

WHAT TYPE OF LEADER ARE YOU - ELEANOR ROOSEVELT OR GEORGE PATTON?



FIND OUT ON JANUARY 25, 2017
8:30am - 12:00pm at the Gettysburg Hotel

Join us for a free half-day workshop in Gettysburg where you will learn how to build more effective work relationships by analyzing yourself and your coworkers' behavioral styles. Compare yourself to historic leaders Eleanor Roosevelt, George Patton, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

REGISTER TODAY



Electoral College Perspective

How can a Presidential candidate win the popular vote and lose the election?

History shows that, in past elections, this scenario has happened four times.

In 1824, Andrew Jackson won the popular vote but lost to John Quincy Adams. In 1876, Samuel J. Tilden lost to Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1888, Grover Cleveland lost to Benjamin Harrison. Then in 2000, Al Gore lost to George W. Bush.

It is always helpful to look to history for perspective on current events.

Electoral College Facts

The electoral college was established by our Founding Fathers.

538 electors vote for the President.

A majority of 270 electoral votes is required to elect the President.

Each state's allotted votes are based on the number of its Congressional delegates (House of Representatives & Senators).

THE POWER OF WORDS: FDR'S FIRST 100 DAYS



Franklin Delano Roosevelt, our 32nd President, was sworn into office in March 1933 during the [Great Depression](#)—with 13 million people unemployed and nearly every U.S. bank closed. At his inauguration, FDR spoke with directness, a strong sense of purpose, and clarity to the American people. He acknowledged their psychological paralysis after three years of economic depression: “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.”

He offered solutions: first directing strong and immediate steps to be taken by the government (“treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war”); then encouraging Americans to “move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline.”

[FDR's first inaugural address](#) used words that exuded optimism and confidence and unified the country. (“This nation asks for action, and action now”). Within days, the Administration and Congress pushed through a banking act to audit banks and reopen healthy institutions again. FDR's first 100 days then set the country on a new path, with government making sweeping economic

The District of Columbia is allocated 3 electors and treated like a state.

Most states have a “winner-take-all” system that awards all electors to the winning presidential candidate.

Electors cast their votes the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December after the presidential election.

A faithless elector is a member of the [United States Electoral College](#) who does not vote for the presidential or vice-presidential candidate for whom he/she had pledged to vote.

On the 6th of January, the year following the meeting of the electors, members of the House and Senate meet in the House chamber to conduct the official tally of electoral votes.

The Vice President announces the results.

The President-Elect takes the oath of office and is sworn in as President of the United States on January 20th.

reforms—the “[New Deal](#)”—to provide direct federal relief and economic regulation. He put Americans back to work with the Civilian Conservation Corps (3 million people tackling environmental projects). He spent \$500 million for urgent needs like soup kitchens, blankets, and nursery schools. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration tackled farm production, pricing, and modernizing farming methods. The Public Works Administration used government money to build roads and bridges, and the Tennessee Valley Authority built dams and expanded hydroelectric power.



Equally important were FDR’s continuing talks directly to the American people. He used the radio to reach out to every home in the land, calming and informing people with his self-assured manner and his clarity of message. “I want to

talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking,” he said in a conversational tone, on March 12, 1933 (5 days after his inauguration). Americans responded to his explanation of the banking crisis and the government’s quick action (the Emergency Banking Act halted the month-long run on banks and put in place deposit insurance). When banks re-opened (the day after FDR’s fireside chat), depositors stood in line to return their hoarded cash. Two days later, the stock market re-opened with the largest ever one-day percentage price increase.

Through his “[fireside chats](#)” on the radio, which he continued through his four terms in office, the President helped people feel that they were part of the government, that he listened to them, and that they had a champion in Washington.

