

1: Harry L. Hopkins | United States government official | www.enganchecubano.com

Harry Lloyd Hopkins (August 17, - January 29,) was an American social worker, the 8th Secretary of Commerce, and one of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's closest advisors.

His father, born in Bangor, Maine , ran a harness shop after an erratic career as a salesman, prospector, storekeeper and bowling-alley operator , but his real passion was bowling, and he eventually returned to it as a business. She was deeply religious and active in the affairs of the Methodist church. They spent two years in Chicago and finally settled in Grinnell, Iowa. In the spring of , he accepted a position from John A. He was rejected for the draft because of a bad eye. Eventually, the Gulf Division of the Red Cross merged with the Southwestern Division and Hopkins, headquartered now in Atlanta , was appointed general manager in In mid he became executive director of the New York Tuberculosis Association. During his tenure, the agency grew enormously and absorbed the New York Heart Association. He feuded with Harold Ickes , who ran a rival programâ€”the Public Works Administration â€”which also created jobs but did not require applicants to be unemployed or on relief. CWA was similar, but did not require workers to be on relief in order to receive a government sponsored job. The WPA operated on its own, and on selected projects in cooperation with local and state governments, but always with its own staff and budget. He and Eleanor Roosevelt worked together to publicize and defend New Deal relief programs. He was concerned with rural areas but increasingly focused on cities in the Great Depression. Hopkins would live out of the bedroom for the next three-and-a-half years. Churchill escorted Hopkins all over the United Kingdom, and converted him to the British cause. Before he returned, at a small dinner party in the North British Hotel, Glasgow, Hopkins rose to propose a toast. Well I am going to quote to you one verse from the Book of Books He went to Moscow in July to make personal contact with Joseph Stalin. Hopkins recommended, and the president accepted, the inclusion of the Soviets in Lend Lease. He then accompanied Churchill to the Atlantic Conference. Hopkins promoted an aggressive war against Germany and successfully urged Roosevelt to use the Navy to protect convoys headed for Great Britain before the U. Roosevelt brought him along as advisor to his meetings with Churchill and Stalin at Cairo , Tehran , Casablanca in , and Yalta in Hopkins wielded more diplomatic power than the entire State Department. Hopkins helped identify and sponsor numerous potential leaders, including Dwight D. In mid, Hopkins faced a barrage of criticism from Republicans and the press that he had abused his position for personal profit. Newspapers ran stories detailing sumptuous dinners that Hopkins attended while making public calls for sacrifice. He tried to resign after Roosevelt died, but President Harry S. Truman sent him on one more mission to Moscow. Hopkins had 3 sons who served in the armed forces during the war, Robert, David and Stephen. He interfaced with Soviet officials ranging from the middle ranks to the very highest, including Stalin. As the top American decision maker in Lend-Lease, he gave priority to supplying the Soviet Union, despite repeated objections from Republicans. Mark says that some Soviets, such as master-spy Iskhak Akhmerov , thought Hopkins was pro-Soviet, while others thought he was not. Newton, author of FDR and the Holocaust, said that no writer discussing Hopkins has identified any secrets disclosed, nor any decision in which he distorted American priorities in order to help Communism. Any "secrets" disclosed were authorized. Mark says that at the time, any actions were taken specifically to help the American war effort, and to prevent the Soviets from making a deal with Hitler. That claim, however, is entirely mistaken. That claim is based on evidence too weak to be the basis for a confident conclusion. They had three sons: David, Robert, and Stephen, [26] and though Gross divorced Hopkins in , [27] shortly before Hopkins became a public figure, [28] the two kept up an intimate correspondence until In , Hopkins married Louise Macy , his third and final marriage. Hopkins ended his long White House stay on December 21, , moving with his wife to a Georgetown townhouse. At this point, Roosevelt brought in experts who transfused Hopkins with blood plasma that halted his deterioration. His body was cremated and his ashes interred at his old hometown at the Hazelwood Cemetery in Grinnell, Iowa. There is a house on the Grinnell College campus named after him. Adams,

Witness to Power: Leahy p

2: Works Progress Administration

Harry L. Hopkins, (born Aug. 17, , Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.â€”died Jan. 29, , New York City), U.S. New Deal Democratic administrator who personified the ideology of vast federal work programs to relieve unemployment in the s; he continued as President Franklin D. Roosevelt's emissary and.

Most projects were initiated, planned and sponsored by states, counties or cities. Nationwide projects were sponsored until . Most of these are still in use today. These new buildings included 5, new schools; 9, new auditoriums, gyms, and recreational buildings; 1, new libraries; 7, new dormitories; and new armories. In addition, infrastructure projects included 2, stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers; 52 fairgrounds and rodeo grounds; 1, parks covering 75, acres; 3, playgrounds; 3, athletic fields; swimming pools; 1, handball courts; 10, tennis courts; 2, horseshoe pits; 1, ice-skating areas; outdoor theatres; golf courses; and 65 ski jumps. The 20, miles of water mains, installed by their hand as well, contributed to increased fire protection across the country. In priority projects were to improve infrastructure; roads, extension of electricity to rural areas, water conservation, sanitation and flood control. The following year, saw the introduction of agricultural improvements, such as the production of marl fertilizer and the eradication of fungus pests. South Carolina had one of the larger statewide library service demonstration projects. At the end of the project in , South Carolina had twelve publicly funded county libraries, one regional library, and a funded state library agency. The government wanted to provide new federal cultural support instead of just providing direct grants to private institutions. After only one year, over 40, artists and other talented workers had been employed through this project in the United States. As channels of communication between the administration and the country at large, both directly and indirectly, the importance of these projects cannot be overestimated, for they all carry a tremendous appeal to the eye, the ear, or the intellectâ€”or all three. Federal Art Project This project was directed by Holger Cahill , and in employment peaked at over 5, artists. The Exhibition Division had public exhibitions of artwork from the WPA, and artists from the Art Teaching Division were employed in settlement houses and community centers to give classes to an estimated 50, children and adults. They set up over art centers around the country that served an estimated eight million individuals. Its purpose was to establish different ensembles such as chamber groups, orchestras, choral units, opera units, concert bands, military bands, dance bands, and theater orchestras that gave an estimated , performances and programs to 92 million people each week. Federal Theatre Project This project was directed by Iowan Hallie Flanagan , and employed 12, performers at its peak. These performers presented more than 1, performances each month to almost one million people, produced 1, plays in the four years it was established, and introduced new playwrights. Marshall and Sidney Lumet. The Federal Theatre Project was the first project to end in June after four years from an end of funding from the federal government. In almost all cases, the book sales were able to reimburse their sponsors. These writers also participated in research and editorial services to other government agencies. At its peak, this project employed more than 4, workers. WPA health education poster about cancer, c. By , there were 3,, African Americans men, women and children on relief, almost 35 percent of the African-American population; plus another , African-American adults were working on WPA projects. It is to the eternal credit of the administrative officers of the WPA that discrimination on various projects because of race has been kept to a minimum and that in almost every community Negroes have been given a chance to participate in the work program. In the South, as might have been expected, this participation has been limited, and differential wages on the basis of race have been more or less effectively established; but in the northern communities, particularly in the urban centers, the Negro has been afforded his first real opportunity for employment in white-collar occupations. The average worker was about 40 years old about the same as the average family head on relief. WPA policies were consistent with the strong belief of the time that husbands and wives should not both be working because the second person working would take one job away from some other breadwinner. Only 2 percent of the husbands had private employment. Of the 2, women, all

were responsible for one to five additional people in the household. Most of the women worked with sewing projects, where they were taught to use sewing machines and made clothing and bedding, as well as supplies for hospitals, orphanages, and adoption centers. The strongest attacks were that it was the prelude for a national political machine on behalf of Roosevelt. The South, as the poorest region of the United States, received 75 percent less in federal relief and public works funds per capita than the West. Some employers said that the WPA instilled poor work habits and encouraged inefficiency. Occasionally a supervisor or a foreman demands good work. To succeed him Roosevelt appointed Francis C. As the number of public works projects slowly diminished, more projects were dedicated to preparing for war. Army numbered only , soldiers. He observed that the WPA had already made substantial contributions to national defense over its five years of existence, by building 85 percent of the new airports in the U. Vocational training for war industries was also begun by the WPA, with 50, trainees in the program by October Notably apoliticalâ€”he boasted that he had never voted [49] â€”he had deflected Congressional criticism of the WPA by bringing attention to its building accomplishments and its role as an employer. Hunter, served as head of the WPA until May 1, Experience had amply justified this policy," FDR wrote: By building airports, schools, highways, and parks; by making huge quantities of clothing for the unfortunate; by serving millions of lunches to school children; by almost immeasurable kinds and quantities of service the Work Projects Administration has reached a creative hand into every county in this Nation. It has added to the national wealth, has repaired the wastage of depression, and has strengthened the country to bear the burden of war. By employing eight millions of Americans, with thirty millions of dependents, it has brought to these people renewed hope and courage. It has maintained and increased their working skills; and it has enabled them once more to take their rightful places in public or in private employment. Operations in most states ended February 1, With no funds budgeted for the next fiscal year, the WPA ceased to exist after June 30, Roosevelt administration had an enormous and largely unrecognized role in defining the public space we now use", wrote sociologist Robert D. Most are still providing service half a century later. It is time we recognized this legacy and attempted to comprehend its relationship to our contemporary situation.

3: Amendment to Construction Regulations Contained in PWA Form No. | UVA Library | Virgo

Works Progress Administration May 6, Began under Hoover and continued under Roosevelt but was headed by Harry L. Hopkins. Provided jobs and income to the unemployed but couldn't work more than 30 hours a week.

He was one of the architects of the New Deal ,[1] especially the relief programs of the Works Progress Administration WPA , which he directed and built into the largest employer in the country. He was elected president of the National Association of Social Workers in In , Jesse I. His leadership of the program earned the attention of Roosevelt, then the governor of New York, and Roosevelt brought Hopkins into his presidential administration after his victory in the presidential election. He also served as Secretary of Commerce from to Hopkins served as an important foreign policy adviser and diplomat during World War II. His health declined after due to stomach cancer, and Hopkins died in at the age of His father, born in Bangor, Maine , ran a harness shop after an erratic career as a salesman, prospector, storekeeper and bowling-alley operator , but his real passion was bowling, and he eventually returned to it as a business. She was deeply religious and active in the affairs of the Methodist church. They spent two years in Chicago and finally settled in Grinnell, Iowa. In the spring of , he accepted a position from John A. He was rejected for the draft because of a bad eye. Eventually, the Gulf Division of the Red Cross merged with the Southwestern Division and Hopkins, headquartered now in Atlanta , was appointed general manager in In mid he became executive director of the New York Tuberculosis Association. During his tenure, the agency grew enormously and absorbed the New York Heart Association. He feuded with Harold Ickes , who ran a rival programâ€”the Public Works Administration â€”which also created jobs but did not require applicants to be unemployed or on relief. CWA was similar but did not require workers to be on relief in order to receive a government sponsored job. The WPA operated on its own, and on selected projects in cooperation with local and state governments, but always with its own staff and budget. He and Eleanor Roosevelt worked together to publicize and defend New Deal relief programs. He was concerned with rural areas but increasingly focused on cities in the Great Depression. Hopkins would live out of the bedroom for the next three-and-a-half years. Churchill escorted this important visitor all over the United Kingdom. Before he returned, at a small dinner party in the North British Hotel, Glasgow, Hopkins rose to propose a toast. Well I am going to quote to you one verse from the Book of Ruth He went to Moscow in July to make personal contact with Joseph Stalin. Hopkins recommended, and the president accepted, the inclusion of the Soviets in Lend Lease. He then accompanied Churchill to the Atlantic Conference. Hopkins promoted an aggressive war against Germany and successfully urged Roosevelt to use the Navy to protect convoys headed for Great Britain before the U. Roosevelt brought him along as advisor to his meetings with Churchill and Stalin at Cairo , Tehran , Casablanca in , and Yalta in He was a firm supporter of China , which received Lend-Lease aid for its military and air force. Hopkins wielded more diplomatic power than the entire State Department. Hopkins helped identify and sponsor numerous potential leaders, including Dwight D. In mid, Hopkins faced a barrage of criticism from Republicans and the press that he had abused his position for personal profit. Newspapers ran stories detailing sumptuous dinners that Hopkins attended while making public calls for sacrifice. He tried to resign after Roosevelt died, but President Harry S. Truman sent him on one more mission to Moscow. Hopkins had three sons who served in the armed forces during the war, Robert, David and Stephen. Stephen was killed in action serving in the Marine Corps. He interfaced with Soviet officials ranging from the middle ranks to the very highest, including Stalin. As the top American decision maker in Lend-Lease, he gave priority to supplying the Soviet Union, despite repeated objections from Republicans. Historians do not cite Jordan as credibleâ€”at the time Jordan claimed to have met with Hopkins in Washington regarding uranium shipments, Hopkins was in intensive care at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota. In the FBI concluded that Jordan "either lied for publicity and profit or was delusional". Eduard Mark says that some Soviets, such as master-spy Iskhak Akhmerov , thought Hopkins was pro-Soviet, while others thought he was not. Newton,

author of FDR and the Holocaust, said that no writer discussing Hopkins has identified any secrets disclosed, nor any decision in which he distorted American priorities in order to help Communism. Any "secrets" disclosed were authorized. Mark says that at the time, any actions were taken specifically to help the American war effort, and to prevent the Soviets from making a deal with Hitler. The first is a highly specific claim that Hopkins was a Soviet agent code-named "19," a high-level source who appears in a Soviet cable deciphered by the U. That claim, however, is entirely mistaken. The fallback position is that even if Hopkins is not "19," there is nonetheless convincing evidence that he was a Soviet agent. That claim is based on evidence too weak to be the basis for a confident conclusion. Historian Robert Conquest wrote that "Hopkins seems just to have accepted an absurdly fallacious stereotype of Soviet motivation, without making any attempt whatever to think, or to study the readily available evidence, or to seek the judgement of the knowledgeable. They had three sons: David, Robert, and Stephen,[28] and though Gross divorced Hopkins in shortly before Hopkins became a public figure, the two kept up an intimate correspondence until Hopkins ended his long White House stay on December 21, , moving with his wife to a Georgetown townhouse. At this point, Roosevelt brought in experts who transfused Hopkins with blood plasma that halted his deterioration. Hopkins died in New York City on January 29, , at the age of His body was cremated and his ashes interred in his old hometown at the Hazelwood Cemetery in Grinnell, Iowa. There is a house on the Grinnell College campus named after him. References "New Deal Project". Retrieved April 29, Adams, Witness to Power: Leahy p

4: Harry Hopkins | Revolvvy

The Works Progress Administration (WPA; renamed in as the Work Projects Administration) was the largest and most ambitious American New Deal agency, employing millions of people (mostly unskilled men) to carry out public works projects, including the construction of public buildings and roads.

The thousands of bridges, dams, water and sewer systems, highways, post offices, schools, and hospitals built during this era are the visible evidence of the importance of the Roosevelt era in our public works history. A less visible but equally enduring legacy is in the way we think about and undertake public works programs. Until the Roosevelt era, there was very little direct federal role in local public works. The contrast has been vividly described by William J. Leuchtenburg, the noted historian of the Roosevelt era , Whereas before the New Deal, most Americans did not conceive of the national government as an agency that acted directly on their lives, in the age of Roosevelt, they looked toward government in countless ways. The public works efforts of the New Deal included the expansion of existing programs-flood control and highway construction being prominent among them-and the introduction of such new programs as hydroelectric power generation for rural regions. The projects most closely identified with the New Deal emerged from four agencies: Moving Beyond Limits The crisis of the Great Depression challenged traditional notions of the limited role of the federal government. When FDR took office in , there were nearly twenty-eight million people unemployed-many of them having been so for several years. Millions of others who still had jobs nevertheless worried about their economic future. The Depression created a climate of fear that challenged the future of democracy in America. There was a sense of urgency, not only in the first hundred days of the Roosevelt administration, but throughout the months and years that followed. The programs developed to meet this crisis constituted the "moral equivalent of war" that survival seemed to require. The Depression brought the private construction of new factories and homes to a virtual standstill. Public works construction on the part of state and local governments also collapsed. To meet this challenge, the New Dealers vastly increased the federal funding of public works construction. This funding, however, was increased only enough to cover the amount state and local governments had been spending. This amounted to about 2 percent of the total public and private spending on new construction. The central feature of the New Deal public works program was to provide federal support for state and local public works projects, rather than to substitute federal projects in their place. According to Donald C. Stone, founder of the American Public Works Association and a key figure in developing the administration of New Deal programs: You had to take the work to where the people are. Rosen and Pudloski , 45 New Deal public works programs combined the short-term goal of unemployment relief with the long-term goal of regional economic development: As FDR himself put it, there was an obvious two-fold objective of public works policy: It was followed by another short-term public works relief program, the Civil Works Administration. The CWA was designed to combat the urgent unemployment problems facing the country during the winter of when, according to Donald C. Stone, "unemployment had begun to peak and destitution was severe" Rosen and Pudloski , In effect, it federalized state and local officials so that their programs could be considered federally authorized and important local projects could move forward. Officials and contractors were paid directly by federal funds without the money needing to go through local governments. Ickes at its head, produced many of the largest and most visible public works projects of the New Deal. Although most PWA projects-and there were thirty-four thousand of them-were relatively small, the program included the completion of Boulder Dam in the Southwest and construction of the Triborough Bridge in New York City. The Works Progress Administration, established in the spring of with Harry Hopkins as its chief administrator, was an extension of the CWA effort to provide short-term unemployment relief. But, unlike the CWA, the WPA served all categories of unemployed workers-including artists, writers, lawyers, and architects-rather than just blue collar workers and engineers. These programs were proposed by state and local governments. Although thousands of individual projects were undertaken by

these vast new federal programs, there was almost no corruption: This can probably be attributed to the professionalism and dedication of the New Deal advocates of modern public administration, who consciously sought talented and competent individuals to serve in key positions. Indeed, one of the tangible legacies of the Roosevelt New Deal era was that it brought to federal government service both a large cadre of individuals and a series of institutional mechanisms that would make it possible for the United States to respond quickly to the emergencies of war. The public works systems built during the New Deal era are now aging and in need of repair and replacement. And while the role of the federal government in short-term relief efforts is today undergoing intense scrutiny, its long-term role in facilitating economic development through public works seems to be assumed. Providing state and local governments with advanced maintenance technologies may be a legitimate and significant federal role that continues the Rooseveltian tradition in public works. The Relevancy of Public Works History: Public Works Historical Society, Past, Present and Future, edited by H.

5: Mission & History | College of Social Work- The Ohio State University

Get this from a library! Summary of Federal Theatre activities to September, ; a report to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, Works Progress Administration.

Blog Harry Hopkins The distinguished life and career of Harry Lloyd Hopkins in the first half of the 20th century lay at the core of major social changes that defined modern America in the latter 20th and early 21st centuries. Hopkins began his career as a year-old social worker in the ghettos of New York. He eventually rose to a close working relationship with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt. Working with Eleanor Roosevelt, Hopkins hammered out the logistics and operations of New Deal programs conceived by the "Brain Trust" of academics and social policy experts. He was reared in Grinnell, Iowa, and graduated from Grinnell College in . He married Ethel Gross in October , and the couple produced three sons. Grinnell was a prosperous, small prairie town with progressive religious values. The community economy was based upon agriculture and the citizenry were primarily Protestant. Academic programs offered by the school also reflected those principals and values. Starting in the position of "friendly visitor," Hopkins became the superintendent of the Employment Bureau for that agency. Mitchell appointed Hopkins to the position of secretary in the Bureau of Child Welfare. He was appointed general manager in . Hopkins served as Secretary of Commerce from to . With the national stage set for massive changes, the Brain Trust explored economic and social policies that would begin to stabilize the American economy. Hopkins was the first chief of FERA. Hopkins and the Brain Trust were criticized for excessive spending by conservative members of Congress, who claimed that the economy would sort itself out in the long run. Senator and firebrand populist Huey P. Most of those programs existed to the end of their usefulness, some were challenged in court and eventually cancelled, but the TVA remains a powerful and accepted agency to this day. The National Labor Relations Act , Wagner Act, , which instituted collective bargaining in the workplace, and the creation of the Social Security Administration , were two of the most powerful and durable programs of the New Deal. While most of the work force existed in the East, most of the projects were in the West. No such allegation has been substantiated or proven. Hopkins died in early , succumbing to a long and debilitating illness. Regarding Relief Communities now find themselves in possession of improvements [resulting from the WPA] which even in they would have thought themselves presumptuous to dream of We are beginning to wonder if it is not presumptuous to take for granted that some people should have much, and some should have nothing; that some people are less important than others and should die earlier; that the children of the comfortable should be taller and fatter, as a matter of right, than the other children of the poor.

6: Harry Lloyd Hopkins | Open Library

Harry Hopkins' New Deal work relief and jobs programs, designed to overcome the economic devastation wrought by the Great Depression during the s, included the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the Civil Works Administration (CWA), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA).

His father, born in Bangor, Maine , ran a harness shop after an erratic career as a salesman, prospector, storekeeper and bowling-alley operator , but his real passion was bowling, and he eventually returned to it as a business. She was deeply religious and active in the affairs of the Methodist church. They spent two years in Chicago and finally settled in Grinnell, Iowa. In the spring of , he accepted a position from John A. He was rejected for the draft because of a bad eye. Eventually, the Gulf Division of the Red Cross merged with the Southwestern Division and Hopkins, headquartered now in Atlanta , was appointed general manager in In mid he became executive director of the New York Tuberculosis Association. During his tenure, the agency grew enormously and absorbed the New York Heart Association. He feuded with Harold Ickes , who ran a rival programâ€”the Public Works Administration â€”which also created jobs but did not require applicants to be unemployed or on relief. CWA was similar but did not require workers to be on relief in order to receive a government sponsored job. The WPA operated on its own, and on selected projects in cooperation with local and state governments, but always with its own staff and budget. He and Eleanor Roosevelt worked together to publicize and defend New Deal relief programs. He was concerned with rural areas but increasingly focused on cities in the Great Depression. Hopkins would live out of the bedroom for the next three-and-a-half years. Churchill escorted this important visitor all over the United Kingdom. Before he returned, at a small dinner party in the North British Hotel, Glasgow, Hopkins rose to propose a toast. Well I am going to quote to you one verse from the Book of Ruth He went to Moscow in July to make personal contact with Joseph Stalin. Hopkins recommended, and the president accepted, the inclusion of the Soviets in Lend Lease. He then accompanied Churchill to the Atlantic Conference. Hopkins promoted an aggressive war against Germany and successfully urged Roosevelt to use the Navy to protect convoys headed for Great Britain before the U. Roosevelt brought him along as advisor to his meetings with Churchill and Stalin at Cairo , Tehran , Casablanca in , and Yalta in He was a firm supporter of China , which received Lend-Lease aid for its military and air force. Hopkins wielded more diplomatic power than the entire State Department. Hopkins helped identify and sponsor numerous potential leaders, including Dwight D. In mid, Hopkins faced a barrage of criticism from Republicans and the press that he had abused his position for personal profit. Newspapers ran stories detailing sumptuous dinners that Hopkins attended while making public calls for sacrifice. He tried to resign after Roosevelt died, but President Harry S. Truman sent him on one more mission to Moscow. Hopkins had three sons who served in the armed forces during the war, Robert, David and Stephen. Stephen was killed in action serving in the Marine Corps. He interfaced with Soviet officials ranging from the middle ranks to the very highest, including Stalin. As the top American decision maker in Lend-Lease, he gave priority to supplying the Soviet Union, despite repeated objections from Republicans. Historians do not cite Jordan as credibleâ€”at the time Jordan claimed to have met with Hopkins in Washington regarding uranium shipments, Hopkins was in intensive care at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota. In the FBI concluded that Jordan "either lied for publicity and profit or was delusional". Eduard Mark says that some Soviets, such as master-spy Iskhak Akhmerov , thought Hopkins was pro-Soviet, while others thought he was not. Newton, author of FDR and the Holocaust, said that no writer discussing Hopkins has identified any secrets disclosed, nor any decision in which he distorted American priorities in order to help Communism. Any "secrets" disclosed were authorized. Mark says that at the time, any actions were taken specifically to help the American war effort, and to prevent the Soviets from making a deal with Hitler. The first is a highly specific claim that Hopkins was a Soviet agent code-named "19," a high-level source who appears in a Soviet cable deciphered

by the U. That claim, however, is entirely mistaken. The fallback position is that even if Hopkins is not "19," there is nonetheless convincing evidence that he was a Soviet agent. That claim is based on evidence too weak to be the basis for a confident conclusion. Historian Robert Conquest wrote that "Hopkins seems just to have accepted an absurdly fallacious stereotype of Soviet motivation, without making any attempt whatever to think, or to study the readily available evidence, or to seek the judgement of the knowledgeable. They had three sons: David, Robert, and Stephen, [28] and though Gross divorced Hopkins in shortly before Hopkins became a public figure, the two kept up an intimate correspondence until Hopkins ended his long White House stay on December 21, , moving with his wife to a Georgetown townhouse. At this point, Roosevelt brought in experts who transfused Hopkins with blood plasma that halted his deterioration. Hopkins died in New York City on January 29, , at the age of His body was cremated and his ashes interred in his old hometown at the Hazelwood Cemetery in Grinnell, Iowa. There is a house on the Grinnell College campus named after him.

7: Harry Hopkins - Wikipedia

Hopkins worked closely with the First Lady to promote and defend other relief agencies that include the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Surplus Relief Administration, (FSRA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Most of those programs existed to the end of their usefulness, some were.

Works Progress Administration Facts: What did the Works Progress Administration do? The WPA was a federal agency created by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April to provide light construction jobs for millions of unskilled workers without the need for large amounts of materials or heavy machinery. What was the result of the Works Progress Administration? Unemployment levels dropped and people had money to spend on goods. The demand for products from factories increased which led to the creation of more jobs. Works Progress Administration Facts for kids: Works Progress Administration Facts for kids The following fact sheet contains interesting facts and information on Works Progress Administration for kids. The WPA had responsibility for the direct hiring of workers for the government projects. This gave WPA administrators control over how many new jobs were created, who got the jobs and the wages and working conditions of the jobs Works Progress Administration Fact 3: Work projects were not allowed to compete with private construction and were submitted on an application form to the State Works Progress Administrator of the state where the project was located. Works Progress Administration Fact 4: WPA salaries were larger than previous direct relief payments but smaller than private industry wages. Works Progress Administration Fact 5: Besides construction work, other Works Progress Administration WPA projects initially involved the theater, writing, music, sewing projects, food distribution, historic and environmental preservation, archaeological digs and disaster relief Works Progress Administration Fact 6: In Harry L. Hopkins was replaced by army engineer Col. By the Works Progress Administration WPA was strongly criticized for its possible socialist or communist connections by the financing of artists and musicians in the "Federal Number One" section. The WPA agency responded by changing course with a new name, Works Projects Administration, and focusing more directly on construction work projects. Works Progress Administration Fact 9: Works Progress Administration Fact Bulletin board notices posted at each project announcing a reduction in hourly wages and an increase in working hours. A strike of thousands of WPA workers followed, which was unsuccessful. Many Americans did not want to be on relief and this extended to working on the WPA. Despite the problems and the criticisms the legacy of the Works Progress Administration is still apparent. During its 8 year history the Works Progress Administration employed over 8. The following Franklin Roosevelt video will give you additional important facts and dates about the political events experienced by the 32nd American President whose presidency spanned from March 4, to April 12,

8: Works Progress Administration: US History for Kids ***

Definition and Summary of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) Summary and Definition: The Works Progress Administration (WPA), renamed in as the Work Projects Administration, was a federal government relief agency that was created under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April to provide public employment.

9: Harry Hopkins - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

The papers of Harry L. Hopkins were of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration on May 22, , and au- Hopkins directed the Works Progress Administration.

History Makers of Hawaii National Identification Systems Miles Davis for Beginners Something tragic jessica yeh 4 Fascism and Anti-Fascism, 1934-6 Making of a romantic icon World history the human odyssey jackson j. spielvogel The controversy between Lieutenant-Governor Spotswood The Raid From Beausejour And How The Carter Boys Lifted The Mortgage Magic, mystery, and monsters Caribbean security on the eve of the 21st century Huckleberry finn as a picaresque novel Life history of lord hanuman Democracy and the Kingdom of God Moisturizer Is My Rel Psychology of Anxiety, Worry Troublesome Problems The spiritual path to weight loss The Jesus films: the 1960s The secret of the nagas in telugu A daughters journey home W.E.B. Du Bois and racial relations Numbering the people My Heart Leaps Up (Chapters 3 and 4 Booklet Series No 26) Ideology in social science Data types, variables, and arithmetic Golden rules for everyday life. Games for youth groups Ready-to-use Celtic designs. Brother David Supple San francisco lonely planet How to get it ; how to use it Learning with HyperCard The Science of Noise (Science World) Theodore Roosevelt (Kids Guide to Drawing the Presidents of the United States o) The Venture Brothers Jeca books Troubleshooting and repairing power tools This national disaster Catholicism: Roman and Anglican The complete musical scale.