SPEEOH OF THE PRESIDENT DETROIT, MICHIOAN, OOTOBER 15, 1936.

I am standing at the spot in front of the City Hell to whioh during the four terrible years, from 1929 to 1933, thousends of unemployed men and women of Detrolt came to present problems of human existence to a great Mayor, Frank Murphy.

I am glad that he is standing beside me today. His splendid reoord, first as Governor General of the Philippines and later as High Commiseioner of the United States to the Dommonwealth of the Philippings, stands out as one of the most guccessful administrations in our history. The whole oountry is proud of Frank Murphy and proud of what he has done.

I knew something of the problems of Detroit in the depression years, not omily from Frank Murphy, but also from my brother-in-law who was his City Controller.

We all knew that during those years the Government of this ofty pared its operating expenses to the bons, using every penny it could sorape together for the relief of thousands of men and women who were literally on the verge of atarvation.

Then money had to be ralsed, the Mayor and Oontroller would go to private bankers in New York where they were compelled to pay very high interest rates for further loans.

By the spring of 1933 the ofty could borrow no more Irom private souroes and the government of the State of Mchigan was unable to render any substantial help.

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Relief and work relief through the use of Federal funds saved Amerioan huranity, and as the months went by it saved also the solvency of oities and states in every part of the Nation.

Following the arresting of the immediate orisis, our next step was to restore the purchasing power of the people themselves. I need not recite to you the many gteps we took. You are as familiar With them as I am. In great part you are glad today, I am sure, that we took these steps.

In the restoration of purchasing power there is one element often overlooked by those who dwell in great industrial oities the building up of the prices which farmers obtain for their farm produats.

A South compelled to sell its ootton for five cents a pound, a. Kiddle West oompelled to sell its corn for ten or fifteen cents a bushel, its hogs for two or three cents a pound, its wheat for thirty cents a bushel, could buy no automobiles made in Detroit. But a South with ten or twelve cent ootton, a Middle West with seventy-five cent oorn, seven cent hoge and dollar wheat, oan start and has started buying passenger cars, trucks and tractors.

In all other fields of production prices and values also rose -- miners went baok to work -- eastern factories opened their closed doors.

The dollars that we spent in relief, in work relief, in COO oampe, in drought relief, in oattle and hog buying and processing, each of them went to work. They were spent in the shops of the ofty and in the stores of the small towns and villages. They were spent again by the retailers who bought from wholesalers. They were spent again by wholesalers who bought from manufacturers and processors. They were spent again in wages to those who worked and in purohases from those who produced the raw materials on the farms. And once again they were spent in the stores of the oities and the shops of the small towns and villages. You know how many of these dollars have finally come to the dity of Detroit in the purchase of automobiles.

Literally the music went round and round and round and a lot of it oame out right here in Detroit.

All I need to repeat is the statement known to most of you here -- that 1936 promises to be the second largest year of automobile production in our history - maraxthax three and a half times as big it was in 1932.


Detroit today is a very different oity from what it was three years ago, and while the wheels of industry turn fast and unemployment is very greatly deoreased, yet there are many problems not yet solved. I do not accept the conolusion of many Republioan leaders that major depressions are inevitable in modern life. It is not enough that we have ended the days in 1932 when workers in this olty recelved for their labor as low as five or six dollars for two weeks work. It is not enough that we have saved many homes and put thousands of people to work. I believe that it is the duty of government to bend every effort to prevent another major oatastrophe such as that which hit this country as a result of the Republican leadership whioh ran Government from 1921 to 1933.
 1ts own aocord from 1933 to 1936 , and that the many steps taken by the present dininistration have nothing to do with the revival, tien, my friends, I strongly recommend you vote on November third to return the same old Republican leadership to power in Washington.

There are a thousand and one things still to be done.
has been suggested that the Government's agrioultural program is a "hit or misen affair not worthy of support because, like an automobile, a new model is brought out every year. I have been glad to aocept that simile. I have told the farmers of this country that farming and farm policies, like automobile making, ought to improve each year that Model T farming may have been all right ten years ago but that we don't want Model I farming or kodel $T$ anything olse in the year 1936.

I have suggested that the automobile industry and every other industry still need great improvements in their relationship to their employess. And I will illustrate the point by a story: In the spring of 1934 there oame to Hashington representatives of the automobile workers -- most of them young men without much experience in organized labor. One of them, a former Marine who had served through battle after battle in France, told me he was a machinist and that his pay was $\$ 1.25$ an hour or $\$ 10.00$ a day. I told him I thought that was a pretty good wage scale and his reply was this -- "Yes, Hr. President, it is a good hourly rate and a good daily rate but last year I worked only sixty-eight days." In other
words, the total income of himself, his wife and his children was $\$ 680$ for a year. On this yearly pay total he had lost the home on whioh he had paid down hundreds of dollars. He and his family were seeking to exiat on $\$ 680$ a year.

As a result of that meeting and of subsequent meetings With company officiels, I stressed the need of spreading the work more evenly through the year and of working toward raising the yearly pay envelope of Detroit and other automobile oities from six or seven hundred a year to over a thousand a year. Certain steps looking toward that end have been taken but they are not sufficient. It is my belief that the manufaoturers of automobiles and the manufacturers of many other necessary commodities must, by planning, do far more than they have done to date to increase the yearly earnings of those who work for them.

Your Administration has that kind of objective in mind. It is my belief that the people of Detroit, like the people of the rest of the oountry, are going to ask on November third that the present type of Government oontinue rather than the type of Government which in its heart still believes in the policy of "laissez faire" and the kind of individualism which up to only
three and a half years ago, frankly, put dollars above human rights.

Then the spoke and dust of this politioal oarapaign clears away on the night of Novernber third, history will reoord that the outstanding issue of the campaign thexyexx was this - Shall the sooial and economic security and betternent of the masses of the American people be maintained and strengthened or not? I am not afraid of the verdiot.

# ADDRESS OF THE PRESTDENT <br> DETROIT, MICHIGAN <br> October 15, 1936, 8.30 P.M. 

## Governor Murphy, Senator Couzens, my friends:

I am gled to come back to Detroit after four years.
I am standing at the spot in front of the City Hall to which during the four terrible years, from 1929 to 1933, thousands of unemployed men and women of Detroit came to present problems of human existence to (a) your great Mayor, Frank Murphy.

I am glad that he is standing beside me today. His splendid record, first as Governor General of the (Ph1lippines) Philippine Islands and later as High Commissioner of the United States to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, stands out as one of the most successful administrations in all our history. The whole country is proud of Frank Murphy and proud of (what he has done) our next Governor.

And, because he is a very old friend of mine, I knew something of the problems of Detroit in (the) those depression years, not only from (Frank Murphy) him, but also from my brother-in-law who was his City Controller.

We all knew that during those years the Government of this city pared its operating expenses to the bone, using every penny it could scrape together for the relief of thousands of starying men and women, people who were literally
on the verge of starvation. When money had to be raised, the Mayor and Controller (would go to private bankers in New York where) used to go down to New York to see the private bankers and they were compelled to pay very high interest rates for further loans.

By the spring of 1933 the city of Detroit could borrow no more from private sources and the government of the State of Michigan was unable to render any substantial help.

I ale telling you this story and reciting (I recite) these facts because while the problem of human relief in Detroit was one of the most difficult in the Nation, yet there were thousands of other municipalities that were faced with the same kind of crisis.

There they were on the fourth of March, 1933. And what was called for?

Action -- immediate action -- action by the new Federal Government in Washington, and it is now admitted by all but the most blind partisans, that that was what saved the day. (Applause) And, 但 friends, it was the only thing left which could save (the) that day.

Relief and work relief through the use of Federal funds saved American humanity, and as the months went by it saved also the solvency of cities and states in every part of the Nation.
(Following the arresting of) After we had stopped the immediate orisis, our next step was to restore the purchasing
power of the people themselves. I need not (recite to) tell you of the many steps we took. (You are as familiar with them as I am) You know them as well as I do. And in great part you are glad today, I am sure, that we took these steps. (Applause)
(In the restoration of) The problem involved building up the purchasing power of every kind. In restoring it there is one element often overlooked by those who dwell in great industrial cities and that is the building up of the prices which farmers obtain for their farm products.

Let me give you a simple example: A South compelled to sell its cotton for five cents a pound, a Middle West compelled to sell its corn for ten or fifteen cents a bushel, or its hogs for two or three cents a pound, or its wheat for thirty cents a bushel, they could buy no automobiles (made) in Detroit. But a South with ten or twelve-cent cotton, a Middle West with seventy-five cent corn, seven-cent hogs, (and) doller wheat, that South and that West can start and (has) have started buying passenger cars and trucks and tractors. (Applause)

In all other fields of production prices and values also rose -- miners went back to work -- eastern seaboard factories opened their closed doors.

The dollars that we have spent in relief, in work relief, in CCC camps, in drought relief, in cattle and hog buying and processing, each one of (them) those dollars went to work.

They were spent in the shops of the city (and) they were spent in the stores of the smail towns and villages. They were spent again by the retallers who bought from wholesalers. They were spent again by wholesalers who bought from manufacturers and processors. They were spent again In wages to those who worked and in purchases from those who produced the raw materials back at the mines and on the farms. And once again they were spent in the stores of the cities and the shops of the small towns and villages. And, 品 friends, you know how many of these dollars have finally come to the City of Detroit in the purchase of automobiles alone. (Applause)

I am reminded of a song. Literally the music went round and round and round (applause) and a lot of it came out right here in Detroit. (Applause)

A11. I need to repeat is the statement known to most of you here -- that the year 1936 promises to be the second largest year of automobile production in our history -(more than) three and a half times (as big as) the value it was in 1932.

Yes, Detroit (today) is a very different city from what it was three years ago, and while the wheels of industry turn fast and while unemployment is very greatly decreased, yet there are many problems not yet solved. I do not accept the conclusion of many Republican leaders that major depressions are inevitable in modern life. It is not enough
that we have ended the days in 1932 when workers in this city received for their labor as low as five or six dollars for two weeks' work. (Applause) It is not enough that we have saved many homes and put thousands (of people) to work. I believe that it is the duty of government to bend every effort to prevent another major catastrophe such as that which hit this country as a result of the Republican leadership which ran the Government from 1921 to 1933. (Applause)

Yes, there are a thousand and one things still to be done. It has been suggested that the Government's agricultural program is a "hit or miss" affair not worthy of support because, like an automobile, a new model of it is brought out every year. I have been glad to accept that (simile) comparison. I have told the farmers of this country that farming and farm policies, like automobile making, ought to improve each and every year -- that Model-T farming may have been all right ten years ago but that we don't want Model-T farming or Model-T anything else in the year 1936. (Applause)

I have suggested that the automobile industry and every other industry still need great improvements in their relationship to their employees. (Applause) And I (will 1llustrate the point by a story) want to tell you a littie story from my own personal experience: In the spring of 1934 there came to Washingt on representatives of the
automobile workers -- most of them young men without much experience in organized labor. One of them who came to the Executive Office was a former marine who had served through battle after battle in France. He told me he was a machinist, (and) that his pay was $\$ 1.25$ an hour or $\$ 10.00$ a day. And I told (him) my marine friend that I thought that was a pretty good wage (scale and). His reply was this, MYes, Mr. President, it is a good hourly rate and a good daily rate but, Mr , President, last year I worked only sixty-eight days." In other words, the total income of himself, his wife and his children was $\$ 680$ for (a) one year. And on (this) that yearly (pay) total he had lost the home on which he had paid down hundreds of dollars. (He and his family were seeking to exist on $\$ 680$ a year.)

As a result of that meeting and of subsequent meetings with company officials, I stressed the need of spreading the work more evenly through the year and of working toward raising the yearly pay envelope of Detroit and other automobile cities from six or seven hundred a year to (over) a thousand or twelve hundred. (a year) Certain steps looking toward that end have been taken but they are not sufficient. It is my belief that the manufacturers of automobiles and the manufacturers of many other necessary commodities must, by planning, do far more than they have done to date to increase the yearly earnings of those who work for them.

Your Administration has that kind of objective in mind. It is my belief that the people of Detroit, like the people of the rest of the country, are going to ask on November third that the present type of Government continue (applause) rather than the type of Government which in its heart still believes in the policy of nlaissez faire" and the kind of individualism which up to (only) three and a half years ago, frankly, put dollars (above) ahead of human rights.

So, my friends, when the smoke and when the dust of this political campaign clear (clears) away on the night of November third, history (will) is going to record that the outstanding issue of the campaign was this -- Shall the social, (and) shall the economic security and betterment of the masses of the American people be maintained and strengthened or not? (Applause, "Yes")

My friends, we are -- you and I are not afraid of that verdict. It is going to be yes. (I am not afraid of the verdict. It will be yes.) (Prolonged applause)

SPEEOH OF THE PRESIDENT DETROLF, MTCHIGAS


OOTOBER 15, 1936

I an atanding at the epot in Iront of the city Hall to which during the four terrible years, from 1929 to 1933, thousands of men and women of Detroit came to present problems of humen existence to a great Mayory Frank Murphy.

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ago, frankly, put dollars above human rights. industrial oities but ale to- the great agriculture areas which surround them. $V_{\text {The }}$ farmers, the villagers, the dwellers in the small cities of Michigan, the hotels the restaurant keepers, the small storekeepers, the very bank e in these mall oosmunities cannot prosper unless the great centers prosper. They, too, have come to understand what /I mean by a round economy and a more permanent soonomy. Their voice is going to be raised on November third, with yours, in favor of the continuance in office of a Government which put humanity first.

# STATEMENTS FILE <br> hold for release Shorthata g or yo Ranee 

 FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERYCAUTION:

This address of the President, to be delivered at Detroit, Michigan, october 15, 1938, is not to be released until delivery, expected shout 8.30 P. M., Eastern Standard time.

## PLEASE SAFEGUARD AOKIIMT PREAGTURE RELEASE

त $]$ M. H. MoINTYRE
hssistant Secretary to the president.

I am standing at the spot in front of tho city Hall to which duping the four terrible gears, from 1929 to 1933, thousands of unemployed men and women of Detroit osee to present problems of human existence to a great Mayor, Frank Murphy.

I am glad that he is standing beside me today. His splendid record, first as Governor General of the Philippines hah and later as High Commissioner of the United States to the cormonwonlth of the Ph111pp ines, glands out as one of the most successful administrations inileur history. The whole country is proud of Frank IJurphy and proud of what he has


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) 2 When the smoke andsdust of this political onmpaig cloary nway on the night of llovembox third, history whith record thit the outatanding lasue of the compaign was fils -Sholl the rooial and ocononic secur. ty and bottommept of tho masses of tho Aroviten people bo mi teined and zofengthened



# SPEEOH OF THE PRESIDERT DETROIT, MIGHIOAK, COTOBIR 15, 1886. 

I an atanding at the apot in Iront of the City Hall to whioh during the four terrible reare, from 1929 to 1933, thousande of unerployed men and women of petroit oame to present probleme of human exiatence to a great Mayor, Mrank Murphy.

I am glad that he is etanding beeide me today. Fis oplendid record, first as Governor General of the Philippines and Iater as High Comeleeloner of the United States to the Comanwealth of the Philippines, stands out as one of the most suocessful adminietratione in our hietory. The whole oountry is proud of Frank Maspiny and froed of whet he has done.

I Inew something of the probleas of Detroit in the depression years, not oniy Irom Frank Huxphy, but also from wy brother-1n-1aw who was hie City Controller.

Te all knew that during those yaare the Covernment of this elty pared ite operating expenses to the bone, uning every penny it oould sorape together for the relief of thousands of men and wonen who vere iiterally on the verge of atarvation.

When aoney had to be raised, the Mayor and Controller vould go to private bankers in Wev York where they were oompelled of pey wery high interest rates for further loane.

By the spring of 1833 the alty oould borrov no moxe Irom private souroes and the government of the state of Miohigan vas unablo to rander any substantial holp.

I reolte these faote beoause while the problea of human relief in Detroit was one of the mont diffioult in the Fation, yet there were thousands of other munioipelities faced with the same kind of oxisis.

Aotion - imnediate notion - by tho new Federal Government

In Washington, it is now admitted by all but the most blind partisans, was what eaved the day. It was the only thing left which oould save the day.

Rolief and work relief through the une of Federal funde saved Amerioan humanity, and as the months vant by it saved aleo the solvency of ofities and etates in erery part of the Vation.


#### Abstract

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Following the arresting of the immediate orisic, our noxt step wae to reatere the purahasing power of the people theaselves. I need not reol te to you the many stope wo took. Tou are an familiar Whth then as I an. In groat part you are glad today, I am sure, thet wo took these stepe.

In the restoration of purohasing power there is one element often overlooked by those who dwell in great induetrial oitiee the builaing up of the prioes whioh farmers obtain for their farm produote.

A South oompelled to nell its ootton for five oonte a pound, a Hidde Fent compelled to sell its corn for ten or fifteen cemte a buahel, ite hoge for two or three oente a pound, its wheat for thirty oents a bunhel, couid buy no autonobizen made in Detroit. But a South with ten or twelve oent ootton, a $x i d d i=$ Nest with seventy-ife oent oomn, seven oent hoge and dollar whent, oan start and has started buying paseenger aars, truck and traotors.

In all other fielde of produation prioes and values also rose - minere went baok to work - eastern factories opened their cloned doors.


The dollare that we spent in relief, in work relief, in COC oarape, in drought reliet, in oattle and hog baying and prooessing, enoh of then went to work. They wore spent in the shops of the ofty and in the stores of the suall town and villages. They were spent again by the retailers who bought from mholesalers. They were spent again by wholesalars who bought from manufacturera and prooessors. They wert spont again in wages to those who worked and in parohases Izom those who produoed the raw materiale on the farme. And onoe again they weze spent in the atores of the oities and the shope of the small town and villages. Tou know how many of these dollars have Iinally come to the aity of Detroit in the purohase of automobiles Literally the musio went round and round and round and a lot of it oase out right here in Detroit.

A11 I need to repeat is the statement known to mont of you here - that 2936 promiees to be the eecond largeet year of automobile production in our hietory - more than three and a half times an big



#### Abstract

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Detroit today is a very different oily from wat it was three years ago, and white the wheels of industry turn fast and unemployment is very greatly decreased, yet there are many problems not yet solved. I do not accept the oonolusion of many Republican Iesdery that major depressions are inevitable in modern life. It is not anowh that we have onded the days in 1932 when workers in this oily received for their labor as low as five or 512 dollars weeks work. It is not enough that wo have saved many homes and pats thousand of people to work. I believe that it is the duty of government to bend every effort to prevent another major astastrophe such as that which hit this country as a result of the Repriblican Leadership which ran Government from 1921 to 1933.

If you believe that the automobile industry oame back of Its own socord from 1933 to 1936 , and that the any steps taken by the present Adniniatrgiton have nothing to do with the revival, then, my Irlende, I strongly recommend you vote on November third to return the same old Republican leadership to power in Washington.


There are a thousand and one thinge still to be dons. It has been suggested that the Government's agrionlturel progran is a "hit or mies" affair not worthy of wupport becauels, like an automobile, a new model it brought out every yourit I have been glad to aooopt that insile. I heve told the faxuers of this oountry that Iaraing and fens polioies, 2ike automobile making, ought to improve oaoh year that Yodel I farming may have been all right ten yeare ago but that ve don't want Model T farning or Model F anything else in the fear 1936.

I have sugsested that the automobile industry and every other indugtry still noad grost ifprovenente in their relationship to their employoss. and I Mill illustrate the point by 0 etosyt In the spring of 1934 there ounte to Fashington representativee of the autonob1le morkerc -- most of them young men without moch experienoe in organized labor. One of them, a former Marine who had served through battle after battle in Franoe, told mo he was a machiniet and that his pay was 31.35 an hour or $\$ 10.00$ a day. I told him I thought that was a protty good rage sosle and his reply was this - Yes, wr, President, it is a good hourly rate and a good dally rate but last year I voriced only alxty-aight daye." In other
worde, the totel income of himeelf, hia wife and bie elildren was $\$ 680$ for alrear. On this yraziy pay total be had loet the home on which he had paid down thandrede of dollare. Ho and his tamily were seoking to exist on \$880 a year.

At a reanlt of that neeting and of musergent meetinge with oompany officiels, I stressed the need of spreading the work wore avenly through the year and of working toward raising ths yeariy pay envelope of Datroit and other autowoblie oities fron six or seven hundred a yeor to ovar a thousand a yesr. Certain etops looking towerd thet ond have been teken but they are not sufficient. It is my belief that the nenufaoturore of autowobiles and the menufacturers of meny other necessary cosmodities mast, by planning, Qo far more then they have done to date to inorease the yearly eazninge of those who work for them.

Tour Administration han that kind of objective in mind. It is my belief that the people of Detroit, like the people of the rast of the oountry, are going to ask on Fovember third that the preaent type of Governsent contime rather than the type of Government whioh in ita heart still bolieves in the polioy of "laisess faire" and the kind of individualien which up to only
three and a hale yeare ego, frankly, put dollers tobve muman rights. O $\sim_{b}$
Then the spoke and dust of thase politionl cempaign oleaxe awey on the might of Fovember third, history wil reoord thet the outstanding issuc of the oompaign thtarysace was this - Bhall the sooial and scononic soourity and betteraect of the masaes of the Anerionn people be maintained and etrengthened or nott I as not afraid of the verdiot. JY widl be yes

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three and $a$ haif yenre ego, frankly, pat : 11 ars above mann righte. then the spoke and dust of thene politionl cermpeign oleare amey on the night of Movember thire, hietcry will reoord thet the
 social and econonic neourity and bettermet of the massee of the Anerion people be maintsined and gtrengthened or nott I an not efraid of the verdiot. $\qquad$


