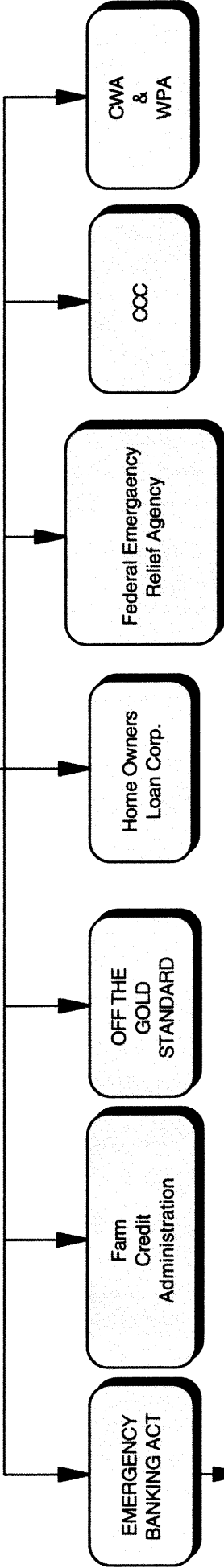


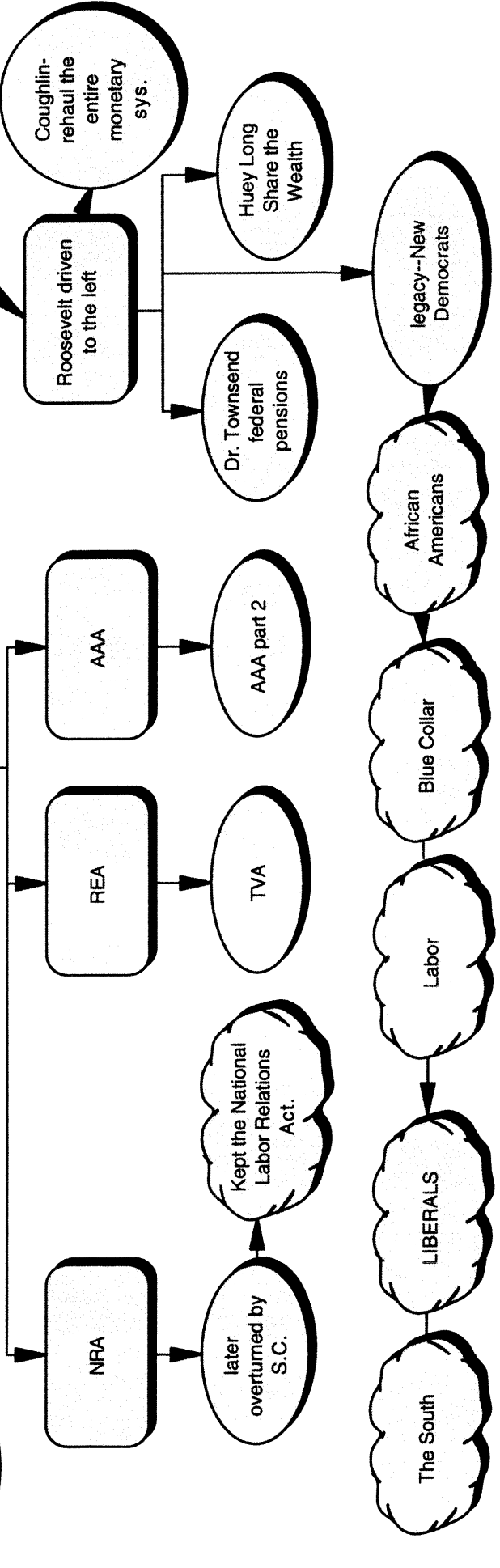
THE NEW DEAL

FIRST 100 DAYS (RELIEF)



RECOVERY

Reform



Sample Time Line:

3 August	1923—Coolidge is sworn in as president		Hoover meets with Congressional leaders to discuss public works plan
13 August	1923—U.S. Steel inaugurates 8-hour day		
18 March	1924—Soldiers' Bonus bill	31 March	1930—Congress adopts Public Buildings Act
26 February	1926—Revenue Act becomes law	4 April	1930—Congress votes 300 million to build state roads
11 February	1927—McNary-Haugen bill	4 June	1930—Hawley-Smoot Tariff bill passed
2 February	1929—Federal Reserve Board forbids its member banks to make loan to anyone who wants to buy stock on margin	October	1930—Unemployment at 4,500,000; Hoover says Federal government must remain aloof
4 March	1929—Hoover becomes president	2 December	1930—Hoover recognizes problem and asks Congress for \$150 million for constructing public works
15 June	1929—Congress passes Agricultural Marketing bill	11 December	1930—Bank of United States (a private New York bank with 60 branches and 400,000 depositors) closes; 1300 bank closures in one year
22 October	1929—President of New York's National City Bank states "I know of nothing fundamentally wrong with the Stock Market"	2 January	1931—5 million unemployed
23 October	1929—Steady decline in stock market; signs of panic in New York Stock Exchange	27 February	1931—Congress overrides Hoover's veto and passes Bonus Loan bill
24 October	1929—Black Thursday; collapse of New York Stock Exchange; 13,000,000 shares sold	3 March	1931—Hoover vetoes Muscle Shoals bill
29 October	1929—Black Tuesday—it's too late!	22 July	1931—Kansas farmers produce a bumper crop of wheat; prices collapse
13 November	1929—\$30,000,000,000 lost in value of stocks on New York Exchange; Chicago Market collapses	October	1931—827 more United States banks close
31 December	1929—Hoover delivers his annual message to Congress and declares that confidence in Nation's business has now been restored	27 February	1932—Glass-Steagall Banking Act
2 January	1930—Economy sinking; prices falling; national income collapsing; unemployment at 4 million;	21 July	1932—Hoover signs Relief and Reconstruction Act
		22 July	1932—Federal Home Loan Bank Act
		8 November	1932—Roosevelt wins election; 13 million are unemployed