

DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW DEAL DEMOCRACY AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AT FLOOD TIDE

Chapter 1 : Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide summary

The New Deal democracy and industrial unionism at flood tide The AFL-CIO in the age of organization -- 7. Not a slogan or a fad: labor and the great society -- Aftermath: labor and civic education in lean times.

From exercise in democracy to demonstration of utter futility Independent. The huge orange and green flood-tide swept it away last Thursday, and the Good Friday Agreement was swept away with it. The election result was a triumph for the extremes of nationalism and unionism, and a victory for the political untouchables, Sinn Fein and the DUP. It was a defeat for moderation, for consensus politics, and for those who had tried hardest to make the accord work. A lesser setback for the UUP became a major reversal for the SDLP, still the voice of constitutional nationalism, but no longer the dominant party of northern nationalists. As the votes were counted and the seats decided, it was quickly apparent that an exercise in democracy had become an exercise in futility. No Assembly is likely to meet at Stormont. No executive will sit there, possibly for years. Instead, as direct rule is restored, both governments will salvage what remains of the Agreement by continuing to operate aspects of it, like cross-party bodies. The integrity of the historic nationalist and unionist quarrel has been maintained. And public opinion in the North is more polarised than ever. A majority of unionist voters have supported the DUP, which is now pledged to destroy the Agreement. A majority of nationalists have voted for Sinn Fein, which is still committed to an Agreement that it has failed to honour. The election result was, as Bertie Ahern, had predicted "a mess". Both governments failed in their role as guarantors and enforcers of the accord, by ensuring that all parties implemented its terms in full, and on time. And that included Sinn Fein, who failed to support policing, and the IRA, who have refused to decommission their weaponry, more than three years after the deadline set by the Agreement. Both governments allowed that to happen for too long. Indulgence only fed the appetite for more. And, ultimately, the failure to achieve credible IRA disarmament cost David Trimble the support of middle-ground unionist opinion last week. Here was an agreement that was designed to narrow the divide between unionist and nationalist. It was meant to deliver power-sharing government, and to operate by cross-community consensus. The lion and the lamb would lie down together. And swords would be turned into ploughshares, as weapons were decommissioned. In the end, that historical compromise was not achieved. Now there is little prospect of devolution. The sectarian divide is wider than ever. And only the lions, in the form of the DUP and Sinn Fein, have got up after five years of uneasy cohabitation. The voters have rewarded those who most opposed the accord, the DUP, or those who have failed to implement it, Sinn Fein, on policing and IRA decommissioning. The voters have spoken. But they have further compounded the mess by opting for hard-line versions of unionism and nationalism, uncompromising bigots on one side, and a party with a paramilitary wing on the other. That leaves the Irish and British governments to deal with a problem partly of their own making. The Assembly, however, will not be summoned. Once that happens, and the members fail to elect an executive, the countdown to a second election begins within weeks. Neither government really wants that just now. Instead there will be a return to the looking-glass world of Alice in Wonderland-style politics. And it will all come to nothing. After Sunningdale collapsed in , it took more than two decades to build an alternative. Sinn Fein claims a mandate to work an agreement that it has already failed to implement. It has done so on its own terms, and at its own pace. In the process it has managed to destroy the middle ground of Northern politics. Or so the republican movement may reason. And if such an electoral transformation has happened in the North, might a similar transformation occur in the South? This is the nightmare prospect that confronts all constitutional parties here as they face into the European and local elections next year against a paramilitary party committed at best to an armed peace.

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Plus he had to deal with the depression in the economy that Jackson left behind for him to deal with. describe how the Whigs effectively appropriated the popular campaign techniques of the New Democracy and used them to defeat the Democrats in

The legal interpretation, outlined in recent letters, sheds new light on the still-secret rules for interrogations by the Central Intelligence Agency. It shows that the administration is arguing that the boundaries for interrogations should be subject to some latitude, even under an executive order issued last summer that President Bush said meant that the C. Benczkowski, a deputy assistant attorney general, in the letter, which had not previously been made public. Bush issued the executive order last summer to comply with restrictions imposed by the Supreme Court and Congress. The order spelled out new standards for interrogation techniques, requiring that they comply with international standards for humane treatment, but it did not identify any approved techniques. It has been clear that the order preserved at least some of the latitude that Mr. Bush has permitted the C. But the new documents provide more details about how the administration intends to determine whether a specific technique would be legal, depending on the circumstances involved. Some legal experts critical of the Justice Department interpretation said the department seemed to be arguing that the prospect of thwarting a terror attack could be used to justify interrogation methods that would otherwise be illegal. Silliman, who teaches national security law at Duke University. But a senior Justice Department official strongly challenged this interpretation on Friday, saying that the purpose of the interrogation would be just one among many factors weighed in determining whether a specific procedure could be used. Determining the legal boundaries for interrogating terrorism suspects has been a struggle for the Bush administration. Some of those captured in the first two years after the Sept. But the rules for interrogations became more restrictive beginning in , when the Justice Department rescinded a number of classified legal opinions, including a memorandum written in August that argued that nothing short of the pain associated with organ failure constituted illegal torture. The executive order that Mr. Bush issued in July was a further restriction, in response to a Supreme Court ruling in that holding that all prisoners in American captivity must be treated in accordance with Common Article 3. Legislation that was approved this year by the House and the Senate would have imposed further on C. Bush vetoed that bill , saying that the use of harsh interrogation methods had been effective in preventing terrorist attacks. In one letter written Sept. The first and foremost fact is that the American government condones, supports, and practices torture. To support the practice of torture our government has found it convenient to also claim the power to extra-judicially kidnap and secretly detain those they have deemed enemies of the state, and targeted for torture. The message from the US to the whole world is crystal clear: Bush has brought American sponsored torture out of the shadows. Bush has broken a century long tradition that the United States maintain a moral and legal separation from the criminality of our torture and torturers by farming out our torture to proxies, or distancing ourselves from torture by hiding behind "renditions. Just like Bush and the Americans do it. Bush has effectively legalized torture. It is as if Bush has the power to magically suspend the rule of law, making enforceable legal sanctions against torture disappear around the world. To create a pretext for their torture crimes, this administration has assaulted the core constitutional principals and process that legitimizes our laws. This marks the bush administration as a greater threat to our country than Osama or any terrorist group. Osama and our other physical enemies can only blow down buildings, but bush is blowing apart something far more valuable: This is not just clearly unconstitutional, but is a threat to the sovereignty of every country in the world, as well as our own. The president is not just wrong, his justifications stand in complete contempt of the words of the Constitution. The plain words of the Constitution clearly gives Congress the sole authority not just to declare war, but to set the goals and rules for the operation of our military forces, and for captures. Bush has no power to make any rules of war. What we are seeing is no less than a sustained assault of high crime and

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misdemeanors against our Constitution. The President has committed an ongoing series of serious domestic felonies, defied the Constitution, and committed a series of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Bush administration has put the President above our Constitutional principals, the laws of Congress, the checks and balances of Congress, and has swept away the rights and liberties guaranteed by our Bill of Rights. And Congress has sat quietly, dividing up our shrinking wealth in earmarks to their corporate bribers, as the President ravages our country and Constitution. The President is a traitor, a criminal, and an emblem who well represents and reflects all of the political corruptions that have also neutered Congress and the Courts. It appears that Bush has reestablished the ancient powers of an absolute monarch at the center of our global corporate fascist empire. This is not going to work out well for the average American. By the looks of our economy, our ethics, and our environment, our ascendancy is failing quickly.

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Chapter 3 : Research & Publications | Center for the Study of Work Labor and Democracy - UC Santa Bar

Introduction: democracy and the worker, past and present --Schools of democracy and independence: the labor movement and the democratic republic --A wooden man?: industrialization, democracy, and civic virtue --The AFL and progressive politics --The New Deal and the birth of the CIO --The New Deal democracy and industrial unionism at flood.

The history of the American labor movement contains two pages of unusual importance. Each carries the imprint of a period of development significant not only for great advances, but also for valuable lessons to be learned. The first period embraces the stormy struggles and growth of organization and consciousness that culminate in the upheavals of the Eighties. The second "decades later" witnessed the emergence of the CIO and the establishment of industrial unionism throughout the mass production industry. In each instance new and unprecedented heights of working class militancy and action were reached. The Pioneer Period of the Eighties The first period had for its economic background the extraordinary capitalist expansion following the termination of the Civil War. Monopoly capitalism began to appear. Trust builders displayed a ruthless intolerance of labor organization. Rapidly mounting profits were protected again and again by merciless wage cuts. To crush labor resistance capitalism always had at its disposal a whole army of Pinkertons, sometimes also troops. Then along came the financial panic of ; a depression lasting almost five years, with not less than three million workers unemployed and destitute. And, as could be expected, the strike struggles led to serious clashes in a number of communities. To cite only a few. In Maryland the militia was routed after having killed 10 strikers. In Pittsburgh strikers chased the militia who had to flee the city when darkness fell. Louis, during a strike, a Socialist mass meeting elected an Executive Committee to protect the workmen. This committee exercised full power in the city for a week. Workers were drawn into the unions by the hundreds and thousands. The idea of labor solidarity took on flesh and blood. Great strikes unfolded in a number of industries. One strike in the entire Gould railroad system compelled that industrial magnate to sit down and negotiate with the workers as power to power. All these events reached their culmination in in the great struggle for the 8-hour workday. Involved were some , workers. Historians have recorded this struggle as a social war with no quarter given. No labor leader could restrain the rank and file, and hardly dared do so. In drawing a balance sheet of this period, we notice first of all the great advance of labor organization. The Knights of Labor grew to not less than , members. The AFL became established as a national federation counting some , workers. The principle of the 8-hour workday became accepted and actually established for a considerable number of trade unions. But above all, the policy hitherto pursued by the rising monopoly capitalism of resisting labor organization with fire and sword was stopped cold in its tracks. The principle of trade unionism had to be recognized. These were enormous advances for a young and inexperienced labor movement. But the whole point is: This, it must be said without any qualifications or doubts, is the most important lesson to be learned from the period of the Eighties. The Socialist Labor Party had been organized in Within one year, it had at its disposal at least 24 publications, weeklies and dailies. Party leaders, in many instances, were also union leaders. The closest relationship existed between this political party of the workers and the organized trade unions. Later, when capitalism returned to a ferocious assault, these two heroes of the common people, together with three others, had to pay with their lives. Victims of class justice, the memory of these men has since remained enshrined in the hearts of succeeding generations of revolutionists. Parsons and Spies, and others with them, were not only leaders of the Revolutionary Socialist Party. They were also leaders in their own right, in the trade union movement. Disdaining concealment, they proclaimed their objectives, Marxist in content: Destruction of existing class rule by all means, i. This admixture was not decisive. It rather was an expression of the prevailing spirit of direct action. The revolutionists understood perfectly well the full implications of existing class rule. With this in mind, they proceeded to carry their aims into action by organizing armed workers defense guards. Such formations existed in several large cities actively supported, in many instances, by the unions. Witness, for example, a declaration issued at the time by

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the Central Labor Union of Chicago. Here is how this resolution concluded: Be it Resolved, That we urgently call upon the wage-earning class to arm itself in order to be able to put forth against their exploiters such an argument -which alone can be effective: And further be it Resolved, that notwithstanding that we expect very little from the introduction of the 8-hour day, we firmly promise to assist our more backward brethren in this class struggle with all means and power at our disposal, so long as they will continue to show an open and resolute front to our common oppressors, the aristocratic vagabonds and the exploiters. How the CIO Was Born A review of the second period under discussion brings to our attention at the very outset the very same important lesson, contained in the events of the Eighties. It is necessary to say, with equal emphasis, that the mighty advance represented by the emergence of the CIO became possible only owing to the previous preparation and intervention by the revolutionary forces. First, in order of note, is the role played by the Communist Party before it became totally Stalinized. Later the Trotskyist movement was to make its significant contributions. And, needless to say, both parties had assimilated certain lessons from the positive as well as from the negative aspects of the IWW. After emerging from its underground phase in the early Twenties, the CP took the initiative in organizing a trade union left wing movement. That is how the Trade Union Educational League came into being. Based on a firm policy of working within the mass movement, the TUEL achieved notable results, and achieved them in the face of great obstacles. A vicious open shop campaign had been unleashed by the employers. The trade unions were in retreat and in a state of disorganization, losing ground everywhere. Accompanying this retreat, there came an increasingly stifling bureaucratization. Yet the ideas championed by the left wing movement penetrated the very marrow of the entire union structure, helping prepare the ground for events to come. The TUEL commenced with a campaign for amalgamating the existing trade unions into industrial unions. Here was a practical approach to the idea of organizing American labor on the basis of industrial unionism. As such it was accepted, and well received. Complete records of the response to this campaign are not available; but some of the results are known. In convention action they went officially on record for amalgamation. Included were such industrial states as Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and Minnesota. Other state conventions, like that of Illinois, defeated the idea only by a narrow margin. Similarly, international union conventions went officially on record for amalgamation. Among these were the Railway Clerks, the railroad Maintenance of Way organization, the Typographical Union, the Lithographers, the Molders, the Bakery Workers, the Brewery Workers, the needle trades unions, and others. Such results show the far reaching effects of left wing activities. The progressive character of the amalgamation slogan was recognized by friend and foe alike. From this recognition the left wing drew its strength. The need for organization was obvious. Millions of workers smarted under the lash of open shop conditions in mass production industries. The open shop had gained ground, threatening the very existence of the organized trade union movement. A way out of this blind-alley could be found only in the organization of the unorganized. In this sense the TUEL blazed the trail. Out of the strikes in Passaic, N. J. But the most dramatic experience and the greatest impact of this campaign came in connection with the Coal Miners Union. Nowhere had disorganization and retreat, combined with a ruthless bureaucratic rule, brought such disastrous results. And, needless to say, these efforts of Lewis were utterly reactionary. One by one most of the important soft coal producing states were lost to the union. After the Pennsylvania and Ohio strike, little beyond a shell of organization remained in these states. West Virginia was in a similarly bad situation. Such were the circumstances which in the end compelled the left wing to attempt to organize the unorganized coal miners outside of the United Mine Workers. This, however, was merely a by-product of the fierce struggle. The split that ensued lasted only for a short while. The wounds were healed when the working class emerged from the depression. Subsequent events show with singular clarity that the lessons of these experiences were not lost to the coal miners. Moreover, the struggles of this period made their full repercussions felt later. When the CIO drive actually began, it was the miners who spearheaded the movement. On the labor movement as a whole, a young inexperienced Communist Party, and the left wing it created, had made a deep impression. By and large the impression was a good one. Later this became vitiated by the progressive Stalinization of the CP.

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Chapter 4 : Tom Bramble - www.nxgvision.com

The idea had to do with Texas joining the union. People from the north thought the southern slavocracy was involved in a conspiracy to bring new slave states to America. "Slavocracy" was what the north used to refer to the south's system of slavery.

Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide A. History Notes Chapter South Carolinians, still scornful toward the Tariff of 1828, attempted to garner the necessary two-thirds majority to nullify it in the S. In the elections of 1830, the Nullifiers came out with a two-thirds majority over the Unionists, met in the state legislature, and declared the Tariff of 1828 to be void within S. They also threatened with secession against the Union, causing a huge problem. President Jackson issued a ringing proclamation against S. To compromise and prevent Jackson from crushing S. The Tariff of 1828 narrowly squeezed through Congress. A Victory for Both Union and Nullification 1. The Unionists felt that they had won, since Jackson had appeased the South Carolinians and avoided civil war and an armed clash. Generations later, many people felt that if S. The Bank as a Political Football 1. Jackson and his followers distrusted monopolistic banking and oversized businesses. He failed to realize that the West held more power now, not the East. The veto amplified the power of the president by ignoring the Supreme Court and aligned the West against the East. Brickbats and Bouquets for the Bank 1. Nicholas Biddle cleverly lent U. However, the bank was financially sound, reduced bank failures, issued sound notes, promoted economic expansion by making abundant credit, and was a safe depository for the funds of the Washington government. It was highly important and useful, though sometimes not necessarily pure and wholesome. However, a new third party, the Anti-Masonic Party, made its entrance for the first time. While sharing Jacksonian ideals, they were against Jackson, a Mason. Also, they were supported by churches hoping to pass religious reform. Also for the first time, national conventions were held to nominate candidates. Hoping to kill the BUS, Jackson now began to withdraw federal funds from the bank, so as to drain it of its wealth; in reaction, Biddle began to call for unnecessary loans, personally causing a mini panic. Jackson won, and in 1836, the BUS breathed its last breaths, but because it had been the only source of sure credit in the United States, hard times fell upon the West once the BUS died, since the wildcat banks were very unreliable. Transplanting the Tribes 1. By 1830, the U. Federal policy officially was to acquire land from the Indians through formal treaties, but too many times, they were tricked. Many people respected the Indians, though, and tried to Christianize them. Some Indians violently resisted, but the Cherokees were among the few that tried to adopt the Americans ways, adopting a system of settled agriculture, devising an alphabet, legislating legal code in 1808, and adopting a written constitution in 1842. However, in 1830, Congress declared the Cherokee tribal council illegal, and asserted its own jurisdiction over Indian lands and affairs, and even though the Cherokees appealed to and won in the Supreme Court, Jackson refused to recognize the decision. Jackson, though, still harbored some sentiment of Indians, and proposed that they be bodily transferred west of the Mississippi, where they could preserve the culture, and in 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, in which Indians were moved to Oklahoma. Also, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 to deal with Indians. In 1832, in Illinois and Wisconsin, the Sauk and Fox tribes revolted but were crushed. From 1832 to 1842, the Seminoles waged guerrilla warfare against the U. The Lone Star of Texas Flickers 1. Americans continued to covet Texas, and in 1821, after Mexico had gained independence from Spain, Stephen Austin had made an understanding agreement with the Mexican government to bring about families into a huge tract of granted land to settle and eventually become Mexicanized; these stipulations were largely ignored. In 1829, Mexico freed its slaves and prohibited them in Texas, much to the anger of citizens. In 1835, Stephen Austin went to Mexico City to clear up differences and was jailed for 8 mo. In 1836, dictator Santa Anna started to raise an army to suppress the Texans; the next year, they declared their independence. After armed conflict and slaughters at the Alamo and at Goliad, Texan war cries rallied citizens, volunteers, and soldiers, and the turning point came after Sam Houston led his army for 37 days eastward, then turned on the Mexicans, taking advantage of their siesta hour, wiping them out, and capturing Santa Anna. The treaty he was forced to sign

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was later negated by him on grounds that the treaty was extorted under duress. Texas was supported in their war by the United States, but Jackson was hesitant to formally recognize Texas as an independent nation until he had secured Martin Van Buren as his successor, but after he succeeded, Jackson did indeed recognize Texas on his last day before he left office, in 1845. Many Texans wanted to become part of the Union, but the slavery issue blocked this. The end was an unsettled predicament in which Texans feared the return of Santa Anna.

The Birth of the Whigs and the Election of 1844. Their opposition coalesced into the Whigs, a group united only by their opposition to Jackson and, at first, led by Clay and John C. Calhoun. The Jacksonians supported him half-heartedly. Depression Doldrums and the Independent Treasury 1847. Failures of wheat crops caused by the Hessian fly also worsened the situation, and the failure of two large British Banks in 1846 had already started the panic going. The Whigs proposed expansion of bank credit, higher tariffs, and subsidies for internal improvements, but Van Buren spurned such ideas. The next year, the victorious Whigs repealed it, but in 1850, it was brought back; it finally merged with the Federal Reserve System in the next century. In 1840, William Harrison was nominated due to his being issueless and enemyless, with John Tyler as his running mate. He had only been popular from Tippecanoe and the Battle of the Thames. The Log Cabins and Hard Cider of 1840. Basically, the election was a protest against the hard times of the era. The Two-Party System Emerges 1844. The Democrats had so successfully absorbed the Federalist ideas before that a true two party system had never emerged—until now. Glorified the liberty of the individual. Mostly more humble, poorer folk. Trumpeted the natural harmony of society and the value of community. Berated leaders whose appeals and self-interest fostered conflict among individuals. Favored a renewed national bank, protective tariffs, internal improvements, public schools, and moral reforms. Mostly more aristocratic and wealthier. Things in Common 1844. Both also commanded loyalties from all kinds of people.

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Chapter 5 : The Corruption Updates April

This political history of the U.S. labor movement examines how the experience of American labor illuminates and informs the first questions of democratic theory: majority rule vs. individual.

See Article History Alternative Titles: The only president elected to the office four times, Roosevelt led the United States through two of the greatest crises of the 20th century: In so doing, he greatly expanded the powers of the federal government through a series of programs and reforms known as the New Deal , and he served as the principal architect of the successful effort to rid the world of German National Socialism and Japanese militarism. For a discussion of the history and nature of the presidency, see presidency of the United States of America. An overview of Franklin D. Key events in the life of Franklin D. The family lived in unostentatious and genteel luxury, dividing its time between the family estate in the Hudson River valley of New York state and European resorts. Young Roosevelt was educated privately at home until age 14, when he entered Groton Preparatory School in Groton, Massachusetts. At Groton, as at home, he was reared to be a gentleman, assuming responsibility for those less fortunate and exercising Christian stewardship through public service. A young Franklin D. Roosevelt with his mother, Sara. In Roosevelt entered Harvard University , where he spent most of his time on extracurricular activities and a strenuous social life; his academic record was undistinguished. Roosevelt, Eleanor Eleanor Roosevelt in her wedding dress, Courtesy of the Franklin D. Roosevelt with Eleanor and their five children, Roosevelt Library and Museum website; version date Roosevelt attended Columbia University Law School but was not much interested in his studies. After passing the New York bar exam, he went to work as a clerk for the distinguished Wall Street firm of Carter, Ledyard, and Milburn, but he displayed the same attitude of indifference toward the legal profession as he had toward his education. Early political activities Motivated by his cousin Theodore, who continued to urge young men of privileged backgrounds to enter public service, Roosevelt looked for an opportunity to launch a career in politics. That opportunity came in , when Democratic Party leaders of Dutchess county, New York , persuaded him to undertake an apparently futile attempt to win a seat in the state senate. Roosevelt, whose branch of the family had always voted Democratic, hesitated only long enough to make sure his distinguished Republican Party relative would not speak against him. He campaigned strenuously and won the election. Not quite 29 when he took his seat in Albany, he quickly won statewide and even some national attention by leading a small group of Democratic insurgents who refused to support Billy Sheehan, the candidate for the United States Senate backed by Tammany Hall , the New York City Democratic organization. For three months Roosevelt helped hold the insurgents firm, and Tammany was forced to switch to another candidate. In the New York Senate Roosevelt learned much of the give-and-take of politics, and he gradually abandoned his patrician airs and attitude of superiority. In the process, he came to champion the full program of progressive reform. By Roosevelt was supporting progressive New Jersey governor Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic presidential nomination of In that year Roosevelt was reelected to the state senate, despite an attack of typhoid fever that prevented him from making public appearances during the campaign. His success was attributable in part to the publicity generated by an Albany journalist, Louis McHenry Howe. Howe saw in the tall, handsome Roosevelt a politician with great promise, and he remained dedicated to Roosevelt for the rest of his life. For his work on behalf of Wilson, Roosevelt was appointed assistant secretary of the navy in March Roosevelt loved the sea and naval traditions, and he knew more about them than did his superior, navy secretary Josephus Daniels , with whom he was frequently impatient. After war broke out in Europe in , Roosevelt became a vehement advocate of military preparedness, and following U. In the summer of he made an extended tour of naval bases and battlefields overseas. Upon his return, Eleanor Roosevelt discovered that her husband had been romantically involved with her social secretary, Lucy Mercer. She offered him a divorce; he refused and promised never to see Mercer again a promise he would break in the s. Although the Roosevelts agreed to remain together, their relationship ceased to be an intimate one. Paralysis to presidency

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At the Democratic convention Roosevelt won the nomination for vice president on a ticket with presidential nominee James M. Roosevelt campaigned vigorously on behalf of American entry into the League of Nations , but the Democrats lost in a landslide to the Republican ticket of Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. Roosevelt then became vice president of a bonding company, Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and entered into several other business ventures. He suffered intensely, and for some time he was almost completely paralyzed. His mother urged him to retire to the family estate at Hyde Park , but his wife and Howe believed it essential that he remain active in politics. For his part, Roosevelt never abandoned hope that he would regain the use of his legs. Unable to pursue an active political career as he recovered from polio, Roosevelt depended on his wife to keep his name alive in Democratic circles. As a result of her speaking engagements all over New York state, Roosevelt never faded entirely from the political scene, despite what seemed to be a career-ending affliction. In he made a dramatic appearance at the Democratic convention to nominate Alfred E. Smith , governor of New York, for president, and he repeated his nomination of Smith at the convention. Smith, in turn, urged Roosevelt to run for governor of New York in Roosevelt was at first reluctant but eventually agreed. Roosevelt left with John W. As he traveled by automobile around the state, Roosevelt demonstrated that his illness had not destroyed the youthful resilience and vitality that had led people such as Howe to predict great political success. Roosevelt shooting a bow and arrow. Succeeding Smith as governor, Roosevelt realized he had to establish an administration distinct from that of his predecessor. During his first term, Governor Roosevelt concentrated on tax relief for farmers and cheaper public utilities for consumers. The appeal of his programs, particularly in upstate New York, led to his reelection in by , votes. As the depression worsened during his second term, Roosevelt moved farther to the political left, mobilizing the state government to provide relief and to aid in economic recovery. His aggressive approach to the economic problems of his state, along with his overwhelming electoral victory in , boosted Roosevelt into the front ranks of contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination in Because winning the nomination then required a two-thirds vote in the Democratic convention, even a leading contender could be stopped with relative ease. But on the third ballot at the convention, Garner released his delegates to Roosevelt, who then captured the required two-thirds vote on the fourth ballot. Garner received the vice presidential nomination. While Roosevelt avoided specifics, he made clear that his program for economic recovery would make extensive use of the power of the federal government. In a series of addresses carefully prepared by a team of advisers popularly known as the Brain Trust , he promised aid to farmers, public development of electric power , a balanced budget, and government policing of irresponsible private economic power. Besides having policy differences, the two candidates presented a stark contrast in personal demeanour as well. Roosevelt was genial and exuded confidence, while Hoover remained unremittingly grim and dour. In a repudiation not just of Hoover but also of the Republican Party , Americans elected substantial Democratic majorities to both houses of Congress. Roosevelt waving as he embarks on a tour of the western states during his presidential campaign. American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Source: Office of the Clerk of the U. By inauguration dayâ€”March 4, â€”most banks had shut down, industrial production had fallen to just 56 percent of its level, at least 13 million wage earners were unemployed, and farmers were in desperate straits. Library of Congress, Washington, D. Roosevelt, delivering his First Inaugural Address, March 4, Public Domain In his inaugural address Roosevelt promised prompt, decisive action, and he conveyed some of his own unshakable self-confidence to millions of Americans listening on radios throughout the land. Roosevelt was candid in admitting that the initial thrust of the New Deal was experimental. He would see what worked and what did not, abandoning the latter and persisting with the former until the crisis was overcome. Clarence Drill left and Rep. Sam Rayburn right looking on, June 16, The AAA established the Agricultural Adjustment Administration , which was charged with increasing prices of agricultural commodities and expanding the proportion of national income going to farmers. Its strategy was to grant subsidies to producers of seven basic commoditiesâ€”wheat, corn maize , hogs, cotton, tobacco, rice, and milkâ€”in return for reduced production, thereby reducing the surpluses that kept commodity prices

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low. The subsidies were to be generated from taxes on the processing of the commodities. When the Supreme Court invalidated the tax in 1935, Roosevelt shifted the focus of the AAA to soil conservation, but the principle of paying farmers not to grow remained at the core of American agricultural policy for six decades. However, it was not until that farm income reached even the inadequate level of 1933 that Roosevelt signing the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a farm-relief bill, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace is standing second from right. The NIRA was a two-part program. Had this money been poured rapidly into the economy, it might have done much to stimulate recovery. Since Roosevelt wanted to be sure the program would not invite fraud and waste, however, the PWA moved slowly and deliberately, and it did not become an important factor until late in the New Deal. The other part of the NIRA was the National Recovery Administration NRA, whose task was to establish and administer industrywide codes that prohibited unfair trade practices, set minimum wages and maximum hours, guaranteed workers the right to bargain collectively, and imposed controls on prices and production. The codes eventually became enormously complex and difficult to enforce, and by the business community, which at first had welcomed the NRA, had become disillusioned with the program and blamed Roosevelt for its ineffectiveness. Another important recovery measure was the Tennessee Valley Authority TVA, a public corporation created in 1933 to build dams and hydroelectric power plants and to improve navigation and flood control in the vast Tennessee River basin. The constitutionality of the agency was challenged immediately after its establishment but was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1934. The Hundred Days also included relief and reform measures, the former referring to short-term payments to individuals to alleviate hardship, the latter to long-range programs aimed at eliminating economic abuses. That support manifested itself in the congressional elections of 1934, in which Democrats added to their already substantial majorities in both houses. Yet by 1935 Roosevelt knew he had to do more. Although the economy had begun to rise from its nadir during the winter of 1933, it was still far below its level before the stock market crash of 1929. Millions of Americans were still unemployed—many had been jobless for several years—and the destitute were beginning to listen to demagogues who criticized the New Deal for not going far enough. Roosevelt foresaw the possibility that in the presidential election he would face a significant third-party challenge from the left. Between 1934 and 1935 he employed a monthly average of 2. The second term Roosevelt ran for reelection in 1936 with the firm support of farmers, labourers, and the poor. He faced the equally firm opposition of conservatives, but the epithets hurled at him from the right merely helped to unify his following.

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Chapter 6 : Chapter Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide- DocsBay

Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide summary. Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide summary. The following texts are the property of their respective authors and we thank them for giving us the opportunity to share for free to students, teachers and users of the Web their texts will used only for illustrative educational and scientific purposes only.

Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide summary The following texts are the property of their respective authors and we thank them for giving us the opportunity to share for free to students, teachers and users of the Web their texts will used only for illustrative educational and scientific purposes only. All the information in our site are given for nonprofit educational purposes The information of medicine and health contained in the site are of a general nature and purpose which is purely informative and for this reason may not replace in any case, the council of a doctor or a qualified entity legally to the profession. Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide summary A. History Notes Chapter In the elections of , the Nullies came out with a two-thirds majority over the Unionists, met in the state legislature, and declared the Tariff of to be void within S. They also threatened with secession against the Union, causing a huge problem. President Jackson issued a ringing proclamation against S. To compromise and prevent Jackson from crushing S. The Tariff of narrowly squeezed through Congress. A Victory for Both Union and Nullification The Unionists felt that they had won, since Jackson had appeased the South Carolinians and avoided civil war and an armed clash. Generations later, many people felt that if S. The Bank as a Political Football Jackson and his followers distrusted monopolistic banking and oversized businesses. He failed to realize that the West held more power now, not the East. The veto amplified the power of the president by ignoring the Supreme Court and aligned the West against the East. Nicholas Biddle cleverly lent U. However, the bank was financially sound, reduced bank failures, issued sound notes, promoted economic expansion by making abundant credit, and was a safe depository for the funds of the Washington government. It was highly important and useful, though sometimes not necessarily pure and wholesome. However, a new third party, the Anti-Masonic Party, made its entrance for the first time. While sharing Jacksonian ideals, they were against Jackson, a Mason. Also, they were supported by churches hoping to pass religious reform. Also for the first time, national conventions were held to nominate candidates. Jackson won, and in , the BUS breathed its last breaths, but because it had been the only source of sure credit in the United States, hard times fell upon the West once the BUS died, since the wildcat banks were very unreliable. Transplanting the Tribes By , the U. Federal policy officially was to acquire land from the Indians through formal treaties, but too many times, they were tricked. Many people respected the Indians, though, and tried to Christianize them. Some Indians violently resisted, but the Cherokees were among the few that tried to adopt the Americans ways, adopting a system of settled agriculture, devising an alphabet, legislating legal code in , and adopting a written constitution in Jackson, though, still harbored some sentiment of Indians, and proposed that they be bodily transferred west of the Mississippi, where they could preserve the culture, and in , Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, in which Indians were moved to Oklahoma. Also, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in deal with Indians. In , in Illinois and Wisconsin, the Sauk and Fox tribes revolted but were crushed. From to , the Seminoles waged guerrilla warfare against the U. The Lone Star of Texas Flickers Americans continued to covet Texas, and in , after Mexico had gained independence from Spain, Stephen Austin had made an understanding agreement with the Mexican government to bring about families into a huge tract of granted land to settle and eventually become Mexicanized; these stipulations were largely ignored. In , Mexico freed its slaves and prohibited them in Texas, much to the anger of citizens. In , Stephen Austin went to Mexico City to clear up differences and was jailed for 8 mo. In , dictator Santa Anna started to raise an army to suppress the Texans; the next year, they declared their independence. After armed conflict and slaughters at the Alamo and at Goliad, Texan war cries rallied citizens, volunteers, and soldiers, and the turning point came after Sam Houston led his army for 37 days eastward, then turned on the Mexicans, taking advantage of their siesta hour, wiping them out, and

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capturing Santa Anna. The treaty he was forced to sign was later negated by him on grounds that the treaty was extorted under duress. Texas was supported in their war by the United States, but Jackson was hesitant to formally recognize Texas as an independent nation until he had secured Martin Van Buren as his successor, but after he succeeded, Jackson did indeed recognize Texas on his last day before he left office, in 1845. Many Texans wanted to become part of the Union, but the slavery issue blocked this. The end was an unsettled predicament in which Texans feared the return of Santa Anna. Their opposition coalesced into the Whigs, a group united only by their opposition to Jackson and, at first, led by Clay and John C. Calhoun. The Jacksonians supported him half-heartedly. Failures of wheat crops caused by the Hessian fly also worsened the situation, and the failure of two large British Banks in 1837 had already started the panic going. The Whigs proposed expansion of bank credit, higher tariffs, and subsidies for internal improvements, but Van Buren spurned such ideas. The next year, the victorious Whigs repealed it, but in 1840, it was brought back; it finally merged with the Federal Reserve System in the next century. He had only been popular from Tippecanoe and the Battle of the Thames. Basically, the election was a protest against the hard times of the era. The Two-Party System Emerges The Democrats had so successfully absorbed the Federalist ideas before that a true two party system had never emerged—until now. The Democrats glorified the liberty of the individual. Mostly more humble, poorer folk. The Whigs trumpeted the natural harmony of society and the value of community. Berated leaders whose appeals and self-interest fostered conflict among individuals. Favored a renewed national bank, protective tariffs, internal improvements, public schools, and moral reforms. Mostly more aristocratic and wealthier. Both also commanded loyalties from all kinds of people.

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Chapter 7 : Arne Swabeck: 2 Pages from American Labor History ()

The BUS, led by Nicholas Biddle, was harsh on the volatile western "wildcat" banks that churned out unstable money, and seemed pretty autocratic and out of touch with America during its New Democracy era, and it was corrupt.

Read his acceptance speech here. Black History Month just ended, which means grade schools nationwide recently celebrated how the Civil War abolished slavery, that George Washington Carver invented peanut butter, and, of course, how the Civil Rights Movement ended segregation and disfranchisement. Children everywhere rehearsed familiar narratives about how after enduring years of racist oppression, valiant African-American women and men like Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. And in a bizarre reminder of the political significance the struggle for civil rights still carries, Barack Obama and John Boehner capped the month with a rare joint appearance to unveil a statue of Parks in the Capitol building on the same day that the Supreme Court heard a challenge to the Voting Rights Act of Calhoun, Alexander Stephens, and Jefferson Davis. Read the full piece at The Jacobin , or Salon. Obamacare may well promise uninsured Americans a lot more than cheap, reliable medical care. Read the full piece here. George Orwell thought the precise and purposeful deployment of our language was the key to the kind of politics we hoped to advance. By that standard, virtually everyoneâ€”from the center to the left, from Barack Obama to Richard Trumka to the activists of Occupy Wall Streetâ€”has made a hash of the way we name the most crucial features of our society. Eileen Boris in an op-ed for the Sacramento Bee Viewpoints: Read the full article here. Together, they cooked breakfast and lunch, cleaned house and did the laundry. Last December, the president mentioned his day with Ms. Beck when he proposed placing most home-care employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act , from which many of them have long been excluded. Obama proposed revising a Labor Department rule so that it would give home attendants and aides the protections, like overtime pay, that most American workers take for granted. The department opened an extended comment period and received some 26, statements, two-thirds of them positive. It is now deliberating on a final rule. With a work force of about 2. As women, immigrants and service workers have become the new face of labor, what happens to home care matters for the shape of our economy, the fate of unionism and the establishment of a decent standard of living for all. Can the Left Have a Voice? President Obama will win this November. Given the radicalism of the Republican Right, the intense political divisions have generated an electorate that is largely frozen in place, but with enough on the Obama side to enable the president to squeak home. Of the delegates from California, more than a third are labor people. A Labor Day parade jump-starts the entire conclave, with out-of-state Democrats swelling the ranks of spectators and marchers alike. There will be dozens of union-delegate caucuses, pro-labor shout-outs from prominent politicians and adoption of a platform that endorses collective bargaining, both in the public sector as well as the private. Certainly they would be doing everything within their power to combat the logic of austerity and entitlement-slashing that has crystalized into a new Washington "consensus," and instead to shape the debate around issues of employment, inequality, the erosion of the safety net, and the unprecedented concentrations of wealth and economic power that have survived the Great Recession intact. But they would also move to engage the debate at a deeper level: Nelson Lichtenstein in a New York Times Op-Ed The Supreme Court decision to block a class-action sex-discrimination lawsuit against Wal-Mart was a huge setback for workers with consequences that range far beyond sex discrimination. Nelson Lichtenstein on NPR Pro-union forces are still turning out in Wisconsin, but is this a a classic labor dispute? Eileen Boris Boris explores how household workers get the shaft -- and why they are fighting back. Ezra Klein in the Wahinton Post Lichtenstein:

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Chapter 8 : From exercise in democracy to demonstration of utter futility - www.nxgvision.com

Chapter The Rise of Jacksonian Democracy Chapter Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide Learn with flashcards, games, and more €” for free.

It is common sense to take a method and try it: But above all, try something. The millions in want will not stand by silently forever while the things to satisfy their needs are within easy reach. The quote at the top of the chapter from a commencement address at Oglethorpe University in Atlanta promises government intervention, for instance. We often accuse politicians of betraying campaign promises once they get in office when, really, they just encounter opposition or changing circumstances. Obviously, something worked and in they were, above all, desperate. After FDR crushed him in the Electoral College , winning 46 of 48 states, Hoover wanted to work with the incoming administration during the five-month interim between the election and inauguration. Roosevelt gave him the cold shoulder to accentuate the supposed contrast between their two approaches. Thus ended the proud American tradition of presidents-elect picking up incumbents and traveling to the inauguration together. Like Hoover, FDR wanted to firm up the banking sector, convince industry to keep wages artificially high, and create jobs through public works. Their main thrust early on was job creation, similar to what Hoover accomplished on a small scale with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation starting in 1930. The New Deal started providing free lunches at public schools. FDR, the public face of the New Deal, got his message to the people through radio addresses called fireside chats , emphasizing that the government was shouldering the burden of shoring up the economy. Hoover had barely taken advantage of the radio, let alone embrace the concept of government as a safety net. Even before the Twenty-First Amendment repealed the Eighteenth, a new law legalized beer up to 3%. According to one unsubstantiated legend, FDR confirmed the key decision to back repeal while drinking beer at a White House dinner. There was no dramatic declaration or Gettysburg Address to announce a new strategy or lay out a master plan. They tinkered as pragmatically as they could and, in the process, reshaped the relationship between Americans and their government. By talking directly to Americans and promising them he had their backs and would create work for them, FDR dramatically expanded the expectations of the presidency and set a difficult standard for subsequent leaders to match, and many €” including John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and more surprising given his conservative platform Ronald Reagan €” looked to Roosevelt for inspiration. While the Progressive Era laid the foundation for intervention Federal Reserve, Federal Income Tax, Antitrust, child labor, and food and drug regulations , most Americans understand the New Deal as the main starting point for discussion about the appropriate role of government. Should, for instance, the government provide a safety net for the poor, unemployed, and elderly? That was no small matter given his blue-blood background. Despite his patrician Northeast upbringing, FDR strove to connect to people all over the country, from the rural South to the Great Plains. Most urgent, toward the beginning, was the tattered and precarious state of American finance. Bank failures were rising again as FDR took office, with 4k closing in alone. Nine million savings accounts had been wiped out since 1929. Roosevelt sold the bank holiday through his first fireside chat €” broadcast on a cold Sunday night as millions of Americans huddled around the stove with the lights out to save on electricity. Without dozens of cable shows and conspiratorial blogs telling them otherwise, millions of people complied and did just that, helping turn around the banking disaster. The following Monday deposits exceeded withdrawals. The Banking Act and Glass-Steagall Act set up the FDIC, regulated bank loans for on-margin investing, and separated regular retail commercial banking from investment banks that took greater market risks. The nation then went over half a century with no significant bank failures but Congress repealed this last portion of Glass-Steagall in 1999, contributing to the Wall Street meltdown of at least true of Citibank and Bank of America, if not the investment banks at the heart of the crisis. From 1913 to 2008, the connection of regular retail banking to the whims of the market was at the heart of the Great Depression, so it made sense to build a firewall between commercial and investment banks. In truth, neither really do. In 1913, Democrats dominated both houses

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of Congress and had FDR in the White House, allowing them to pass legislation virtually unopposed. To protect government gold from American gangsters and potential European armies, New Dealers moved most of it from East Coast banks to Fort Knox, a remodeled tank base in Kentucky. They also recalled gold bullion from citizens, exchanging it for cash, then used the gold backing to print more money, devaluing the dollar and ending deflation. For homeowners, the real inflation-adjusted amount of mortgages grows as the value of currency deflates. Eventually, wages too must drop to account for the lower prices companies are charging, in a reverse of the wage-price spiral. As we also saw in the previous chapter, wheat prices fell dramatically from 1929 to 1932, making it harder for farmers in drought-stricken areas to make a profit. Consequently, governments have preferred to foster mild inflation ever since and getting away from gold standards has allowed them to. Instead, it mostly requested the cooperation of industry in not cutting workers or lowering wages. In other cases, it demanded adherence to regulations. It was a pseudo-cooperative venture between government and business intended to patch up the worst economic problems without being too intrusive. They were obligated to themselves, their remaining employees, their shareholders in the case of public companies, and even their customers, to do what they had to do to stay in business. Conservatives claim it was detrimental, interfering with the natural competitive process and hindering recovery. In the process, the NRA informally helped to establish the minimum wage, hour workweek, and abolition of child labor that later became legal mainstays of industrial America. Yet, even with NRA membership being voluntary, the Court still ruled the agency unconstitutional. Reforms regulating stock sales and creating the Securities and Exchange Commission SEC in 1933 brought long-term stability to the stock market. Kennedy knew how corruption threatened markets because his own insider trading in the 1960s skirted the law and took advantage of the lack of laws. He loved capitalism and wanted to see it persevere over communism. The early New Deal also provided some relief to farmers through the Agricultural Adjustment Act, at least those that were already somewhat efficient and well-capitalized. Some Dust Bowl farmers on the Southern Plains profited from government programs by being paid to improve cultivation techniques or grow nothing and let their land return to grassland. As odd as it may sound, given widespread hunger and malnutrition, the government paid farmers to destroy wheat, corn, and cotton and slaughtered livestock including six million pigs in mass graves in order to raise falling commodity prices. Mules trained to walk between rows had to be re-trained to stomp on crops. To be sure, that helped farmers by raising prices but still seems crazy given that some people were going hungry. The New Deal provided some relief to small, struggling farmers by establishing colonies with small farmhouses, chicken coops, seed, and tools on twenty acres. The New Deal also denied domestic servants often minorities the right to collective bargaining while granting that same right to most unions. Historian Ira Katznelson even argues that Southerners used the Great Depression to hijack American politics for another generation. Famous for its progressive gains, and rightfully credited for including more Blacks in the administration than any in history up until then, the New Deal was initially built on the foundation of Jim Crow. There is no lasting causal connection between liberal politics and racism. Notably, the few Blacks who could vote migrated to the Democratic Party in the 1930s. But she successfully insisted that African Americans be included in the National Youth Administration NYA that focused on job creation for year-olds. Anyone the KKK wanted to kill that badly is someone we should all take notice of. The Depression was bottoming out in 1933. Aside from reforming banking and Wall Street and feeding the hungry, the American economic engine still needed a spark. At the same time, Roosevelt thought that, if he failed to try anything constructive to revitalize the economy, the U.S. All of this was done as the capitalist way out of the crises. His ideas were new, but the word deal represented more of an opportunity or a mutually agreed upon arrangement than a strict policy being imposed from above by an unyielding government. There would be no public ownership of corporations or year plans as in communist countries. Deals, after all, are what make commerce tick and what practical, hard-working people wanted to do more of in the future than they were currently doing. Keynesians, then and now e. Paul Krugman, argue that governments should spend in recessions to stimulate economic growth, and not raise taxes or cut programs, and then collect tax receipts at normal rates later to pay off the debt when the economy rebounds.

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You can scarcely vote without taking a stand on Keynes. As mentioned, he was more of a pragmatic tinkerer. In Germany, on the other hand, Nazi economists embraced Keynesian economics more fully — around x as much spent per national Gross Domestic Product GDP than the New Deal — and succeeded more dramatically in turning their economy around. Another form of stimulus, employed by Ronald Reagan in the s, is cutting taxes for the wealthy and corporations in the hope that more jobs will trickle down to the have-nots if money is in greater supply among the haves. Both ideas reject the notion that economies fix themselves naturally, or at least that doing nothing is the quickest way to revive an economy. Keynes just preferred the government spending option over tax cuts because it guaranteed money was put to work and not hoarded. In either case, spending or lower taxes, the government goes further into temporary debt in hopes of jump-starting the economic engine, at which point the debt can gradually be paid off. In this case, the fuel is money and the right amount is more of it — enough that consumers start spending. With the counter-cyclical option, the government goes into temporary debt by spending more; with the tax cut option, they go into temporary debt as revenues decrease. Contrary to popular opinion, Keynes did not advocate long-term, structural debt, but rather short-term debt that would be erased once the economy picked up and tax revenue increased. Within a year of the financial meltdown, the U. For instance, the Obama Stimulus Package of is a combination of the two aforementioned techniques, with two-thirds deficit spending on infrastructure, education, unemployment insurance, green energy and one-third middle-class tax cuts in the form of withholdings rather than rebate checks. The package was widely criticized as being too small by Krugman and too large by Republicans , as is generally the case when the economy is stalled. To add some perspective, the Obama Stimulus was around 5. A better question is whether they are worth it considering that taxpayers have to someday foot the bill. According to the Keynesian school of thought, stimulus spending is worth it and provides a net gain because once the economy has turned around the government can well afford to pay off the debt, as its coffers will be filling up with more tax receipts after the lawnmower is up and running. Believers in this line of thinking are putting weight on the idea that stimulus money jumpstarts the economy, creating job growth that outweighs the down payment spent on the stimulus package. If the spending approach seems spurious, remember that most skeptics argue the exact same thing regarding the benefits of tax cuts. Think about that; if both sides are right, all we need to do is spend like liberals and cut taxes like conservatives and we will all have four times as much money down the road. The Congressional Budget Office CBO is currently biased toward the liberal view because it takes spending multipliers into account, but not tax cut multipliers. In either case, supporters of the package and many mainstream economists think the stimulus helped stave off a worse recession and worse unemployment in the short run. Friedrich Hayek For conservative economists, Keynesian spending is not worth it. The Austrian economist argued against wealth re-distribution most famously in *The Road to Serfdom* But Friedman thought the government at least had a role via the Federal Reserve. His theory of increasing the money supply during recessions meant not only that the Fed should ensure that more money is in circulation — which they famously failed to do in the early s because of their concern with staying on the gold standard — but also that consumers and companies should have a greater supply of money in hand by virtue of lower taxes. Conservative economists believe that tax cuts can even counter-intuitively increase government revenue because they stimulate the economy so much through the multiplier effect that more tax money flows to the government even if the rates are lower. The Tax Act , for instance, will seemingly increase the debt according to the CBO, but proponents hope that tax cuts will generate enough economic growth to offset the revenue lost through tax cuts.

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Chapter 9 : Chapter 14 - Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide | CourseNotes

A.P. U.S. History www.nxgvision.comr Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide.I. Nullies in South Carolina South Carolinians, still scornful toward the Tariff of , attempted to garner the necessary two-thirds majority to nullify it in the S.C. legislature, but determined Unionists blocked them.

Marshland in New Jersey. For more information, see the accompanying report: If they had been hit by the same surge as the outer boroughs of New York and the Jersey Shore, they would have been gone. Only 7, acres remain today. A new challenge dawns It is obvious what has to be done to continue to protect this area: Most people know the area for the giant Meadowlands stadium complex, which plays host to the New York Giants and New York Jets professional football teams; the adjacent wetlands are a powerhouse of different sort. The preservation efforts of groups such as Hackensack Riverkeeper have kept the remaining marsh off-limits to development, with many benefits. Despite high levels of mercury and other heavy metals left behind by industrial activity that have some advocates wanting the area declared a Superfund site, the clean up efforts to date have allowed a rich array of wildlife to return to the watershed. One bald eagle pair recently fledged three chicks. Owls and osprey hunt, butterflies flutter, and a rare calliope hummingbird was spotted and photographed in a yard in Secaucus. Black Skimmers in Hackensack To emphasize his point, Carola drove to a boat dock where there was a flock of black skimmers, a tern-like black and white bird with a striking red and black beak. It is listed as endangered in New Jersey. We think people are getting the message that the flowing waters of our nation belong to everybody. The area has begun to experience more flooding at the highest tides. When Rising Seas Hit Home, Those with the least resources to cope get hit the hardest Just as concerned as Carola about high-tide flooding is Hernan Lopez, the emergency management coordinator for Carlstadt, New Jersey. With some of its borders abutting the Meadowlands stadium complex, the borough is one of the most important towns in the New York metropolitan area that few have heard of, according to Lopez. It has 6, residents and 40, daytime workers in a wide range of industries, from chemicals to computer backup, from apparel to glassmaking. When Sandy blew through, Lopez said the town lost a lot of trucks and equipment and the ensuing water damage temporarily shuttered about businesses, affecting 5, jobs. On a driving tour, he pointed out the side of a produce distributor. But several mom-and-pop operations closed for good, highlighting a common theme when disaster strikes: On the driving tour, Lopez pointed out the site of an apparel company owned by immigrants. Lopez said he notices on an anecdotal level that water lingers longer in the streets after heavy rains. A new tidal gate was christened in , but Lopez said it takes more than a gate to hold back the water. He drove to a location where the backyard of several businesses is the marsh. There are several proposals currently being debated, including one to attempt to wall out the water. Groups such as Hackensack Riverkeeper are lobbying for solutions that focus on making the wetlands more resilient than resistant by improving the drainage ability of the wetlands and increasing open space and green infrastructure. Wetlands that have the space to migrate may keep pace with sea level rise rather than be drowned by rising waters. Your generous support helps develop science-based solutions for a healthy, safe, and sustainable future.