

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“1,028 Economist Ask Hoover to Veto Pending Tariff Bill.” *The New York Times*. May 5, 1930.

This is probably the most important protest during the Smoot-Hawley. The protests clearly showed the concerned group of economists across the country about its dire effects, including the decrease in exports and severe effects for farmers.

Black Thursday of 1929. October 24, 2012. *The Digs*. <https://newsinteractive.post-gazette.com/thedigs/2012/10/24/black-thursday-of-1929/>.

The photo exemplifies the panic during Black Thursday.

Broken Windows from a Clash between Police and Protesters in 1931. n.d. *Financial Times*. <https://www.ft.com/content/62f52cda-759a-11e9-b0ec-7dff87b9a4a2> .

Committee on Ways and Means of Representatives. *Hearings Before The Committee on Ways and Means of Representatives Seventy-Fifth Congress First Session On H.R. 2652 Superseded By H.R. 3240*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1945.

The hearings from 1945 in the Committee on Ways and Means of Representatives show the Ad Valorem rates for both Smoot-Hawley and Fordney-McCumber

Congressional Record: Volume LXXI-Part 1. by 71St Congress.

The transcript from this Congressional Record shows interactions inside Congress in 1939. In this volume, Representative Hawley initiates the infamous Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

Corn Destroyed by Cut Worms and Heat. 1936. *MNOpedia*. <https://www.mnopedia.org/multimedia/corn-destroyed-cut-worms-and-heat>.

This photo shows how farmers in Minnesota were struggling during the early 1900's.

Crucini, Mario J. *Variance Decompositions*. June 1991. *Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis*. <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/research/dp/dp42.pdf> (pg. 17, table 4).

The graph shows how tariff rates for Smoot-Hawley.

“Current History.” Comic strip. *St. Paul Daily News*, 1930.

The comic strip demonstrates how the farm industry was failing due to overproduction after World War I.

Eble, F X A. "Treasury Department, Bureau of Customs, Washington." Received by Reed Smoot, 21 May 1932.

The letter by the Treasury Department shows a graph, displaying a drop in exports and imports during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, showing a decrease.

Everett Historical. *Great Depression: Soup Kitchen*. n.d. *Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Great-Depression>.

The soup kitchen present in the photo shows how the people in the United States were struggling in 1929 and 1930.

A Farmer-Labor Political Poster atop an Automobile. 1925. *Minnesota Historical Society*.
<http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10746942>.

The banner shown above the car show what the Farmer-Labor party was aiming for.

FDR Elected President of the United States. n.d. *FDR Memorial Legacy Committee*.
<https://fdrmemoriallegacy.com/timeline/>.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president shows the downfall of the Republican Party.

Ganzel, Bill. *Wessel's Living History Farm*, 2003.
https://livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe30s/money_23.html.

Bill Ganzel provides a table that shows how much farms were struggling. From 1928 to 1932, we see that there is a significant drop in income and expenses.

Herbert Hoover Signing a Bill. n.d. *Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum*.
<https://hoover.archives.gov/#event-/timeline/item/smoot-hawley-tariff>.

Herbert Hoover is shown signing a bill, to show his presidential duties after Congress passes a bill.

"History: The United States Senate Committee on Finance." United States Senate Committee On Finance. Senate Committee on Finance, n.d. <https://www.finance.senate.gov/about/history>.

The United States Senate Committee provides statistics on how much exports and imports has fallen for the United States overall after the Tariff Act was enacted.

Hoover, Herbert. "June 16, 1930: Message Regarding the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act." Speech, June 16, 1930.

Herbert Hoover spoke about the terms of the Tariff Act, but also expresses how he wishes for the bill to be flexible, which in the end was not achieved.

Indiana State Republican Committee. *\$ In Your Pocket \$ Protect Your Job - Your Farm - Your Business. The Only Issue before the Voters Is the Protective Tariff ... Vote Straight Republican next Tuesday - November 2.* 1928. Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbpe.01902900/>.

The Indian State Republican Committee campaign shows how the protectionism was popular in the 1920s.

Labor Union Members in Newark, New Jersey March against Prohibition. Library Innovation Lab. The President and Fellows of Harvard University, October 1931. <https://lil.law.harvard.edu/blog/2017/05/09/lil-talks-1924-democratic-convention-by-caitlin/>.

The two polarizing pictures show the Democrats divided during the 1920s.

Library of Congress. *US President Herbert C. Hoover in 1928.* February 23, 2020. *Wikimedia Commons.* https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:President_Hoover_portrait.jpg.

A portrait of Herbert Hoover during his presidency.

Mjöltnir [Hans Schweitzer]. 1932. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.* <https://www.ushmm.org/propaganda/archive/poster-our-last-hope/>.

The poster shows effective propoganda used by Hitler for the German people who are suffering.

National Photo Company, *Smoot and Hawley standing together,* April 11, 1929. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Smoot_and_Hawley_standing_together,_April_11,_1929.jpg

This picture shows Reed Smoot and Willis Hawley standing next to each other during the initial phases of Smoot Hawley.

National Photo Company. *Willis C. Hawley, Bw Photo Portrait.* 1923. *Wikimedia Commons.* https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Willis_C._Hawley,_bw_photo_portrait,_1923.jpg.

A picture of Willis C. Hawley.

November 15, 2018. *American Institute for Economic Research.* <https://www.aier.org/article/the-wwi-agriculture-boom-and-bust/>.

A graph shows how the crops has increased in price after Smoot-Hawley was implemented.

President-Elect Herbert Hoover, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and Harvey Firestone in Fort Myers, Florida, 1929. February 11, 1929. *TheHenryFord*.
<https://www.thehenryford.org/collections-and-research/digital-collections/artifact/36686#slide=gs-326491>.

The photo provides the audience how Henry Ford was in terms with Herbert Hoover.

Reed Smoot. n.d. *Library of Congress.* <https://www.loc.gov/resource/ggbain.06127/>.

This is a photo of Reed Smoot.

Smoot-Hawley Is Signed by Hebert Hoover. n.d. *Historyonthenet*.
<https://www.historyonthenet.com/smoot-hawley-tariff-effects>.

The photo of the news article is to show how Smoot-Hawley passing is the start of positive and negative consequences.

The New York Times. "Full Text of Smith Speech Accepting Party's Nomination for the Presidency." *Albany*, 23 Aug. 1928, p. 3.

The news article shows how the Democrat party president nominee overall supports free trade.

The Republican Party. "Republican Party Platform of 1928." *The American Presidency Project*, UC Santa Barbara, 12 June 1928, www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/republican-party-platform-1928.

The Republican party platform shows how protectionism was strong in the party in 1928. In the platform, they promised tariffs, believing that it can protect their domestic industries.

United States, President. "Economic Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress February 1988." Washington: United States Government Printing Office, February 1988.

The President of the United States admits to the Smoot-Hawley being "probably one of the most damaging pieces of legislation ever signed in the United States", showing how people today view Smoot-Hawley as a political and economic disaster.

University of Houston. *Children Carry Picket Signs at a Demonstration for the Workers Alliance during the Great Depression.* May 11, 2020. *Business Insider*.
<https://www.insider.com/great-depression-photos-of-america-unemployment-2020-5#children-were-adversely-affected-as-well-an-estimated-200000-vagrant-children-wandered-the-streets-of-america-due-to-the-break-up-and-collapse-of-their-families-17>.

The photo of the Children during the Great Depression shows how many people were unemployed and suffering.

U.S. Senate Historical Office. "Reed Smoot (R-UT)." *United States Senate*,
www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/image/ReedSmoot_Copy.htm.

A photo of Reed Smoot.

United States, Congress, Smoot, Reed. *The Tariff Situation*.

This was a transcript of Reed Smoot explaining his views and support of the tariff bill. He shows how tariffs are necessary and that the Democrats are wrong.

United States, Congress, United States Finance Committee, and Reed Smoot. *Statement by Senator Reed Smoot, Utah, Chairman, United States Senate Finance Committee, 1929*.

This is a statement to the American people on how the public should believe in the Republican party and support the tariff bill, believing that it will be a great success.

Secondary Sources

Bailey, Michael A., Judith Goldstein, and Barry R. Weingast. "The Institutional Roots of American Trade Policy: Politics, Coalitions, and International Trade." Cambridge University Press, April 1997.

Michael Bailey, Judith Goldstein, and Barry Weingast all demonstrated how the United States has decreased tariffs, which shows how protectionism has faded since Smoot-Hawley.

Barone, Adam. "Free Trade Agreement (FTA)." Investopedia. Dotdash, January 29, 2020. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/free-trade.asp>.

Investopedia allows me to get a better understanding on what a free-trade agreement is, as protectionism is a direct opposite economic belief.

Blocker, Jack S. *Alcohol and Temperance in Modern History*. Vol. 1, ABC-CLIO, 2003.

This book demonstrates the controversy of Prohibition within the Democratic party. There was tension inside the party with both supporters and opponents of Prohibition, splitting the party.

Brown, Caleb O., and Austin Bragg. *The Legacy of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act Legacy*. CATO Institute, 2011. <https://www.cato.org/multimedia/cato-video/smoot-hawley-tariff-act-legacy>.

The video demonstrates consequences of Smoot-Hawley and how it severely affected both the United States and the world.

Cameron, Linda A. "Agricultural Depression, 1920–1934." MNopedia. Minnesota Historical Society, July 9, 2021. <https://www.mnopedia.org/agricultural-depression-1920-1934>.

Linda Cameron helps explain the agricultural depression that farmers in Minnesota were facing during the Roaring Twenties.

Chernow, Ron. *The House of Morgan*. New York, NY: The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1990.

The House of Morgan helps show the perspective of what the Chief Executive of JPMorgan was going through.

Courtesy Flickr. *Democrats Are Donkeys and Republicans Are Elephants*. November 3, 2020. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/style/article/why-democrats-are-donkeys-republicans-are-elephants-artsy/index.html>.

This photo symbolizes how the democrats and republicans and how they are politically divided.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., June 10, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Smoot-Hawley-Tariff-Act>.

Britannica helped me gave a brief overview what the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act was, including showing how much world trade dropped after the act was enacted.

Free Trade. June 12, 2019. *Euronews*. <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2019/06/12/free-trade-and-the-eu-a-crash-course>.

The image symbolizes the promotion of free trade, and while it may show Europe, the handshake is meant to show how a lot of countries are willing to free-trade rather than protection.

Gardner, Sarah, and Scott Tong. "The American Protectionism Bill That Made the Great Depression Worse." Marketplace. Minnesota Public Radio, August 24, 2017. <https://www.marketplace.org/2017/08/24/what-was-one-worst-pieces-us-legislation/>.

Both Sarah Gardner and Scott Tong gave a brief explanation of Smoot and his protective ideals and again showed how Smoot-Hawley had devastating effects.

Howard, Spencer. "Kicking off a Presidential Campaign - Herbert Hoover's 1928 Acceptance Speech." National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, August 11, 2020. <https://hoover.blogs.archives.gov/2020/08/11/kicking-off-a-presidential-campaign-herbert-hoovers-1928-acceptance-speech/>.

Spencer Howard shows Herbert Hoover's promises during his campaign for the 1928 election, with the promise for agricultural reforms being important for Smoot-Hawley causes.

Howard, Spencer. "The Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930." National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, March 14, 2018. <https://hoover.blogs.archives.gov/2018/03/14/the-smoot-hawley-tariff-of-1930/>.

Spencer Howard shows how many items the Tariff Act of 1930 was affecting showing how large the tariff and showing how he may have signed the bill due to the tariff containing agricultural products.

Hughes, John, director. *Ferris Bueller's Day Off*. Paramount Pictures, 1986.

This shows a clip of the economics teacher (Ben Stein) giving a brief lesson on the Smoot-Hawley Act.

The Investopedia Team. "Protectionism." Investopedia. Dotdash, January 28, 2021.
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/protectionism.asp>.

Investopedia provides a brief summary on what protectionism is and what the main practices are. They also provide an image of what protectionism would generally look like.

Irwin, Douglas A. "The Smoot-Hawley Tariff: A Quantitative Assessment." The MIT Press, May 1998.

Douglas Irwin provides numerous figures and data in this assessment, including how Smoot-Hawley and other previous tariffs lead to severe effects.

Irwin, Douglas A., and Randall S. Kroszner. "Log-Rolling and Economic Interests in the Passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff." Cambridge, Massachusetts: National Bureau of Economic Research, March 1996.

Both Douglas Irwin and Randall Kroszner explains how representation in Congress and logrolling affected the number of tariffs implemented for Smoot-Hawley.

Kenton, Will. "Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act." Investopedia. Dotdash, July 9, 2021.
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/smoot-hawley-tariff-act.asp>.

Will Kenton provided a basic overview of Smoot Hawley, but also provided how Smoot-Hawley was caused by increased protectionism and isolationist beliefs that developed from the Great Depression.

Kottman, Richard N. *Herbert Hoover and the Smoot-Hawley Tariff: Canada, A Case Study*, Oxford University Press, Dec. 1975, www.jstor.org/stable/2936217.

This study shows the effects of the Smoot-Hawley Act on Canada and their response to it.

K7vn. *Flags of Various European Countries*. February 13, 2019. *Sporcle*.
<https://www.sporcle.com/games/K7vn/find-the-european-flags>.

The many flags of European countries is shown to symbolize how many countries in Europe retaliated.

Legal Information Institute. "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)." *Legal Information Institute*, Legal Information Institute,
[www.law.cornell.edu/wex/general_agreement_on_tariffs_and_trade_\(gatt\)](http://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/general_agreement_on_tariffs_and_trade_(gatt)).

The document shows how GATT was overall a success in terms of increasing free trade.

Library of Congress. "This Month in Business History: The Black Monday Stock Market Crash." *Library of Congress*, guides.loc.gov/this-month-in-business-history/october/black-monday-stock-market-crash.

This article shows how the stock market was able to affect the American people, with numbers on how much was lost.

Milder, Mark. "Parade of Protection: A Survey of the European Reaction to the Passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930." UNI ScholarWorks, 1999.

Mark Milder provides an in-depth report on the reactions of numerous European countries, and this source helped me tremendously as the United States' numerous trading partners were affected in some way.

"Protectionism in the Interwar Period." Office of the Historian, Foreign Service Institute. U.S. Department of State, n.d. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/protectionism>.

The Department of State provides a brief summary of Smoot-Hawley, but also showed how nations around did not cooperate, but rather used "beggar-thy-neighbor" policies.

Rothgeb, John M. *U.S. Trade Policy Balancing Economic Dreams and Political Realities*. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2001.

This book by John Rothgeb provides the effects of Smoot-Hawley, showing the increase of unemployed people around the world after Smoot-Hawley was passed.

Saint-Etienne, Christian. *The Great Depression, 1929-1938: Lessons for the 1980s*. Hoover Press Publication, 1984.

Saint-Etienne explains how the farmers were overrepresented and this fact encouraged Hebert Hoover and the federal government to create policies for them.

"Shades of Smoot Hawley." TIME. Time Inc., October 7, 1985. <https://web.archive.org/web/20101029201229/http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,960038,00.html>.

TIME was able to show how Henry Ford, one of the most iconic figures during the 20th century, was an opponent of the Smoot-Hawley and personally met with Herbert Hoover to stop the bill.

"Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act." Corporate Finance Institute. CFI Education Inc., n.d. <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/smoot-hawley-tariff-act/>.

The Corporate Finance Institute explains how Smoot-Hawley negatively affected food prices rather than helping it, which was the tariff's original plan.

Sobel, Robert. *The Age of Giant Corporations: A Microeconomics History of American Business 1914-1970*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, Inc., 1972.

Robert Sobel shows how United States industries were initially benefitting from Smoot-Hawley, but the consequences after this period were quite dire.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Hitler Comes To Power." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n.d.
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/hitler-comes-to-power>.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum shows how Hitler was able to take advantage of the political and economic turmoil in Germany to increase the Nazi Party's popularity.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "The Great Depression." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n.d.
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-great-depression>.

This website shows how the United States started the Great Depression to the spread of the depression to other countries, especially the effect toward Germany.

Utah State History. "The Great Protectionist, Sen. Reed Smoot of Utah." issue. Utah Historical Quarterly, November 4, 1977.
https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/uhq_volume45_1977_number4/s/127119.

The Utah Historical Quarterly gives an in depth investigate Reed Smoot and his protectionist beliefs.⁴

World Trade Organization Logo. n.d. *World Trade Organization*.
<https://www.wto.org/index.htm>.

The World Trade Organization Logo.