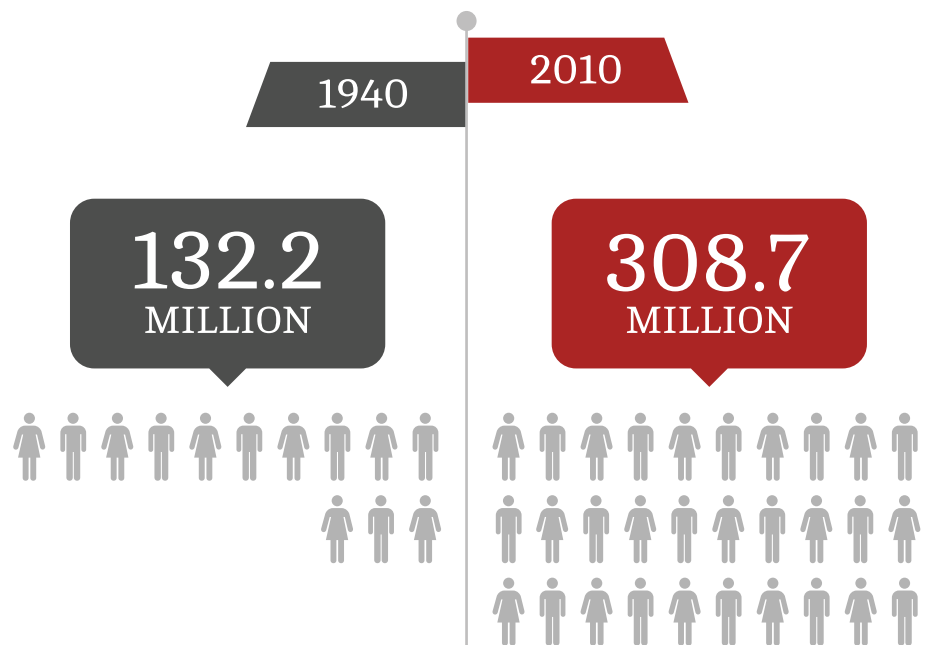


1940-2010: HOW HAS AMERICA CHANGED?

Then & Now

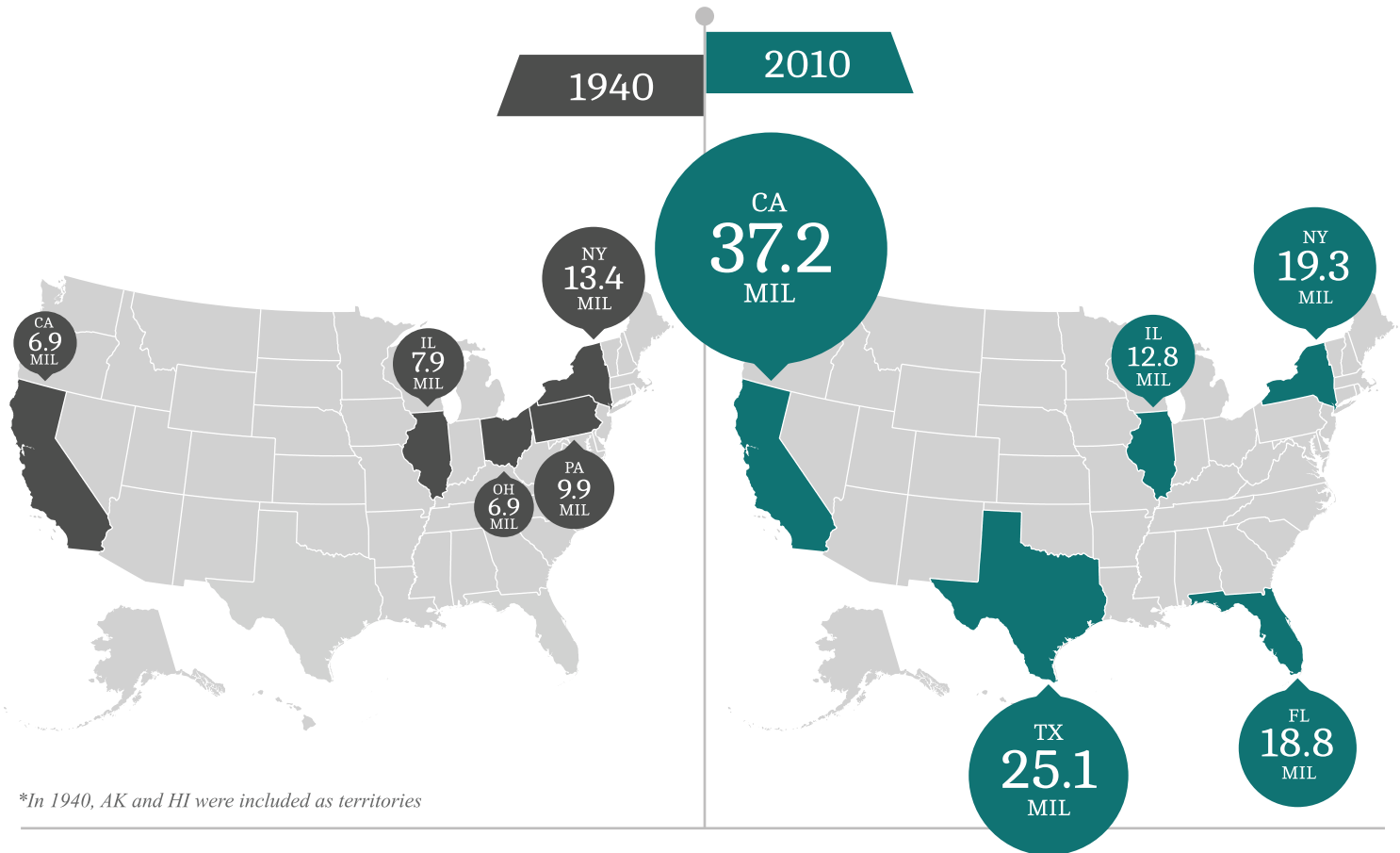
The 1940 Census came at a momentous time in our nation's history — as we recovered from the Great Depression and not long before our entry into World War II. It was also the first Census that looked deeper into the details of much of American life. Now, 72 years later, upon release of the 1940 Census forms by the National Archives, we look back and see just how much America has changed.



Nearly 1 in 6 of the people counted in the 1940 Census were also counted in the 2010 Census.

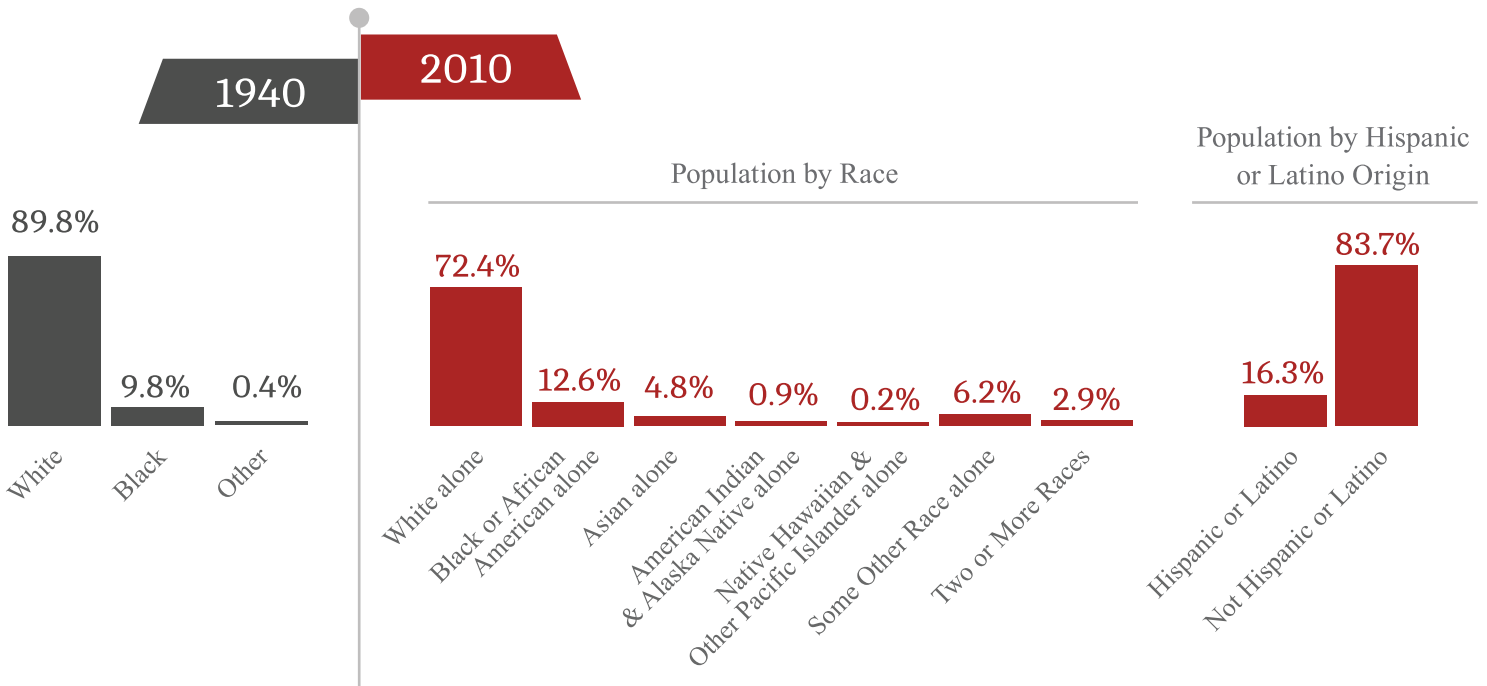
5 MOST POPULATED STATES

The overall U.S. population growth has shifted south and west, with Texas and Florida now among the most populous states.



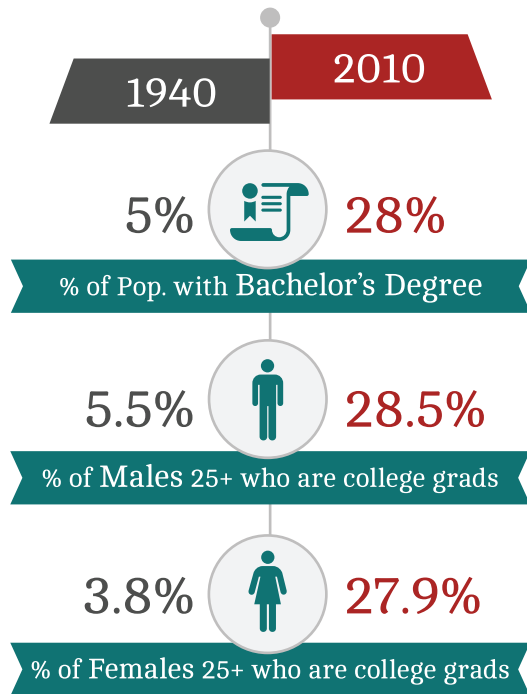
RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY

As we've grown, we've also become more diverse.



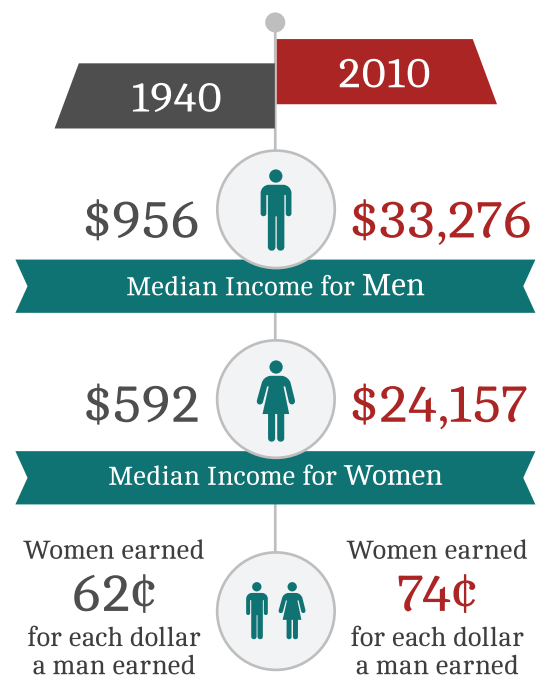
EDUCATION

Improved access to education means far more people today are college graduates.



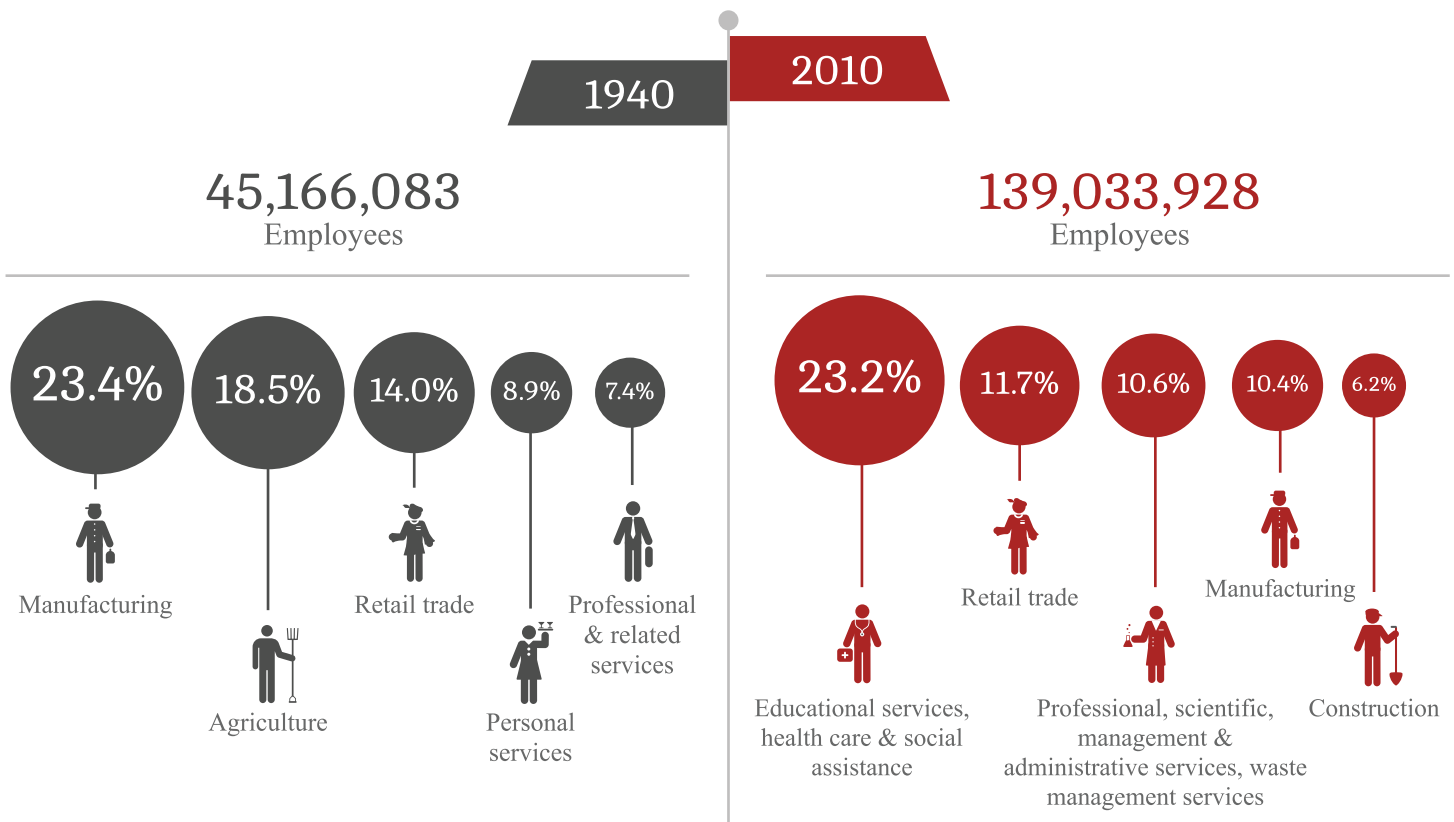
EARNINGS

Women still make less money in the workplace than men...but the wage gap is shrinking.



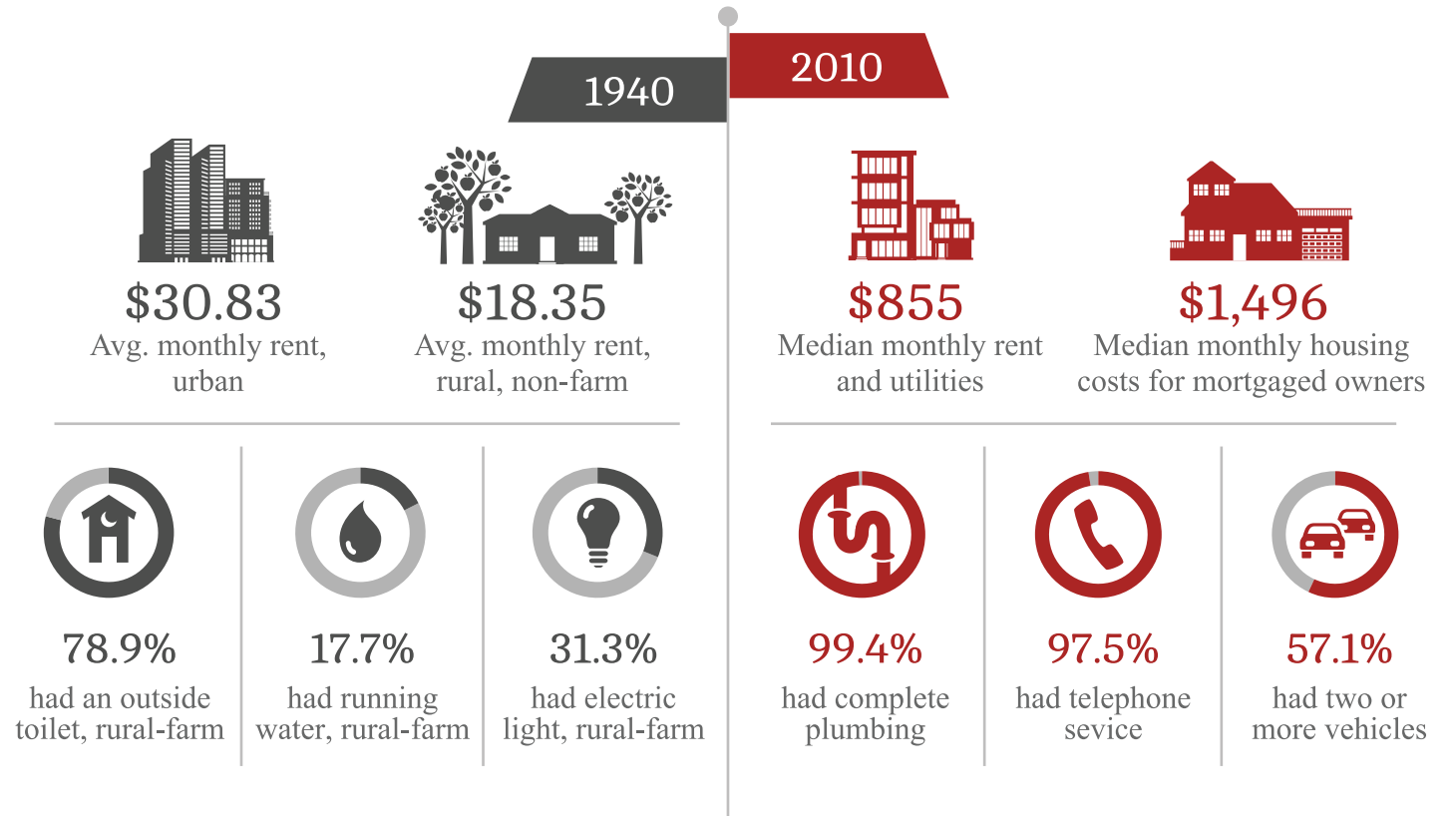
TOP INDUSTRIES

Our workforce and industries have changed dramatically over time.



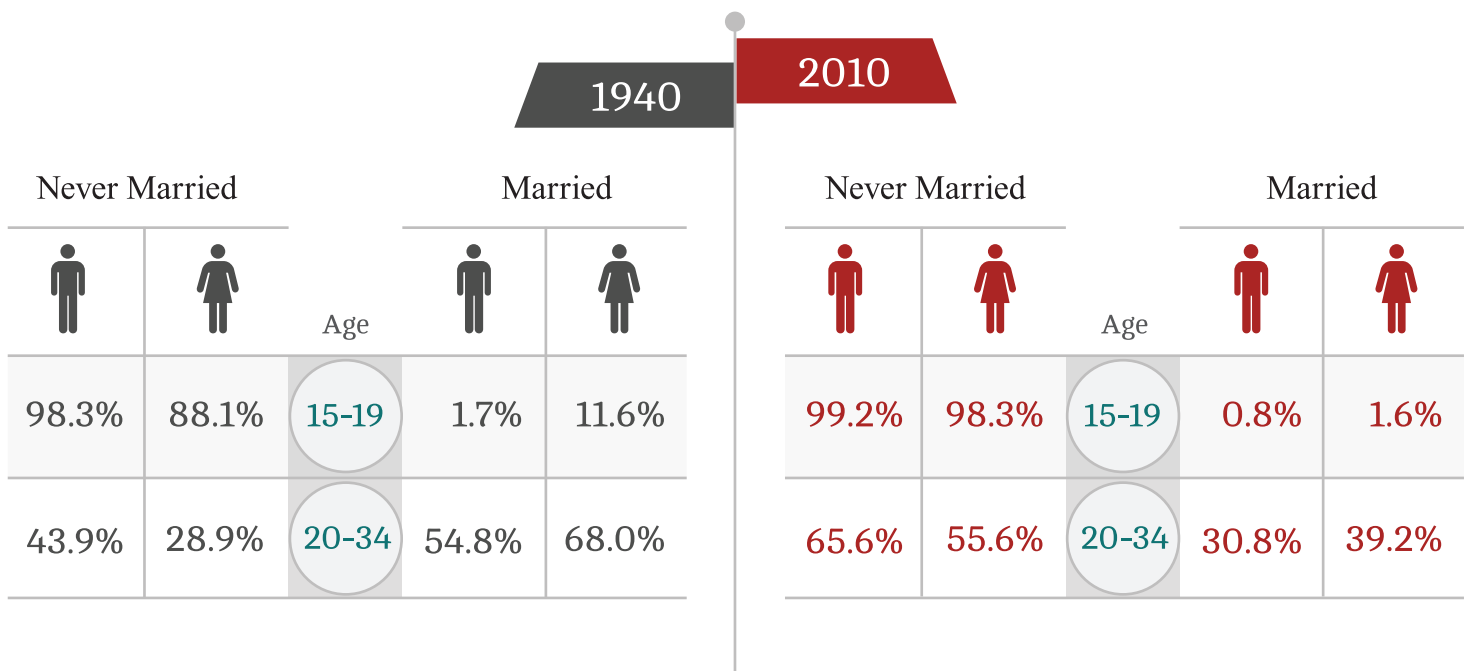
HOUSING

The average American home in 1940 was much different than its modern counterpart.



MARITAL STATUS

Even the terms we use to determine who's single and who's married have changed over time.





Accepting the Democratic nomination for President in 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt promised the American people a "new deal." Once elected, he delivered on his promise.

In his inaugural address on March 4, 1933, he declared: "This nation asks for action and action now." With the famous phrase, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself," he promised to exercise "broad executive power to wage war against [the Depression]." What followed was a dizzying array of initiatives. Roosevelt immediately gathered a "Brain Trust" of economic advisors and instructed his staff to "take a method and try it. If it fails, try another. But above all try something."

In his first hundred days in office, Roosevelt called Congress into emergency session and launched a record fifteen major pieces of legislation. Between 1933 and 1938 the administration and Congress created dozens of federal programs collectively known as the New Deal, and often referred to as the "Alphabet Agencies."

The Three R's: Relief, Recovery, Reform

Briefly stated, the New Deal sought relief for the needy, economic recovery, and reform of American capitalism. The three-R objectives often overlapped and sometimes conflicted with one another. (For example, the Agricultural Adjustment Act was primarily a relief measure for farmers, but it also aided recovery, and it had the unintended consequence of exacerbating the unemployment problem.) In the first two years, relief and immediate recovery were the primary goals. Most of the bolder relief and reform programs emerged in the Second New Deal (1935-1936).

Some programs worked better than others; most were designed to last no longer than the crisis; but the legacy of the New Deal is a lasting one. "The many programs of the New Deal--home loans, farm subsidies, bank deposit insurance, relief payments and jobs, pension programs, unemployment insurance, aid to mothers with dependent children, rural electrification, western water management--touched the lives of ordinary Americans, made them more secure, and formed the outlines of the new welfare state" (Davidson, Lytle, et al., *Nation of Nations: A Narrative History of the American Republic*).

Below is a partial list of New Deal "alphabet agencies" and their primary function (relief, recovery, or reform).

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT (*Recovery*)

Created in 1933, the [AAA](#) paid farmers for not planting crops in order to reduce surpluses, increase demand for seven major farm commodities, and raise prices. Farm income rose, but many tenants and share-croppers were pushed into the ranks of the unemployed. In 1936 the Supreme Court voided the AAA.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (*Relief*)

Created in 1933, the CCC took unmarried men aged 18-25 from relief rolls and sent them into the woods and fields to plant trees, build parks, roads, and fight soil erosion on federal lands. [Young men](#) sent their \$30 a month home to their families and left a legacy of outdoor recreation areas (including the Blue Ridge Parkway). The CCC provided jobs for 2.5 million young men during its ten years.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION (Relief)	Created in 1933, the CWA employed four million people--paid an average of \$15 a week--many in useful construction jobs such as repairing schools, laying sewer pipes, building roads. Some CWA jobs, however, were criticized as useless (e.g., leaf raking). Roosevelt disbanded the program after less than a year.
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (Reform)	The last major piece of New Deal legislation (1938), this important labor law set minimum wage (25 cents an hour) and maximum hour standards (establishing the 40-hour work week). It also severely curbed the use of child labor.
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (Relief)	The FSA was created in 1937 (formerly called the Resettlement Administration in 1935) to aid sharecroppers. The FSA set up temporary housing for "Okies" and "Arkies" (Dust Bowl refugees from Oklahoma and Arkansas) who migrated to California in hope of finding work.
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP. (Reform)	To restore confidence in banks and encourage savings, Congress created the FDIC to insure bank customers against the loss of up to \$5,000 their deposits if their bank should fail. Created by the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act of 1933, the FDIC is still in existence.
FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMIN. (Relief)	Created in 1933, FERA supported nearly five million households each month and funded thousands of work projects for the unemployed. It also provided vaccinations and literacy classes for millions of poor people.
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION (Recovery)	The FHA was created in 1934 to stimulate the building industry by providing small loans for home construction. A related program, also created in 1934, was the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC).
INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT (Reform)	The Indian Removal Act of 1934 (called the "Indian New Deal, reversed the forced-assimilation policies in effect since the Dawes Act of 1887. The IRA tried to stop the loss of Indian lands and encouraged Native American tribes to establish local self-government and to preserve their native crafts and traditions.
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT (Reform)	The NLRA (also called the Wagner Act) of 1935 created the National Labor Relations Board to protect the rights of organized labor to organize and collectively bargain with employers.
NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION (Recovery)	The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 created the NRA to promote economic recovery by ending wage and price deflation and restoring competition. The NRA set business codes and quotas. Under its symbol of a blue eagle and slogan ("We Do Our Part"), the NRA temporarily restored investor confidence and consumer morale, but it failed to stimulate industrial production. In 1935 the Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional.
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION (Relief)	Created under the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, the NYA provided more than 4.5 million jobs for

young people.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION
(Relief/Recovery)

Established by the NIRA in 1933, the PWA was intended both for industrial recovery and unemployment relief. Eventually over \$4 billion was spent on 34,000 [construction](#) projects including public buildings, highways, bridges (e.g., San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge), and [dams](#) for water and power.

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
ADMINISTRATION**
(Reform)

Before the New Deal, only 10 percent of the country outside cities and towns had electricity. The REA (1935) gave low-cost loans to farm [cooperatives](#) to bring power into their communities. By 1941, the REA succeeded in raising to 40 percent the number of farms with electricity.

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION**
(Reform)

The SEC was created in 1934 to serve as a federal "watchdog" administrative agency to protect public and private investors from stock market fraud, deception and insider manipulation on Wall Street. The SEC is still in existence [its reputation was tarnished a bit by the Enron collapse in 2001-02].

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
(Reform)

The Social Security Act of 1935 established the SSA to administer a national pension fund for retired persons, an unemployment insurance system, and public assistance programs for dependent mothers, children, and the physically disabled. The pension was financed by a payroll tax to begin in 1937. It exists to this day as the nation's most important and expensive domestic program, covering over 40 million Americans and accounting for about one-fourth of the federal budget.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
(Reform)

Perhaps the most ambitious undertaking of the New Deal, the [TVA](#) was a comprehensive federal agency created in 1933 for the economic development of the Tennessee River watershed. The TVA built twenty [dams](#) to control flooding, generate hydroelectrical power, increase agricultural production, and revitalize the Tennessee Valley region. The TVA also provided jobs, low-cost housing, reforestation and other services.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
(Relief)

Established under the \$4.8 billion Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the [WPA](#) lasted until 1943 and employed at least 8.5 million people at an average of \$2 a day. They built thousands of roads, bridges, schools, post offices and other public construction projects. In addition, under the WPA's Arts Program, thousands of unemployed writers, musicians, artists, actors, and photographers temporarily went on the federal payroll, producing public projects ranging from murals to national park guidebooks.*

*The WPA's Arts Program included the Federal Writers Project (FWP), which produced nearly a thousand publications; the Federal Music Project (FMP) commissioned musical compositions and funded touring orchestras; the Federal Art Project (FAP) funded sculptures, illustrations, and paintings--most notably murals on the walls and ceilings of thousands of post offices and other public buildings; the Federal Theater Project (FTP) funded plays [many of which were so controversial that the House Un-American Activities Committee and Congress shut down the project in 1939].

<http://www.vw.vccs.edu/vwhansd/HIS122/NewDeal.html>

PERIODIC TABLE of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL PROGRAMS

118821945Franklin D. Roosevelt

218841962Eleanor Roosevelt

319321953RFCRECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP.

419331936AAAAGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMIN.

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8118901977Marriner Eccles

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8318621948Charles Hughes

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8518971965Philip LaFollette

8618951953Robert LaFollette

8718821947Fiorella LaGuardia

8818781963Herbert Lehman

8918861975Raymond Moley

9818901965Aubrey Williams

9918901952David Niles

10018861959Frank Walker

9018611944George Norris

9118721945Thomas Pendergast

9218821961Samuel Rayburn

9318961973Samuel Rosenman

9418771953Robert Wagner

9518821975Burton Wheeler

9618941983Benjamin Cohen

9719001981Thomas Corcoran

101Great Depression

102Blue Eagle

103Green Belt Program

104Court Packing

105Prohibition

106Hoover Dam

419331936AAAAGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMIN.

5818911979Rexford Tugwell

519331939CCCIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS.

61939PRESENTCCCCommodity Credit Corps.

719331934CWAcivil works ADMINISTRATION

81933PRESENTFCAFarm Credit ADMINISTRATION

91933PRESENTFDICFEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

1019331935FERAFEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF AGENCY

1319331934NLBNational Labor BOARD

1419331935NRANational Recovery ADMINISTRATION

1519331941PWApubic WORKS ADMINISTRATION

161933PRESENTTVATennessee Valley AUTHORITY

171933PRESENTUSEPUnited States EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

181934PRESENTFCCFEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

211934IRAIndian REORGANIZATION ACT

221934PRESENTNRABNational RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

2319341935NRBNational RESOURCES BOARD

241934PRESENTSECSecurities AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

251935PRESENTNLRBNational LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

2618951936NBCCNational BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION

2919351936RARESETTELEMENT ADMINISTRATION

301935PRESENTREARural ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

311935PRESENTRRBRailroad RETIREMENT BOARD

3219351994SCSSoil CONSERVATION SERVICE

331935PRESENTSSASocial SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

3419351943WPASocial SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

371937PRESENTUSHAUnited States HOUSING AUTHORITY

3819381940CAACivil AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

391938PRESENTFCICFederal CROP INSURANCE CORP.

4019381942MLBMaritime LABOR BOARD

4119381941TNECTemporary National ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

4219341935BOBBureau OF THE BUDGET

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6518741952Harold Ickes

6618911967Henry Morgenthau

6718821965Frances Perkins

6818671943Daniel Roper

6918621939Claude Swanson

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THIS PERIODIC TABLE IS BASED OFF OF THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS, AND MADE TO REFLECT THE PROGRAMS AND PEOPLE WHO WERE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE NEW DEAL.



- The Roosevelts
1.

FDR was the 32nd President and served during the Great Depression. He implemented many programs, collectively called the New Deal, to aid the ailing nation.

2.

Eleanor Roosevelt, the First Lady, was very influential in the creation of New Deal Policies.

Programs

3.

The RFC kept several thousand banks & agricultural lending institutions afloat with the loans and other funding it distributed.

4.

The AAA was the primary agricultural legislation of the New Deal, reducing crop production to increase prices; it was declared unconstitutional in 1936.

5.

The CCC was responsible for employing millions & undertaking conservation projects across the country.

6.

The CCC stabilized & aided the agricultural industry.

7.

The CWA was formed as a temporary public works program to provide additional jobs for the unemployed.

8.

The FCA was formed to save farmers from defaulting on their loans.

9.

The FDIC still provides insurance to depositors in commercial banks.

10.

FERA provided direct relief & work relief to millions of unemployed & needy during the Great Depression.

11.

The HOLC purchased & insured 20% of urban homes in the country.

12.

The NIRA developed an industrial code system & provided relief; it was declared unconstitutional in 1935.

13.

The NLB was set up to handle labor disputes of the NIRA. It was replaced in 1935 by the NLRB.

14.

It was declared unconstitutional as part of the NIRA.

15.

Created as part of the NIRA, the PWA provided jobs working in public works projects all over the country. The

16.

TVA set out to transform the disadvantaged areas of the Tennessee Valley. Its goals included soil conservation, health services for farmers, removing poor land from use, & supplying hydro-electric power.

17.

The USEP is responsible for job finding assistance & labor exchange.

18.

The FCC was created to regulate all non-government based wired & non-wired communication.

19.

The FFMC was responsible for providing loans to farmers.

20.

The FHA opened home ownership to a new group of people by lowering required down payments & increasing repayment periods.

21.

The IRA provided self-determination for Native Americans by allowing land consolidation & self-governance.

22.

The NRAB was created to hear & decide grievances in the railroad industry.

23.

The NRB was created to study the country's natural resources; it was declared unconstitutional in 1935.

24.

The SEC was formed to control the stock exchange & ensure protection for investors.

25.

The NLRB was created under the NRA to give unions a legal standing with employers.

26.

The NBCC was implemented to help stabilize the coal industry & preserve the resource. The majority of the NBCC was declared unconstitutional in 1936.

27.

The NRC was formed to replace the NRB.

28.

The NYA was devoted to furthering the education of young people, & finding them employment.

29.

The RA was formed to improve land use practices & offer assistance to those living on poor land. Some people were relocated to new suburban communities developed by the RA's Greenbelt Program.

30.

The REA provided electricity to rural America.

31.

The RRB distributes benefits to railroad workers & their families & serves as a social insurance program.

32.

The SCS encouraged farmers to plant crops that were beneficial to soil rather than those that depleted soil.

33.

The SSA was formed to provide assistance to retirees & the unemployed.

34.

The WPA provided millions of jobs working on public works projects across the nation. In 1939 the name was changed to Works Projects Administration.

35.

The USMC granted subsidies to companies to increase employment, modernized & maintained shipping routes, & preserved a successful merchant marine.

36.

The FSA combated rural poverty. Besides resettling farmers & providing educational support, the FSA is well known for its photography project which captured the Great Depression on film.

37.

The USHA loaned money to states & communities for low cost construction.

38.

The CAA ensured economic & safety regulations in commercial aviation.

39.

The FCIC stabilized the agricultural economy by protecting farmers against devastation of their crops.

40.

The MLB mediated labor disputes & conducted research on labor in the maritime industry.

41.

The TNEC reviewed the problems of the American economy in the wake of the Great Depression.

42.

The BOB evaluated the budget of the Federal Government.

43.

The FWA consolidated all federal programs that dealt with public works.

44.

Created to replace the NRB and NRC, the NRPB studied social & economic issues.

45.

The last of the New Deal policies, the RA shifted power in the Federal Government, increasing the efficiency & strength of the Executive Branch.

- National Recovery Administration Affiliates
46.

Flynn served as a regional administrator of the NRA from 1933-40.

47.

Green was involved with several labor programs of the New Deal, including the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA and NLB.

48.

From 1933-37 Harriman served as a divisional administrator of the NRA.

49.

From 1934-39 Henderson worked in the Research & Planning Division of the NRA, after which he worked with the SEC until 1942.

50.

Hillman served on the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, the National Industrial Recovery Board, & the Advisory Board of the NYA.

51.

After helping to create the NIRA, Johnson was head of the NRA, where he remained until 1934.

52.

Stettinius served as a member of the Industrial Advisory Board as a liaison to the NRA from 1933-39.

Agriculture Affiliates

53.

Serving on the board of the TVA from 1933-45, Lilienthal helped to popularize & strengthen the program.

54.

As Army Chief of Staff , MacArthur oversaw the foundation & administration of the CCC.

55.

In 1933 Morgan was appointed chairman of the TVA, until he was dismissed due to rising tensions in 1938.

56.

Biddle served as the chairman of the NLRB from 1934-35 & then served as an advisor to the TVA in 1938.

57.

Peak served as administrator of the AAA the first few months of its existence.

58.

Tugwell served many positions during the New Deal. He influenced the AAA, NRA & SSA, & served as Under Secretary of Agriculture.

- Cabinet Members
59.

Bearle was a member of FDR's Brain Trust before serving as counsel for the RFC. He advised FDR, wrote speeches, and became the Assistant Secretary of State in 1938.

60.

As Secretary of War from 1933-36, Dern supervised the Army's involvement with the CCC.

61.

Farley held the position of Postmaster General in FDR's Cabinet from 1933-40.

62.

Garner served as FDR's Vice President from 1933-40.

63.

From 1933-38 Hopkins administered FERA, CWA, WPA & the Federal Surplus Relief Administration. He became Secretary of Commerce in 1939.

64.

From 1933-41, Hull served as Secretary of State.

65.

As Secretary of the Interior from 1933-46, Ickes was involved with many New Deal programs. He was director of the NRPB & held positions in the NIRA.

66.

Morgenthau played a integral part of the New Deal Administration as head of the Federal Farm Board & Secretary of the Treasury.

67.

The first female cabinet member, Perkins served as Secretary of Labor from 1933-45 & drafted significant New Deal legislation, like the NRA. She also played a key role in the creation of Social Security.

68.

From 1933-38 Roper served as Secretary of Commerce & worked on several New Deal programs, including the NIRA.

69.

Swanson served as Secretary of the Navy from 1933-39.

70.

Wallace served as Secretary of Agriculture from 1933-40. From 1940-44 Wallace served as FDR's Vice President.

71.

Serving many positions in the AAA, Wickard became Secretary of Agriculture in 1940, after which he was appointed head of the REA.

72.

Woodin was an early advisor of FDR and served as Secretary of Treasury in 1933.

73.

Woodring served as Secretary of War from 1936-40.

74.

From 1933-39 Cummings functioned as Attorney General.

- National Youth Administration Affiliate
75.

Bethune was the highest ranking African American in the New Deal due to her position on the advisory council of the NYA & in the "Black Cabinet."

- Economic Affiliates
76.

Jones worked in the RFC from 1932-39, when he became the Federal Loan Administrator. In 1940 Jones took a post as Secretary of Commerce.

77.

During the New Deal, Kennedy served for one year as Director of the SEC & then with the Maritime Commission.

78.

Reed began his career with the New Deal in the RFC and moved on to become Solicitor General & eventually Supreme Court Justice.

- Advisors and Supporters
79.

Baruch served as an advisor to FDR. Several of his former employees headed New Deal agencies including Hugh Johnson & George Peek.

80.

Douglas served as Budget Director from 1933-34 before he resigned over disagreements about FDR's economic policies.

81.

Eccles helped draft the Banking Act of 1935 & the legislation which created the FHA.

82.

Frankfurter was a friend & advisor of FDR who helped draft the Securities Act of 1933 and in 1939 was appointed to the Supreme Court.

83.

Hughes was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1930-41. He led the court to invalidate the AAA & NIRA, among other New Deal programs.

84.

Jackson served as counsel for the Department of Treasury & the SEC. He was appointed Solicitor General in 1938 & Attorney General in 1940, before moving on to the Supreme Court.

85.

As Governor of Wisconsin, LaFollette supported of FDR's policies and instituted a "little new deal" in his own state.

86.

A senator from Wisconsin, LaFollette pushed for liberal public works projects & was the chair of the Civil Liberties Committee.

87.

Known as "A New Dealer before the New Deal" LaGuardia was a friend of FDR and secured a great deal of funds for Public Works Projects in NYC.

88.

As Governor of NY, Lehman instituted many New Deal - like programs in NY.

89.

Moley served as a member of FDR's Brain Trust as well as an advisor & speech writer who helped to craft much of the early New Deal legislation.

90.

A Senator from Ohio, Norris introduced the bill which created the TVA.

91.

Pendergast, a Kansas City political boss, used his support of FDR's policies to get significant funds for CWA & WPA projects in Missouri.

92.

A 25 term representative from Texas, Rayburn helped guide New Deal Legislation through Congress, including the AAA, TVA, and SEC.

93.

Rosenman served as advisor, member of the Brain Trust and speech writer for FDR.

94.

Wagner helped write legislation for the New Deal including the NIRA & the Wagner Act, which became the National Labor Relations Act.

95.

Wheeler, a Senator from Michigan, Wheeler was a local supporter of the New Deal & helped pass pieces of legislation.

96.

Cohen was an advisor to FDR & drafted the acts which created the SEC & the REA.

97.

Corcoran wrote speeches and legislation for FDR, and served as counsel for the RFC.

- Public Works Affiliates
98.

From 1933-45, Williams worked in the RFC, FERA, WPA, NYA, & REA.

99.

Niles worked as a relief administrator for the WPA and FDR's administrative assistant.

100.

Walker served on the Executive Council & National Emergency Council, which coordinated the alphabet agencies. In 1940 he became Postmaster General.

- New Deal Events
101.

A worldwide economic downturn which lasted throughout the 1930's & caused widespread economic devastation.

102.

The official emblem of the NRA.

103.

As a part of the RA, it developed successful suburban communities as a housing experiment.

104.

A plan that proposed reshaping the Supreme Court to allow additional Presidential appointments.

105.

Outlawed the sale of alcohol; it was repealed by the 20th Amendment in 1933.

106.

The Hoover Dam was completed in 1935 as a PWA project.



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