

Section 2: The Second New Deal Takes Hold

Slide 1:

1. Dorothea Lange was a photographer who documented American life during the Great Depression.
2. Had polio as a child, which gave her a limp for life.
3. Funded by federal agencies, such as the Farm Security Administration, to help alleviate rural poverty.
4. Photo of migrant workers helped draw attention to the conditions in rural America and the need for direct relief.

Slide 2:

1. The gains during the Hundred Days were not good enough as unemployment was high and production still lagged behind the 1920s.
2. Roosevelt launched a second new deal or second hundred days.
3. Called on Congress to provide more relief for farmers and workers.

Slide 3:

1. His wife Eleanor Roosevelt, a social reformer, toured the country observing social conditions.
2. Encouraged her husband to appoint women to government positions.
3. Humanitarian with political skills.

Slide 4:

1. FDR would be easily re-elected in 1936
2. Republican candidate Alfred Landon, governor of Kansas lost
3. Also won majorities in the house and senate for democrats
4. First time African Americans voted democratic
5. First time labor unions gave united support to a president candidate

Slide 5:

1. Mid-1930s 2 out of 5 farms in the U.S. were mortgaged and thousands of small farmers lost their farms
2. After Supreme Court struck down the AAA, Congress passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act:
3. Paid farmers for cutting production of soil depleting crops and rewarded farmers for practicing good soil conservation methods
4. Two years later, Congress approved a second Agricultural adjustment act that brought back features of the first AAA
5. Second AAA did not include a processing tax to pay for farm subsidies, provision that made first AAA unconstitutional

Slide 6:

1. Resettlement Administration, created by executive order in 1935, provided monetary loans to small farmers to buy land
2. Agency was replaced in 1937 by the Farm Security Administration
3. Loaned more than 1 billion to help tenant farmers become landholders
4. Established camps for migrant farm workers who lived in squalid housing

Slide 7:

1. FSA hired photographers like Dorothea Lange, Ben Shahn, Walker Evans, Arthur Rothstein and Carl Mydans.
2. To take pictures of rural towns, farms, and their habits.
3. Agency used their photographs to create a pictorial record of the difficult situations in rural America.

Slide 8:

- Works Progress Administration (WPA) headed by Harry Hopkins was a program designed to help youths, professionals and other workers.
- Spent 11 billion between 1935-43 to give jobs to 8 million workers (most unskilled)
- Built:
 1. 850 airports.
 2. 651,000 miles of roads and streets.
 3. 125,000 public buildings.
- Many criticized saying these were make work programs, but it gave people a sense of dignity.

Slide 9:

- National Youth Administration (NYA) created to provide
 1. Education
 2. Jobs
 3. Counseling
 4. And recreation for young people
- Provided student aid to high school, college, and graduate students.
- In exchange, students worked part time positions at their schools.
- Graduates unable to find jobs or youth who dropped out were provided part time jobs by the NYA.
- Such as working on highways, parks and grounds of public housing.

Slide 10:

1. Second new deal helped bring reforms in the areas of labor relations and economic security for retired laborers.
2. 1935, Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional.

3. said the federal government had violated legislative authority reserved for individual states.

Slide 11:

1. The Wagner Act A.K.A the National Labor Relations Act re-established the NIRA provision of collective bargaining.
2. Federal government again protected the right of workers to join unions and engage in collective bargaining.
3. Bill named after its sponsor, senator Robert F Wagner of New York.
4. Wagner Act prohibited unfair labor practices such as threatening workers
5. Firing union members.
6. Interfering with union organizing.

Slide 12:

1. Act also set up the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to hear testimony about unfair practices
2. And to hold elections to find out if workers want union representation

Slide 13:

1. 1938, Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act: set maximum hours at 44 hours per week
2. Decreasing to 40 hours after two years
3. Set minimum wages at 25 cents an hour
4. Increased to 40 cents an hour by 1945
5. Set rules for the employment of workers under 16
6. And banned hazardous work for those under 18

Slide 14:

1. New Deal created the Social Security Act in 1935
2. Had three major parts
3. Old age insurance for retirees age 65 or older
4. Insurance was a supplemental retirement plan
5. Half the funds came from the worker and half the employer
6. Some groups were excluded from the system.
7. Helped to make retirement comfortable for millions of people

Slide 15:

1. Unemployment Compensation System: Unemployment system funded by federal tax on employers
2. Administered at the state level
3. Initial payments ranged from 15 to 18 dollars a week

Slide 16:

1. Aid to families with dependent children and the disabled:
2. Aid was paid for by federal funds made available to the states
3. SS was not a total pension system or complete welfare system
4. Did provide substantial benefits to millions of Americans

Slide 17:

1. Second new deal included laws to promote rural electrification and regulate public utilities
2. 1935, only 12% of american farms had electricity
3. Under executive order, Roosevelt established the Rural Electrification Administration
4. Which financed and worked with electrical cooperatives to bring electricity to isolated areas

Slide 18:

1. By 1945, 48% of America's farms and rural homes had electricity
2. Rose to 90% by 1949
3. Public utility holding company act of 1935 took aim at financial corruption in the public utility industry
4. Outlawed the ownership of utilities by multiple holding companies
5. Practice known as pyramiding of holding companies
6. Lobbyists for the holding companies fought the law fiercely
7. It provided extremely difficult to enforce

Slide 19:

1. New deal struggled to help farmers and workers overcome the great depression
2. Did assist many different groups in the nation
3. Including women
4. African Americans
5. And Native Americans