

TALMADGE RENEWS NEW DEAL ATTACK

Speech, Raising States' Rights
Issue Also, Is Held a Bid
for 1936.

SEES FARMERS AS PEONS

Georgia Governor, Assailing
AAA, Offers a Set of 'Con-
structive' Principles.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CANTON, Ga., July 4.—Governor Eugene Talmadge today termed the Roosevelt administration policies "pure communism" and predicted that the "real Americans" will rise up at the polls in 1936 against "bureaucratic control."

His Independence Day address here, given before a crowd estimated at nearly 20,000, was regarded by many of his hearers as an opening bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year.

Renewing his attack on the New Deal the Georgia Governor assailed governmental spending increases in taxes and "interference with private business," and declared that the AAA farm benefits constitute the first step "toward making peons out of American farmers."

"The government can't give you anything," he said. "The government can't support the people. The people have to support the government. The government can and is robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Mr. Talmadge reiterated his charge that the AAA's processing taxes have caused high prices for commodities and have "bled the farmers white."

Asserting that Washington bureaus by assuming the functions of State governments are dragging the Constitution in the dust, the Governor said:

"When the time ever comes for us to placidly obey the orders of seventy-two bureaucracies in Washington that override the Constitution of the United States, we forfeit our rights to be free and independent American citizens."

"When the time ever comes for the sovereignties of the several States of this Union to be ignored and forgotten, then this Union is ready for dissolution."

He declared State rights the bulwark of protection for the people.

The policies of the present administration, instead of aiding recovery, have hindered it, Governor Talmadge declared.

"We were due for a natural recovery beginning in the Spring of 1933," the Governor said. "The experimental legislation and the policies of the present administration have retarded and suppressed a natural, sound, healthy recovery that was due the American people."

Holding that a constructive critic should have some substitute plan, Governor Talmadge offered the following:

"Cut the taxes of the Federal Government 25 per cent lower than they were in the Hoover administration."

"Economic, moral and religious prosperity can only come from honesty, hard work and saving."

"There is no prosperity from scarcity. Scarcity breeds corruption, thievery and crime."

"Scarcity, coupled with high taxes, is communism."

"Get back to the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States is our greatest friend—our greatest protector."

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ICKES, TALMADGE SPEAK ON LINCOLN

Cabinet Aide and New Deal
Foe Appear on Same Plat-
form at Springfield, Ill.

LINK PAST AND PRESENT

They Cite Emancipator's Life
as Basis for Defense and
Criticism of Roosevelt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11 (AP).—Two men of diverse views on the New Deal, Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, spoke from the same platform here tonight in homage to Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President.

The occasion was the first of a series of services here commemorating the 127th birth anniversary of The Emancipator tomorrow. It afforded the Roosevelt Cabinet member and the national administration's outspoken foe from the South opportunity to debate issues which may take rank in fame with those debated by Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.

Mr. Ickes accepted the invitation to speak at the Mid-Day Luncheon Club's widely attended annual Lincoln program on condition that he be permitted to follow Governor Talmadge, with whom he recently participated in a lively verbal exchange.

The presence of the Southern Governor brought some criticism in the city which prides itself on its Lincoln shrines. Local members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared it was "an insult to every colored citizen who cherishes the name of the Civil War President. Several pro-New Deal Democrats resigned from the club several weeks ago in protest against the invitation to the Governor."

Are Guests of Horner.

Before the program the two speakers were dinner guests of Governor Horner. They shook hands perfunctorily and then separated, other guests said.

Photographers sought to make a picture of Mr. Ickes and Governor Talmadge shaking hands at Lincoln's tomb. Governor Talmadge agreed to pose, but Mr. Ickes replied emphatically:

"I will not."

In introducing Governor Talmadge at the evening meeting, Governor Horner said:

"This is, so far as my recollection goes, the first time that a governor of a State in Dixie has come to Springfield for the express purpose of honoring the name of Lincoln by accepting a place on a Lincoln anniversary program."

Mr. Ickes defended President Roosevelt from charges of dictatorship by drawing a parallel between him and Lincoln. He recalled that Lincoln had been charged with undermining the American Constitution because he freed the slaves.

"Lincoln did put an end to the enslavement of the bodies of men in this country," he declared, "but the fight to manumit men, women and children from economic slavery is still far from being won."

He declared that General George B. McClellan ran against Lincoln for President in 1864 on a "save the Constitution" platform.

"It is only when a President has interested himself in the cause of the plain people, when he is determined to equalize economic opportunities so as to establish a better social order, that the Copperheads, their ancestors and their descendants, secrete an extra supply of venom with which to strike down the man who bravely tilts his lance against special privilege and entrenched greed," Mr. Ickes asserted.

Wishes for a New Lincoln.

Governor Talmadge made only one direct reference to the Roosevelt administration.

"Would that we had a man like Abraham Lincoln in the White House today," he declared. "If we did, he would never allow a brain-trusters' creed to teach the doctrine that you can hoodoggle yourself back to prosperity."

He said that Lincoln loved both the North and the South in the struggle between the two sections of the nation.

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"In the words of Lincoln," he proceeded, "we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, his memory, but we can be dedicated, we can be consecrated to our duty to our country in this time of stress and peril and emulate his example, and not run wild on a dream that the government owes us a living."

"We can go back to the rugged honesty of Abo Lincoln—and it is the only thing on which we can depend to save the country."

"Lincoln knew that government was not made for the specific purpose of taxing the people to the point where they were either paupers or thieves."

"Lincoln knew that patronage was the greatest enemy of all governments."

"Lincoln knew that every citizen had to earn his living to appreciate the government."

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Bell Aircraft:

Economic significance?

War Significance?

General Historical
Significance and modern
impact

Shipyards:

War contributions

Economic impact

Race and Gender

Richard Russell:

Relationship with FDR

Political beliefs

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Carl Vinson:

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Great Depression and New Deal Quiz

Name: _____

1. What is the difference between recession and depression? 2 pts
2. Refute the following statement: *The Great Depression was caused by the stock market crash in 1929.* 2pts
3. Explain why buying stock on margin (credit) ended up contributing to the stock market crash. 2 pts
4. List two factors that led to the decline of Georgia's cotton-based economy. 2pts
5. *"the wage scale is higher...the inducements include everything from more pay...to social equality."* This statement explains reasons for the:
 - a. Great Depression
 - b. New Deal
 - c. Great Migration
 - d. Agricultural Adjustment Act
6. T or F: Small towns and large cities were affected differently by the Great Depression.
7. What was the name for the series of legislation intended to combat the effects of the Depression?
 - a. New Deal
 - b. Square Deal
 - c. Great Society
 - d. Jim Crow Laws
8. Why didn't Governor Eugene Talmadge agree with the New Deal programs? List one reason: 1 pt
9. Match the program with its intent. Write the LETTER next to the program. DO NOT DRAW LINES:

I. Social Security Act	A. raise the value of crops
II. Civilian Conservation Corps	B. modernize and commercialize farm dwellers
III. Rural Electrification	C. develop natural resources on government land
IV. Agricultural Adjustment Act	D. protect vulnerable people such as the elderly
10. Why was Savannah protected from the Depression, for the most part?
 - a. It had profitable cotton plantations which survived infestation.
 - b. It had a profitable sea port
 - c. It had iron foundries
 - d. Its mayor forbade businesses to lay off workers.
11. Which of the following is accurate?
 - a. Atlanta experienced a reduction in the unemployment rate during the Depression.
 - b. Atlanta's slums became populated with poor Georgians during the Depression.
 - c. Atlanta experienced an increase in the unemployment rate during the Depression.
 - d. Profession workers in the health and legal fields kept their clients for the most part.

Bonus:

1. Which former government official is currently under scrutiny for using private email for official correspondence?
2. What does FDIC stand for?
3. Per two tablespoons, which common condiment has the most calories?

WWII in Georgia Quizzie

1. Which of the following is correct regarding Senator Richard Russell?
 - a. He advocated aid to foreign countries.
 - b. He did not like President Roosevelt.
 - c. He travelled the world to visit troops.
 - d. He served 25 terms in office.
2. Who is the "father of the two-ocean navy"?
 - a. Richard Russell
 - b. Dwight Eisenhower
 - c. Carl Vinson
 - d. Abraham Lincoln
3. What type of war weapon did the Bell Corporation produce in Marietta?
 - a. Bombers
 - b. Rifles
 - c. Bullets
 - d. Tanks
4. Which of the following statements best describes Georgia's military contributions to the war effort:
 - a. The state was home to several bases, training camps, and prisoner of war camps.
 - b. The state produced almost all of the war's aircraft carriers.
 - c. The Red Cross was based in Georgia.
 - d. Georgia sent more soldiers to fight in Europe than any other state in the nation.
5. Which two cities were home to WWII shipyards?
 - a. Savannah and Atlanta
 - b. Brunswick and Columbus
 - c. Brunswick and Savannah
 - d. Savannah and Dalton
6. What was a "liberty ship" used for?
 - a. Combat
 - b. Submarine warfare
 - c. Transporting goods from one American port to another
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Gifted Georgia Studies-Self-Paced Investigation Day
March 19, 2015

List of accomplishments (check off when finished)

1. Complete the Lend-Lease Act Notes
2. Complete the primary and secondary document investigation regarding government and civilian reactions to the United States entering the war (yesterday's notes)
3. Pick up the WWII and Georgia notes from Ms. Fielder. She will assign you a table. At the table are the documents you need to complete the notes.
4. Finished? See Ms. Fielder for two practice quizzies.

ANYTHING NOT COMPLETED WILL HAVE TO BE DONE AT HOME. THE DOCUMENTS
ARE ON THE WEBSITE: CHALLENGEGEORGIASTUDIES.WEEBLY.COM

WWII QUIZ TOMORROW

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WWII QUIZ TOMORROW

Shipyards

Georgia's largest civilian contribution to the war effort came from the coastal region, where laborers constructed nearly 200 "Liberty ships" to transport troops and goods to the European and Pacific theaters. In early 1942 the Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation secured a contract to construct 36 Liberty ships at a site on the Savannah River, just east of Savannah. Over the next three years, the company employed more than 15,000 people and built a total of 88 ships. Though heroic by any ordinary measure, Savannah's production was actually outpaced by the neighboring J. A. Jones Shipyard in Brunswick. By constructing multiple vessels simultaneously on six slips in the Brunswick River, workers at the Brunswick shipyard produced a total of 99 Liberty ships in only two years.

In coastal shipyards and at other installations throughout the state, women especially were among the beneficiaries of the wartime employment bonanza. With enlisted men deployed overseas, large numbers of women entered the workforce for the first time to meet increased wartime production needs. Nationwide, the percentage of women in the workforce jumped from 24 percent at the beginning of the war to 36 percent at the war's end. Many found employment in traditionally male-dominated fields, working in such environments as munitions factories and industrial plants. Of the more than 28,000 people employed at the Bell Aircraft plant in Marietta, for instance, 37 percent were women.

However, women's wartime employment occurred in a controlled environment that reinforced gender norms even as it allowed women to assume responsibilities ordinarily reserved for men. Black women were often excluded from higher paying jobs altogether. Following the war's conclusion, large numbers of women retired from the workplace and resumed their prewar domestic routines.

Women and Wartime Employment

Those women who remained in the workforce predominated in clerical and sales positions and other "white blouse" occupational categories, in which salaries were often only half as large as those paid to their white-collar male counterparts.

Black workers also benefited from the nation's wartime labor shortage and increased production needs, earning higher wages and enjoying greater opportunity for employment, albeit in a segregated labor system. Due to the labor shortage, workers of both races organized in unprecedented numbers, and defense industry workplaces were frequently the sites of negotiations that anticipated the civil rights debates of the 1950s and 1960s. Black workers in Georgia and elsewhere generally adopted conservative goals, lobbying for increased wages and skilled employment rather than mounting an attack on segregation outright, and their efforts often met with mixed results.

In Savannah, for instance, black workers at the Southeastern shipyard encountered stiff opposition from management, local political organizations, and the American Federation of Labor, which defended white privilege in the shipbuilding trades. As a consequence, black workers in Savannah failed to organize effectively and were denied access to higher paying skilled positions.

In Brunswick, however, black workers at the J. A. Jones Shipyard successfully aligned themselves with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, thereby securing some access to skilled labor positions. Even those black workers excluded from skilled positions nonetheless benefited from defense industry employment because federal guidelines mandated higher wages than were otherwise available locally. At the Bell Aircraft plant in Marietta, for example, unskilled laborers commanded higher wages than had previously been available to black professionals in Atlanta.

Carl Vinson

Carl Vinson, recognized as "the father of the two-ocean navy," served twenty-five consecutive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. When he retired in January 1965, he had served in the U.S. Congress longer than anyone in history. He also set the record for service as chair of a standing committee. He chaired the House Naval Affairs Committee for sixteen years (1931-47) and its successor, the House Armed Services Committee, for fourteen years (1949-53 and 1955-65). By concentrating on military affairs throughout his long career, Vinson became the foremost advocate of a strong national defense and the most powerful voice in Congress in shaping defense policies. His strong support of the navy earned him the nickname "the Admiral."

Although Vinson represented a landlocked district, he secured a seat on the Naval Affairs Committee in 1917. Convinced that increased spending for national defense was absolutely necessary, he believed this committee would provide a needed arena in which to present his views. He foresaw a growing role for both sea and air power. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s Vinson consistently called for strengthening the nation's defenses. Committed to arms reduction, the United States had agreed to the Washington Treaty of 1922 and the London Treaty of 1930, which limited the size of the naval fleets of the major powers. Vinson protested that the United States, unlike the other powers, had not even built its navy up to the level authorized by these treaties. He made little headway during the administrations of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, but found President Franklin Roosevelt more receptive to his arguments. In 1934 Roosevelt signed the Vinson-Trammell Act, which would bring the navy to the strength permitted by the treaties of 1922 and 1930.

As conditions in Europe and Asia became more ominous, Vinson wrote several bills strengthening the navy and applying aircraft in national defense. Twenty months before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, an event that precipitated America's entry into World War II (1941-45), Vinson steered two bills through Congress. The first called for expanding naval aviation to 10,000 planes, training 16,000 pilots, and establishing 20 air bases; the second speeded naval construction and eased labor restrictions in the shipbuilding industry. Assessing Vinson's impact on sea power, Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz later remarked, "I do not know where this country would have been after December 7, 1941, if it had not had the ships and the know-how to build more ships fast, for which one Vinson bill after another was responsible."

Vinson asserted, "The most expensive thing in the world is a cheap Army and Navy."

Richard Russell

U.S. Senate

Richard Russell entered the U.S. Senate in 1933 as the youngest member and a strong supporter of U.S. presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt. Seeing the New York governor as the leader who could end the Great Depression, Russell had detoured from his own campaign to attend the Democratic National Convention and to make a seconding speech for Roosevelt's nomination. The two men had become acquainted during the 1920s, when Roosevelt often visited Warm Springs. After Roosevelt was elected president, Russell marked his first decade in the Senate by ensuring the passage of Roosevelt's New Deal programs.

Russell was awarded an unheard-of freshman spot on the important Appropriations Committee, and he became chairman of its subcommittee on agriculture, a post he retained throughout his career. Russell deeply believed in the significance of agriculture in American society. Representing a mostly rural Georgia, he focused on legislation to assist the small farmer, including the Farm Security Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Rural Electrification Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Resettlement Administration, commodity price supports, and soil conservation. A major participant in the Farm Bloc, he worked with a bipartisan group of senators who were committed to increasing the success rate for individual farmers.

In 1933 Russell was appointed to the Naval Affairs Committee, and he continued to serve when that committee and the Military Affairs Committee were reorganized in 1946 to form the Armed Services Committee. Russell served on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Central Intelligence Agency's congressional oversight committee, and the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, as well as on the Democratic Policy and Democratic Steering committees from their inception. After World War II (1941-45), Russell's seniority and strong committee assignments, following a congressional reorganization, placed him in key power positions both legislatively and politically.

Military Affairs

During World War II Russell led a special committee of five senators around the world to visit the war theaters and to report on the status of American troops. He expanded his views on national defense during this time to include strategic international bases for ensuring security and maintaining world stability. At the same time he did not abandon his isolationism, for he was not eager to place America in the role of world policeman. Neither Russell nor his father supported United Nations membership. Russell also had little faith in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a peacekeeping force, and he was concerned that American-supplied arms to an allied country would fall into the hands of an aggressor. After 1945 Russell agreed with very little American foreign policy. Specifically, he opposed large foreign-aid expenditures when they caused a budget deficit for defense. He believed America's best defense was a military power so strong that no other nation could challenge it successfully.

Bell Aircraft

Georgia's remarkable economic progress in the late twentieth century started with the influx of federal dollars for welfare and defense in the Franklin D. Roosevelt presidential era (1933-45). Between 1942 and 1945 the Bell Aircraft Corporation transformed Marietta from the small seat of rural Cobb County to one of the main industrial centers of the Sunbelt. After assembly lines began functioning in the spring of 1943, Bell employees supplied the U.S. Army Air Forces with 663 Boeing-designed B-29s, the first of which were delivered before the end of the year. The government-owned plant closed immediately after the end of World War II (1941-45) and sat idle until 1951, when it became home to Lockheed-Georgia (later Lockheed Martin). The Bell-trained managers and laborers proved that southerners were capable of sophisticated and meticulous industrial work. With their recently developed skills, they had little trouble finding postwar employment, and they epitomized the New Southerners who brought Georgia into the national mainstream in the mid-twentieth century.

How Marietta Won the Bell Plant

The decision to place Bell Bomber in Marietta was the result of fortuitous circumstances and a generation of dynamic local leaders determined to bring their community out of the Great Depression. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the Roosevelt Administration decided to build additional aircraft-manufacturing facilities in the nation's interior, away from vulnerable coastlines. With its excellent railroad network and established airport (Candler Field), Atlanta seemed a likely spot for defense industries. Less than twenty miles from downtown Atlanta, Marietta was connected by streetcar, by the Dixie Highway, and by the state's first four-lane highway, U.S. 41, then under construction. Moreover, Cobb County in 1941 was building a modern airport, Rickenbacker Field (later Marietta Army Air Field), named for World War I (1917-18) flying ace and Eastern Air Lines president Eddie Rickenbacker, who agreed to route some Eastern flights into Marietta. Thus the north Georgia city seemed well positioned to play a vital role in the nation's expanding military-industrial complex.

Impact of Bell Bomber

By the war's end, the War Department had put \$73 million into the plant, which was originally estimated as a \$15 million project. In May 1943 the Army Air Corps accepted title to Rickenbacker Field and converted it into an installation that would be named Dobbins Air Force Base (later Dobbins Air Reserve Base) in 1950 to honor Captain Charles M. Dobbins, a Mariettan whose plane was shot down near Sicily during the war. Atlanta-based Robert and Company designed and managed the construction of the aircraft plant. The main B-1 assembly building covered more than 3.2 million square feet and took thirteen months to finish. Including the B-2 administration building and various other structures, the total project encompassed almost 4.2 million square feet, making it the largest business facility ever constructed in the Deep South.