File IV

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Teacher Information

Background History of the Roosevelt Family

Delano Family

Background Information

Roosevelt Family History

(1697 – 1900)
The Roosevelt Family made the central Hudson River Valley their home as early as the 1680's. Over time generations of the family moved between this area of the Hudson River Valley and New York City. The Roosevelt family money accumulated through marriage into wealthy families, and business ventures in sugar refining in New York City, established by Isaac (1726-1794), also known as Isaac, "the Patriot."

The Roosevelts had a tradition of naming the males from every other generation either Isaac or James. Isaac's son, James (1790 – 1847), selected a site near Poughkeepsie, New York to build his home in 1818. He named the estate "Mount Hope." Later James' son, Isaac (1780 - 1863) also lived at "Mount Hope" with his wife. In 1828, he built his own home on the estate he named "Rosedale". Isaac was educated to be a physician, but never practiced medicine due to the fact that he could not stand the sight of blood. Because of the family wealth, Dr. Isaac's son, James (FDR's father, 1828 – 1900), grew up in a privilege environment. When Dr. Isaac's father died in 1847, he left the Mount Hope property to his grandson, James.

The Purchase of Springwood

After finishing school at Harvard University Law School and traveling to Europe, James Roosevelt returned to Mount Hope. In 1853 he married his second cousin Rebecca R. Howland (1831 – 1876). James Roosevelt, his wife Rebecca, and son James Roosevelt Roosevelt, more commonly referred to as "Rosy" (1854 – 1927), lived at Mount Hope, near the Josiah Wheeler estate. Wheeler and James Roosevelt knew each other socially and both bred racing trotters. In 1865, the Roosevelts' Mount Hope was destroyed by fire while the family was overseas. Upon their return, James purchased the Wheeler estate, a decision likely influenced by the presence of the racing track and stables in the 10-acre meadow between the house and Albany Post Road.

James Roosevelt purchased the 110-acre Wheeler estate because it had more pasture then Mount Hope. That fall he brought his wife Rebecca and son Rosy to the estate, renaming it "Springwood".

The Roosevelts in Hyde Park

At Springwood, the Roosevelts had an active social life and James, commonly referred to as "Mr. James," took an active role in civic affairs. He became a vestryman and warden of Hyde Park's St. James Church, was elected Town Supervisor of Hyde Park (1871 – 72), and was a member of the board of managers of the Hudson River State Hospital. The Roosevelts also spent some of their time in New York City, where they rented housekeeping hotel suites. In August of 1876 Rebecca died suddenly of a heart attack.

After Rebecca's death, James lived at Springwood and maintained a close relationship with his son Rosy. He bred trotting horses at Springwood until approximately 1877, when he gave it up because he felt the sport had become too corrupt. In 1878 James gave the "Red House" or "Boreel House", on the adjoining property to the south of Springwood, to his son Rosy and daughter-in law Helen Astor as a wedding present.

The Marriage of James Roosevelt to Sara Delano

James remained single for four years. At an 1880 dinner party hosted by a relative, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (mother of the future President, Theodore Roosevelt), James was introduced to 26 year-old Sara Delano (1854 – 1941). Sara was born and raised at her family estate, Algonac, located south of Hyde Park on the west side of the Hudson River in Newburg, New York. Like James, Sara also grew up in a privileged home with private tutors, trips to the orient, social outings in Manhattan, and days spent riding and sledding at her parents' home. James and Sara's courtship lasted a very short time, and they were wed on October 7, 1880. At the age of 52 (and by then a grandfather), James had a new bride who came to live with him at Springwood. Her new stepson, Rosy was six months younger than she was.

The Birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt

On January 30, 1882, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born to James and Sara. The birth was very difficult and Sara was advised not to have any more children. From the day he was born, FDR became the primary focus of her life.

James Roosevelt, the Gentlemen Farmer

James continued to be active in civic affairs in the small community of Hyde Park. He served as a member of the school board and an Overseer of Highway maintenance for a section of Albany Post Road. While active in a variety of businesses, at his Hyde Park estate he turned his attention to farming. He had been a gentlemen farmer at Mount Hope and successfully ran the estate at a profit by raising grain and hay crops. This success continued at Springwood, where he expanded his property holdings and increased his herd of Channel Island dairy cows. The sales from the milk, grain, hay and other produce from the gardens paid for the upkeep of Springwood and a family home in New York City. The Roosevelts always used Springwood as more than just a seasonal home. Although they traveled extensively between their New York City home and summer home in Canada, and Europe, Hyde Park remained their permanent residence.

Father & Son

When at Hyde Park, James, in semi-retirement, kept close to his family. Despite his advancing age and declining health spent a great deal of time with Franklin (It was very unusual for fathers of that era to give their children as much attention as James gave Franklin). He often took his son for long rides to observe the estate production. FDR's interest in conservation of forestry and his appreciation for the land unquestionably sprang from these rides and his fathers love of the outdoors. James knew much about the trees on the estate, and taught his son that they should not be cut unless they were diseased or dead. When he was a child, Franklin: …"knew every tree, every rock and stream on the place, and never forgot the people who worked there when he was small…He had a garden and was always building things- houses in the old pine trees which served every purpose."

Sara Roosevelt

Sara Roosevelt also appreciated the gardens on the estate spending a considerable amount of time in the rose garden and greenhouse. Her favorite flower was the rose, perhaps because the Roosevelt name was of Dutch origin, meaning, "field of roses". Many of Sara's diary entries described her time spent in the garden. She could often be found gathering flowers for the house or the hospital in Poughkeepsie. During the winter months, roses and carnations grown in the greenhouse provided cut flowers for Springwood and the home in New York City. It was Sara who oversaw the greenhouse and gardens.

FDR's Education

The Roosevelt family led a happy existence at Springwood. FDR's parents intended to send him to boarding school when he was 12 years old, but kept him home an addition two years because they could not bear to be parted from him. At the age of 14, FDR enrolled at Groton, in Massachusetts. Vacations and breaks from school provided him with the opportunity to return to his beloved home where he would "trek the woods".

When graduating form Groton in 1900, Franklin followed in his father's footsteps by attending Harvard University. James' health had continuously deteriorated and on December 6, 1900 he died at the age of 72. When FDR received a B.A. in History form Harvard, he continued his education at Colombia University studying law. He passed the bar examination in 1907.

James Roosevelt's Legacy

James Roosevelt's legacy at Springwood was the accumulation of a great deal of land for his family. He was responsible for teaching FDR to respect and love the river, land and trees on the estate. He had also extended the veranda on the house and built new outbuildings, including a coach house and a duplex for staff quarters. But few changes occurred in the area surrounding the main house. The rose garden and vegetable garden continued to be used by the family. James left the land and the estate to Sara Roosevelt with the provision that ownership of the

property would be passed on to FDR if he outlived his mother.

(1900 – 1945)
The Marriage of Franklin D. Roosevelt to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt

On March 17th 1905, FDR married his fifth cousin once removed, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, President Theodore Roosevelt's niece. In1908 Eleanor and Franklin lived in a New York City duplex townhouse, a wedding gift from Sara, who lived next door, just through a connecting door. Although they lived in New York City, Eleanor and FDR took every advantage of the opportunity to bring their growing family to Hyde Park for extended visits. FDR had always wanted a large family as he himself was an only child, and they had six children including Anna (1906- 1975), James (1907 – 1991), Franklin Jr. (1909- 1909), who died in infancy, Elliott (1910 – 1990), Franklin Jr. (1914 – 1988), and John (1916 – 1981).

In 1910, FDR's attention turned to the Estate when he decided much of the estate land was no longer viable for farming. With the help of the New York State College of Forestry, he implemented a forestry program to produce revenue to maintain the property. Eleanor recalled, "Franklin's Mother never allowed him to interfere with the running of the place at Hyde Park, or the farm, but the woodland was his and he ran that on his own."

FDR and Polio

In August of 1921 FDR contracted infantile paralysis, better known as polio. He maintained a positive attitude, although his legs became weaker and weaker. He had heard of a resort in Georgia with warm, mineral –rich waters that might be
able to cure his polio. He became enamored with the place and wanted to share
it with others who were also battling the effects of polio by turning the defunct resort into the Polio Institute. Eleanor felt that FDR's battle with polio taught him "…the greatest of all lessons: infinite patience and a never-ending persistence."

Throughout this time his mother continued to oversee the running of the family estate. Sara felt her son, now handicapped, should retire to Hyde Park to spend his days overseeing the farm. But it was Eleanor who fought to keep FDR's political aspirations alive. In 1928, with new strength and courage, Franklin Delano Roosevelt once again entered the political arena, and was elected Governor of New York State.

FDR's Sense of Place

"All that is within me cries out to return to my home on the Hudson River"

President Roosevelt had a deep and lasting connection to "Springwood", his lifelong home in the Hudson River Valley. Encouraged by loving parents, young Roosevelt grew to know every rock and tree on the place. It is one of the few places where an American President was born, grew to maturity, and is buried. FDR never severed the bonds to his home, using it through out his life as a refuge, a sanctuary, and a gathering place where ambitions became political reality. At Springwood the sheer force of will and the support of his family and friends allowed FDR to overcome personal tragedy and whenever FDR was in need of rest in his Presidential years, he traveled home to Springwood. The estate worked its magic on him and he "…confounded his staff by the ease with which, even the darkest hours, he managed to shake off the burdens of the presidency upon his arrival at Hyde Park, and emerged stronger and more confident in a matter of days."

FDR always felt strongly about the plantings on his estate, and once even timed a visit to Hyde Park to coincide with the blooming of the Dogwoods. After contracting polio, one of FDR's favorite activities was to drive through his plantations in his hand-operated Ford. He was proud of this section of the Hudson River Valley and he shared the region with friends and world leaders, including Winston Churchill.

The lessons learned at Springwood were transformed into public policy, first in New York as Governor, and later nationwide as President. Reforestation, soil conservation, the preservation of National Parks and National Forests, the
Civilian Conservation Corps: all can be traced backed to a life of exploration and work on the land at Hyde Park. FDR believed in the regenerative effects of forests saying, … "the forests are the lungs of our land, purifying our air and giving fresh strength to our people."

As President, he implemented the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) to employ young men to aid in the conservation effort on state and federal land. This program existed over ten years and employed more than 2.5 million men. On January 22, 1936 FDR wrote of his interest in conservation:

"…I have for a long time been interested in the conservation and preservation of our natural resources, not only those resources of great money value, but also of scenic value, which if once destroyed, can never be replaced. Anyone who has read the history of our country knows how in our rush to acquire land and subdue the forests, many of these natural resources were destroyed for all time. It is fortunate that there have always been a few men who have stood stoutly for their preservation."

FDR's Political History

NY State Senator

FDR's political career began in 1910 when he was elected a New York State Senator. He was appointed chairman of the Forest, Fish & Game Commission 1910. This appointment coincided with the rising awareness of the State's need for adequate protection of its forests, streams and wildlife resources. He was re-elected 1912.

On March 17th 1913, President Woodrow Wilson appointed FDR as Assistant Secretary to the Navy, an office he held throughout WWI. In 1920 Franklin ran, but was defeated in the race for Vice Presidency of the United States.

FDR's political career came to an abrupt halt in August of 1921, when he contracted infantile paralysis, better known as polio. The illness took affect while he was vacationing at the family's summer home Campobello, Nova Scotia. He was transferred to a hospital in New York City where he stayed through the spring of 1922, when he was finally able to return to Hyde Park. FDR was determined to walk again without the use of crutches, and exercised his legs as he "walked" from Springwood down the home road to Albany Post Road and back. As the weather became warmer FDR swam in the pond in an attempt to regain the use of his legs.

NY State Governor

In 1928, and again in1930, FDR was elected Governor of New York State. On January 1, 1929 he was sworn in as Governor in Albany, NY. Foreign trade dropped to a third of its normal level, farm foreclosures accelerated, and many banks failed. President Hoover was confident that this was a temporary
condition. In October of 1929 the New York Stock exchange crashed and the nation entered the Great Depression. Between 1930 and 1932 the number of unemployed Americans rose from four million to twelve million. In 1931 the depression intensified and Governor Roosevelt authorized the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA) making New York State government the first to assist in depression-relief efforts.

As Governor, Roosevelt had to react to the economic crisis in hard-hit New York. Speaking from Warm Springs, Georgia in May 1932, Roosevelt stated "Clearly it is a duty of government in an emergency to prevent any man, woman or child from starving." His progressive or liberal ideas became the framework for social and economic reforms for New York. He was the leader in supporting state unemployment insurance, reforestation, old-age pensions, and promoting hydroelectric power so the state could electrify rural areas and supply affordable electricity to homes and factories.

(1932- 1944)
32nd President of the United States and the only four term President.

The affection FDR felt toward the Hyde Park community was reciprocated, especially on election night. From the time FDR first ran for office, he cast his ballot on Election Day at Hyde Park's town hall. Each election night, his neighbors would parade down the entrance drive by torchlight. The tradition was to show their support, and they helped him celebrate after the final election results were in.

On March 4th, 1933 Franklin Delano Roosevelt was sworn in as President of the United States. When he took office the American economy was in great distress. Millions of Americans were out of work and the American banking and credit systems were in the state of near collapse. In his "first 100 days" in office FDR closed the banks and reopened them only if they were financially secure. He implemented "New Deal Programs" including the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps), FERA (Federal Relief Administration), TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority), AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act), and the NRA (National Recovery Administration). In the President's first inauguration address to the American people he said it was time "to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly," and to remain hopeful because "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." The new President brought an air confidence and hope to the nation.

President Roosevelt won a landslide victory in the1936 presidential election. Although voters approved of the New Deal, adverse Supreme Court decisions, weakening congressional support, partisan conflict, labor unrest, and the continuing recession challenged FDR and his vision for social and economic reform. The United States did not fully recover from the Depression until the labor
demands of wartime industries and the armed services during WWII produced
full employment.

By the end of FDR's second term international crisis began to dominate his attention. German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, elected to office in 1932, had rebuilt German military power and formed the Axis alliance to pursue a foreign policy of aggression and expansion in Europe. FDR realized America's need for national preparedness.

Roosevelt debated whether to run for a third term in office. He told Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. "I do not want to run unless...things get very, very, much worse in Europe." Development in Europe did get much worse with the German invasion and occupation of France. In June of 1940, FDR decided to go for re-election to a third term. In 1944, in the middle of WWII, Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for an unprecedented fourth term, against the advice of his doctors, family, and friends. His health was failing, but his goal was to see the end of World War II. He also wanted to participate in shaping the post war world, which included establishing an organization called the United nations, which he hoped would prevent future wars.

The Death of Sara Roosevelt

On September 7, 1941, Sara Delano Roosevelt died at the age of 86 and the estate passed to FDR. After the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941, as the United States entered WWII, the 240th Military Police Battalion arrived at Hyde Park to protect the President and his family. The battalion's 'A' Company was housed at the Bellefield estate north of Springwood, while the 'B' Company was housed a mile-and-a-half north on the third floor of the Vanderbilt Mansion and in the mansion coach house.

The Death of the President

Near the end of his life, FDR donated two parcels of land to the United States Government. In 1939 the first parcel of 16.31 acres was donated to the National Archives and Records as the site of his Presidential Library. In 1943, 33.23 acres were donated to the National Park Service including his family home, "Springwood", the main house, outbuildings, the rose and vegetable gardens, orchards, and fields. The National Park Service officially took ownership in November of 1945, six months after FDR's death, and on April 12th, 1946 dedicated it to the public.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt died of cerebral hemorrhage on April 12, 1945, in Warm Springs, Georgia. After traveling from Georgia to Washington, FDR's coffin was brought to Hyde Park by train. His body, followed by a riderless horse, was brought up the river road through the woods he was so found of. He was buried in the rose garden according to his wishes.

In November 1945, Eleanor relinquished ownership of the Sprigwood property to the National Park Service and moved to her Val-kill home. After FDR's death Eleanor Roosevelt wrote about her husbands feeling toward the estate, and why he donated it to the National Park Service:

"I think Franklin realized that the historic library, the house, and the peaceful resting-place behind the high hedge, with flowers blooming around it, would perhaps mean something to the people of the United States. They would understand the rest and peace and strength, which he had gained here and perhaps learn to come, and to go away with some sense of healing and courage themselves. If this place serves this purpose, it will fulfill; I think the desire, which was nearest to my husband's heart when he gave the place to the Government."

Resources

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Terkel, Studs. Hard Times, An Original History of the Great Depression. Random House, Inc. 1970.

Other Resources

Websites	**Videos**
Websites	Biography Franklin D. Roosevelt - FDR & the War Years – A& E Home Video
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www.nps.gov/frde/index.htm www.nps.gov/hofr/hofrhomr.htm/ www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu	This website includes documentaries and other films such as Breadline, Riding the Rails, Grapes of Wrath, and The Journey of Natty Gann.
"Indicators of Climate Change in the Northeast - 2005" The Climate Change Research Center University of New Hampshire http:cleanair-coolplanet.org/informaiton/pdf/inidcators.pdf	

The Great Depression - Background Information

This Matrix briefly describes some of the causes, effects, and New Deal Programs created by the FDR Administration during the Depression.

The Great Depression The Great Depression took place from 1930 to 1939. Over this nine-year time span the prices of stock fell 40% and 9,000 banks went out of business and over 9 million savings accounts were wiped out. Approximately 86,000 businesses failed, and wages were decreased by an average of 60%. The unemployment rate went from 9% to 25%. There were about 15 million jobless people in the country.	**Causes of the Great Depression** Unequal distribution of wealth. High Tariffs and war debts. Over production of industry and agriculture. Stock market crash and financial panic.
Effects of the Great Depression Unemployment Wide spread poverty and hunger World Wide Economic Crisis	**The New Deal Programs** When president Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in 1933, he quickly went to work creating programs to create jobs, stimulate the economic recovery, and to ease the situation.

Some of the New Deal Programs were:

National Industrial Recovery Act- June 1933 The decline in industrial prices had caused business failures and unemployment. The NIRA boosted the declining prices and helped businesses and workers. It allowed trade associations in many industries to write codes regulating wages, working conditions, production, and prices and set a minimum wage.	**Results** At first the codes stopped the falling prices for awhile and then the prices rose due to higher wages. Consumers stopped buying. The cycle of overproduction and underconsumption put businesses back into a decline. It was later claimed unconstitutional.
Indian Reorganization Act – 1934 This act ended the sale of tribal lands and restored ownership of undesignated lands to Native American groups.	**Results** This act was favorable for the Native Americans.

The Great Depression - Background Information Continued

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) This program put 2.5 million single men to work maintaining and restoring forest, beaches, parks and National Parks. They earned $1.00 a day and received free room, board, and on the job training. This program also funded comparable programs for 8,500 women.	**Results** The CCC gave men and women jobs and the ability to live independently. Our National Parks, forests and state beaches were greatly improved and the results are still seen today throughout the nation.
Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) This agency sent funds to depleting local relief agencies. Within two hours $5million was given out. Instead of giving charity, men were put to work.	**Results** This program revitalized deteriorating relief programs.
Social Security Act This act established a system that provided senior citizen pensions for workers, survivor's benefits for victims of industrial accidents, unemployment insurance, the blind and physically disabled.	**Results** This act helped millions of Americans feel more secure.
Farm Security Administration (FSA) The FSA loaned over $1 billion to farmers and set up camps for migrant workers.	

<u>Questions to think about and discuss</u>

- How did most people feel during the depression of the 1930's?
- What were the major complaints? Which program would have most helped the person in your letter?
- How would you have felt?
- How did things get like this?
- What did FDR do to make the situation better?
- How did people feel about FDR's policy making?

FDR's Conservation Policies

State Senator -1910

Elected to New York State senate, November 8th 1910 where he wa appointed chairman of the Forest, Fish & Game Commission. This appointment coincided with the rising awareness of the State's need for adequate protection of the forests, streams and wildlife resources. New York State conservation problems mirrored the Nations conservation problems.

1911

FDR introduced twenty-nine bills in the 1911 session; eight were related to fishing and hunting regulations. Two of those eight were elected into law.

Some of the bills he supported were:

- "Shea-White plumage Law"
  The law extended prohibition against the sale of the plumage, skin or body part of any bird protected by law and to the same kind of birds imported from outside the state. This law also protected wild birds form capture and their plumage was barred from sale (exempt birds were English sparrows, crows, some predatory birds and game birds for which there was an open season).

An effort to weaken this bill was made through the levy bill; the bill failed (FDR lobbied against it).

- FDR fought against a senate bill to extend duck hunting on Long Island. He felt it would only benefit the market hunters, and that the law was not well enforced. The bill passed in the senate but not in the assembly.

- He supported the Bayne Bill, which prohibited the sale of native game. The bill passed n June 1911.

- **1912** - FDR becomes chairman of the Forestry Committee of New York State Senate.

FDR's Conservation Policies

1913 – FDR resigns from NY Senate to become Assistant Secretary to the Navy, an office he served in for seven years.

1914 – FDR accepts the position of Vice President of the New York State Forestry Association. He accepted it saying, "there was a great field of usefulness ahead of the Association"

1921
At age 39 FDR contracts polio and he spends several years in rehabilitation. Although he had physical limitations FDR continued his strong interest in forestry. During this period over 65,000 trees were planted at Springwood, the Roosevelt Hyde Park Estate.

During this period he was vocally supportive of preservation. He supported a proposed Tri-state Park for New York, Mass. & Conn. He supported the extension of the Appalachian Trail through New York State and the establishment of the Wildlife preserve called the *Fahnestock Preserve*.

1925

- He serves as President of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater N.Y.
- FDR played an important role in the establishment of the FDR Conservation Corps in the Palisades Interstate Park (NY – NJ).
- FDR is elected Chairman of the Taconic State Park Commission, a position he holds through 1928.

1928
FDR becomes Governor of NY State.
FDR uses his knowledge of forestry in his campaigning. He urges residents to plant trees on there abandoned farmland property. " I am a firm believer in reforestation as a profitable means of utilizing idle, non-agricultural land and have planted 8,000 – 10,000 trees a year since 1912 on my farm at Hyde Park" He said this in a radio address delivered on March 31. 1930.

President of the United States 1932- 1945
Once in the Presidency he was finally empowered to enact on numerous national programs on conservation & preservation. Many of his programs are still in existence today. "He generated a new spirit, attitude, and enthusiasm within the country as the understanding developed that the people, through their government, were alone responsible for the protection of their own natural resources". (Debra Buzzell, 1982 – Historical Review of FDR and Conservation).

FDR's Conservation Policies

Conservation accomplishments:

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Tennessee Valley Authority –
When FDR took office in 1933 the Tennessee Valley Region was approved in April of 1933. The TVR was a very poor and depressed region of the U.S. plagued by flooding and soil erosion. The 40,600 sq. miles of watershed reached into 7 states.

The TVA plan called for

- power development,
- management for flooding,
- soil erosion,
- reforestation,
- distribution and diversification of industry and elimination of sub marginal agriculture lands. This included the construction of the Norris Damn and a series of damns that followed the 700 mile area of silt laden river, transforming it into a chain of lakes.
- CCC crews planted more than 200,000 trees and the local farmers were taught the principles of soil conservation.
- employed its own wildlife biologists – wildlife habitat was improved, fish stocking, deer and turkey were also stocked in the new regenerating forests.

Soil Conservation Service
Created in 1933 by the Roosevelt administration. FDR ordered a study of US soil erosion just after he took office. The study disclosed that 100 million acres of soil had been blown or washed away. Another 125 million acres were seriously damaged and 100 million more was threatened.

This was the result of poor, improper, and abusive lumbering and agriculture practices. Although scientist had the foresight to see this coming, the general public could not be convinced. Thus, the results were the "Dust Storms".

1933 – Soil Erosion Service was created.
1934 – The agency established 41 soil & water conservation projects.
1935 – The soil conservation act was passed. Separate districts were set up and run by farmers and ranchers. This act was of great importance to the conservation movement.

1934 – Over 3,000 districts had been organized involving 5 million farms and 96% of the nation's farm and range-land.

FDR's Conservation Policies

Plain Shelterbelts – 1934
FDR wanted to have trees planted over a 100-mile wide area and 1150 miles long from Canada to Texas. Roosevelt felt these planting would service as a wind breaker and would conserve the moisture in the areas, which suffered from drought but received enough rain fall to support the trees. This was not well understood by many conservationists and congress ridiculed the idea. In June of 1934, one million dollars was allocated by Roosevelt to start the project. In June of 1936 the Senate appropriated 170,000 for planting the remaining trees and then ended the project.

Taylor Grazing Act – 1934

In response to the cry of conservationists over the years and the deterioration of Ranches and the affects it was having on the cattle industry.

Roosevelt signed the Taylor Grazing act into law in 1934. This act placed all public ranchlands under federal control and ranchers were charged a fee to graze their animals on them.

Its objectives were to:
- Cease range deterioration
- Institute improvement projects
- Create stable range-land economy.

Initially, 80 million acres of the most depleted lands were included. In 1959 it was expanded to 160 million acres. This land was divided into grazing districts and run by a local committee of ranchers in co-operation with federal representatives.

Flood Control Act
Approved in 1936, where Congress recognized the relationship between the improvement of waterways and prevention of soil erosion. Three more flood control acts followed in 1938, 1941 & 1944.

- **Expansion & Established National Park Service**

Everglades NP
Great Smokey Mountains NP
Big Bend NP
Shenandoah NP
Blue Ridge Parkway
Catoctin Mountain NP
Olympia NP
John-Muir-Kings NP
Cumberland Gap NP
Added lands to; Kings Canyon NP, Acadia NP, Lassen Volcanic NP, and Hot Springs NP

- **Expansion of the U.S. Forest Service**

There were many establishments and additions to the Forest Service during his administration.