

## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### Topics of Discussion

- I. FDR's Background
- II. Election of 1932
- III. Banking Reform
- IV. First New Deal
- V. Political Response
- VI. Second New Deal
- VII. Court Problems
- VIII. Election of 1936
- IX. Court Fight
- X. End of the New Deal Era



## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### FDR's Background

- Born: Hyde Park, New York in 1882
- Private Tutors until age 14
- Groton School in Massachusetts
- At 18, Roosevelt entered Harvard
- Columbia University Law School
- 1905, Married Eleanor, niece of TR
- 1911, Elected to New York Senate
- 1913, Asst Secretary of the Navy
- 1920, Ran for Vice-Presidency
- 1921, Polio
- 1928, Governor of New York



## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### Election of 1932

#### Roosevelt

- 22,821,857 popular votes
- 472 electoral votes
- forgotten man
- New Deal

#### Hoover

- 15,761,845 popular votes
- 59 electoral votes
- Hoovervilles
- Bonus Army



## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### Banking Reform

Bank Holiday, March 6-10

Fireside chat

Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act (1933) > FDIC, Investment/Everyday

Federal Securities Act (1933)

Securities and Exchange Commission



Police guard New York's closed World Bank, March 20, 1931.

## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### First New Deal

#### A. Relief

- Civilian Conservation Corps (1933)
- Federal Emergency Relief Act (1933)



#### B. Recovery Through Regulation

- Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (1933)
- National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)

## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### Political Response

#### A. Criticism on the Right

- American Liberty League
- Republican Party



#### B. Criticism on the Left

- Huey Long (Louisiana)
- Francis Townsend
- Father Coughlin

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### Second New Deal

#### Reform

- Social Security Act (1935)
- National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)
- Works Progress Administration (1935)
- Revenue Act (1935)



## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### Court Problems

- Supreme Court rejected New Deal
- May 27, 1935: *Schechter v. U.S.*
  - > National Industrial Recovery Act
- January 6, 1936: *U.S. v. Butler*
  - > Agricultural Adjustment Act
- May 18, 1936: *Carter v. Carter Coal Co*
  - > Guffey Coal Act
- June 1, 1936: *Morehead v. New York*
  - > NY minimum wage law for women

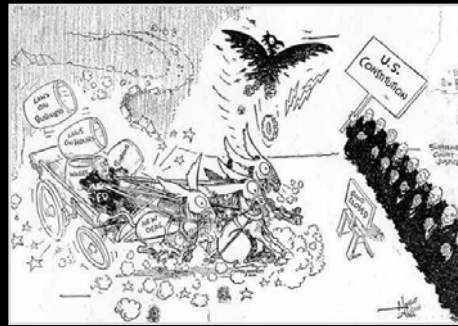


Supreme Court, 1935. Seated (l to r): Louis Brandeis; Willis Van Devanter; Charles Evans Hughes; James McReynolds; George Sutherland. Standing: Owen Roberts; Pierce Butler; Harlan Stone; Benjamin Cardozo.

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### Court Problems



Court Struck Down Heart of New Deal in One Year:  
May, 1935 to June, 1936

Never in a single year before or since has so much crucial legislation been undone, so much declared public policy nullified. - Max Lerner

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### Court Problems

#### **Roosevelt Disagreed with Court's Interpretation of Madison and Founders:**

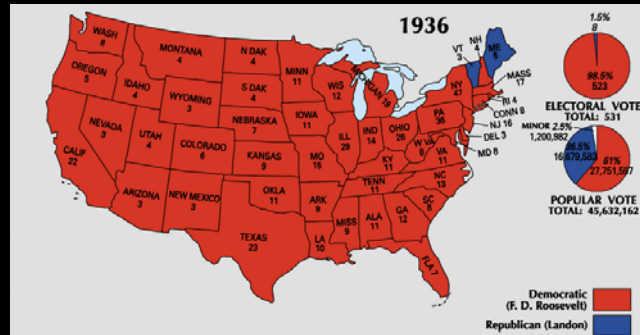
The New Deal "is feasible under the form of government which we have inherited from our ancestors. Our Constitution is so simple and practical that it is possible always to meet extraordinary needs by changes in emphasis and arrangement without loss of essential form. That is why our constitutional system has proved itself the most superbly enduring political mechanism the modern world has produced. It has met every stress of vast expansion of territory, of foreign wars, of bitter internal strife, of world relations."



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### Election of 1936



BUT . . .  
FDR Won a Huge Re-election Victory in November 1936  
Believed He Had A Mandate From the People . . .

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### Court Fight



Roosevelt Focused His Wrath on Four Horsemen

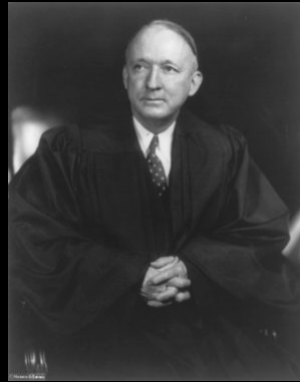


## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### Court Fight

- A. Summer 1937: Court Bill rejected by Senate
- B. However, Court Changed Direction:
  - Upheld National Labor Relations Act
  - Upheld Social Security Act
  - Upheld Second Agricultural Adjustment Act
- C. And, Roosevelt Remand the Court
  - Named Eight Justices by 1943
  - More than any President but Washington



## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### Court Fight



- A. Roosevelt Revolution
- B. New Vision of Federal Power
- C. New Interpretation of Founding Generation
- D. New Interpretation of Commerce Clause
- E. Court moves to cases on Individual Liberty
- F. Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press
- G. Civil Rights

## FDR and the New Deal, 1932-39



### End of New Deal Era

Fair Labor Standards Act  
Second Agricultural Adjustment Act  
Recession of 1937  
John Maynard Keynes  
National Debt Rises  
Fails to end the Depression

