

E. New Deal Programs:

SEC - Securities and Exchange Commission (1934)

1. license and regulate the stock exchange
2. require basic data on stocks and bonds offered for sale
3. regulate activities of investment advisors
4. prosecute persons engaged in fraud

CCC - Civilian Conservation Corps (1933)

1. provide unemployed young men between 18-25 with useful work outdoors
2. conserve national resources in national parks and forests
3. restore historical sites

* 2 million eventually served

TVA - Tennessee Valley Authority (1933)

1. built a series of dams in seven states along the Tennessee River
2. to control flooding, ease navigation and produce electricity
3. cheap and abundant power was used to transform poverty-stricken area into prosperous industrial area
 - fertilizer factories
 - improved living standards

FHA - Federal Housing Administration (1934)

1. established by National Housing Act
2. insured loans by banks, building and loan associations and other private groups to home owners for repair and to finance mortgages for new homes

AAA - Agricultural Adjustment Act (1935)

1. raise real income of farmers
2. reduce surplus by limiting production
 - farmers take land out of production and receive cash bonus
3. "processing tax" - food processors turned wheat into flour, etc., passed cost on to consumers by charging higher prices

- * led to mass slaughter of livestock and plowing under of fields
- * large farmers benefitted, smaller farmers driven off land - 3 million in 1930s
- * improved efficiency - gave up independence

NRA - National Recovery Administration (1933)

1. National Industrial Recovery Act
2. set codes of fair competition
 - set production and price levels and wages
 - used to take over small companies
3. labor provisions
 - a. prohibit child labor
 - b. set maximum hours and minimum wages
4. Section 7A - right to organize unions
 - undercut by company unions

PWA - Public Works Administration (1933)

1. to build roads, new government buildings and other public projects
2. concerned with quality of projects, not human needs

CWA - Civil Works Administration (1933)

1. temporary program to get people off the unemployment lines
2. improving and building roads, parks, playgrounds and airports
3. employed teachers in cities and rural areas
4. cut due to fear of high cost and fear of dependence on government grants

WPA - Works Progress Administration (1935)

1. provided work for the able-bodied unemployed
2. public works
3. preserve skills of American artists, actors and writers

NYA - National Youth Administration (1935)

1. branch of the WPA
2. offered part-time work to young people between 16 and 25