**President Hoover:**

Reconstruction Finance Corp., (RFC):

1. Created under the presidency of Herbert Hoover, the RFC was designed to give out loans to banks, railroads, and monopolistic companies in order to pump money back into the economy during the years of the Depression… published the names of recipients of loans.

Federal Home Loan Act:

1. Under the presidential term of Hoover in 1931 the Federal Home Loan Act was created. Within the act a five man Home Loan Board was created and the creation of banks to handle home mortgages provided money to homeowners that needed loans.

National Credit Corporation:

1. Created in 1931, the National Credit Corporation under the persuasion of Herbert Hoover got the largest banks in the country, at that time, to provide lending agencies that would be able to give banks, on the brink of foreclosure, money that could be used for loans.

**President Roosevelt:**

Bank Holiday: shut down all banks, including the Federal Reserve for four years.

Emergency Banking Relief Act:

"The emergency banking legislation passed by the Congress today is a most constructive step toward the solution of the financial and banking difficulties which have confronted the country. The extraordinary rapidity with which this legislation was enacted by the Congress heartens and encourages the country.”

– Secretary of the Treasury William Woodin, March 9, 1933

“I can assure you that it is safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress.”

– President Franklin Roosevelt in his first Fireside Chat, March 12, 1933

When banks reopened on March 13, it was common to see long lines of customers returning their stashed cash to their bank accounts. Currency held by the public had increased by $1.78 billion in the four weeks ending March 8. By the end of March, though, the public had redeposited about two-thirds of this cash.

FDIC:

Part of the “Emergency Banking Relief Act”

1. Insured deposits in banks up to $250,000 – see video.
2. Granted new powers to the president in economic crisis.

Home Owners Loan Corporation:

1. Background history: Prior to the Great Depression mortgage loans typically required high down payments, typically 35% or more, and had repayment terms of between 5 to 10 years. A large "balloon" payment was made at the end of the loan.
2. Home Owners Loan Corporation Fact 6: Background history: As the economic crisis deepened and unemployment soared homeowners were increasingly unable to meet the balloon payment, had to either refinance the loan or face foreclosure. A middle-class house worth $5,000 in 1926 was worth only $3,300 in 1932.
3. Home Owners Loan Corporation Fact 7: Background history: The number of mortgages had dropped from 5,778 in 1928 to just 864 in 1933 and the average value of homes fell between 30% - 40%. Foreclosures jumped from 150,000 in 1930 to 250,000 in 1932.
4. Home Owners Loan Corporation Fact 8: Background history: Many banks had failed, dragging homeowners down with them. To meet their own debts, banks had called in "balloon" payments and liquidated the mortgages. With banks needing liquid assets (an asset that can be converted into cash quickly) and no home insurance to protect the owners, the mortgage industry was in chaos

Farm Credit Administration:

1. Before Congress authorized a system of longer-term loans for farmers to reflect this reality, the lack of suitable credit forced many thousands of farmers to abandon their livelihood and its way of life. Losing so many family farms was not only a tragedy for farming families, but also for rural America. This is as true today as it was 90 years ago.
2. The History of FCA and the FCS explains how Congress sought to assist farmers by meeting their changing credit needs. Congress recognized that meeting these needs was essential to promote a thriving agricultural industry and vibrant rural communities.