# 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. 1007-A

1936 October 31

New York City, NY -<br>Madison Square Garden - Address

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT } \\
& \text { MADISON SQUARE GARDEN } \\
& \text { NEW YORK CITY } \\
& \text { October } 31,1936,8.15 \mathrm{P.M}
\end{aligned}
$$

-क सारी कती

Senator Wagner, Governor Lehman, ladies and gentlemen:

On the eve of a national election, it is well for us to stop for a moment and analyze calmly and without prejudice the effect on our Nation of a viotory by either of the major political parties.

The problem of the electorate is far deeper, far more vital than the continuance in the Presidency of any individual. For the greater isaue goes beyond units of humanity -- it goes to humanity itself.

In 1932 the 1 ssue was the restoration of American demooracy; and the Amerioan people were in a mood to win. They aid win. (Applause) In 1936 the isaue is the preservation of their viotory. Again they are in a mood to win. (Applause) (Again they will win.)

More than four years ago in acceapting the Democratic nomination in Chicago, I said: "Give me your help not to win votes alone, but to win in this orusade to restore America to its own people." (Applause)

Franklin D. Roosaved Library
This is a traneoript made by the White House stenographer from his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Underlining indiontes words extemporanecusly added to the previously prepared reading copy toxt. Words in
 when the speech was delivered, though they appear in the previously prepared reading copy text.

## 
















And we know tonight that the banners of that erusade still fly in the (van) forefront of a Nation that is st111 on the march.

It is needless to repest the details of the progran which this Administration has been hammering out on the anvils of experience. No amount of misrepresentation or statistical contortion can conceal or blur or smear that record. ("R1ght." Applause) Ne1ther the attacks of unscrupulous enemies nor the exaggerations of over-zealous friende will serve to mislead (the American) our people. (Applause)

What was our hope in 1932? Above all other things the American people wanted peace. They wanted peace of mind instead of gnawing fear.

First, they sought escape from the personal terror which had stalked them for three years. They wanted the peace that comes from security in their homes -- safety for their savings -- permanence in their jobs -- a fair profit Prom their enterprise.

Next, they wanted peace in the community -- the peace that springs from the ablilty to meet the needs of bommunity life -- schools, playgrounds, parks, sanitation, highways -- those things which are expected of solvent
local government. They sought escape from the disintegration and the bankruptcy ( 1 n ) of local and state affairs. They (also) sought also peace within the Nation -protection of their currency, fairer wages, the ending of long hours of toil, the abolition of child labor, the elimination of wild-cat speculation, the safety of their children from kidnappers.

And, finally, they sought peace with other Nations -peace in a world of unrest. (Applause) The nation inows that I hate war, (applause) and I know that the Nation hates war. (Applause)

And so I submit to you a record of peace; and on that record a well-founded expectation for future peace -peace for the individual, peace for the community, peace for the Nation, and peace with the world. (Applause)

Tonight I call the roll -- the roll of honor of those who stood with us in 1932 and still stand with us today. (Applause)

Written on (1t) that roll of honor are the names of millions who never had a chance -- men at starvation wages, women in sweatshops, children at looms.

Written on it are the names of those who despaired, young men and young women for whom opportunity had become a will-o ${ }^{\text {- }}$-the-wisp.

Written on it are the names of farmers whose acres yielded only bitterness, business men whose books were portenta of disaster -- home owners who were faced with eviction -- irugal oitizens whose savings were insecure.

Written there in large letters are the names of countless other Amerioans of all parties and all falths -Americans who had eyes to see and hearts to understand -whose consciences were burdened because too many of their (fellows) fellow belnge were burdened -- who looked on these things four years ago and said, "This can be changed. We will change it." (Applause)

We still lead that army in 1936. They stood with us then because in 1932 they belleved. They stand with us today, in 1936, because they know. And with them stand millions (applause) of new recrults who have come to know. (Applause)

Their hopes have beoome our record.
We have not come (this) thus far without a atruggle and I assure you that we cannot go further without a struggle. (Applause)

For twelve years (this) our Nation was afflicted with hear-nothing, see-nothing, do-nothing government.
(Applause) The Nation looked to that government but the government looked away. (Laughter, applause) Nine mockIng years with the golden calf and three long years of the scourgel Nine crazy years at the ticker and three long years in the breadines! (Applause) Nine mad years of mirage and three long years of despairt And, my friends, powerful influences strive today to restore that kind of govermment with its doctrine that that government is best which is most indifferent to mankina.

For nearly four years now you have had an Administration which instead of twirling its thumbs has rolled up its sleeves. (Applause) And I can assure you that we will keep our sleeves rolled up. (Applause)

We had to struggle with the old enemies of peace -business and financial monopoly, speculation, reckless banking, class antagonism, sectionalism, war profiteering.

They had begun to consider the Government of the United States as a mere appendage to their own affairs. We know now that government by organized money is just as dangerous as government by organized mob. (Applause)

Never before in all our history have these forces been so united against one candidate as they stand today. They are unanimous in their hate for me -- and I welcome their hatred. (Applause)

I should like to have it said of my firat Admin1stration that in 1 the forces of selfishness and of lust for power met their matoh. I should like to have it said of my seoond Administration that in it these foroes met their master. (Applause)

And, my friends, the American people know from a four-year record that today there 1 s only one entrance to the White House - and that is by the front door. (Applause) Since Maroh 4, 1933 there has been only one passkey to the White House. I have carried that key in my pooket. (Applause) It is there tonight. So long as I am President, 1t w121 remain in my pooket. (Applause)

But, those who used to have pasakeys are not happy. (Applause) Some of them are desperate. Only deaperate men with their backs to the wall would degcend so far below the level of decent ditizenship as to foster the current pay-envelope campaign against Amerioa's working people. (Boos) Only reokless men, heedless of aonsequences, would risk the dismuption of the hope for a new peace between worker and employer by returning to the tactics of the labor spy. (Boos)

Here 1s an amazing paradox! The very employers and politiolans and newspapers who talk most loudly of
class antagonism and the destruction of the American system now undermine that system by this attempt to coerce the votes of the wage earners of this country. It is the 1936 version of the old threat to close down the factory or the office if a particular candidate does not win. It is an old strategy of tyrants to delude their victims into Ifghting their battles for them. (Applause)

Every message in a pay envelope, even if it is the truth, is a command to vote according to the will of the employer. But this propaganda is worse -- it is deoe1t.

They tell the worker that h1s wage will be reduced by a contribution to some vague form of old-age insurance. But they carefully conceal from him the fact that for every dollar of premium he pays for that insurance, the employer pays another dollar. That omission 1 s deceit.

They carefully conceal from h1m the fact that under the federal law, he receives another insurance polioy to help him if he loses his job, and that the premium of that policy is paid $100 \%$ by the employer and not one cent by the worker. (Applause) But they do not tell him that the insurance polioy that 1 s bought for him is far more favorable to him than any polioy that any private insurance company could possibly afford to issue. And that omission is deceit.

They imply to him that he pays all the cost of both forms of insurance. They carefully conceal from him the fact that for every dollar put up by him his employer puts up three dollars -- three for one. And that omission is decelt. (Applause)

But they are guilty of more than decelt. When they imply that the reserves thus oreated against both these polioies will be stolen By some future Congress -- diverted to some wholly foreign purpose, they attack the integrity and honor of American Government itself. (Applause) Those who suggest that, are already aliens to the spirit of American democracy. Let them emigrate and try their lot under some foreign (government) flag in whioh they have more confldence. (Applause)

The fraudulent nature of this attempt is well shown by the record of votes on the pasaage of the Soolal Security Act. In addition to an overwhelming majority of Democrats in both Houses, seventy-seven Republican Representatives voted for it and only eighteen against it and fifteen Republican Senators voted for it and only five against it. Where does this last-minute drive of the Republican leadersh1p leave these Republican Representatives and Senators who helped to enact (this) the law? (Applause)

I am sure that the vast majority of law-abiding business men who are not parties to this propaganda fully appreciate the extent of the threat to honest business contained in this coercion.

I have expressed indignation at this form of campaigning and I am conildent that the overwhelming majority of employers, workers and the general publio share that indignation and will show it at the polls on Tuesday next. (Applause)

But, aside from this phase of $1 t$, I prefer to remember this campaign not as bitter but only as hard-fought. There should be no bitterness or hate where the sole thought is the welfare of the Un1ted States of America. (Applause) No man can ocoupy the office of President without realiz1.ng that he is President of all the people.

It is because I have sought to think in terms of the whole Nation that I am confident that today, just as four years ago, the people mant more than promises. (Applause)

And our vision for the future contains more than promises. (Applause)

This is our answer to those who, silent about their own plans, ask us to state our objectives. (Applause)

Of course we will continue to seek to improve working conditions for the workers of America (applause) -to reduce hours that are over-long, to increase wages that spell starvation, to end the labor of children, and to wipe out sweatshops. Of course we will continue efery effort to end monopoly in business, to support oolleotive bargaining, to stop unfair oompetition, and to abolish dishonorable trade praotices. (Applause) And for all these we have only just begun to ilght. (Applause)

Of course we w111 continue to work for cheaper electricity in the homes and on the farms of America, for better and oheaper transportation, for low interest rates, for sounder home finanoing, for better banking, for the regulation of security issues, for reciprocal trade among nations, for the wiping out of slums. For all these we have only just begun to flght. (Applause) Of course we will continue our efforts in behalf of the farmers of America. (Applause) With their continued cooperation we will do all in our power to end the pilIng up of huge surpluses which spelled rulnous prices for their orops. We will persist in successful action for better land use, for reforestation, for the conservation of water all the way from its source to the sea, for drought
control and ilood control, for better marketing facilities for farm commodities, for a (definite) reduotion of farm tenanoy, for encouragement of (farmer) farm cooperatives, for crop insurance and for a stable food supply for the Nation. For all these too we have only just begun to f1ght. (Applause)

Of course we will provide useful work for the needy unemployed because we prefer useful work to the pauperiam of a dole. (Applause)

Here and now I want to make myself olear about those who disparage their fellow citizens on the relief rolls. They say that those on rellef are not merely jobless - (that) they say they are worthless. Their solution for the relief problem is to end relief -- to purge the rolls by starvation. To use the language of the stook broker, our needy unemployed would be cared for when, as, and if some fairy godmother should happen to come on the soene.

But you and I will continue to refuse to accept that estimate of our unemployed fellow Americans. Your Government is still on the same alae of the street with the Good Samaritan and not with those who pass by on the other side. (Applause)
(Again) To go on -- what of our objectives?
of course we will continue our efforts for young men and women so that they may obtain an education and an opportunity to put it to use. (Applause) of course, we will continue our help for the crippled, for the blind, for the mothers -- our insurance for the unemployed -- our security for the aged. Of course we will continue to protect the consumer against unnecessary price spreads, against the costs that are added by monopoly and speculation. We will continue our successful efforts to increase his purchasing power and to keep it constant.

And for these things, too, and for (others) a multitude of things like them we have only just begun to fight. (Applause)

All th1s -- all these objectives -- spell peace at
home. All our actions, all our ideals, spell also peace with other nations. (Applause)

Today there is war and rumor of war. We want none of it. (Applause) But while we guard our shores against threats of war, we will continue to remove the causes of unrest and antagonism at home which might make our people easier victims to those for whom foreign war is profitable. And, you know well that those who stand to profit by war are not on our side in this campaign. (Applause)
"Peace on earth, good-will toward men" -. democracy must cling to that message. For it is my very deep
conviction that demooracy cannot live whout that true religion which gives a nation a sense of justice and of moral purpose. Above our political forums, above our market places stand the altars of our faith -- altars on which burn the fires of devotion that maintain all that is best in us and all that is beal in our Nation.

We have need of that devotion today. It is that Whioh makes it possible for government to persuade those who are mentally prepared to fight each other to go on instead, to work for and to sarriflce for each other. And that is why we need to say with the old Prophet -- "What doth the Lord require of thee -- but to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God." (Applause) That 1s why the recovery we seek, the recovery we are winning, is more than economic. In it are ineluded justioe and love and humility -- not for ourselves as individuals alone, but for our Nation. That is the road to peace. (2rolonged applause)

