

The Little White House NEWSLETTER



Roosevelt's Little White House - 706-655-5870 - 401 Little White House Rd. - Warm Springs, Ga. 31830

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85 Years Later, The New Deal Is Still A Big Deal

As the United States was engaged in total war, the daughters, mothers, sisters, wives and grandmothers of our nation went to work to help save our nation.

The New Deal was a comprehensive series of social and economic programs enacted during the Great Depression (1933-1941 with the graphics program extended) by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration in order to solve the nation's economic crisis. Many of those programs are still part of our everyday lives today. It included a vast array of public works with which the Roosevelt administration fought the stagnation of the Depression.

Two of the most recognizable/remembered programs of Roosevelt's administration were the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) later known as the Works Projects Administration. The CCC was a special work program for unemployed young men whose enrollees planted trees and fought forest fires, built public parks, drained swamps to fight malaria, restocked rivers with fish, worked on flood control projects, and engaged in many other initiatives that helped to conserve the nation's environment and make it available for recreation for millions of Americans. The WPA was a compilation of varied work projects that provided employment for artists, musicians, actors, authors, and laborers which helped to put millions of men, women and youth back to work. Through these and other programs, the New Deal began a vast transformation of the United States.

Today, the New Deal legacy still supports our nation. Much of our country's infrastructure was built by New Deal programs from 1933 to 1941, including roads, electrical systems, municipal power plants, water and sewage systems, and schools. Many government social programs have their roots in the New Deal, including major support for public education, public health and public recreation. Economic policies that were established include banking regulations, Social Security, and collective

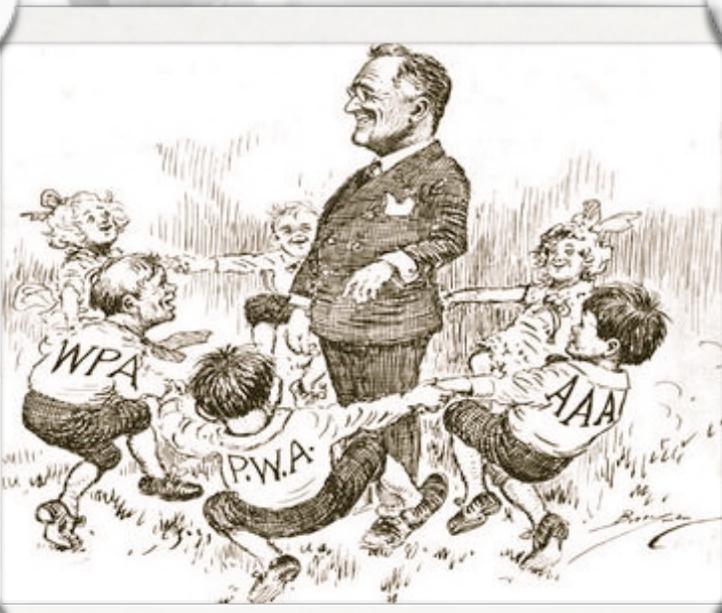
bargaining. People working in New Deal programs constructed many public buildings, public sites, parks, and public art including murals, sculptures and paintings. Programs promoted contributions to literature, music and theater and oral histories of the period. Most of all, the New Deal restored faith in our republic and its institutions.

source: National New Deal Preservation Society

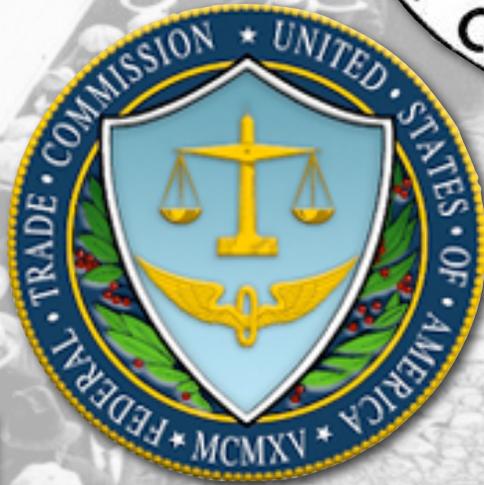


FDR pledged a New Deal for the American people.

Although many of FDR's New Deal programs were officially disbanded, such as the CCC, because of the Second World War, many were absorbed into other agencies. Either way, their impact is still felt today in many places across the nation.

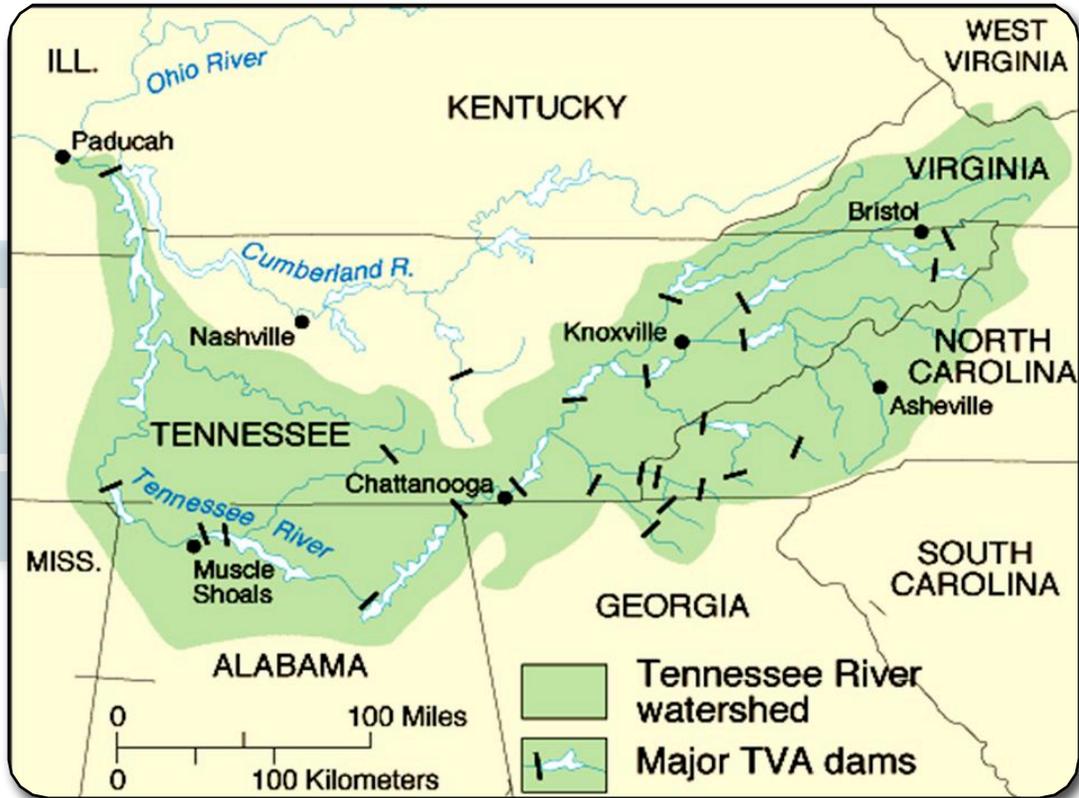


FDR's Alphabet Soup

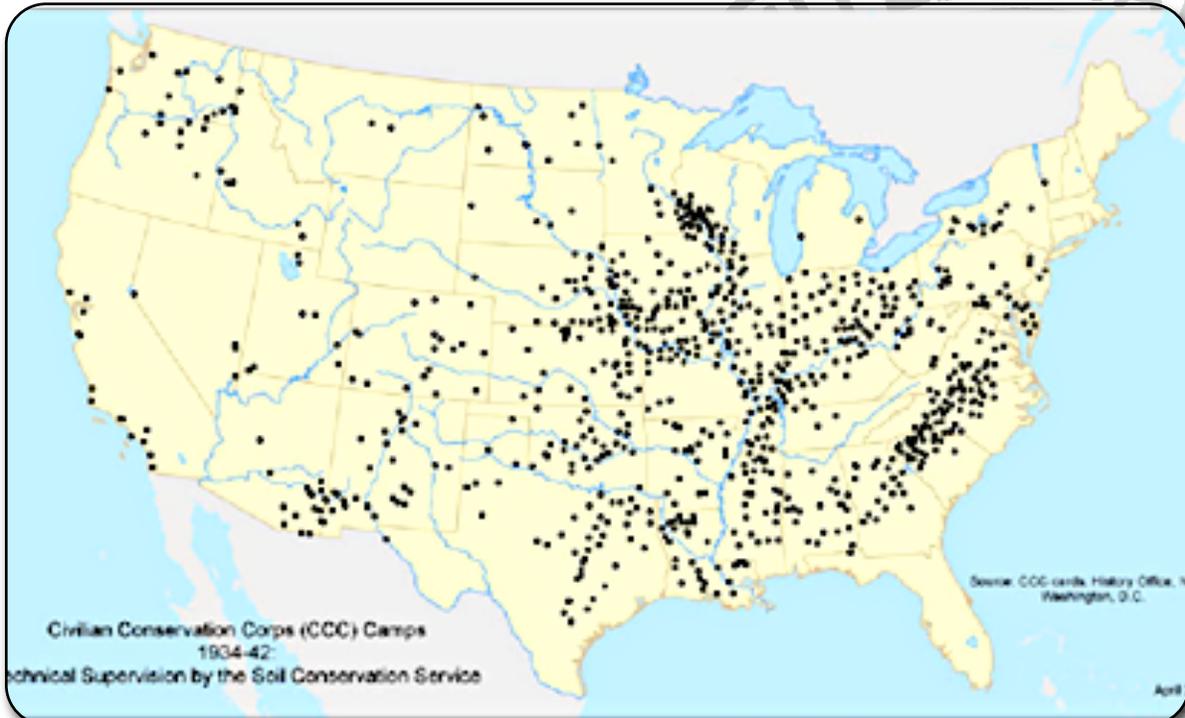


Yesterday's Work Projects . . .

The Tennessee Valley Authority still serves the south with flood control, affordable power and jobs near the dams created by this program in 1933.



Agencies like the Civilian Conservation Corps created numerous state and national parks from 1933 - 1942 that are still in use today and are an economic engine for states across the country.



The New Deal Across The United States

It is hard to fathom the number of New Deal projects that took place across the USA as highlighted in this chart. But evidence of Roosevelt's New Deal is still seen, used and enjoyed today. What is most incredible is that it begins with Warm Springs, Georgia.



The object of this issue is to show the reader that something wonderful happened to our country because of some water gushing out of the side of Pine Mountain in Warm Springs, Georgia. It was here that FDR first sought the soothing waters. It was here that he built the world's first polio treatment center. It was here where he relaunched his political career. Without Warm Springs, you would not have "FDR", the March of Dimes, and the New Deal. It would have been a completely different story.

Below is just a sample of buildings built during the New Deal. Imagine the parks, the buildings, the bridges, roads, forests, libraries, post offices, the arts, the dams, the airports, infrastructure and so much more that we would have missed out on if FDR not heard of Warm Springs, Georgia.



For more information about Roosevelt's Little White House, scheduling tours and hours of operation, please visit our website: www.GeorgiaStateParks.org or like us at www.Facebook.com/littlewhitehouse