

effectively served to shore the banking industry (23). The President signed the Beer-Wine Revenue Act into law. The law was instrumental in the repeal of the 18th Amendment. The other New Deal initiative that occurred was the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which created massive employment for more than three million unemployed youth in Forests and parks (Reading 79). The other initiative was the creation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the provision of cash relief for the American negatively affected by the economic meltdown of Wall Street. The President signed into law the Agricultural Act, which was aimed at the reduction of the surpluses of farm produce and livestock. The other New Deal initiative was the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority to help in the provision affordable power and the control of flood. Moreover, the President signed into law the 1933 Securities Act, which enhanced the reduction of Wall Street fraud. President also signed into law the Home Owner Loan Act of 1933, which effectively guarantees bond and loans for mortgages and home owner's insurance. Moreover, the New deal involved the creation of the Banking Act of 1933, which effects the separation of commercial and investment banking besides creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation tasked with insuring bank deposits.

Commitment to infrastructure, conservation and general welfare (1935-1936)

President Roosevelt signed the Soil Conservation Act into law, which enhanced the creation of Soil Conservation Service. The agency is instrumental in the reservation of America's agricultural land from misuse and erosion. The President's signing into law of the Resettlement administration enhanced the resettlement of destitute Americans besides addressing various environmental challenges. The creation of the Works Progress Administration by the President enhanced the creation of jobs for the unemployed besides serving to improve the US