can not work and we are poor and the Cumunity fun gives us six dollars an we are six people four children three boy 15, 13, 12, an one gril 10, and to parents. We have no one to give us a Christmas presents please buy us a stove to do our cooking and to make good bread.
Please excuse me for not writing it so well because the little girl 10 year old is writing.

Alphabet Soup: Programs of the First New Deal (the “100 days”)

FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Association): $500 million grant to charities, work programs, soup kitchens

CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps): Work camps for young men in national parks, forest lands, agricultural areas

AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act): Set quotas and price supports, encouraged new farming techniques

FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation): Federal protection of bank deposits

Glass-Steagall Act: Separation of investment and savings banks; ends gold standard

PWA (Public Works Administration): Large federal infrastructure projects, such as bridges, dams, etc…

TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority): Dams and hydroelectric system for vast region of American South

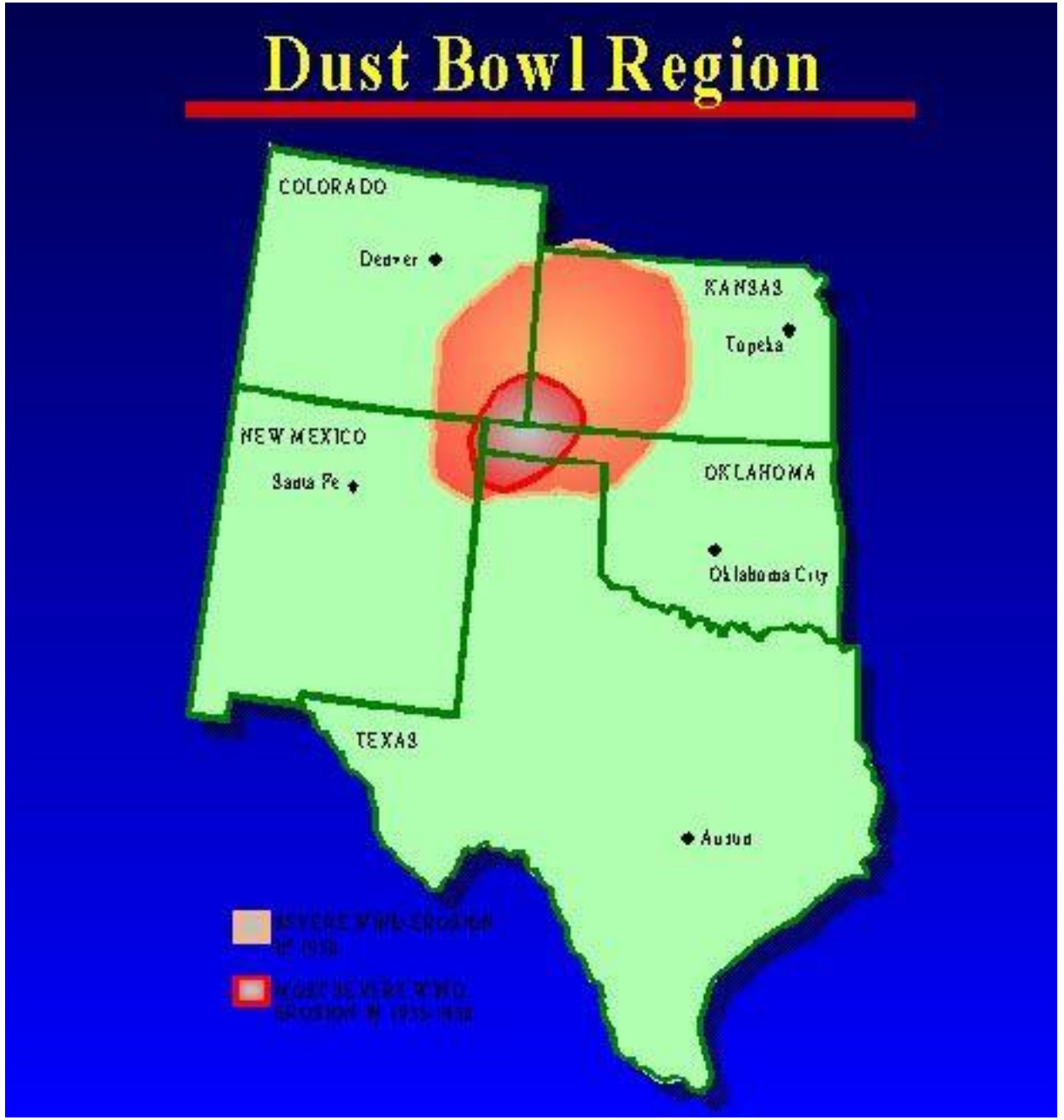
NRA (National Recovery Administration): Establishes regulations of industry and business, restricting business practices, setting prices, setting sales quotas (supposed to be voluntary but could be coercive)



Communist Party-led Unemployed Demonstration, 1932

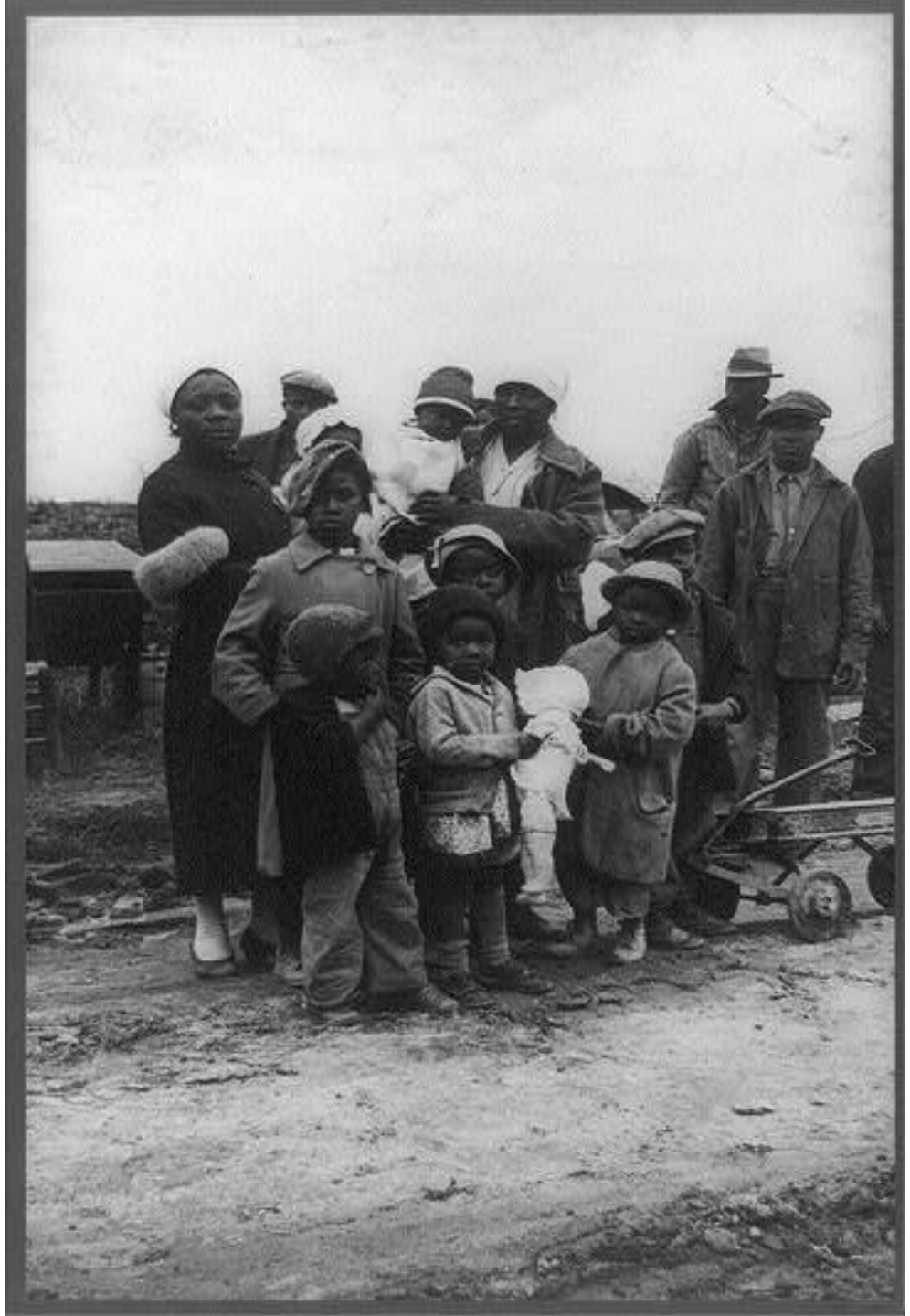


Tractor Farming the Great Plains, 1920s


Dust Bowl Region
COLORADO
Denver
KANSAS
Topeka
NEW MEXICO
Santa Fe
OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
TEXAS
Austin



Dust Storm Descending on Goodwell Oklahoma, 1935



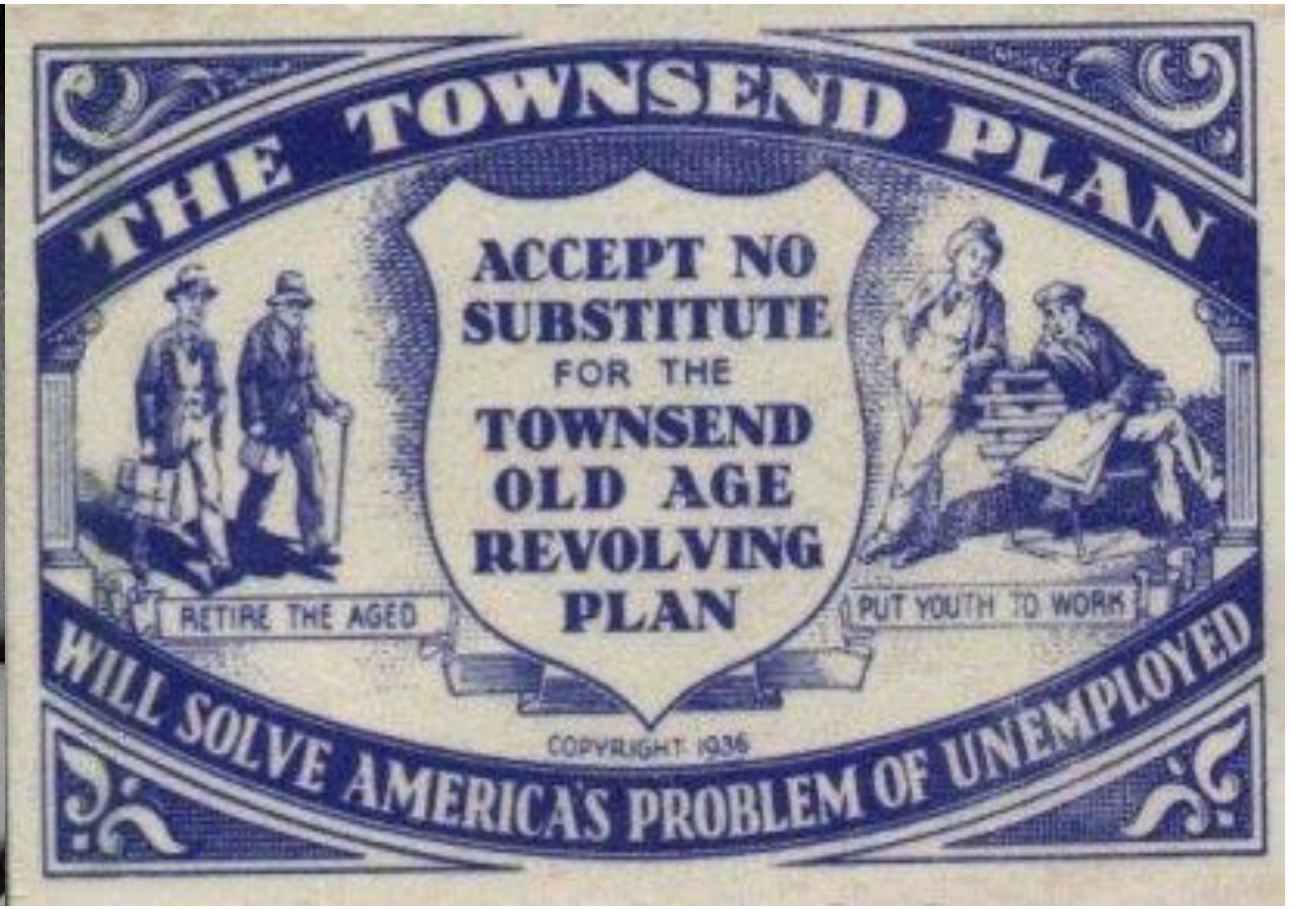
Evicted Black Sharecroppers,
Alabama, 1930s



National Recovery Administration

Dr. Francis Townsend and the Townsend Plan: Inspiration for Social Security



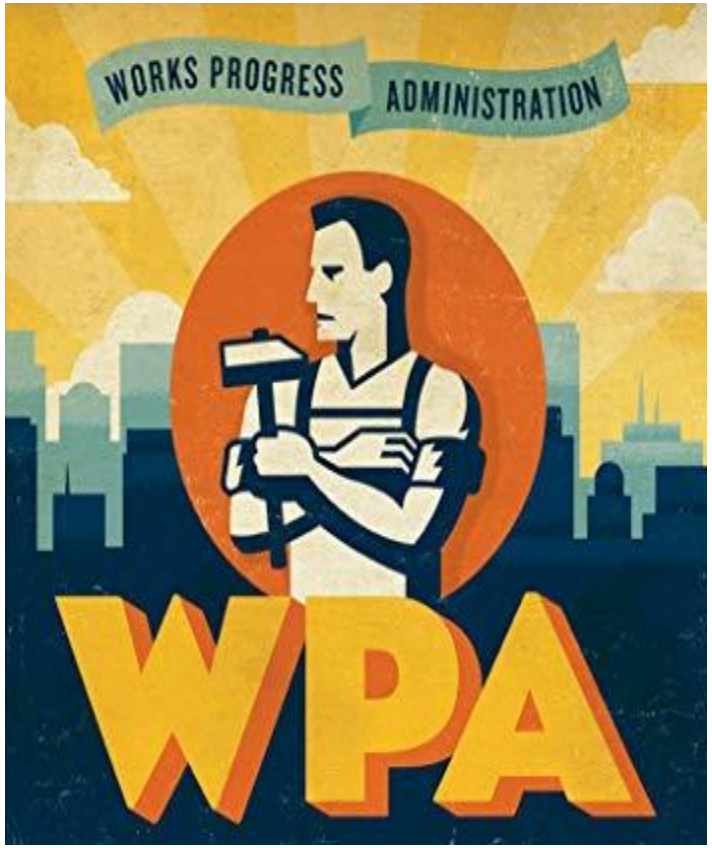


Senator Huey Long (Democrat of Louisiana): Share the Wealth Speech (excerpt)



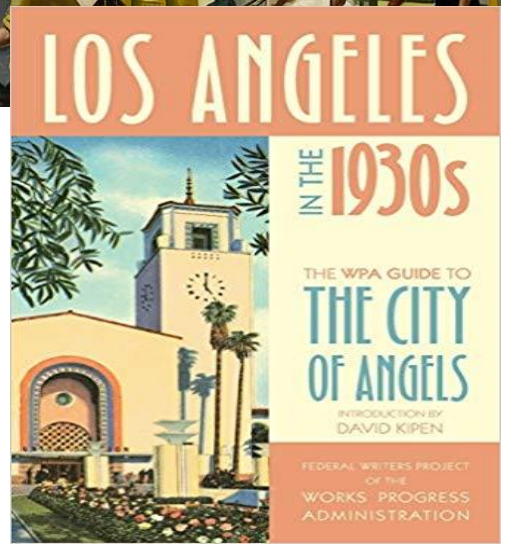
Second New Deal: 1935-1936

WPA (Works Progress Administration): Massive public works program, big projects like bridges and roads but also smaller infrastructure like post offices, schools, parks (working in cooperation with states and local communities)









Second New Deal: 1935-1936

Social Security Act: Establishes nation's first entitlement program, a national public pensions program to provide guaranteed income to persons 65 and older.



Roosevelt on Signing Social Security Act:

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.

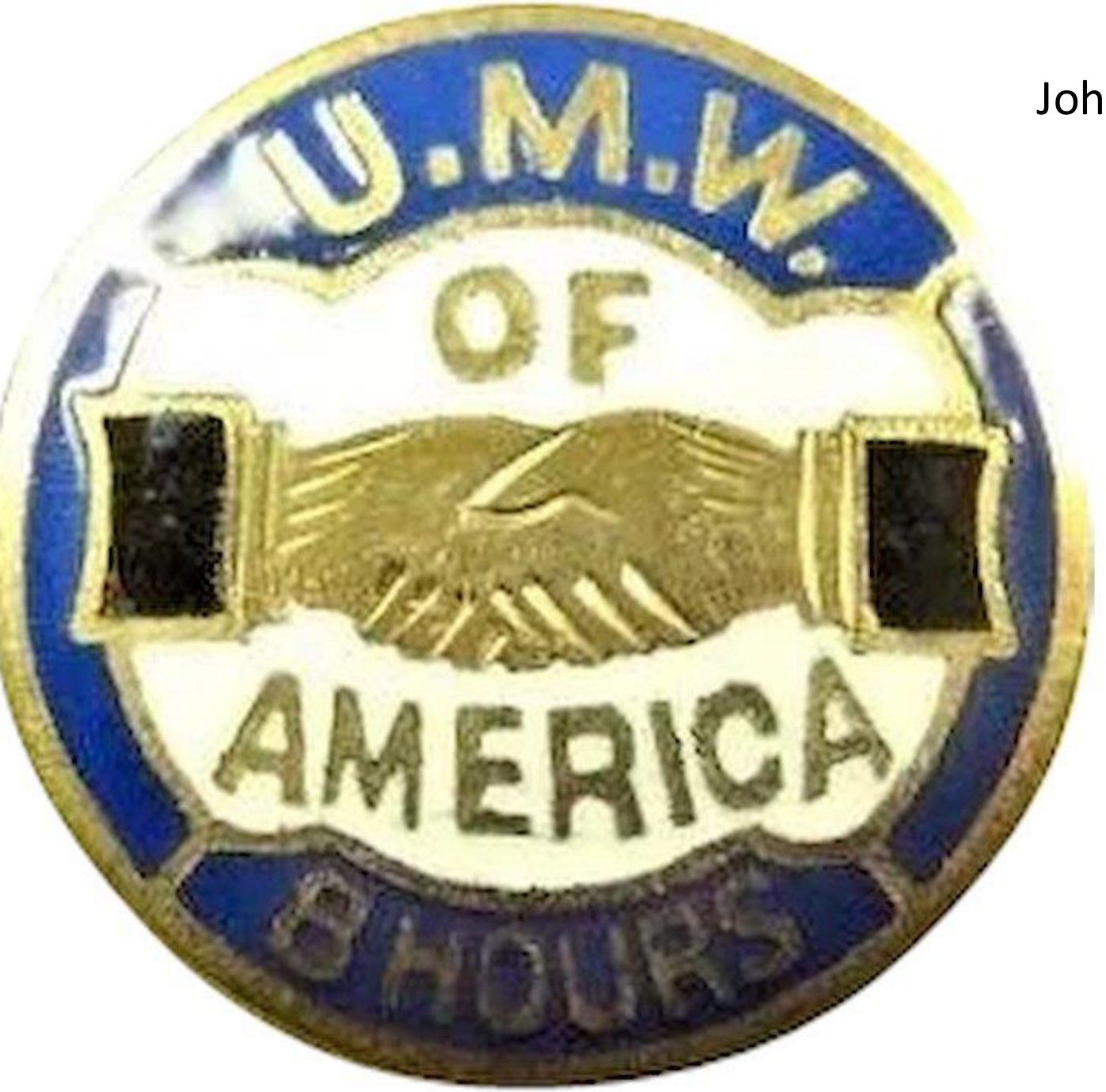
This law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete. It is a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions. It will act as a protection to future Administrations against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy. The law will flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation. It is, in short, a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness.



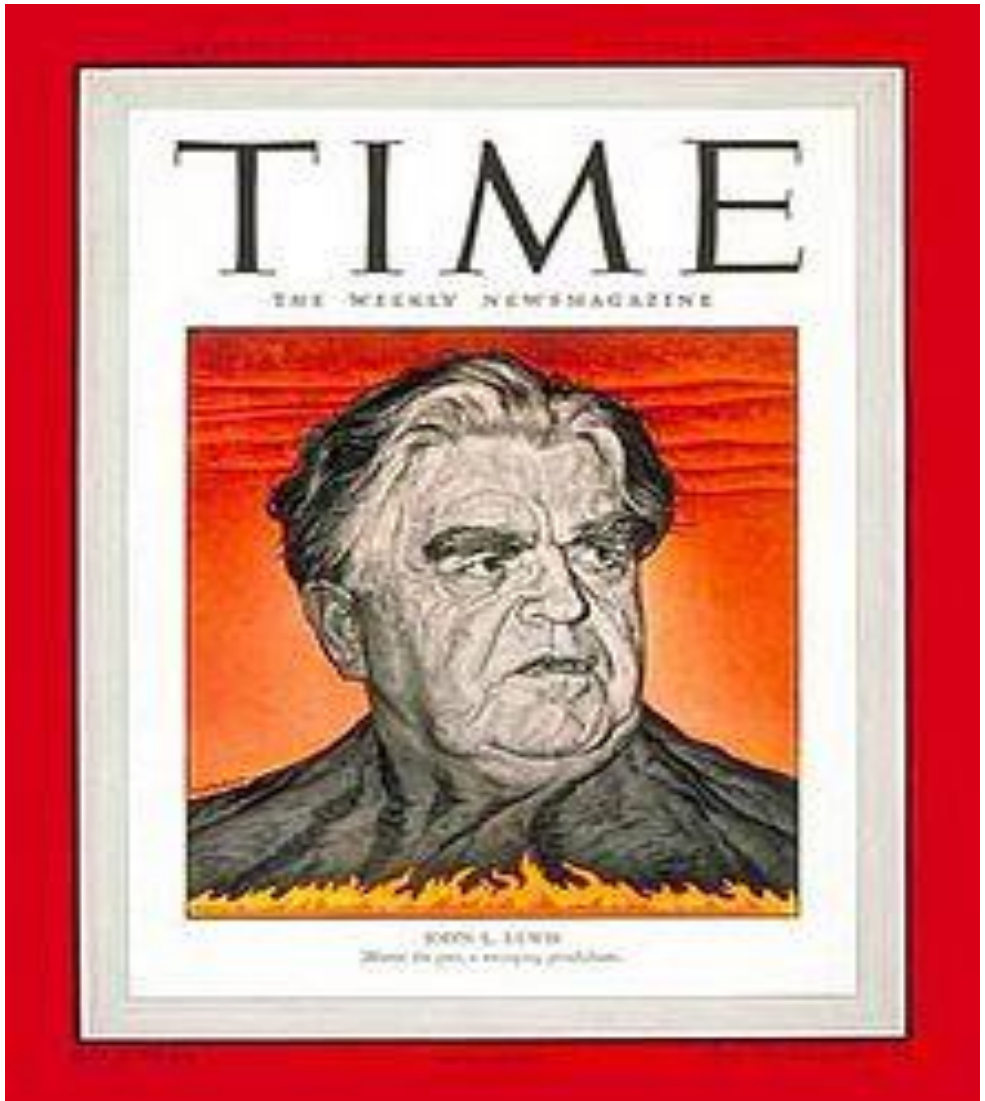
Second New Deal and Unions: 1935-1936

National Labor Relations Act (aka Wagner Act) Establishes National Labor Relations Board to arbitrate labor issues between workers, unions, and private business





John Lewis and the United Mine Workers



Congress of Industrial Organizations

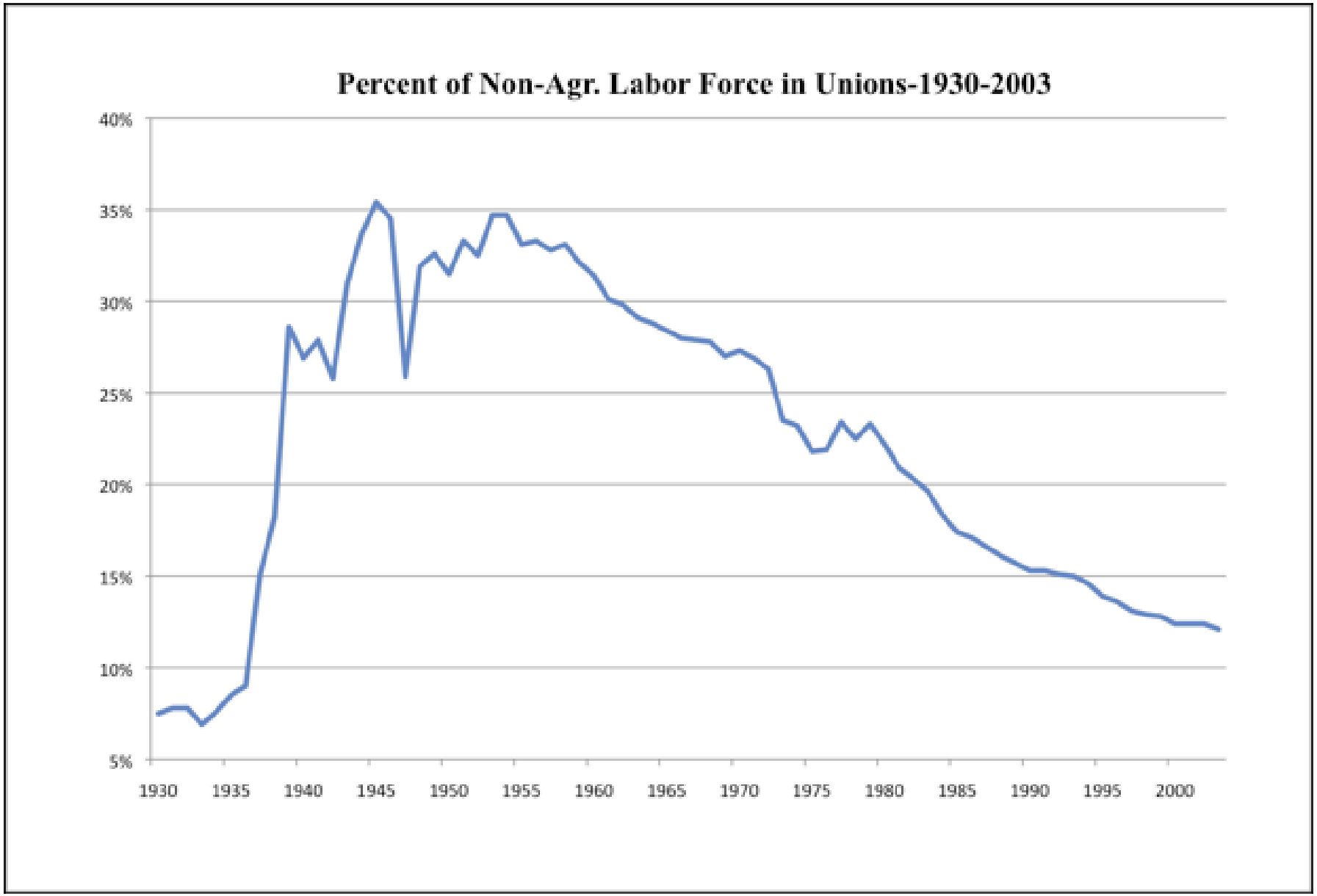
- Founded in 1936 by John Lewis, leader of the United Mind Workers union
- Started as Committee of Industrial Organization within the AF of L in 1935, but rejected by AF of L
- Continued as a rival organization to AF of L
- Focused on representing unskilled workers
- More open to accepting blacks and women
- More militant than AF of L



Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Pittsburgh, 1936

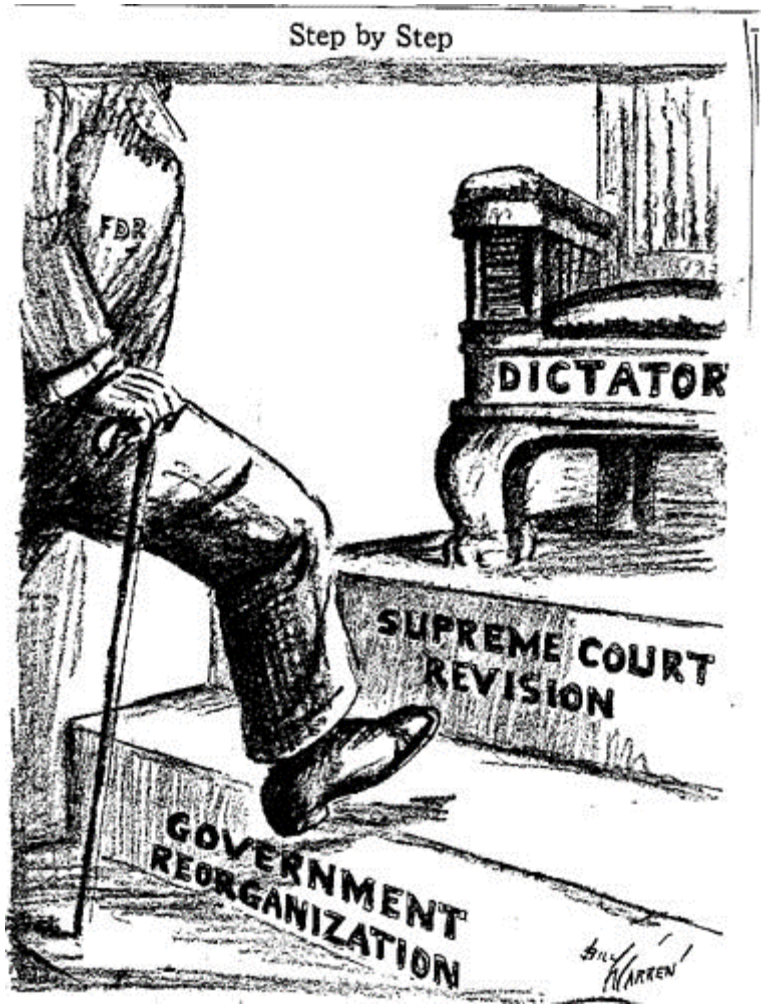
Sit-down Strike, United Automobile Workers, 1936-37, at GM Plant in Flint, MIchigan



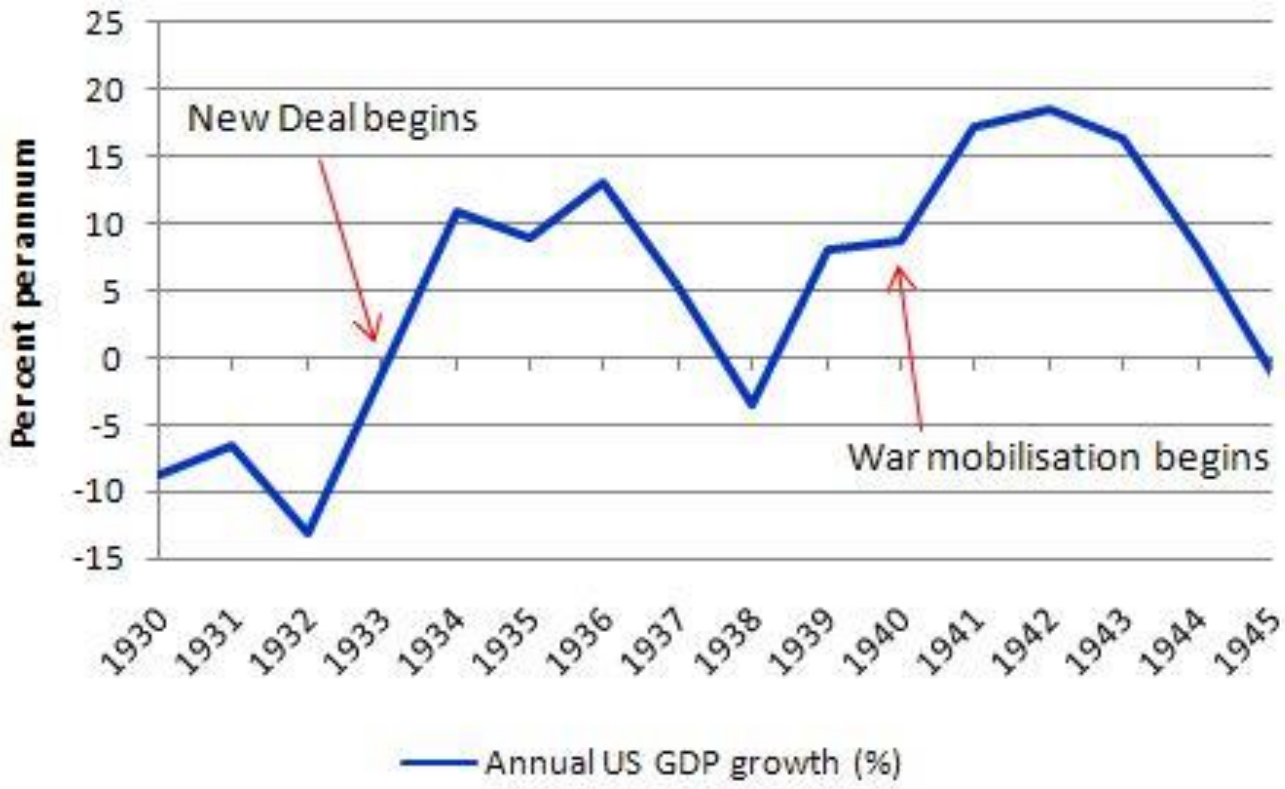

Percent of Non-Agr. Labor Force in Unions-1930-2003
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000

FDR's COURT-PACKING PLAN, 1937



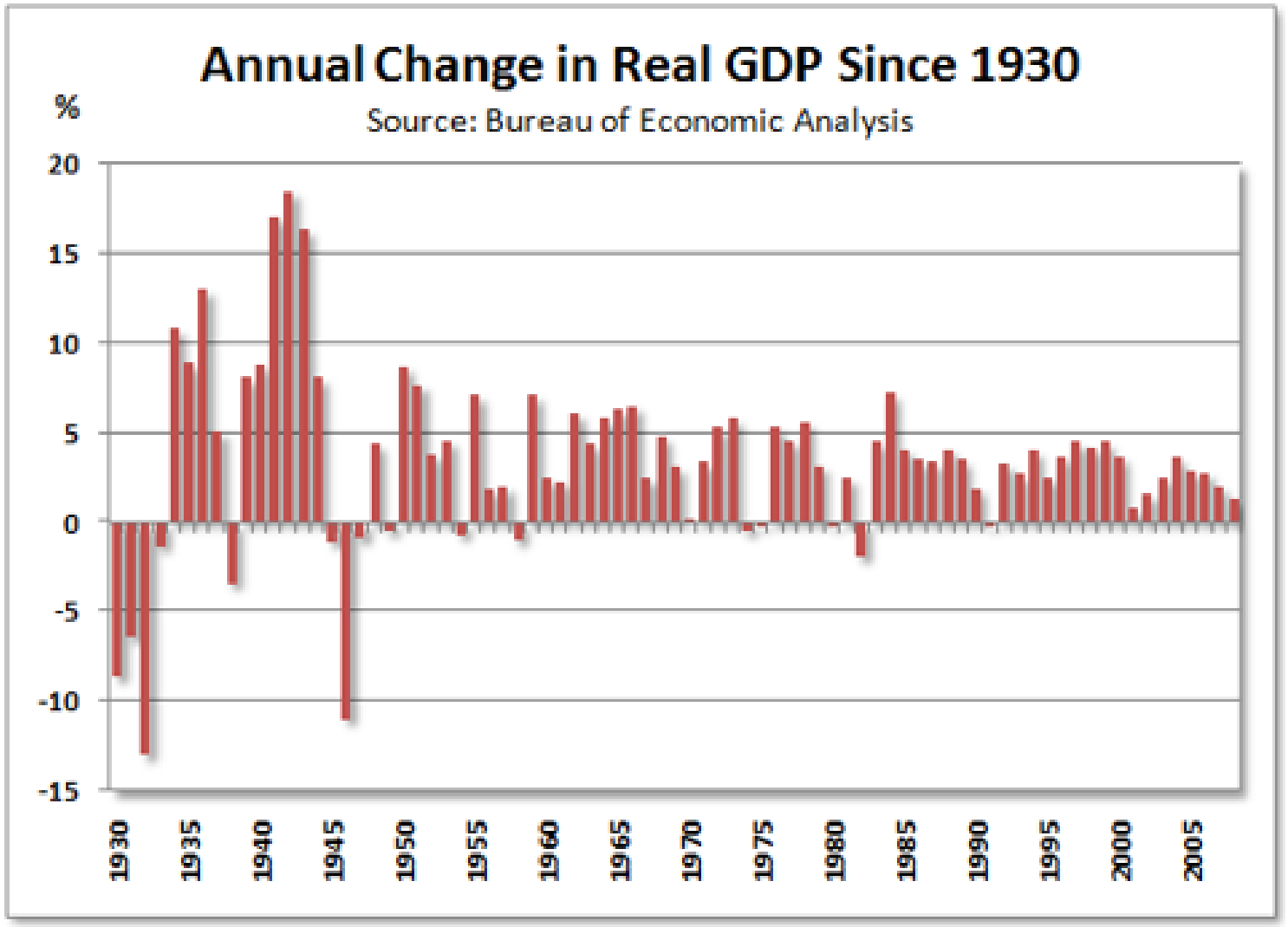


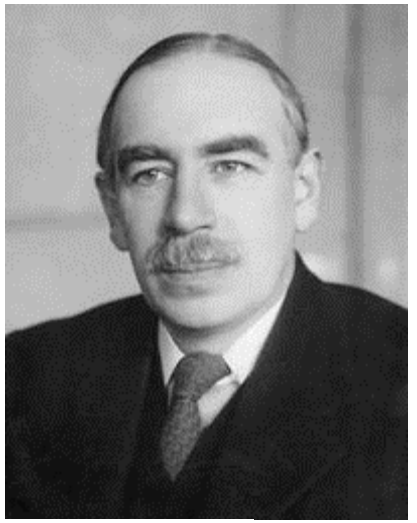
ECONOMIC RECOVERY: SLOW AND WITH SETBACKS

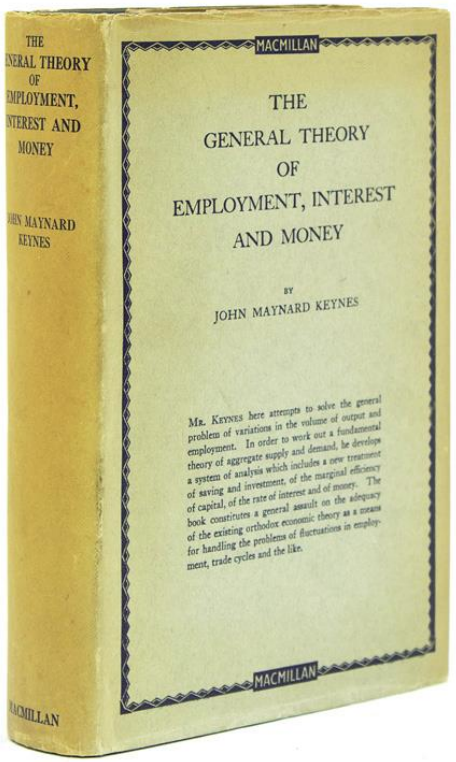




Legacy of the 1930s: Keynesian Economics







The Legacy of the New Deal

- Enlargement of government
- Deficit spending
- Welfare state
- Inspiration for future welfare programs, such as LBJ's "Great Society"



FDR shakes hands with Texas NYA director—and future president—Lyndon Johnson