

Germany's Great Depression (Unemployment)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Germany</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1930	3,075,580	—
1931	4,519,704	23.7%
1932	5,575,492	30.1
1933	4,804,428	25.8
1934	2,718,309	14.5
1935	2,151,039	11.6
1936	1,592,655	8.1
1937	912,312	4.5
1938 (June)	429,475	2.0

Japan's Great Depression (Unemployment)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Japan</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1930	369,408	5.3%
1931	422,755	6.1
1932	485,681	6.8
1933	408,710	5.6
1934	372,941	5.0
1935	356,044	4.6
1936	338,365	4.3
1937	295,443	3.7
1938 (June)	230,262	2.9

Great Britain's Great Depression (Unemployment)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1930	1,464,347	11.8%
1931	2,129,359	16.7
1932	2,254,857	17.6
1933	2,110,090	16.4
1934	1,801,913	13.9
1935	1,714,844	13.1
1936	1,497,587	11.2
1937	1,277,928	9.4
1938 (Nov.)	1,529,133	10.8

United States Great Depression (Unemployment)

<i>Year</i>	<i>United States</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1930	4,340,000	8.7%
1931	8,020,000	15.9
1932	12,060,000	23.6
1933	12,830,000	24.9
1934	11,340,000	21.7
1935	10,610,000	20.1
1936	9,030,000	16.9
1937	7,700,000	14.3
1938 (Nov.)	10,390,000	19.0

FDR's NEW DEAL

1. FDR goes to work-----*First "100" Days* 

- *New Deal* 
- 3 R's
- Alphabet Agencies

LEGACY OF NEW DEAL

AMERICANS IN 1939 WHO WANTED THE NEW DEAL WAS 55%...37% REGARDED IT AS A BAD INFLUENCE AND WANTED A NEW PRESIDENT.....

6. Criticisms

- US Govt. and President became too powerful
- Socialism vs. laissez faire 
- Deficit spending and Welfare state 

7. Successes

- Renewed faith in democracy 
- Put people back to work....
- Restored self-confidence

8. WWII ended the Great Depression.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS



A YOUNG MAN'S OPPORTUNITY

- **Created in April 1933.**
- ***Within 4 months, 1300 CCC camps were in operation.***
- **300,000 men in 1933 between ages 18 and 25**
- ***Signed up for 6 months and made \$30.00 a month.***
- **1933 and 1941 over 3,000,000 men served in the CCC .**
- **Goal: Keep teenage young men off the street and away from the job market.**
- ***Develop job skills and improve environment***

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMISSION
ILLINOIS SELECTING AGENCY

Planted trees, built public parks, drained swamps to fight malaria, restocked rivers with fish, worked on flood control projects and a range of other work that helped to conserve the environment.









WPA

wpa



- Works Progress Administration (**WPA**), the **New Deals** main **relief** agency.
- People employed by the WPA at its peak was more than 3 million
 - 2,500 hospitals
 - 5,900 schools
 - 13,000 playgrounds
 - 125,000 public buildings





WPA



NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT



- Also called the *National Recovery Act*.
- Helped businesses organize codes setting prices and minimum wage.
- Put people back to work at decent jobs, wages and working conditions.
- Businesses were not forced to join this.
- Declared *unconstitutional* by the Supreme Court in 1935 because it violated *laissez faire*.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

NRA
MEMBER
U.S.
WE DO OUR PART

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

BUY IN AUGUST! WHILE PRICES ARE LOW

SOAP P. & G. or Kirk's Fluke	10 bars	27c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI	3 8-oz. pkgs.	17c
LIMA BEANS Lima Brand	4 300 Size cans	19c
SPINACH Del Monte Brand	2 large size cans	25c
MILK Whitehouse Brand	6 tall cans	34c
TEA MAY FAIR Green, Black or Mixed 1/2 lb. pkg.		27c
8 o'Clock Coffee World's Largest Selling Coffee	3 1/2 lb. pkgs.	55c
Red Circle Coffee Bulk and Pub. Retail		21c
Bokar Coffee Colima, Nicaragua		25c
Condor Coffee		29c
BOSCO 1/2 lb. pkg. 21c		
Our Own Tea 1/2 lb. pkg. 10c		
Del Monte Spinach 3 25c		
GINGER ALE 12 cans \$1.17		
Slab Bacon 1/2 lb. pkg. 12c		
Vinegar 1/2 gal. 19c		

PURE CANE
SUGAR
10 lb. 51c
10 lb. 10c box
\$1.27

Doughnuts 15c

The Economical Spread
NUTLEY OLEO
3 - 25c

RAJAH SALAD DRESSING
1 - 25c

Grandmother's BREAD 6c	Potatoes 10 - 29c
Buns or Finger Rolls 7c	ORANGES 2 - 35c

A & P FOOD STORES

RESTAURANT





The First World War American farmers were able to export the food that was surplus to requirements of the home market.

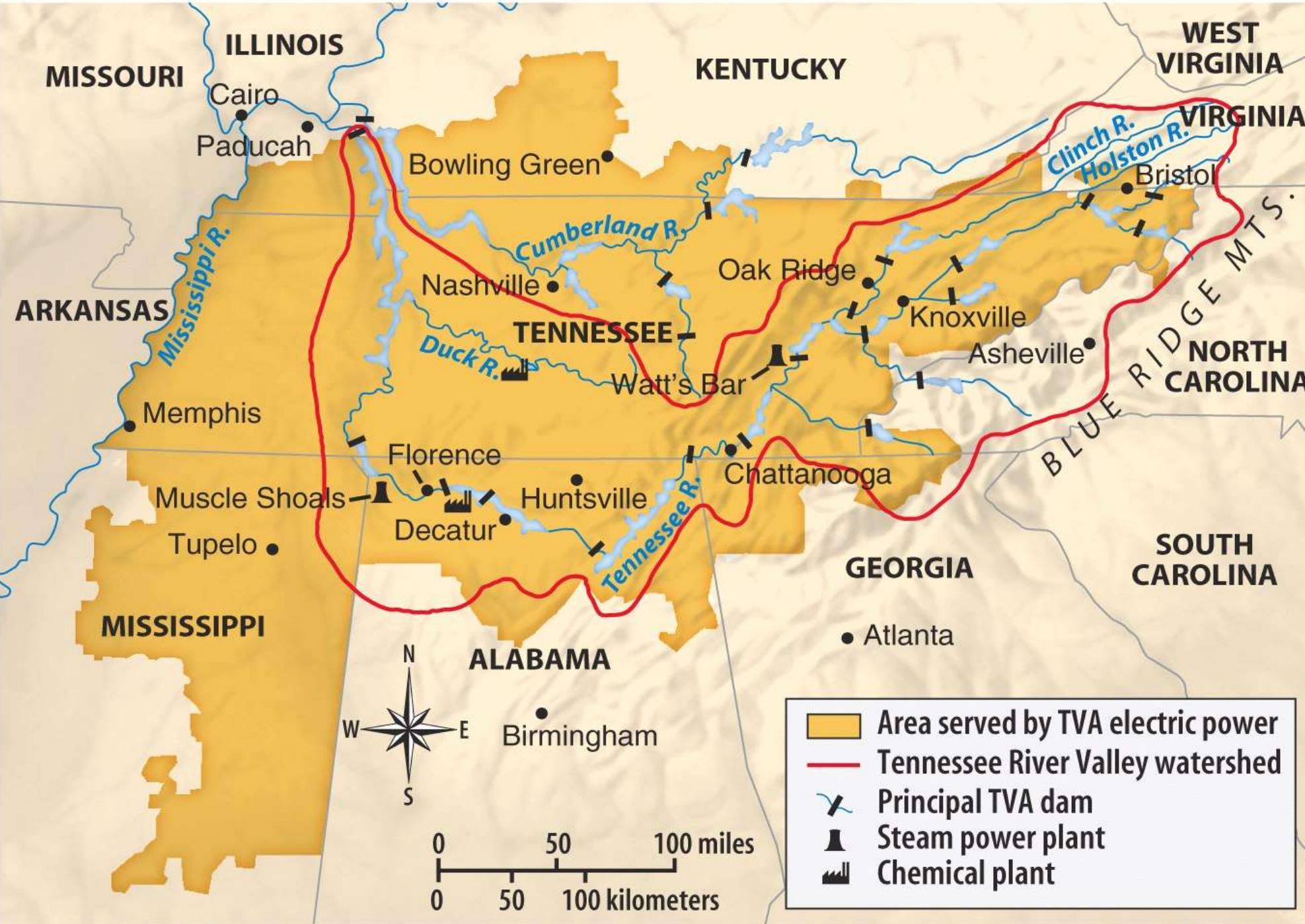
By the 1920s, Farmers continued to produce more food than could be consumed and consequently prices began to fall.

The decline in agricultural profits meant that many farmers had difficulty paying the heavy mortgages on their farms. By the 1930s many American farmers were in serious financial difficulties.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected as president, he asked Congress to pass the Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933). The AAA paid farmers not to grow crops and not to produce dairy produce such as milk and butter. It also paid them not to raise pigs and lambs. The money to pay the farmers for cutting back production of about 30% was raised by a tax on companies that bought the farm products and processed them into food and clothing.

Farmers in the Mid-West faced another serious problem. During the First World War, farmers grew wheat on land normally used for grazing animals. This intensive farming destroyed the protective cover of vegetation and the hot dry summers began to turn the soil into dust. High winds in 1934 turned an area of some 50 million acres into a giant dust bowl.





MISSOURI ILLINOIS

KENTUCKY

WEST VIRGINIA VIRGINIA

ARKANSAS

TENNESSEE

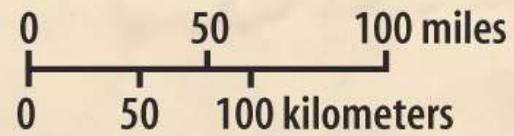
NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA



Area served by TVA electric power

Tennessee River Valley watershed

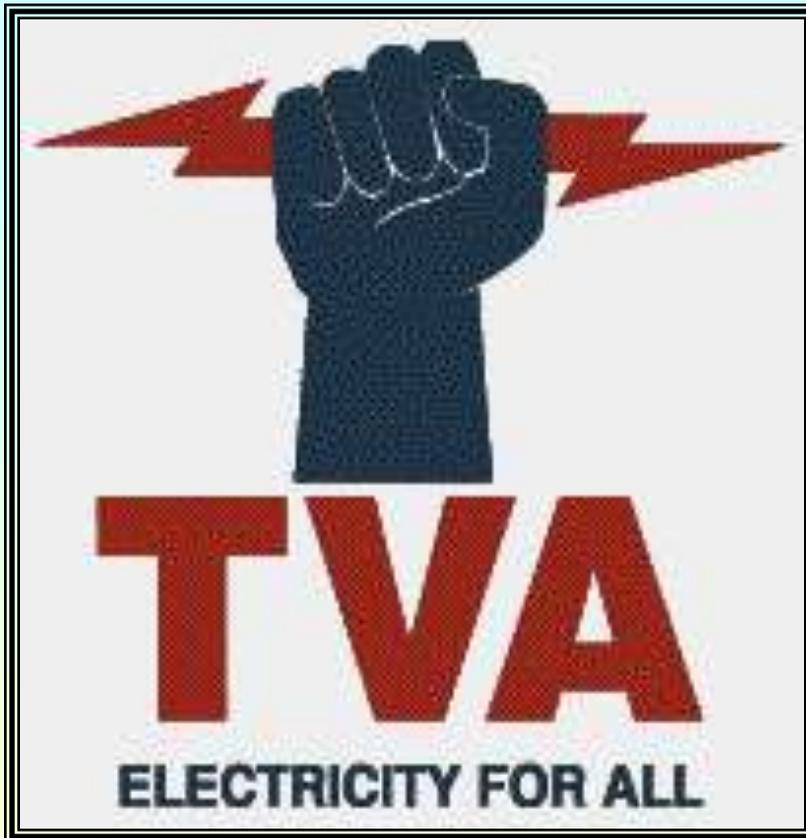
Principal TVA dam

Steam power plant

Chemical plant

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

TVA



- **Develop a poor section of the Southeast U.S.**
- **Stimulate the economy and produce cheap electricity.**
- **Control floods, planting new forests.**
- **Bring this section into the 20th century.**

- **94 percent of property owners and 98 percent of tenants did not have electricity.**
- **30 percent of property owners and 41 percent of tenants had no toilet facilities whatsoever**

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY



- **65 percent** of property owners and **78 percent** of tenants had to travel at least 300 yards to get their household water.

- **8 percent** of property owners and **3 percent** of tenants owned radios (usually battery operated).



- **39 percent** of property owners and **23 percent** of tenants had phonographs (including record players that were operated with a hand crank).

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY



• **50 percent** of property owners and **25 percent** of tenants read newspapers.

• **26 percent** of property owners and **16 percent** of tenants owned automobiles.



• **7 percent** of property owners and **4 percent** of tenants owned trucks.

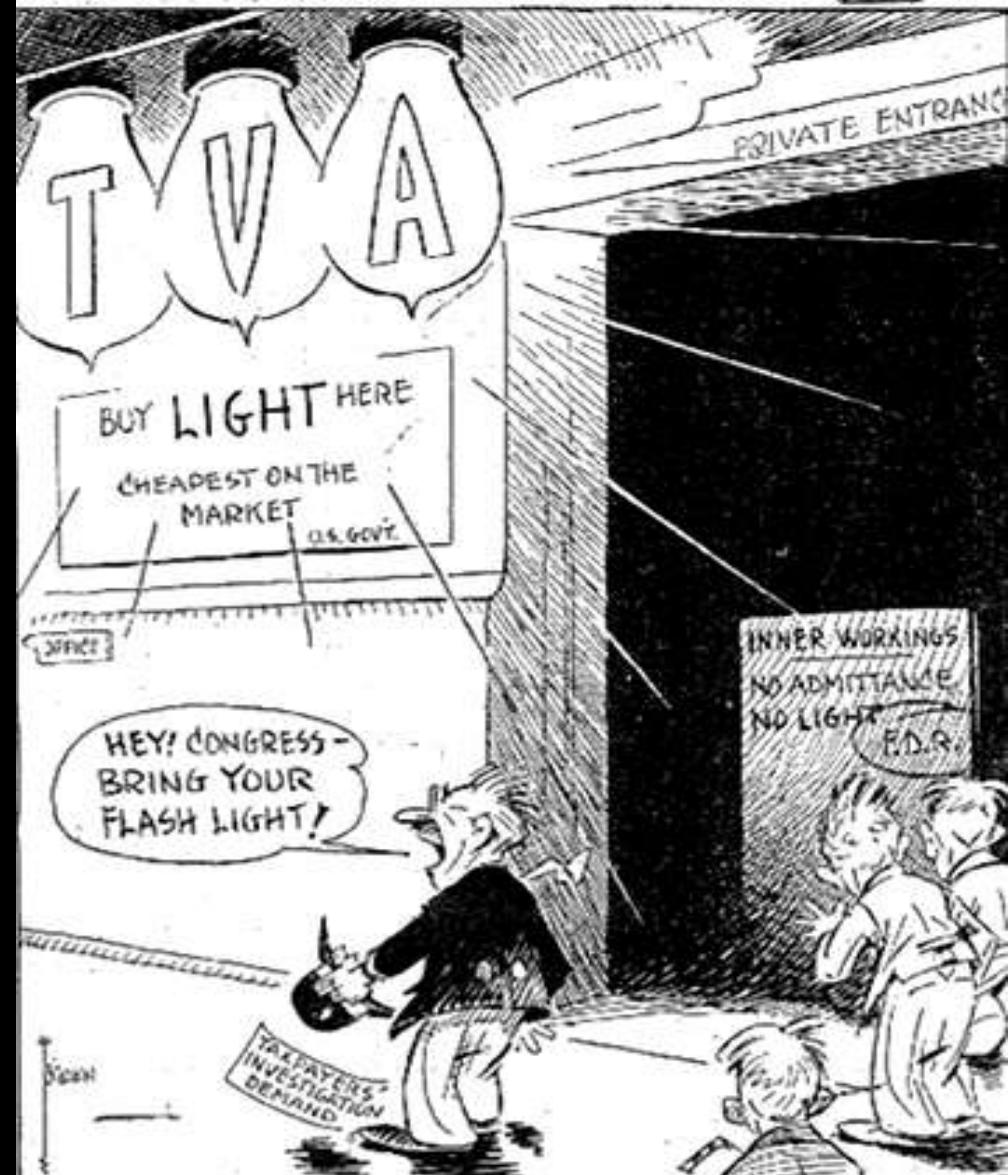






CRITICISM OF THE TVA

Coal to Newcastle



IN HIS MIND'S EYE



SOCIAL SECURITY ACT



- One of the most important features of the *New Deal*.
- Established a retirement for persons over 65 funded by a tax on wages paid equally by employee and employer.
 - Old age insurance
- Protect Americans who were unable to support themselves.
- Unemployment compensation
- Compensation to disabled workers and assistance to widows and children



EFFECTS OF THE STOCK MARKET CRASH

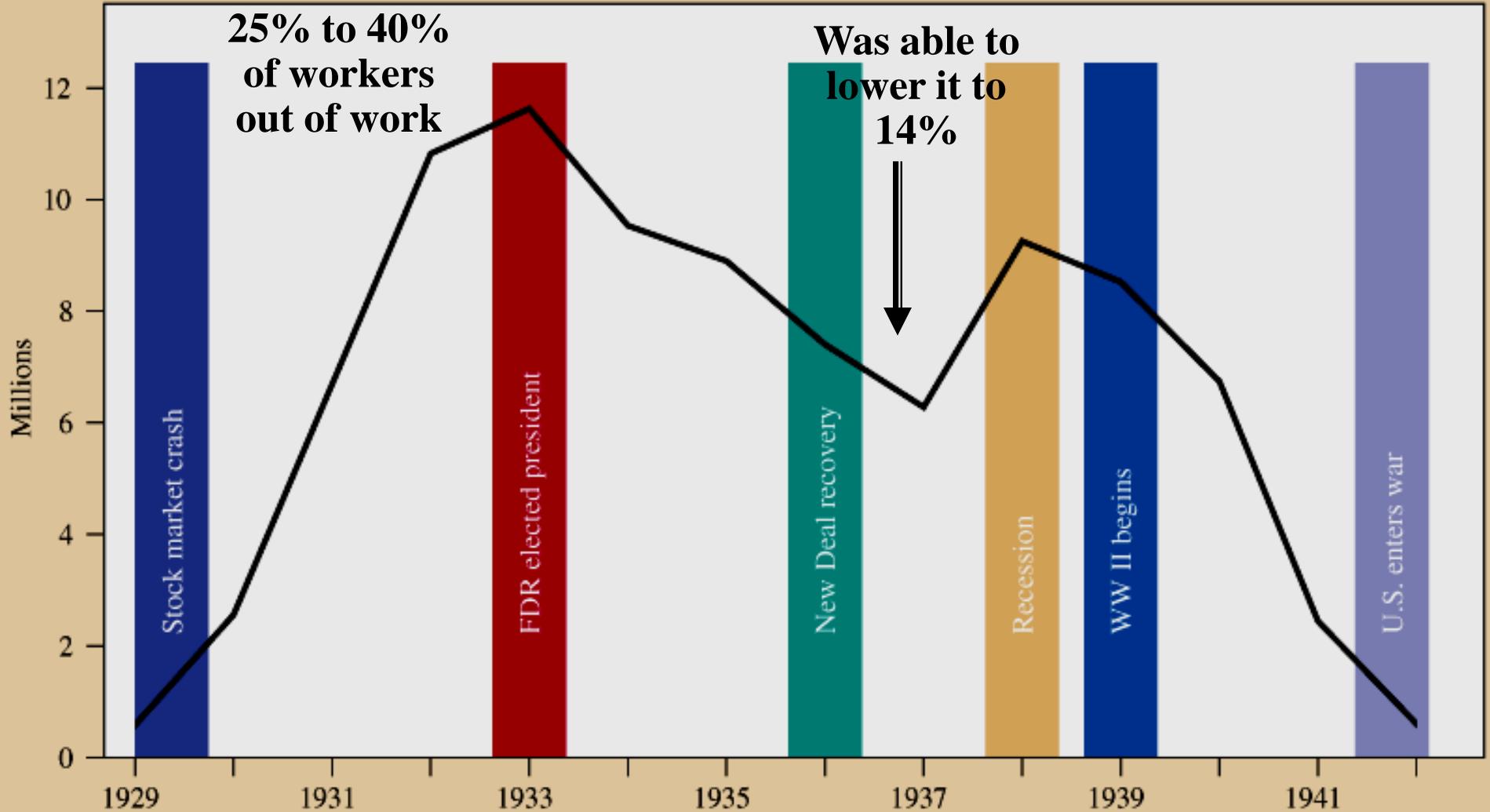


Figure 24.1 Unemployment, 1929–1942



Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?



Bing Crosby

- **When Bing recorded this song in October, 1932, one out of every four Americans who wanted work could not find work.**
- **The banking system was near collapse.**
- **Record sales had plummeted because Americans did not have the money for such luxuries.**
- **No song captures the dark spirit of the Great Depression more than "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"**
- **Bing recorded the song shortly before President Roosevelt's election and it went to No. 1 in the charts.**

Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?

**They used to tell me I was building a dream,
and so I followed the mob,**

**When there was earth to plow, or guns to bear,
I was always there right on the job.**

**They 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, I made it run,
made it race against time.**

**Once I built a railroad; now it's done.
Brother, can you spare a dime?**

**Once I built a tower, to the sun, brick,
mortar and lime;**

**Once I built a tower, now it's done.
Brother, can you spare a dime?**



Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?

**Once in khaki suits, gee we looked swell,
Full of that Yankee Doodly Dum,
Half a million boots went marching through Hell,
And I was the kid with the drum!**

**Say, don't you remember, they called me Al;
it was Al all the time.**

**Hey don't you remember, I'm your pal?
Buddy, can you spare a dime?**

**Once I built a railroad, I made it run,
made it race against time.**

**Once I built a railroad; now it's done.
Brother, can you spare a dime?**

**Once I built a tower, to the sun, brick,
mortar, and lime;**

**Once I built a tower, now it's done.
Brother, can you spare a dime?**

Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?

**Once in khaki suits, gee we looked swell,
Full of that Yankee Doodly Dum,**

**Half a million boots went marching through Hell,
And 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?
Brother, can you spare a dime?**

Supreme Court

Congressional opposition was beginning to grow; many of his laws, including the WPA, were taking a long time to get passed and met resistance.

► *Schechter v. United States*

- The Schechter brothers had a poultry business in Brooklyn.
- They had been convicted in 1933 of violating the NIRA's Live Poultry Code; they had sold diseased chickens and violated the code's wage-and-hour provisions.
- Known as the "sick chicken case."
- The Supreme Court said that the Constitution did not allow the Congress to lend its powers to the executive; the **NIRA** was unconstitutional.
- This suggested that the Supreme Court would make similar decisions in regards to the New Deal.

FDR's COURT PACKING



- **Supreme Court was striking down New Deal legislation.**
- **Roosevelt proposed a bill to allow the president to name a new federal judge for each who did not retire by age 70 and 1/2.**
 - **6 justices over age limit.**
 - **Would have increased the number of justices from 9 to 15, giving FDR a majority of his own appointees on the court.**
 - **The court-packing bill was not passed by Congress.**



The National Labor Relations Act

► The National Labor Relations Act

- also called the Wagner Act
- It guaranteed workers the right to organize unions without interference from employers and to bargain collectively.
- The National Labor Relations Board (**NLRB**) which organized factory elections by secret to determine whether workers wanted a union.
- The **NLRB** then certified successful unions.
- The new law also set up a process whereby dissatisfied union members could take their complaints to binding arbitration, in which neutral party would listen to both sides and decide issues.
- The **NLRB** was authorized to investigate the actions of employers and had the power to issue “cease and desist” orders against unfair practices.

The Committee for Industrial Organization

- ▶ The United Mine Workers union began to work with other unions to organize workers in industries where unions did not exist.
- ▶ To do this, they formed the CIO
- ▶ They began with automobile and steel industries—two of the largest industries
- ▶ In late December 1936, General Motors launched a sit-down strike due to the demotion of two workers
- ▶ Violence broke out in Flint when police launched a tear gas assault on one of the smaller plants.
- ▶ Afterward, GM broke down and recognized the CIO union, United Auto Workers as its employees sole bargaining organization.
- ▶ This led to others using the sit-down strike as a method in other industries.