
Franklin D. Roosevelt — “The Great Communicator”
The Master Speech Files, 1898, 1910-1945

**Series 2: “ You have nothing to fear but fear itself:” FDR
and the New Deal**

File No. 954

1936 October 12

**Denver, CO - Western Campaign Trip -
Campaign Address**

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT
DENVER, COLORADO,
OCTOBER 12, 1936.

America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus — a great Italian whose vision and leadership and courage pointed the way to this new world. Once launched upon his great voyage, he did not turn back. There were those who offered him the counsel of despair. There were those who thought that the price they were paying was too great. But the valiant admiral, firm to his purpose, sailed on. And all America pays him tribute today.

The spirit that animated those voyagers four centuries ago is not alien to these western plains and mountains. You are scarcely removed one generation from men and women who, cast in the same mold, sought to conquer nature for the benefit of the nation.

It is from the rich diversity of climate, soil and people that this country has always derived its strength. The lives of you men and women in the mountains and plains are tied up with those on the farms and in the cities.

In our unified national economic life, we now know that industry is not immune if agriculture or mining languishes.

The great but uneven prosperity of the nineteen-twenties made us neglect for too long a period the growing signs that things were not going right with the farmer and miner.

Surely we have learned that lesson. Surely you remember the idleness of your gold and silver, copper and coal and lead and zinc mines, your oil fields, your railroads, your farms and ranches -- all of them had suffered together in the collapse of prices and income.

And when that stream of business had dried on the farms and plains and in the hills, the stream of business through the Nation also dried.

In the complete stagnation of business, of mines and of farms, there was only one agency capable of starting things going again -- Government -- not local government, not forty-eight State governments, because they had reached the limit of their resources, but the Federal Government itself. And yet, up to March 4, 1933, the Federal Government held back, doing nothing except to lend

dollars to people at the top with the vain hope that some of it would trickle down, and except to fold their arms, stand still and wait there for a famous corner to come to them.

When this Administration came in its first act was to discover where the corner was and then to turn it. The turning involved action and the action was based on two obvious and simple methods of locomotion. First, by spending money to put people to work, and, secondly, by lending money to stop people from going broke.

It meant doing these two things in the industrial East, in the South, in the Middle West, on the Plains, in the Rockies and out on the Coast. We knew that the only practical way to turn the corner was to start the whole country turning it at the same time.

One of the first jobs we undertook was the assistance to the miners and farmers in the West.

Those of you who now see business moving again in your local shops and stores and factories know that your merchant's goods began to move off his shelves for the first time -- that the wheels of your factories and mills began to turn for the first time --

only after the Government had begun to spend money and had provided employment for millions of people on all kinds of projects.

Of course, we spent money. It went to put needy men and women without jobs to work, and to buy materials the processing of which put other men and women to work. You on the plains and throughout the great mountain area can judge for yourselves whether the work was worth doing.

Washington did not originate the projects. You did. You told us where reclamation projects were needed. You told us where water should be conserved. You told us where floods should be controlled. You told us where new homesteads should be located. You told us how Denver wanted to get its new water supply. You told us where roads needed to be improved. You told us, in short, in every State and city and county throughout this great region, and indeed throughout the United States, the most practical way of giving work and at the same time creating public improvements of a permanent useful character. And in the overwhelming majority of cases your advice was good.

Today it is a pitiful spectacle to see Republican leaders call this great program waste and extravagance -- for they are the same leaders who, when their own State or city or county was involved, were the first to run to Washington pleading for Federal aid.

Consistency is still a virtue in life but when it comes to a campaign year "consistency" is a word that cannot be found in the Republican campaign vocabulary. And at that, inconsistency is a mild term to apply to it.

Take the effective example of livestock. If we had had more irrigation, more reservoirs, in the past, fewer cattle and sheep would have been threatened with starvation on the range during the drought years.

Lack of foresight on the part of former Administrations compelled us to buy up sheep and cattle which otherwise would have died in their tracks from lack of food and water.

This Administration is proud that it spent money to buy cattle and sheep in those days.

Republican leaders tell us that this, too, was a policy of waste.

Who benefitted? The stockman who found a market and was literally saved from bankruptcy; the banker who held the mortgage on the stock; the merchant with whom the stockman and the banker dealt; the packer who processed the meat. But above all those who benefitted most were the unfortunate men and women and children on the relief rolls -- hundreds of thousands of families all over the country -- to whom the meat was distributed. Even the hides of these animals were saved.

I call that work program and cattle buying program an investment to preserve America -- the whole of American national life. Do you call it waste?

Much talk is heard about imports hurting the cattle industry. The truth is that cattle imports have always been small, and always will be small as long as we have good range in the West and maintain our soil fertility in the Corn Belt. Cattle imports were largest when prices were best, as in 1929. Cattle imports were smallest when prices were lowest, as in early 1933. The income to cattlemen in the first six months of 1933,

when Canadian imports were less than 500 head, was less than one half of what it was in the first six months of 1936 when Canadian imports were larger, but still were only a trickle compared to domestic production. I believe it is better to prosper with small imports from Canada than it is to sink into depression and stay there with no imports at all.

Our cattle programs were carried out in cooperation with the stockmen themselves. And now also in the protection and development of the range we are acting in cooperation with them. Stock raising is a major industry in America. Its successful future shall be preserved.

Twenty years ago I was in the Mississippi Valley at the time of a great flood. I saw the waters of the Arkansas surge into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where those waters came from. They told me that a part of them had come all the

way from Colorado. Further up the river I saw the Missouri discharging its waters into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where these waters had come from. They told me that a part of them had come from the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

In later years I saw the bed of the Arkansas River bone dry; I saw many of the tributaries of the Missouri River bone dry.

It has been a part of our program from the very beginning to conserve the water resources of the country so that the beds of the rivers of all the important watersheds of America will work for the people of all the States through which they run. Way back in the summer of 1934, dedicating the Fort Peck Dam in Montana, I said:

"People talk about the Fort Peck dam as the fulfillment of a dream. Why, it is only a small portion of a dream. The dream itself covers all the important watersheds of the states, and one of these watersheds is what we call the watershed of the Missouri river, not only the main stem of the Missouri, but countless tributaries that run into it, and countless of the tributaries that run into these tributaries.

Before man -- before American men and women get through with the job, we are going to make every ounce and every gallon of water that flows from the heavens and the hills count before it makes its way down to the Gulf of Mexico."

I want to see that day come soon. It will help each and every State which lies between here and the Mississippi River. The work which we have already put under way to realize that dream is but a forerunner of what we hope to do in the days to come.

There were other great resources of this western country, the development of which we undertook as an important and necessary part of the rounded objective. Take beet sugar for an example. I do not have to recite the record of steadily declining income in that industry before March, 1933. World production of sugar had expanded at such a rate that there was more sugar than the world could possibly consume. What we tried to do, and what we succeeded in doing, was to adjust the supply of sugar so that a farmer who raises it gets a more adequate return. And you, the raisers of sugar beets, I congratulate on a substantial reduction in the employment of hired children in the fields. In this word of thanks I know I am joined by the fathers and mothers of America.

Take a final example -- in these great mountain chains which extend from our northern to our southern border, exists a storehouse of enormous wealth; its ultimate yield as yet unguessed. The revival of industry, of farming, and of transportation have provided a revival of mining -- coal and iron and oil and copper and lead and zinc.

But the Government has contributed by direct action as well. When we laid the ghost of the old gold parity of the dollar, when we purchased gold and purchased silver too, you in the mountains felt the old thrill of the search for precious metal. Old developments again became profitable. New developments sprang up. Mining became again an industry where men could find jobs.

The great bullion reserves now in the United States Treasury are sufficient to redeem every dollar of our currency far more than one hundred per cent, and yet people for partisan purposes are willing to spread the gospel of fear that our currency is not on a sound foundation. I tell you, and you know, that our monetary system is the soundest in the world today.

I tell you, and you will agree, that we are around the corner. Private employment is picking up. That means that Government expenditures for work for the unemployed are coming down. That means that the total of Government expenditures will decline. Turning the corner also means that Government income from existing taxes, without new taxes, is going up.

I repeat to you what I said in Pittsburgh a week and a half ago, that decrease in expenditures and increase in income mean within a year or two a balanced budget and the beginning of reduction in the national debt.

When Republican leaders speak out here they proclaim their sympathy with all these western projects and promise you more and more of them. When they speak to audiences in the East they proclaim that they are going to cut Government expenditures to the bone. There was an old Roman God named Janus. He faced both ways. He had two mouths. I need not explain that parable any further.

Are you willing to turn America over to those who in past years shut their eyes to the problems of this Nation?

This Administration has shown the way because it had the will to do. We have sought and found practical answers to the problems of industry, agriculture and mining. We have clung to no outworn method as an excuse for failure to act. We have had faith not in panaceas, but in the courage and resourcefulness of men and women to meet their problems themselves if given a chance -- an opportunity that is the right of every American. We have used the resources of Government to give that chance, not to a favored few, but to all the people of this great Nation with all of their richly diversified interests.

We are made firm by the same spirit that made Columbus surge on -- by the same spirit that made the ancestors of you who dwell in these mountains and on these plains win through the untrailed wilderness across turbulent rivers and unknown plains and deserts, over unscaled heights, to claim, develop and hold a new and great empire for America.

We have shown our determination in the past by action.
You can trust us to prove that determination in the future by
more action, sound action, action that is saving and will continue
to save the constitutional representative form of government in
which we rejoice.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

DENVER, COLORADO

October 12, 1936, about 11.00 A.M.

Governor Johnson, my friends, I am glad to come back to this very beautiful city. I am glad to come back and see you good people, many of whom I have seen before in previous years. And today is October 12th. America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus.

America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus -- a great Italian whose vision and leadership and courage pointed the way to this new world of ours. Once launched upon this great voyage, he did not turn back and neither are we. (There were those who offered him the counsel of despair. There were those who thought that the price they were paying was too great. But the valiant admiral, firm to his purpose, sailed on. And all America pays him tribute today.)

The spirit that animated those voyagers four centuries ago is not alien to these western plains and mountains. You are scarcely removed one generation from men and women who, cast in the same mold, sought to conquer nature for the benefit of the nation.

It is from the rich diversity of climate, soil and people that this country has always derived its strength. The lives of you men and women in the mountains and plains

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This is a transcript made by the White House stenographer from his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Underlining indicates words extemporaneously added to the previously prepared reading copy text. Words in parentheses are words that were omitted when the speech was delivered, though they appear in the previously prepared reading copy text.

are tied up with those on the farms and in the cities.

It seems to me that in our unified national economic life, we (now know) have come to realize that industry is not immune if agriculture or mining languishes.

The great but uneven prosperity of the nineteen-twenties made us neglect for too long (a period) the growing signs that things were not going right with the farmer and miner.

Surely by now we have learned that lesson. Surely you remember the idleness of your gold and silver, and copper and coal and lead and zinc mines, your oil fields, your railroads, your farms, (and) your ranches -- all of them had suffered together in the collapse of prices and income.

And when that stream of business had dried on the farms, (and) plains and (in the) hills, the stream of business in the cities throughout the Nation also dried up.

In the complete stagnation of business, of mines and of farms, there was only one agency capable of starting things going again -- the Government -- not local government, not forty-eight State governments, because they, strive as they would, had reached the limit of their resources, but the Federal Government itself. And yet, up to March 4, 1933, the Federal Government held back, doing nothing except to lend dollars to people at the top with the vain hope that some of it would trickle down, and they did nothing except to fold their arms, stand still and wait there for a certain

famous corner to come to them.

When this Administration came in, its first act was to discover where the corner was and then to turn it. Now (The) that turning of it involved action and the action was based on two obvious and simple methods of locomotion. First, by spending money to put people to work, and, secondly, by lending money to stop people from going broke.

It meant doing (these) those two things in the industrial East, and in the South, and in the Middle West, on the Plains, in the Rockies and out on the Coast. We knew (that) the only practical way to turn the corner was to start the whole country turning (it) the corner at the same time.

One of the first jobs we undertook was the assistance to the miners and farmers in the West.

Those of you who now see business moving again in your local (shops and) stores and factories know that your merchant's goods began to move off his shelves for the first time -- that the wheels of your factories and mills began to turn for the first time -- only after the Government had begun to spend money and had provided employment for millions of people on all kinds of projects.

Of course, we spent money. It went to put needy men and women without jobs to work, and to buy materials the processing of which put other men and women to work. You

on the plains and throughout the great mountain area
can judge for yourselves whether the work was worth doing.

Washington, D. C. did not originate the projects.
You did. You told us where reclamation projects were needed.
You told us where water should be conserved. You told us
where floods should be controlled. You told us where new
homesteads should be located. You told us how Denver wanted
to get its new water supply. You told us where roads needed
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throughout these United States, the most practical way of
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whelming majority of cases your advice was good.

Today in the late autumn of 1936 it is a pitiful spec-
tacle to see Republican leaders call this great program
waste and extravagance -- it is a pitiful spectacle -- for
they are the same leaders who, when their own state or city
or county was involved, were the first to run to Washington
pleading for Federal aid. Consistency is still a virtue
in life but when it comes to a campaign year "consistency"
is a word that cannot be found in the Republican campaign
vocabulary. (And, at that, inconsistency is a mild term
to apply to it.)

Take the effective example of livestock. If we had
had more irrigation, more reservoirs, in the past, fewer

cattle and sheep would have been threatened with starvation on the range during (the) those drought years.

Lack of foresight on the part of former Administrations compelled us to buy up sheep and cattle which otherwise would have died in their tracks from lack of food and water.

This Administration is proud that it spent money to buy cattle and sheep in those days.

Republican leaders in the rank and file of the Party, the leadership of the Party, tell us that this, too, was a policy of waste.

Who benefited? The stockman who found a market and was literally saved from bankruptcy; the banker who held the mortgage on (the) his stock; the merchant with whom the stockman and the banker both dealt; the packer who processed the meat? But above all those who benefited most were the unfortunate men and woman and children on the relief rolls -- hundreds of thousands of families all over the (country) nation -- to whom the meat was distributed and even the hides of (these) the animals were saved.

I call that work-program and cattle-buying program an investment to preserve America -- the whole of American national life. Do you call it waste?

Much talk is heard about imports hurting the cattle industry. (The) But the simple truth is that cattle imports have always been small, and always will be small as long as we have good range in the West and maintain our soil fertility

in the Corn Belt. Cattle imports were largest when prices were best, as in 1929. Cattle imports were smallest when prices were lowest, as in 1932 and early 1933. The income to cattlemen in the first six months of 1933, when Canadian imports were less than 500 head, was less than one half of what it was in the first six months of 1936 when Canadian imports were larger, but still were only a trickle compared (to) with domestic production. I believe it is better to prosper with small imports from Canada than it is to sink into depression and stay there with no imports at all.

Our cattle programs were carried out in cooperation with the stockmen themselves. And now also in the protection and development of the range we are acting in cooperation with them. Stock raising is a major industry in America. Its successful future shall be preserved.

Twenty years ago I was in the Mississippi Valley at the time of a great flood. I saw the waters of the Arkansas surge into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where those waters came from. They told me that a part of them had come all the hundreds and hundreds of miles, all the way from Colorado. Farther up the river I saw the Missouri discharging its waters into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where (these waters had come) they came from. They told me that a part of them had come from the Dakotas, from Montana, from Wyoming and from Colorado.

In later years I saw the bed of the Arkansas River

bone dry; I saw many of the tributaries of the Missouri River bone dry.

It has been a part of our program from the very beginning to conserve the water resources of the country so that the beds of the rivers of all the important watersheds (of America) will work for the people of all the States through which they run.

There is nothing new in this. Way back in the summer of 1934, when I was starting (dedicating) the Fort Peck Dam in Montana, I said this:

"People talk about the Fort Peck Dam as the fulfillment of a dream. Why, it is only a small portion of a dream. The dream itself covers all the important watersheds of the states, and one of these watersheds is what we call the watershed of the Missouri, (River) not only the main stem of the Missouri, but countless tributaries that run into it, and countless of the tributaries that run into these tributaries.

"Before man -- before American men and women get through with the job, we are going to make every ounce and every gallon of water that flows from the heavens and the hills count before it makes its way down to the Gulf of Mexico."

I want to see that day come soon. It will help each and every state which lies between here and the Mississippi (River). The work which we have already put under way to realize that dream is (but) only a forerunner of what we hope to do in the days to come.

There were other (great) resources of this great western country, the development of which we undertook as an important

and necessary part of the rounded objective. Take beet sugar for (an example) instance. I do not have to recite the record of steadily declining income in that industry before March, 1933. World production of sugar had expanded at such a rate that there was more sugar (than) in the world than could possibly be consumed. What we tried to do, and what we succeeded in doing, was to adjust the supply of sugar so that a farmer who raises it gets a more adequate return. And you, the raisers of sugar beets, I congratulate (on) also not alone on better and steadier prices, I con-
gratulate you also on a substantial reduction in the employment of hired children in the fields. In this word of thanks I know I am joined by the fathers and mothers of America.

Take a final example -- in these great mountain chains which extend from our northern to our southern border, exists a storehouse of enormous wealth; its ultimate yield as yet unguessed.

The revival of industry, of farming and of transportation have provided a revival of mining -- coal and iron and oil and copper and lead and zinc and many other metals.

But the Government has contributed by direct action as well. When we laid the ghost of the old gold parity of the dollar, when we purchased gold and purchased silver too, you in the mountains felt the old thrill of the search for precious metal. Old developments (again) became profitable. New developments sprang up. Mining became again an industry

where men could find jobs.

The great bullion reserves now in the United States Treasury, and you in Denver know something about them, are sufficient to redeem every dollar of our currency far more than one hundred per cent, and yet people for partisan purposes are willing to spread the gospel of fear that our currency is not on a sound foundation. I tell you, and you know, that our monetary system is the soundest in the world today.

I tell you, and I think you will agree, that we are around the corner. Private employment is picking up. That means that Government expenditures for work for the unemployed are coming down. That means that the total of Government expenditures will decline, and turning the corner also means that Government income from existing taxes, without new taxes, is going up.

And so I repeat to you what I said in Pittsburgh (a week and a half) two weeks ago, that decrease in expenditures and increase in income mean within a year or two a balanced budget and the beginning of reduction in the national debt.

When Republican leaders speak out here they proclaim their sympathy with all of these western projects and promise you more and more of them. They cost money -- they cost a lot of money. (When they) But when these same gentlemen speak to audiences in the East they proclaim that they are going to cut Government expenditures to the bone. If you

will look in your history books you will find that about two thousand years ago there was an old Roman god named Janus, Janus had two faces. He faced both ways. He had two mouths and I need not explain that parable any further.

Are you (willing) going to turn America, are you willing to turn America over to those who in past years shut their eyes to the problems of this nation?

(This Administration has shown the way because it had I believe in all sincerity that those in the Congress and in the Administration who are associated with me have shown the way because we have had the will to do.

We have sought and found practical answers to the problems of industry and agriculture and mining. We have clung to no outworn method as an excuse for failure to act. We have had faith not in panaceas, but in the courage and resourcefulness of men and women to meet their problems themselves if given a chance, an opportunity that is the right of every American. We have used the resources of the Government to give that chance, not to a favored few, but to all the people of this great nation with all of their richly diversified interests.

So we are made firm by the same spirit that made Columbus surge on -- by the same spirit that made the ancestors of you who dwell in these mountains and on these plains win through the untrailed wilderness across turbulent

rivers and unknown plains and deserts, over unscaled heights, to claim, develop and hold a new (and great) empire for America.

We have shown our determination in the past by action. And you can trust us to prove that determination in the future by more action, sound action, action that is saving and will continue to save the Constitutional representative form of government in which (we) all America rejoices.

PRESERVING AMERICA

Address of
President
Franklin D. Roosevelt
at Denver, Colorado



October 12, 1936

Issued by
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
Hotel Biltmore—New York, N. Y.

The full text of the address delivered by
President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Denver,
Colorado, October 12, 1936, follows:

America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus—a great Italian whose vision and leadership and courage pointed the way to this new world. Once launched upon his great voyage, he did not turn back. There were those who offered him the counsel of despair. There were those who thought that the price they were paying was too great. But the valiant admiral, firm to his purpose, sailed on. And all America pays him tribute today.

The spirit that animated those voyagers four centuries ago is not alien to these western plains and mountains. You are scarcely removed one generation from men and women who, cast in the same mold, sought to conquer nature for the benefit of the nation.

It is from the rich diversity of climate, soil and people that this country has always derived its strength. The lives of you men and women in the mountains and plains are tied up with those on the farms and in the cities.

In our unified national economic life, we now know that industry is not immune if agriculture or mining languishes.

The great but uneven prosperity of the nineteen-twenties made us neglect for too long a period the growing signs that things were not going right with the farmer and miner.

Surely we have learned that lesson. Surely you remember the idleness of your gold and silver, copper and coal and lead and zinc mines, your oil fields, your railroads, your farms and ranches—all of them had suffered together in the collapse of prices and income.

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In the complete stagnation of business, of mines and of farms, there was only one agency capable of starting things going again—Government—not local government, not forty-eight state governments, because they had reached the limit of their resources, but the Federal Government itself. And yet, up to March 4, 1933, the Federal Government held back, doing nothing except to lend dollars to people at the top with the vain hope that some of it would trickle down, and except to fold their arms, stand still and wait for a famous corner to come to them.

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It meant doing these two things in the industrial East, in the South, in the Middle West, on the Plains, in the Rockies and out on the Coast. We knew that the only practical way to turn the corner was to start the whole country turning it at the same time.

One of the first jobs we undertook was the assistance to the miners and farmers in the West.

Those of you who now see business moving again in your local shops and stores and factories know that your merchant's goods began to move off his shelves for the first time—that the wheels of your factories and mills began to turn for the first time—only after the Government had begun to spend money and had provided employment for millions of people on all kinds of projects.

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"Before man—before American men and women get through with the job, we are going to make every ounce and every gallon of water that flows from the heavens and the hills count before it makes its way down to the Gulf of Mexico."

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word of thanks I know I am joined by the fathers and mothers of America.

Take a final example—in these great mountain chains which extend from our northern to our southern border, exists a storehouse of enormous wealth; its ultimate yield as yet unguessed.

The revival of industry, of farming and of transportation have provided a revival of mining—coal and iron and oil and copper and lead and zinc.

But the Government has contributed by direct action as well. When we laid the ghost of the old gold parity of the dollar, when we purchased gold and purchased silver too, you in the mountains felt the old thrill of the search for precious metal. Old developments again became profitable. New developments sprang up. Mining became again an industry where men could find jobs.

The great bullion reserves now in the United States Treasury are sufficient to redeem every dollar of our currency far more than one hundred per cent, and yet people for partisan purposes are willing to spread the gospel of fear that our currency is not on a sound foundation. I tell you, and you know, that our monetary system is the soundest in the world today.

I tell you, and you will agree, that we are around the corner. Private employment is picking up. That means that Government expenditures for work for the unemployed are coming down. That means that the total of Government expenditures will decline. Turning the corner also means that Government income from existing taxes, without new taxes, is going up.

I repeat to you what I said in Pittsburgh a week and a half ago, that decrease in expenditures and increase in income mean within a year or two a balanced budget and the beginning of reduction in the national debt.

When Republican leaders speak out here they proclaim their sympathy with all these western projects and promise you more and more of them. When they speak to audiences in the East they proclaim that they are going to cut Government expenditures to the bone. There was an old Roman God named Janus. He faced both ways. He had two mouths. I need not explain that parable any further.

Are you willing to turn America over to those who in past years shut their eyes to the problems of this nation?

This Administration has shown the way because it had the will to do.

We have sought and found practical answers to

the problems of industry, agriculture and mining. We have clung to no outworn method as an excuse for failure to act. We have had faith not in panaceas, but in the courage and resourcefulness of men and women to meet their problems themselves if given a chance, an opportunity that is the right of every American. We have used the resources of government to give that chance, not to a favored few, but to all the people of this great nation with all of their richly diversified interests.

We are made firm by the same spirit that made Columbus surge on—by the same spirit that made the ancestors of you who dwell in these mountains and on these plains win through the untrailed wilderness across turbulent rivers and unknown plains and deserts, over unscaled heights, to claim, develop and hold a new and great empire for America.

We have shown our determination in the past by action. You can trust us to prove that determination in the future by more action, sound action, action that is saving and will continue to save the Constitutional representative form of government in which we rejoice.

Governor Johnson, my friends, I am glad to come back to this very beautiful city. I am glad to come back and see you good people, many of whom I have seen before in previous years. And today is October 12th. America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus.

FOR THE PRESS - October 12, 1936.

M. H. McINTYRE
Assistant Secretary to the President.

DENVER SPEECH -- Correction

STATEMENTS FILE

Shorthand by Kennee

Kill last paragraph on page 2, starting "The cattle buying program was carried out in cooperation with", etc., and substitute:

"Much talk is heard about imports hurting the cattle industry. ^{But the simple} ~~The~~ truth is that cattle imports have always been small, and always will be small as long as we have good range in the West and maintain our soil fertility in the Corn Belt. Cattle imports were largest when prices were best, as in 1929. Cattle imports were smallest when prices were lowest, as in ¹⁹³² ~~1932~~ early 1933. The income to cattlemen in the first six months of 1933, when Canadian imports were less than 500 head, was less than one half of what it was in the first six months of 1936 when Canadian imports were larger, but still were only a trickle compared to domestic production. I believe it is better to prosper with small imports from Canada than it is to sink into depression and stay there with no imports at all.

"Our cattle programs were carried out in cooperation with the stockmen themselves. And now also in the protection and development of the range we are acting in cooperation with them. Stock raising is a major industry in America. Its successful future shall be preserved."

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

CAUTION: This address of the President, to be delivered at Denver, Colorado, October 12, 1936, is not to be released until delivery, expected about 11:00 A.M., Mountain Time.

PLEASE SAFEGUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE.

M. H. McINTYRE
Assistant Secretary to the President.

and neither are we
America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus -- a great Italian whose vision and leadership and courage pointed the way to this new world. Once launched upon this great voyage, he did not turn back. There were those who offered him the counsel of despair. There were those who thought that the price they were paying was too great. But the valiant sailor, firm to his purpose, sailed on. And all America reays him tribute today.

The spirit that animated those voyagers four centuries ago is not alien to these western plains and mountains. You are scarcely removed one generation from men and women who, cast in the same mold, sought to conquer nature for the benefit of the nation.

It is from the rich diversity of climate, soil and people that this country has always derived its strength. The lives of you men and women in the mountains and plains are tied up with those on the farms and in the cities.

It seems to me that
we know now
In our unified national economic life, we know that industry is not immune if agriculture or mining languishes.

The great but uneven prosperity of the nineteen-twenties made us neglect for too long ~~suspected~~ the growing signs that things were not going right with the farmer and miner.

we know
Surely we have learned that lesson. Surely you remember the idleness of your gold and silver, copper and coal and lead and zinc mines, your oil fields, your railroads, your farms and ranches -- all of them had suffered together in the collapse of prices and income.

And when that stream of business had dried up on the farms and plains and in the hills, the stream of business through the Nation also dried up.

In the complete stagnation of business, of mines and of farms, there was only one agency capable of starting things going again -- the Government -- not local government, not forty-eight state governments, because they had reached the limit of their resources, but the Federal Government itself. And yet, up to March 4, 1933, the Federal Government held back, doing nothing except to lend dollars to people at the top with the vain hope that some of it would trickle down, should accept to fold their arms, stand still and wait for a famous corner to come to them.

When this Administration came in, its first act was to discover where the corner was and then to turn it. *Now* The turning involved action and the action was based on two obvious and simple methods of locomotion. First, by spending money to put people to work, and, secondly, by lending money to stop people from going broke.

It meant doing these two things in the industrial East, in the South, in the Middle West, on the Plains, in the Rockies and out on the Coast. We knew that the only practical way to turn the corner was to start the whole country turning at the same time.

One of the first jobs we undertook was the assistance to the miners and farmers in the West.

Those of you who now see business moving again in your local ~~shops~~ and stores and factories know that your merchant's goods began to move off his shelves for the first time -- that the wheels of your factories and mills began to turn for the first time -- only after the Government had begun to spend money and had provided employment for millions of people on all kinds of projects.

Of course, we spent money. It went to put needy men and women without jobs to work, and to buy materials the processing of which put other men and women to work. You on the plains and throughout the great mountain area can judge for yourselves whether the work was worth doing.

Washington did not originate the projects. You did. You told us where reclamation projects were needed. You told us where water should be conserved. You told us where floods should be controlled. You told us where new homesteads should be located. You told us how Denver wanted to get its new water supply. You told us where roads needed to be improved. You told us, in short, in every state and city and county throughout this great region and indeed throughout the United States the most practical way of giving work and at the same time creating public improvements of a permanent useful character. And in the overwhelming majority of cases your advice was good.

in the fall autumn of 1936
Today, it is a pitiful spectacle to see Republican leaders call this great program waste and extravagance -- for they are the same leaders who, when their own state or city or county was involved, were the first to run to Washington pleading for Federal aid. Consistency is still a virtue in life but when it comes to a campaign year "consistency" is a word that cannot be found in the Republican campaign vocabulary. And, at that, inconsistency is a mixed term to apply to it.

Take the effective example of livestock. If we had had more irrigation, more reservoirs, in the past, fewer cattle and sheep would have been threatened with starvation on the range during the drought years.

Lack of foresight on the part of former Administrations compelled us to buy up sheep and cattle which otherwise would have died in their tracks from lack of food and water.

This Administration is proud that it spent money to buy cattle and sheep in those days.

Republican leaders tell us that this, too, was a policy of waste. *on the rank and file of the Party, the leadership of the Party*

(Who benefitted? The stockman who found a market and was literally saved from bankruptcy; the banker who held the mortgage on ~~the~~ stock; the merchant with whom the stockman and the banker dealt; the packer who processed the meat. But above all those who benefitted most were the unfortunate men and women and children on the relief rolls -- hundreds of thousands of families all over the nation -- to whom the meat was distributed. Even the hides of these animals were saved.

I call that work program and cattle buying program an investment to preserve America -- the whole of American national life. Do you call it waste?

The cattle buying program was carried out in cooperation with the stockmen themselves. And now also in the protection and development of the range we are acting in cooperation with them. Stock raising is a major industry in America. Its soundness must be preserved.

(Insert.)

Twenty years ago I was in the Mississippi Valley at the time of a great flood. I saw the waters of the Arkansas surge into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where those waters came from. They told me that a part of them had come all the way from Colorado. Further up the river I saw the Missouri discharging its waters into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where those waters had come from. They told me that a part of them had come from the Dakotas, from Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

In later years I saw the bed of the Arkansas River bone dry; I saw many of the tributaries of the Missouri River bone dry.

It has been a part of our program from the very beginning to conserve the water resources of the country so that the beds of the rivers of all the important water-sheds of America will work for the people of all the States through which they run.

when I was starting
~~There is nothing new~~ Way back in the summer of 1934, dedicating the Fort Peck Dam in Montana, I said this:

"People talk about the Fort Peck dam as the fulfillment of a dream. Why, it is only a small portion of a dream. The dream itself covers all the important watersheds of the states, and one of these watersheds is what we call the watershed of the Missouri, River, not only the main stem of the Missouri, but countless tributaries that run into it, and countless of the tributaries that run into these tributaries.

"Before man -- before American men and women got through with the job, we are going to make every ounce and every gallon of water that flows from the heavens and the hills count before it makes its way down to the Gulf of Mexico."

I want to see that day come soon. It will help each and every state which lies between here and the Mississippi River. The work which we have already put under way to realize that dream is ~~now~~ a forerunner of what we hope to do in the days to come.

such
There were other great resources of this western country, the development of which we undertook as an important and necessary part of the rounded objective. Take beet sugar for an example. We do not have to recite the record of steadily declining income in that industry before March, 1933. World production of sugar had expanded at such a rate that there was more sugar than the world could possibly consume. What we tried to do, and what we succeeded in doing, was to adjust the supply of sugar so that a farmer who raises it gets a more adequate return. And you, the raisers of sugar beets, I congratulate ~~you~~ not alone a substantial reduction in the employment of hired children in the fields. In this word of thanks I know I am joined by the fathers and mothers of America.

*or bacon and steaks
grist, I congratulate
you also on*

Take a final example -- in these great mountain chains which extend from our northern to our southern border, exists a storehouse of enormous wealth; its ultimate yield is yet unguessed.

The revival of industry, of farming and of transportation have provided a revival of mining -- coal and iron and oil and copper and lead and zinc and many other metals.

-1-

But the Government has contributed by direct action as well. When we laid the ghost of the old gold parity of the dollar, when we purchased gold and purchased silver too, you in the mountains felt the old thrill of the search for precious metal. Old developments again became profitable. New developments sprang up. Mining became again an industry where men could find jobs.

*and you in
Denver know
something about
them*

The great bullion reserves now in the United States treasury are sufficient to redeem every dollar of our currency far more than one hundred per cent, and yet people for partisan purposes are willing to spread the gospel of fear that our currency is not on a sound foundation. I tell you, and you know, that our monetary system is the soundest in the world today.

I think

I tell you, and you will agree, that we are around the corner. Private employment is picking up. That means that Government expenditures for work for the unemployed are coming down. That means that the total of Government expenditures will decline. Turning the corner also means that Government income from existing taxes, without new taxes, is going up.

Two
And so I repeat to you what I said in Pittsburgh ~~several days ago~~ half ago, that decrease in expenditures and increase in income mean within a year or two a balanced budget and the beginning of reduction in the national debt.

*They can't run
they can't a lot
of money*
*But when there
some guidance*

When Republican leaders speak out here they proclaim their sympathy with all these western projects and promise you more and more of them. They speak to audiences in the East they proclaim that they are going to cut Government expenditures to the bone. There was an old Roman God named Janus. He faced both ways. He had two mouths. I need not explain that parable any further.

Are you willing to turn American

years back

Are you willing to turn America over to those who in past years shut their eyes to the problems of this nation?

I believe in all sincerity that there in the Congress and in the Administration, ~~which~~ ~~we~~ ~~have~~ ~~shown~~ ~~the~~ ~~way~~ because it has
who are ~~assessors~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Administration~~ have shown the way because we have had the will to do.

years back

We have sought and found practical answers to the problems of industry, agriculture and mining. We have clung to no outworn method as an excuse for failure to act. We have had faith not in panaceas, but in the courage and resourcefulness of men and women to meet their problems themselves if given a chance, an opportunity that is the right of every American. We have used the resources of government to give that chance, not to a favored few, but to all the people of this great nation with all of their richly diversified interests.

We are made firm by the same spirit that made Columbus surge on - by the same spirit that made the ancestors of you who dwell in these mountains and on these plains win through the untrailed wilderness across turbulent rivers and unknown plains and deserts, over unsealed heights, to claim, develop and hold a new and great empire for America.

and
We have shown our determination in the past by action. You can trust us to prove that determination in the future by more action, sound action, action that is saving and will continue to save the Constitutional representative form of government in which we rejoice.

all Americans

*If you will look in your history books you
will find that about ten thousand years ago*

pw

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT
DENVER, COLORADO,
OCTOBER 12, 1936.

America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus--a great Italian whose vision and leadership and courage pointed the way to this new world. Once launched upon his great voyage, he did not turn back. There were those who offered him the counsel of despair. There were those who thought that the price they were paying was too great. But the valiant admiral, firm to his purpose, sailed on. And all America pays him tribute today.

The spirit that animated those voyagers four centuries ago is not alien to these western plains and mountains. You are scarcely removed one generation from men and women who, cast in the same mold, sought to conquer nature for the benefit of the nation.

It is from the rich diversity of climate, soil and people that this country has always derived its strength. The lives of you men and women ~~in~~ ^{And plains} the mountains are tied up with those on the ~~picture farms~~ ⁱⁿ ~~and in the cities~~ .

In our unified national economic life, we now know that industry is not immune if agriculture or mining languishes.

The great but uneven prosperity of the nineteen-twenties made us neglect for too long a period the growing signs that things were not going right with the farmer and miner.

Surely we have learned that lesson. Surely you remember the idleness of your gold and silver, copper and coal mines, your old fields, your railroads, your farms and ranches — all of them ^{and had and give} ~~suffered together~~ had joined in the collapse of prices and income.

And when that stream of business had dried on the farms and plains and in the hills, the stream of business through the Nation also dried.

In the complete stagnation of business, of mines and of farms, there was only one agency capable of starting things going again — Government — not local government, not forty-eight State governments, because they had reached the limit of their resources, but the Federal Government itself. And yet, up to March 4, 1933, the Federal Government held back, doing nothing except to ~~in~~ ^{to profit at the top with the main hope that some of} land ~~exceptional~~ dollar here and there ~~talk~~ ^{for a moment} corner to come to them.

When this Administration came in its first act was to discover where the corner was and then to turn it. The turning involved action and the action was based on two obvious and simple methods of locomotion. First, by spending money to put people to

work, and, secondly, by lending money to stop people from going broke,

It meant doing these two things in the industrial East, in the South, in the Middle West, on the Plains, in the Rockies and out on the Coast. We knew that the only practical way to turn ~~a~~ corner was to start the whole country turning it at the same time.

One of the first jobs we undertook was the assistance to the miners and farmers in the West.

Those of you who now see business moving again in your local shops and stores and factories know that your merchant's goods began to move off his shelves for the first time - that the wheels of your factories and mills began to turn for the first time -- only after the Government had begun to spend money and had provided employment for ~~hundreds of thousands~~ ^{millions} of people on ~~all~~ ^{Kinds} of projects.

Of course, we spent money. It went to put needy men and women without jobs to work and to buy materials, the processing of which put other men and women to work. You on the Plains and throughout the great mountain area can judge for yourselves whether the work was worth doing. Washington did not originate the projects. You did. You told us where reclamation projects were

-4-

needed. You told us where water should be conserved. You told us where floods should be controlled. You told us where new homesteads should be located. You told us how Denver wanted to get its new water supply. You told us where roads needed to be improved. You told us, in short, in every city and ~~in every~~ county throughout ^{STATE and} ~~and indeed throughout the United States~~ this great region the most practical way of giving work and at the same time creating public improvements of a permanent useful character. And in the overwhelming majority of cases your advice was good.

Today it is a pitiful spectacle to see Republican leaders call this great program waste and extravagance — for they are the same leaders who, when their own city or county ~~had been~~ involved, were the first to run to Washington pleading for Federal aid. Consistency is still a virtue in life but when it comes to a campaign year "consistency" is a word that cannot be found in the Republican vocabulary. ^{Campaign} ^{And at that,} ^{Daffy, fit,} Inconsistency is a mild term. ^{Perhaps} you can think of a stronger one.

Take the effective example of livestock. If we had had more irrigation, more reservoirs, in the past, fewer cattle and sheep would have been threatened with starvation on the range during the drought years.

Lack of foresight on the part of former Administrations compelled us to buy up sheep and cattle which otherwise would have died in their tracks from lack of food and water.

This Administration is proud that it spent money to buy cattle and sheep in those days. Republican leaders tell us that ~~this~~, too, was a policy of waste.

Who benefitted? The ~~rancher~~ ^{9 Turkmen} who found a market; the ^{and has literally saved} ~~banks~~ ^{from} banker who held the mortgage on the stock; the merchant with whom the rancher and the banker dealt; the packer who processed the meat. But above all those who benefitted most were the unfortunate men and women and children -- hundreds of thousands of families all over the country -- to whom the meat was distributed, -- ~~families who otherwise might have starved.~~

I call that ~~same~~ work program and cattle buying program an investment to preserve America -- the whole of American national life. Do you call it waste?

(1)

(A)

The cattle buying program was carried out in
cooperation with the stock men themselves. ^{Ack} Now also
in the protection and development of the range we are
acting in cooperation with them. Stock raising is
major ~~an~~ industry in America. Its soundness must be
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A (2)

Twenty years ago I was in the Mississippi Valley at the time of a great flood. I saw the waters of the Arkansas surge into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where those waters came from. They told me that a part of them had come all the way from Colorado. Further up the river I saw the Missouri discharging its waters into the waters of the Mississippi. I asked where these waters had come from. They told me that a part of them had come from the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

In later years I have seen the bed of the Arkansas River bone dry; I have seen many of the tributaries of the Missouri River Bone dry.

It has been a part of our program from the very beginning to conserve the water resources of the country so

that the beds of ~~the rivers and the beds of these rivers~~
~~work for the~~
~~of all the important watersheds of America will~~
~~people up all the states through which they run.~~
~~way back in the summer of 1934, dedicating the~~

Fort Peck Dam in Montana, I said:

"People talk about the Fort Peck dam as the fulfillment of a dream. Why, it is only a small portion of a dream. The dream itself covers all the important watersheds of the states, and one of these watersheds is what call the watershed of the Missouri, river, not only the main stem of the Missouri, but countless tributaries that run into it,"

(A)

(2)

~~and countless tributaries that run into it,~~
and countless of the tributaries that run into
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"Before man -- before American men and
women get through with the job, we are going
to make every ounce and every gallon of water
that flows from the heavens and the hills
count before it makes its way down to the
Gulf of Mexico,"

see

I want to ~~see~~ that day come soon. It will help
~~KKK~~

each and every state which lies ~~KKKKKK~~ between here and
the Mississippi River. The work which we have already
put under way to realize that dream is but a forerunner
of what we hope to do in ~~the days to come~~.

~~A~~ ~~Y~~

5-12

There were other great resources of this western country,
the development of which we undertook as an important and necessary
part of the round objective. Take beet sugar for an example. I do
not have to recite the record of steadily declining income in that
industry before March, 1933. World production of sugar had expanded
at such a rate that there was more sugar than the world could possibly

consume. That we tried to do, and what we succeeded in doing, was to adjust the supply of sugar so that a farmer who raises it gets ~~A small~~ adequate return, and a fairer proportion of the price which the consumer pays for it. And you, the raisers of sugar beets, I congratulate on ~~the necessary~~ reduction of the employment of children in the fields. In this word of thanks I know I am joined by the fathers and mothers of America.

Take a final example -- in ~~the~~ ^{these} great mountain chains, which extends from our northern to our southern border, exists a storehouse of enormous wealth; its ultimate yield as yet unguessed. ~~The~~ The revival of industry, ~~the~~ ^{of} farming, and ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~of~~ ^{by} ~~and~~ ^{and} transportation have ~~called~~ ^{called} for a revival of mining — coal and iron and oil and copper and lead and zinc.

*5/13
4*
But the Government ~~itself~~ has contributed by direct action as well. ~~When we~~ ^{When we} ~~had~~ ^{had} given up the ghost of the old gold parity of the dollar, ~~when~~ ^{when} we purchased gold and purchased silver too, you in the mountains felt the old thrill of the search for precious metal. Old developments again became profitable. New developments sprang up. Mining became again an industry where men could find jobs.

The great bullion reserves now in the United States Treasury are sufficient to redeem every dollar of our currency far more than one hundred per cent, and yet people for partisan purposes are willing to spread the gospel of fear that our currency is not on a sound foundation. I tell you, and you know, that our monetary system is the soundest in the world today.

I tell you, and you will agree ~~with me~~, that we are around the corner. Private employment is picking up. That means that Government expenditures for work for the unemployed are coming down. That means that the total of Government expenditures will decline. Turning the corner also means that Government income from existing taxes, without new taxes, is going up. ^f I repeat to you what I said in Pittsburgh a week and a half ago, that decrease in expenditures and increase in income mean within a year or two a balanced budget and the beginning of reduction in the national debt.

When Republican leaders speak out here they proclaim their sympathy with all these western projects and promise you more and more of them. When they speak to audiences in the East they proclaim that they are going to cut Government expenditures to the bone. There was an old Roman God named Janus. He faced both ways. He had two mouths. I need not explain ~~the~~ parable ^{That} further.

8

is no different from what it was in the years before
this Administration came into office - ~~as~~ loud in their ~~its~~
expressions of sympathy with all of these projects, and
with the determination to carry them further and further.

Republican leaders
When they are out here they forget what they have told
other audiences in the East - that they are going to cut
and cut and cut in government expenditures. When they
are out here they proclaim not only that they have learned
the way, but that they want to run faster along it than
we have done.

America
Are you willing to turn ~~this program~~ over to
~~in just years~~
those who ~~just~~ shut their eyes to the problems of this ~~nation~~?
~~counting for years? Do you want to turn them over to~~
~~these who had to be shown the way?~~

On this Columbus Day, what these Republican
leaders are doing reminds me of the story which has come
down from the old Italian historian, Benzoni. Columbus
had been invited to a banquet and had been given the place
of honor. He was the recipient of all of the ceremonies
which in those days were generally observed only towards
kings. There was a courtier ^{present} impatient at the honors
paid to Columbus and meanly jealous of him as ~~as~~ a foreigner

9
ee

~~In Spain.~~ He turned to Columbus and asked him rather abruptly this question: "If you hadn't discovered the Indies, don't you think that there were plenty of men in Spain who would have been capable of the enterprise?" To this Columbus made no immediate answer, but taking an egg he invited the guests around him to see whether they could make it stand on one end. Everyone tried it but in vain. Whereupon Columbus struck it upon the table gently so as to crack one end and left it sitting on the broken part. And so, says the historian, he illustrated in this simple manner that when he had once shown the way to the New World nothing was easier than to follow it.

This Administration has shown the way because it had the will to do. ~~I~~ ~~we~~ ~~have~~ sought ~~and found~~ ~~out~~ ~~within~~ ~~without~~ practical answers ^{to} the problems of industry, agriculture and mining. We have clung to no ~~any~~ as an excuse for failure to act. We have had faith not in panaceas, but in the courage and resourcefulness of men and women to meet their problems themselves if given ~~a~~ a chance. ^{an opportunity to} ~~We have~~ ^{the right of} used the resources of government to give that chance, not to a favored few, but to all the people of this great nation/ with all of their richly diversified interests.

We are made firm by the same spirit that made

10

Columbus surge on - by the same spirit that made the
ancestors of you who dwell in these mountains ^{Anil as these plains} ~~speak~~

win through the untrailed wilderness across turbulent rivers
and unknown plains and deserts, over unscaled heights,
To claim, develop and hold a new and great empire for
America.

We have shown our determination in the past by
action. You can trust us to prove that determination
in the future by more actions, ~~and~~ action, action that
is moving and will continue to save the
constitutional representation form of
government ~~under~~ in which
we rejoice.

Early draft of Dewey
Speech 1956 Campaign.
Same in campaign train.
SM

① honor Christopher

whose vision and

tie to a new world.

He did not turn back.

He offered the

who thought that

was too

in to his purpose,

but today.

those voyagers four

the western plains and

one generation from

sold, sought to

conquer nature, ~~nor to found~~, ~~prosperous~~, ~~and~~ ~~privileged~~, ~~people~~
~~but to promote the common good~~ to use the resources of
~~mountain and plateau and field for the benefit of the nation.~~

I always have a sense of mental elevation in
this high mountain country. It is no accident that these
mountains of yours have welcomed and bred only men of
strong hearts.



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From the Papers of
Samuel I. Rosenman



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ALBANY, N. Y.

From the Papers of
Samuel I. Rosenman

①

America pauses today to honor Christopher Columbus. ~~Because this~~ Great Italian whose vision and leadership and courage pointed the way to ~~a~~ new world. Once launched upon his great voyage, he did not turn back. There were those who ~~sailed with him~~ who offered the counsel of despair. There were those who thought that the price they were paying ~~for the bold venture~~ was too great. But the valiant admiral, firm to his purpose, sailed on. *And* All America pays him tribute today.

The spirit that animated those voyagers four ~~centuries~~ *hundred years* ago is not alien to these western plains and mountains. You are scarcely removed one generation from men and women who, cast in the same mold, sought to conquer nature ~~not to exact tribute for a privileged few but~~ *but to promote the common good to use the resources of* ~~mountain and plain and land for the benefit of~~ *the nation*.

I always have a sense of mental elevation in this high mountain country. It is no accident that these mountains of yours have welcomed and bred only men of strong hearts.



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-2-

There is a spirit which moves men on the heights to overcome seemingly impassable obstacles. Men who live in the high country have never been accustom[ed] and have never liked a life-of-ease or routine. Mountainmen have always been men of courage and imagination. They have been attracted by the quest for silver and gold and other minerals locked deep in the breasts of the earth or hidden in unexpected crevices. They have preferred by their ingenuity to bring water and soil together rather than to leave their mountain home for the lowlands where nature is more generous with her bounties.

This country has always derived its strength from the rich diversity of ~~the~~ climate, ~~the~~ soil and ~~the~~ people ^{that}. The lives of ^{the} men and women on the mountains ^{are tied up with} those on the plains, the lives of the men and women of the cities are affected by the lives of those on the farms and cattle ranges and in the mines.

Temporary prosperity may cover a while conceal this community of interest. ^{It} is in our unified national ^{we must have} economic life, industry is not immune if agriculture or mining languishes.

The great but uneven prosperity of the nineteen-twenties made us neglect for too long a period the growing signs that things were not going right with the farmer and miner. The false prosperity of the cities beckoning the youth from the farms, the deceptive pace of industry maintaining the price of certain metals, induced a complaisant government to neglect signs of national danger.



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-3-

But, the business dollars which are made to circulate out here flow to the financial centers of the East as surely as the water on these hilltops flows down to the sea. When the waters up here ~~dry~~ ^{dry} up, the river ~~will~~ ^{will} cease to flow. ~~the~~ trade and commerce ~~will~~ stagnate in the hills and on the plains and farms, panic ~~will~~ soon seize the city.

Surely we have learned that lesson. Surely you remember the idleness of your gold and silver, copper and coal mines, your oil fields, your railroads, your farms and ranches all of them had joined in the collapse of prices and incomes.

And when that stream of business had dried on the farms and plains and in the hills, the stream of business through the Nation also dried.

Insert A In that crisis of business stagnation there was only one agency left capable of starting it to flow again. That agency was your Government at Washington. But until this administration came in, in 1933, that agency did nothing. One of the first jobs undertaken was the assistance of the miners and farmers in the West.

Those of you who now see business moving again in your local shops and stores know that ~~the~~ merchant's goodstaken ^{that the wheels of your factories, and will} to move off his shelves for the first time, only lifting the ^{begin to} ~~began to~~ ^{and had} Government had ~~spent~~ ^{spent} money provided employment for ^{turn to} ~~the~~ ^{the first} ~~first~~

20E was pledged to a program of action, and gave every needed

hundreds of thousands of people on all manner of projects.

Interest B. ~~of course, we spent~~ money. ~~the~~ ~~Republcan~~
~~leaders called~~
~~reclaiming~~ ~~program which is now being misrepresented as waste and~~
extravagance. But you people out here can judge for yourselves
whether or not the work that was done was worth doing ~~and with~~
~~what we laid to do it.~~
You anyone look at what we have done in the way of
~~free in the West~~
reclamation and say that the money which we spent on it has
been wasted?

Reclamation

The main developing and conserving the water
resources of the country was a fundamental in our plans for
the West. Speaking at Fort Rock, Montana, in the late summer
of 1934, I laid down as a part of our permanent program:
"Before you -- before American men and women get through with
this job, we are going to make every cubic and every gallon of
water that flows from the heavens and the hills count before
it takes its way down to the Gulf of Mexico."

Our reclamation program not only ends work for
the unemployed -- It has made available subsistence farms
to thousands of farmers. It has created new homesteads. It
has opened new frontiers.



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Here man has literally moved mountains. Water, the precious source of life, the liquid gold of these hills, has been carried through the mountains, has been diverted from its course both above and beneath the earth. It has reawakened slumbering soils. It has given power to your industries and light to your home. All America must take pride in what man has wrought in this western country. Boulder Dam, the largest in the world, the spring of the greatest electric power in the world -- belongs not to the great Southwest alone but to the entire Nation. Grand Coulee belongs not to the great Northwest alone but to all America.

In these and in other master projects -- in the vast program of reclamation, the imagination and vision of you men who live on the heights have given America a thrill of pride.

You in Denver, for example, who live on the eastern slope of the Rockies, wanting water found it. You cast your eyes over the high mountains and found water on the western slope. Men of lesser courage and lesser vision could not have dared to tunnel the water ~~under the mountains~~ through the mountains.

The Moffat Water Tunnel stands as a monument to what man can do if Government but helps.



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fed

Had previous Administrations the foresight to see how necessary water was to this land, we would not have gone through the ravages of the drought in 1934 and again in 1936. Since our Government had taken out insurance by these ~~reclamation~~ projects against such disasters, the committee supported by these same ~~out~~ practically amounted. The more people complete the job of water conservation, the less we have to fear from drought.

More irrigation, more reservoirs, more water holes, would have produced more feed for the sheep and cattle which were about to perish on the ~~range~~ during the drought years.

Lack of foresight in the past compelled this Administration to prevent further disaster by buying up the sheep and cattle which otherwise would have died in their tracks from lack of food and drink. This Administration is proud that it did not hesitate to buy the cattle in those days. If we had not spent

it the ~~feed~~ would have gone to ~~not~~ ^{the} ~~banker~~ ^{Republican} ~~banker~~ ~~and~~ tell us, was ~~represented~~ ~~for political purposes~~ a policy of waste. Does anyone seriously contend that those cattle and sheep should have been permitted to die and rot on the ~~range~~?

The rancher was not the only one who benefitted from that expenditure. The banker who held the mortgage on the stock benefitted. The merchant with whom the rancher dealt benefitted. The packer who processed the meat benefitted.



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those who benefited most

And above all, ~~the most important distribution~~ were
the unfortunate men, women and children, by the hundreds of
thousands, to whom the meat was finally distributed as food, who
otherwise might have starved. Two hundred million pounds (?)
~~were~~ of beef ~~were~~ given away by this Government to families on relief.

Do you call that waste? Is it waste to spend this
money ~~to~~ to help the stockmen attain a living wage for their
labor? Is it waste to spend this money to help the sheets of
local business turn again? Is it waste to spend this money so
that thousands of afflicted citizens, unable to obtain a job,
might live?

The Federal work program and cattle buying program
in this part of the country, as in other parts of the country,
were vastly more than a device for putting men to work, vastly
more important than a substitute for the dole. They were an
investment to preserve America -- American business, American
mining, American agriculture -- the whole American national life.

There are still large and valuable natural resources
in this ~~western~~ country besides water to be developed and conserved
to bring you a fair share in the prosperity of the Nation. Here
in the mountains are a storehouse of enormous wealth. Out of it
have flowed the great resources of monetary gold and silver which



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are now in the Treasury of the United States.

When we gave up the ghost of the old gold parity of the dollar and permitted the price of gold to rise in relation to other commodities, you in the mountains felt the old new thrill of the search for precious metal. Old developments became again profitable. New developments sprang up. Mining became again an industry where men could find jobs. And ~~then~~ again, when the Government began to buy silver to free itself from exclusive reliance on gold, the price of silver rose. Silver mining again became an industry in these mountain States, where men could find jobs.



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These great reserves now in the United States Treasury are sufficient to redeem every dollar of our currency one hundred per cent. They are even greater than that. If every dollar were redeemed ~~x~~ there would still be a balance of more gold than is held by any other government. That should be answer enough to those who ~~xxxx~~ for partisan purposes are willing to spread the gospel of fear that our currency is not on a sound foundation. I assure ~~you~~ ^{you} - and I know whereof I speak - that our monetary system is the soundest in the world. I ^{feel} assure you that the credit of the United States is now the soundest in the world. Our gold reserves have given us the power to take the lead in stabilizing international exchange. We have been able to point the way towards eliminating unnatural and vicious competition in commerce which threatened ^{always} economic chaos and world peace.

~~x~~ What the government has done for the cattlemen and stock men of this country, what it has done for reclamation, what it has done for mining, it has also done for the other great industry of this ~~region, sugar beets~~ region - beet sugar. I do not have to recite the ~~most~~ b



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record of steadily declining income in that industry before March, 1933. The production of sugar throughout the world had expanded at such a rate that there was more sugar than the world could possibly consume. What we tried to do - what we succeeded in doing - was to adjust the supply of sugar so that the farmer that raises it gets an adequate return - a fairer a-fairer proportion of the price which the consumer pays for it. ~~for it~~ ~~for what he does.~~

Child labor

This nation now knows that the severity of the crisis which came upon it was due in large part to government neglect of growing signs of weakness in all our industrial life. *The people never knew* ~~never knew~~ now that when the first blow of the depression was struck, the previous administration did nothing, or was content to apply the patch-work assistance of so-called reconstruction aid.

They had plenty of opportunity in those years before 1933 to show what they could do to change these conditions.

Now that the way has been shown to them they proclaim their willingness to do them themselves. Out here in the West Republican leadership, which my friends



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