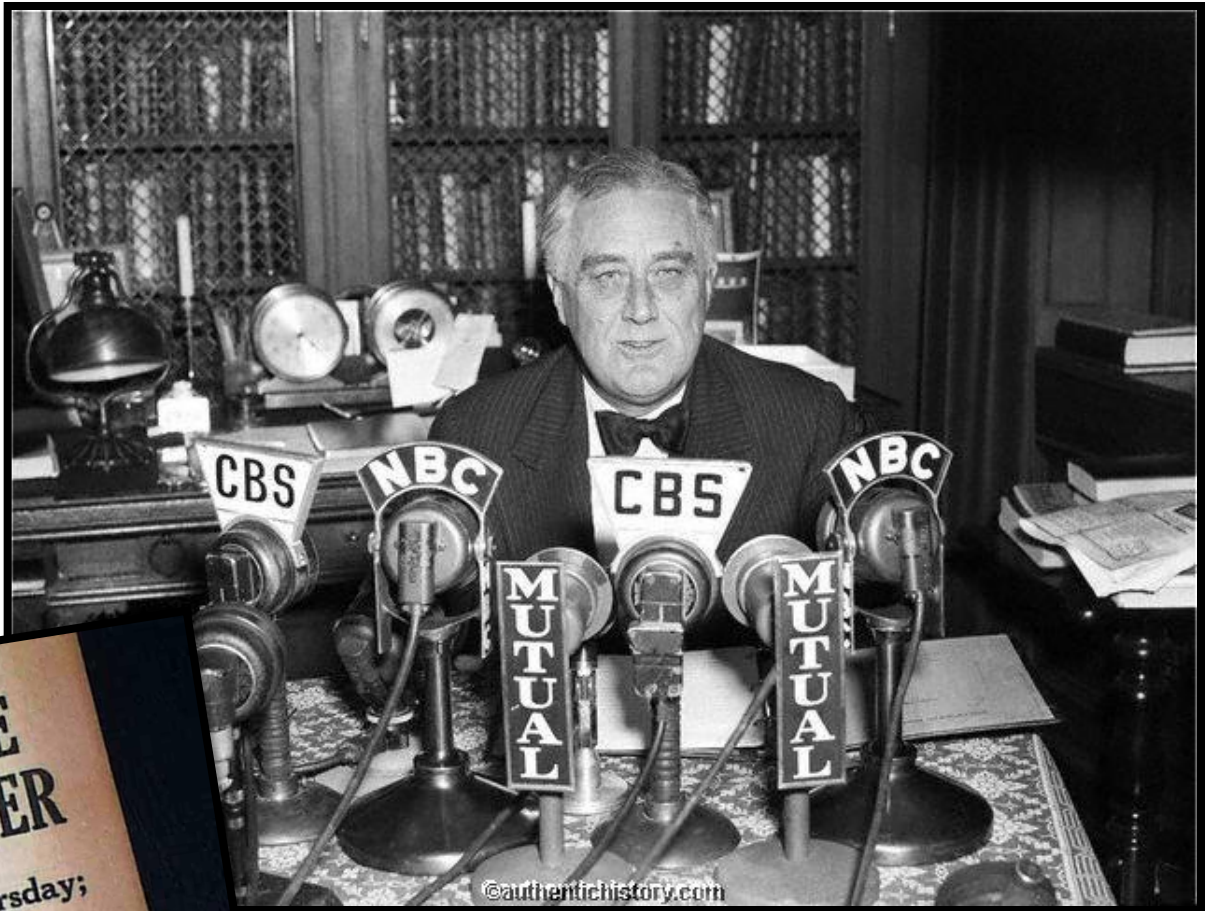


New Deal Legislation

The Bank Holiday

- Two days after taking the oath of office, Roosevelt declared a "BANK HOLIDAY."
- From March 6 to March 10, banking transactions were suspended across the nation. During this period, Roosevelt presented the new Congress with the EMERGENCY BANKING ACT, which empowered the President to reopen banks that were fit for business and assist those that were not.
- On the Sunday evening before the banks reopened, Roosevelt addressed the nation through one of his signature "FIRESIDE CHATS." The President assured sixty million radio listeners that the crisis was over and the nation's banks were secure. On the first day back in business, deposits exceeded withdrawals. By the beginning of April, Americans confidently returned a billion dollars to the banking system. The bank crisis was over.



**ROOSEVELT TO EASE
'SHUT BANKS' ORDER**

**President Calls Congress for Thursday;
Takes Command of Currency;
Puts Embargo on Gold.**

Special to The News.

WASHINGTON—With the downward slide in the money crisis sharply checked by his swift application of wartime powers, President Roosevelt moved just as swiftly today to once more loosen the currents of exchange and trade on a new course.

Dramatically clothing himself with emergency authority under the war time trading with the enemy act, President Roosevelt tonight proclaimed a four-day bank holiday and

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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

- Established by the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933.
- The FDIC is an independent U.S. federal agency designed to promote public confidence in banks & to provide insurance coverage for bank deposits up to \$100,000 (temporarily increased to \$250,000 from Oct., 2008, through Dec., 2009).
- Was established to prevent a repetition of the losses incurred during the Great Depression when bankrupt banks could not return the money deposited in them. It originally insured investments up to \$2,500 per investor in order to prevent future bank failures.
- The FDIC reassured millions of bank customers that their money was safe. It also required banks to act cautiously with their customers' money. Without the presence of federal deposit insurance, the number of bank failures undoubtedly would have been greater and the bank population would have been reduced.

FDIC



Securities and Exchange Commission

- Created in June of 1934 to regulate the stock market.
- Goal: prevent people with inside information about companies from "rigging" the stock market for their own profit and preventing unfair practices in the sale of stocks and bonds due to the widespread belief that such practices had contributed to the severity of the Great Depression.
- The various laws administered by the SEC are intended to give investors a greater degree of safety in entrusting their money to enterprises than was previously afforded them.



The first Securities and Exchange Commission with Joseph P. Kennedy, center, its first chair. July 1934, Nat'l Archives.

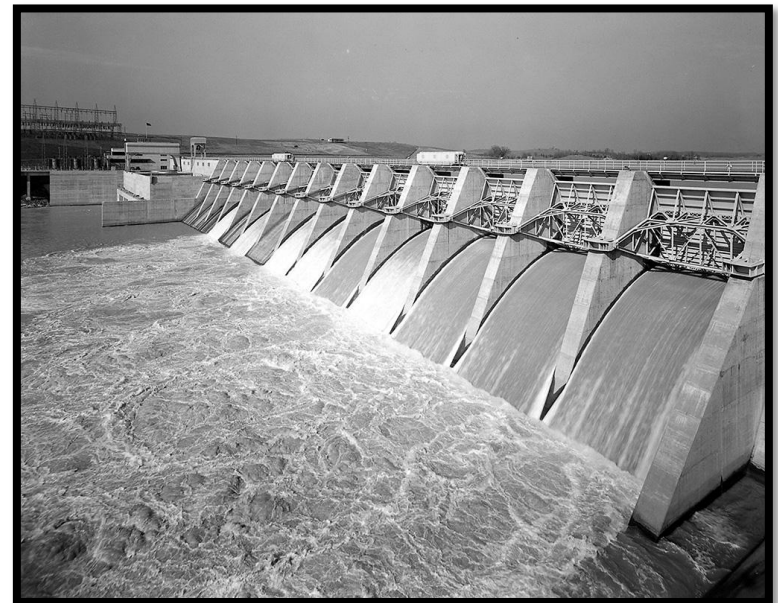
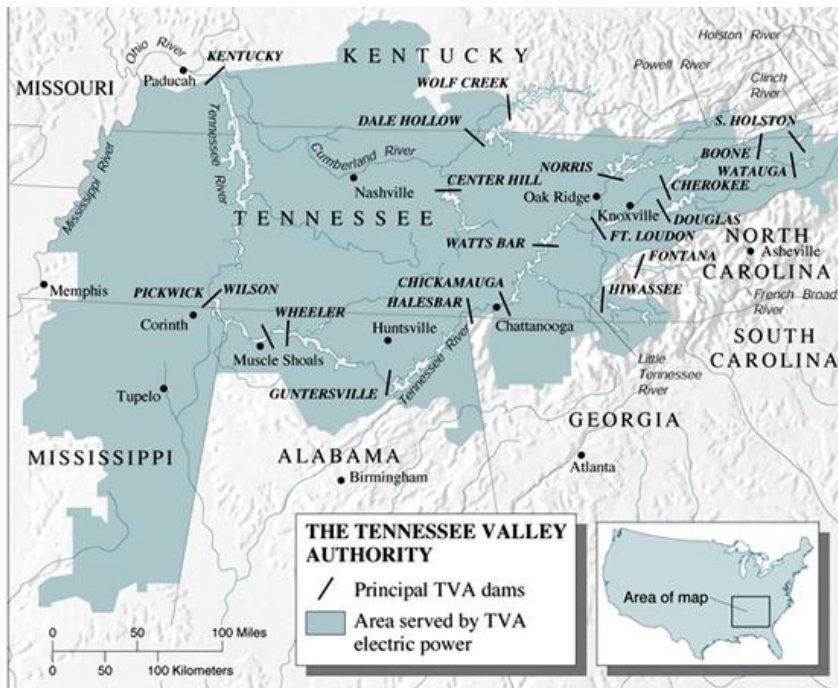


The seal is seen on the Securities and Exchange Commission building - Washington, DC - Sep 18, 2008 - Photo: Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images



Tennessee Valley Authority

- Created in 1933 to construct dams and power plants along the Tennessee River and its tributaries.
- The TVA renovated 5 existing dams and constructed 20 new ones, created thousands of jobs and hydroelectric power to benefit an impoverished South.
- Through a series of hydroelectric dams, the TVA harnessed water power to generate electricity.
- The TVA project helped control flooding, which saved lives and crops. The dams curbed soil erosion and generated hydroelectricity, vital to industrial development. Damming the river also created the "Great Lakes of the South," which provided new recreational opportunities.
- The TVA added to the national park system in the 1930s, established new wildlife refuges and set aside large wilderness areas.



American Aeronautics History, Sixth Edition. Copyright © 2004 W. W. Norton & Company

Civilian Conservation Corps

- The CCC put young men aged 18 to 25 to work building roads, developing parks, planting trees, and helping in soil-erosion and flood-control projects.
- By the time the program ended in 1942, almost 3 million young men had passed through the CCC.
- The CCC paid a small wage, \$30 a month, of which \$25 was automatically sent home to the worker's family. It also supplied free food and uniforms and lodging in work camps. Many politicians believed that the CCC was largely responsible for a 55 percent reduction in crimes committed by the young men of that day.
- Many of the camps were located on the Great Plains, where, within a period of eight years, the men of the CCC planted more than 200 million trees. This tremendous reforestation program was aimed at preventing another Dust Bowl. This was crucial, especially in states affected by the Dust Bowl, where reforestation was necessary to break the wind, hold water in the soil, and hold the soil in place. So far reaching was the CCC's reforestation program that it was responsible for more than half the reforestation, public and private, accomplished in the nation's history.



Works Progress Administration

- Established in 1935 as an ambitious effort to create jobs in almost all fields on industry.
- **Goal:** create as many jobs as possible as quickly as possible.
- Workers built 850 airports constructed or repaired 65,000 miles of roads and streets, & put up more than 125,000 public buildings. Women workers in sewing groups made 300 million garments for the needy.
- Produced public works of lasting value to the nation and gave working people a sense of hope and purpose.
- Employed many professionals who wrote guides to cities, collected historical slave narratives and research for the Library of Congress, painted murals on the walls of schools and other public buildings, performed in theater troupes around the country, funded writers, created and maintained parks and recreational facilities, and many other forms of blue and white collar employment. At the urging of FDR's wife, Eleanor, the WPA made special efforts to help women, minorities, and young people.

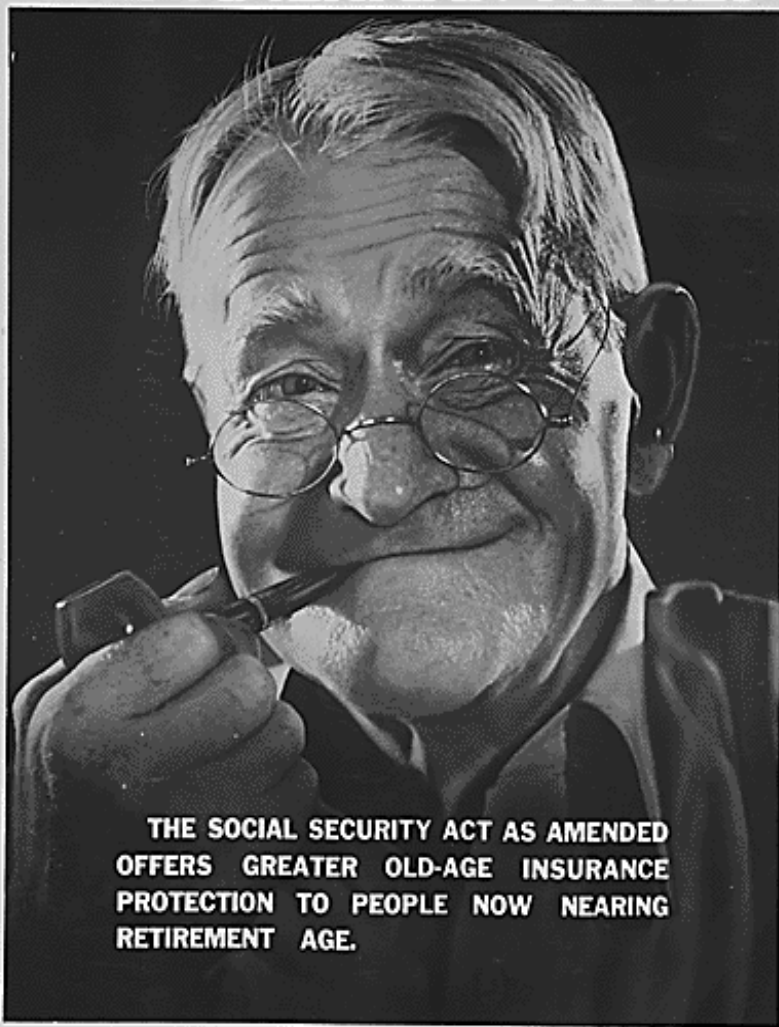
★ ★ USA ★ ★
WORK
PROGRAM
WPA



Social Security Act

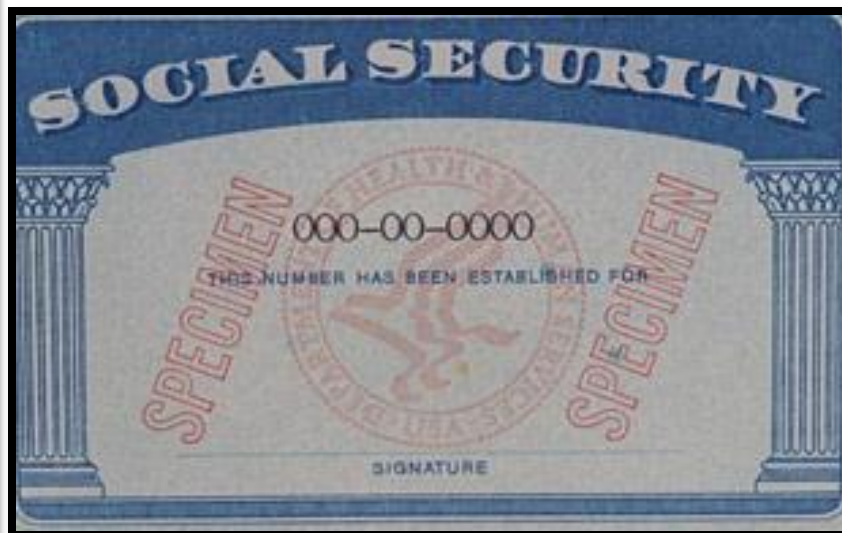
- The Social Security Administration (1935) had three major parts:
 - **Old-age insurance for retirees 65 or older and their spouses:** through a supplemental retirement plan (called pensions). Half of the funds came from the worker and half from the employer. It helped to make retirement comfortable for millions of people.
 - **Unemployment compensation system:** Developed to provide some security against joblessness; it was funded by employee and employer taxes. The initial payments ranged from \$15 to \$18 per week.
 - **Aid to families with dependent children and the disabled:** Originally, Aid to dependent children was designed to help widowed mothers who could not adequately support their families, but social security benefits were also provided to poor two-parent families and needy children.
- The social security program was America's first welfare program (a government program that uses tax-payer funds to assist people in need)

MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



**THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED
OFFERS GREATER OLD-AGE INSURANCE
PROTECTION TO PEOPLE NOW NEARING
RETIREMENT AGE.**

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD



Join the march...
to OLD AGE SECURITY

*Return
YOUR APPLICATION FOR A
SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER
through the post office
NOT LATER THAN
DEC. 3 - 1936*

WHO IS ELIGIBLE ...

...EMPLOYED WORKING FOR SALARY OR WAGES WITH ONE
A FEW EXCEPTIONS, SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND GOVERNMENT WORK.
APPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNTS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH EMPLOYERS. IF THE
RECORD IS IN YOUR POSSESSION, WRITE FOR ONE AT THE POST OFFICE.