

New Deal Programs

Act or Program	Acronym	Year Enacted	Significance
Agricultural Adjustment Act	AAA	1933	Protected farmers from price drops by providing crop subsidies to reduce production, educational programs to teach methods of preventing soil erosion.
Civil Works Administration	CWA	1933	Provided public works jobs at \$15/week to four million workers in 1934.
Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	1933	Sent 250,000 young men to work camps to perform reforestation and conservation tasks. Removed surplus of workers from cities, provided healthy conditions for boys, provided money for families.
Federal Emergency Relief Act	FERA	1933	Distributed millions of dollars of direct aid to unemployed workers.
Glass-Steagall Act	FDIC	1933	Created federally insured bank deposits (\$2500 per investor at first) to prevent bank failures.
National Industrial Recovery Act	NIRA	1933	Created NRA to enforce codes of fair competition, minimum wages, and to permit collective bargaining of workers.
Fair Labor Standards Act		1937	Established the following – Federal minimum wage; overtime pay (time and a half) for wage earners working more than 40 hours a week. Also prohibited work by children under age of 14.
Public Works Administration	PWA	1933	Received \$3.3 billion appropriation from Congress for public works projects.
Rural Electrification Administration	REA	1935	Encouraged farmers to join cooperatives to bring electricity to farms. Despite its efforts, by 1940 only 40% of American farms were electrified.
Securities and Exchange Commission	SEC	1934	Regulated stock market and restricted margin buying.
Social Security Act		1935	Response to critics (Dr. Townsend and Huey Long), it provided pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to blind, deaf, disabled, and dependent children.
Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	1933	Federal government build series of dams to prevent flooding and sell electricity. First public competition with private power industries
Wagner Act	NLRB	1935	Allowed workers to join unions and outlawed union-busting tactics by management.
Works Progress Administration	WPA	1935	Employed 8.5 million workers in construction and other jobs, but more importantly provided work in arts, theater, and literary projects.

Roosevelt's basic philosophy manifested itself in what became known as the **three "R's"** of relief, recovery and reform. "Relief" programs sought to alleviate the suffering of the poor and unemployed by giving them the jobs or assistance; "Recovery" programs were those that were intended to get the economy moving again and out of Depression; while "Reform" programs were intended to prevent such an economic disaster from happening again. Read the programs on the chart above, and place them in the appropriate column. Some programs will go in two or three columns.

RELIEF	REFORM	RECOVERY