The New Deal in South Carolina (scaffolded notes)

The Great Depression was felt earlier in South Carolina than in the rest of the country due to _______________ after World War I, the impact of the boll weevil, and ____________.

The Great Depression in SC

Total Value of Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>$446 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$156 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>$_________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cotton Prices per pound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>_____ cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>17 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>5 cents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Great Depression in SC

Many textile mills closed and the rest reduced wages. By 1932, millworkers were making only ________ cents an hour!

The Great Depression in SC

• Many banks failed.
• In December of 1931 the _______________ of South Carolina closed. It had over 40 branches in the state.
• Unemployment rate rose to more than ___ % in parts of the state.
• People were out of _______ and hungry, in some rural areas they were starving.

South Carolina and the New Deal

As a reaction to Hoover’s slogan “prosperity is just around the corner,” **South Carolina voters gave FDR his widest margin of victory of any other state in the Union for the 1932 election.** He took ______% of the vote in South Carolina.

South Carolina Supports Roosevelt

• Senator James F. __________ of SC was a supporter of Roosevelt.
• He became the second most important member of the Senate, helping to write and pass Roosevelt’s programs of the New Deal during the beginning of Roosevelt’s term of office called “The __________ Days.”
Social Security Act - August 14, 1935

“THIS means that if you work in some factory, shop, mine, mill, store, office, or almost any other kind of business or industry, you will be earning benefits that will come to you later on. From the time you are 65 years old, or more, and stop working, you will get a Government check every month of your life, if you have worked some time (one day or more) in each of any 5 years after 1936, and have earned during that time a total of $2,000 or more.”

- Benefits not only for older workers – also survivors’ benefits; disability benefits; Medicare hospital insurance.

- One of the few programs still in existence from New Deal era. People still pay into _______________ _______________.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration – (FERA) May 1933

- “My brother, Jim and me have to take turns at home; one morning he has breakfast and the next morning I eat. But like I told Jim this morning; he won’t have to go hungry long cause at 12 o’clock he’ll get a bowl of hot soup.” (Edgar p. 501)

- Eventually served ____________________ people in South Carolina.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – March 1933

- This program was designed to put young men to work and was run by the U.S. Army and the Labor Department.

- Young men ages 17-25 were able to participate in the program from 6 months to 2 years.

- They received $30 ($352) a month and were required to send most home ($22 - $258.) to their parents to help with family expenses.

- The ___________ ___________ system was developed out of the CCC projects.

- In South Carolina – Hunting Island, Paris Mountain, Myrtle Beach State Park, Poinsett State Park, Cheraw State Park were created.

- By 1939, over 50,000 young men, black and white, had participated in CCC camps.
Public Works Administration (PWA) – June 1933

- This program was created to construct public works and provide employment with the hopes of revitalizing America’s industry.
- Built schools in Chesterfield and Aiken counties
- Built ____________ Library on the USC campus
- Saved Charleston’s Navy Yard
- Built two multi-million housing projects in Charleston – one for blacks and one for whites

Public Works Administration (PWA) – June 1933

- For Columbia –
  - three housing projects
  - a new courthouse
  - ________________ at USC

The program was abolished in 1941 because of industry’s shift toward war production.

Works Progress Administration (WPA) – May 1935

This organization was a continuation of the PWA – employed people to build bridges, schools, water and sewer systems, courthouses, libraries, airports.

- ________________ received a new airport, post office and high school.
- The Planter’s Hotel was rebuilt as the ________ Street Theatre.

Works Progress Administration (WPA) – May 1935

- WPA also employed writers in the South Carolina Writers’ Project - recorded _____
histories, and copied historical ____________.

- WPA Federal Theater Project employed actors, directors, etc. to produce original works and tour the country performing.

National Recovery Administration and the Textile Industry

The NRA helped textile workers by

- Shortening their work week to _____ hours
- Raising the minimum wage to ____ cents an hour
- Ending child labor for those under the age of ____
- Allowing workers to organize unions

Santee Cooper – 1934

- Largest single project of the New Deal in South Carolina, one of the largest in the country.
- Given authority to sell, produce _______________
- Created a hydroelectric plant at Pinopolis that generated electricity for war industries in Charleston.
- Project eliminated flooding on the _____________ River
- created Lakes Marion and ____________________.

Rural Electrification Act (REA) – 1935

- Act was designed to bring electric power to the rural areas of the United States through low cost electric cooperatives.
- 1934 – only 2% of state’s 168,000 farms had electricity.
- 1940, 14.5% of the farms in SC had electricity
1944 – 83,000 farmers had electricity

meant electric pumps, lights, milking machines, fences - an easier life for farm families.

African Americans and the New Deal

At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt, the president began to offer more programs to African Americans.

Mary McLeod Bethune of South Carolina was the director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, which provided work training for youth between the ages of 16 and 25.

Legacy of the New Deal

Although the New Deal did not end the Great Depression, for the short term it did:

- Feed some people
- Provide temporary work
- Give hope for a _______________ ________________.
- Through the AAA, farming improved with soil conservation, terrace farming, introduction of ______________ to prevent erosion, etc.
- The REA brought electricity to the rural areas, along with the electric lines, which changed the face of the countryside.
- The WPA improved roads and buildings, like the Dock Street Theater in Charleston.
- The PWA built everything from housing projects to lakes, dams and power plants.
- Young men who worked with the CCC planted trees, built lakes, and landscaped and built 17 state parks, which we continue to enjoy today.

The End of the Depression

Right up until World War II, there were still 17 million Americans unemployed. However 12 million were sent into the military and an equal number (men and women) were needed in wartime industries.

This, along with massive spending during the War, ended the Depression.