

# The New Deal

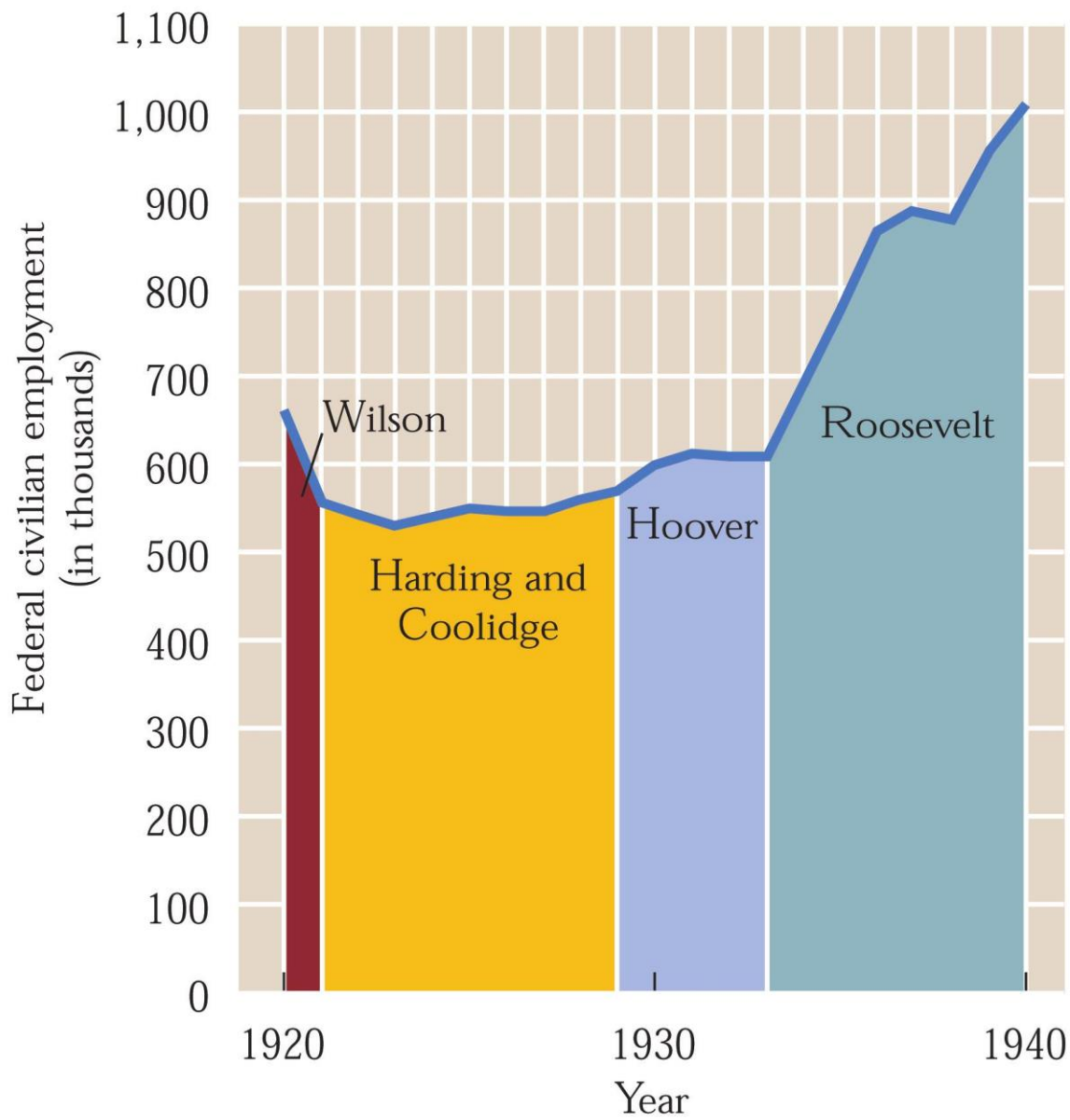
{ Government and the People

- ⌘ What is the government's responsibility to help people in distress?
- ⌘ How did the New Deal change the relationship between the government and the people?
- ⌘ Why did FDR change this relationship?
- ⌘ What were the costs of making this change?
- ⌘ Were there alternatives available?

# Government and Governed

**Creation of Federal  
Regulatory Agencies**

<b>Before 1900</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1900-09</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1910-19</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1920-29</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1930-39</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1940-49</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1950-59</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1960-69</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1970-79</b>	<b>20</b>



Growth in Federal Civilian Employment, 1920-1940

### Organized Labor Membership

1930	3 million
1935	3 million
1940	9 million
1945	14 million
1950	14 million
1955	15 million
1960	17 million
1965	18 million
1970	20 million
1975	20 million

### Organized Labor as a Share of the Work Force

1930	12 percent
1935	14 percent
1940	25 percent
1945	35 percent
1950	32 percent
1955	34 percent
1960	30 percent
1965	29 percent
1970	27 percent
1975	25 percent



Alan Brinkley... a pretty good historian on the impact of the New Deal

The proposals of our opponents will endanger or destroy our system. . . . I especially emphasize that promise to promote "employment for all surplus labor at all times." At first I could not believe that anyone would be so cruel as to hold out a hope so absolutely impossible of realization to these 10,000,000 who are unemployed. . . . If it were possible to give this employment to 10,000,000 people by the government, it would cost upwards of \$9,000,000,000 a year. . . . It would pull down the employment of those who are still at work by the high taxes and the demoralization of credit upon which their employment is dependent. . . . It would mean the growth of a fearful bureaucracy which, once established, could never be dislodged.

# Herbert Hoover 1932



We have two problems: first, to meet the immediate distress; second, to build up on a basis of permanent employment.

As to "immediate relief," the first principle is that this nation . . . owes a positive duty that no citizen shall be permitted to starve. . . . In addition to providing emergency relief, the Federal Government should and must provide temporary work wherever that is possible. You and I know that in the national forests, on flood prevention, and on the development of waterway projects. . . . tens of thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of our unemployed citizens can be given at least temporary employment. . . .

Finally . . . we call for a coordinated system of employment exchanges, the advance planning of public works, and unemployment reserves.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
1932



It is impossible for the United States to preserve itself as a republic or as a democracy when 600 families own more of this nation's wealth—in fact, twice as much—as all the balance of the people put together. . . . Here is the whole sum and substance of the share-our-wealth

movement:

1. Every family to be furnished by the government a homestead allowance, free of debt, of not less than one-third the average family wealth of the country. . . . No person to have a fortune of more than 100 to 300 times the average family fortune. . . .

2. The yearly income of every family shall be not less than one-third of the average family income. . . . No yearly income shall be allowed to any person larger than from 100 to 300 times the size of the average family income. . . .

3. To limit or regulate the hours of work to such an extent as to prevent overproduction. . . .

4. An old-age pension to the persons of 60. . . .

7. Education and training for all children to be equal in opportunity in all schools, colleges, universities, and other institutions for training in the professions and vocations of life; to be regulated on the capacity of children to learn, and not on the ability of parents to pay the costs.

# Huey Long

- ⌘ If the New Deal didn't end the Depression, what was its value?
- ⌘ What would it have taken for the New Deal to end the Depression?

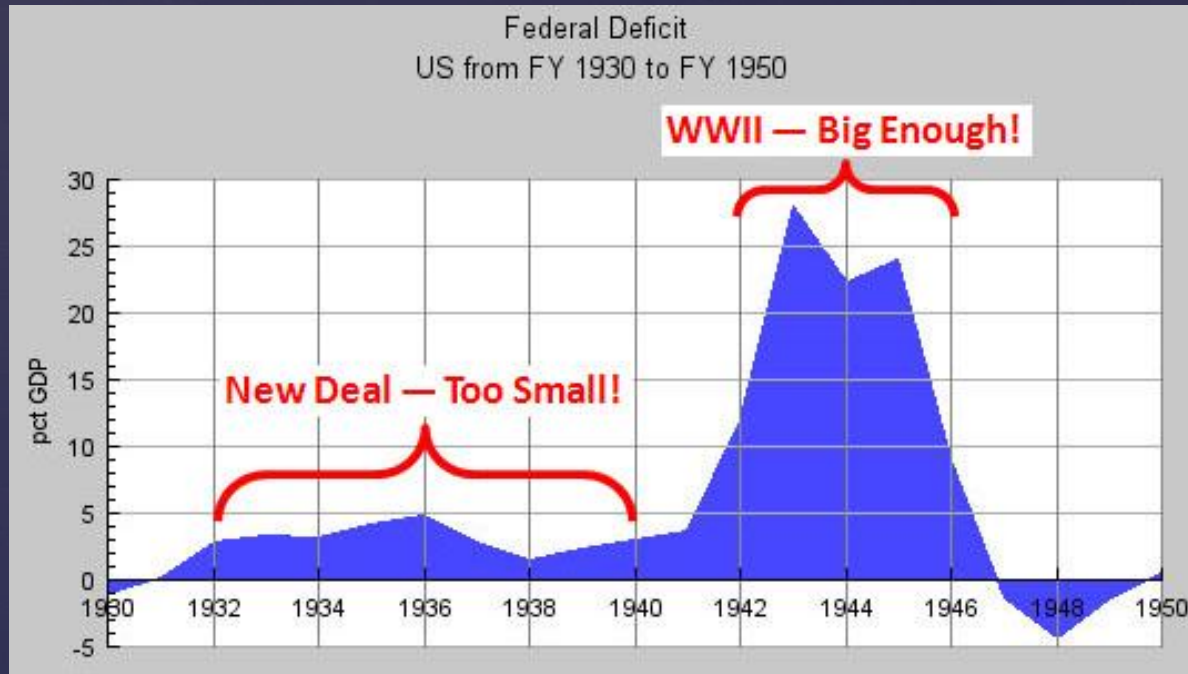
# Conclusions...

{ What did we learn...



The New Deal  
strengthens  
democracy:  
previously  
marginalized  
groups belief in  
political  
activism

One:



Keynesian  
ideas of  
New Deal  
reforms  
vindicated  
by World  
War II

Two:

⌘ Government's increased role in regulating the economy and citizens' social welfare

⌘ State support of unionization, agricultural subsidies, progressive tax policies

⌘ Government power and money used to develop West and Southwest

War solidified  
political  
reforms of the  
1930s

Three: