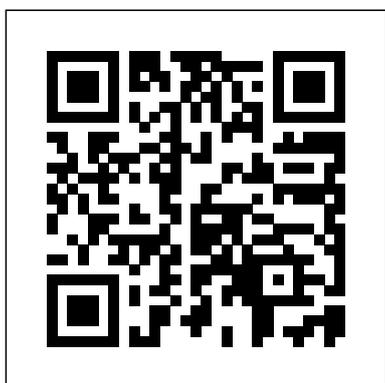


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# Marty Morand

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In *Ambitions Tamed*, Pierre Reynard profiles Morand's career to provide a case-study of the possibilities of urban reform and refashioning within the courtly society of the Old Regime. Morand's story offers fascinating insights into social and professional advancement in a society defined by privilege, the workings of a complex urban political culture, relationships between a provincial city and the capital, the role of factions in determining the success or failure of enterprises and reforms, and the technical and financial aspects of late eighteenth-century urban projects. Economic and human impact of reduced workweeks on

employers, employees, governments, and the economy  
Unemployment Insurance  
The Jobs Challenge  
Small-Town Jews in Industrial America, 1890-1940  
The Overworked American  
Short-time Compensation  
Lessons from Germany  
Fighting for the Union Label: The Women's Garment Industry and the ILGWU in Pennsylvania  
"In *Greater Gotham* Mike Wallace, co-author of *GOTHAM*, picks up the story of New York at the critical juncture of 1898 and carries it forward during the period when it became not just the country's greatest urban center but a megapolis on an international scale, and with global reach. Between consolidation and the end of World War One, New York was transformed and transforming, mirroring the juggernauting dynamism of the country at large--and largely fueling it. The names of two of its streets encapsulate the degree of

the city's preeminence: Wall Street and Broadway. *Greater Gotham* reveals the workings of the city's consolidation; the emerging hegemony of its financial markets, which effectively reconstructed U.S. capitalism; the influx of migrants from other continents and from the American South; the development of its massive infrastructure--subways and waterways and electrical grid; and New York's growing dominance over the arts, media, and entertainment. It captures and illuminates the swings of prosperity and downturn, from the 1898 skyscraper-driven boom, to the Bankers' Panic of 1907, to the labor upheavals and repressions during and after the World War One. By 1920, New York was the second-largest city in the world and arguably its new capital"--Provided by publisher.  
This collection of contemporary essays addresses the imposing

changes occurring in the global economy and presents thoughtful policy options for managing them. The debate among these experts vividly illustrates the dimensions and consequences of the new global economy for the U.S. population and suggests appropriate policies for mitigating its impact. Contrasting perspectives on the origin and trends of the current international economic order are offered. Each contributor presents a complex position in nontechnical terms and with helpful examples. The result is a work accessible to readers from a variety of professions.

Wisconsin Uprising  
 Pan-Africanist and International Labor Leader  
 The Unexpected Decline Of Leisure  
 Mississippi or Bust  
 Decisions and Orders of the National Labor Relations Board  
 Divergent Perspectives On Economic Change  
 "My Passionate Feeling about Africa"  
 "This splendid collection of Monsignor Rice's writings magnificently captures the turbulent and important decades of labor and social strife in which Rice played so important a role. If you want to understand modern labor history, you must read this book, for if you don't know Monsignor Rice's life

and times, you are missing a most important part of the nation's life and times from the 1930s to the 1990s". William Serrin, former New York Times labor reporter and author of *Homestead: The Glory and Tragedy of an American Steel Town* This pathbreaking book explains why, contrary to all expectations, Americans are working harder than ever. Juliet Schor presents the astonishing news that over the past twenty years our working hours have increased by the equivalent of one month per year--a dramatic spurt that has hit everybody: men and women, professionals as well as low-paid workers. Why are we--unlike every other industrialized Western nation--repeatedly "choosing" money over time? And what can we do to get off the treadmill?

Women's Work  
 Maida Springer  
 Activism and Rhetoric  
 A Report to the President and Congress  
 Working Life in Sweden  
 Freedom Walk  
 Final Evaluation Submitted to the Legislature  
 A record of cases argued and determined in the various courts of York County; together with reports and

abstracts of the most important cases adjudicated throughout the Commonwealth (varies slightly). Modeled after Wisconsin's own unemployment compensation plan in the 1930s, federal unemployment insurance has long been considered one of the most important public policy achievements of the New Deal. Always paying benefits according to legislative and administrative guidelines and never requiring a taxpayer bailout, the program has nonetheless undergone strains induced by structural changes in both the economy and the prevailing political milieu. An outgrowth of a conference to celebrate the program's fiftieth anniversary, the papers collected in this volume describe the history of the program, analyze the strains it has undergone and that it faces in the 1990s, delineate the source of current debates over unemployment compensation, and offer suggestions for the future of the program.

Writings of Charles Owen Rice, Pittsburgh Labor Priest  
 The New Monthly Magazine and Universal Register  
 Maida Springer-Kemp and the American Labor

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## Movement

### A Formula for Work Sharing The Second Half-century New Monthly Magazine Assessing the response to the 2012 food crisis in the Sahel to build resilience for the future

Bob Dylan's abrupt abandonment of overtly political songwriting in the mid-1960s caused an uproar among critics and fans. In *Wicked Messenger*, acclaimed cultural-political commentator Mike Marqusee advances the new thesis that Dylan did not drop politics from his songs but changed the manner of his critique to address the changing political and cultural climate and, more importantly, his own evolving aesthetic. *Wicked Messenger* is also a riveting political history of the United States in the 1960s. Tracing the development of the decade's political and cultural dissent movements, Marqusee shows how their twists and turns were anticipated in the poetic aesthetic-anarchic, unaccountable, contradictory, punk-of Dylan's mid-sixties albums, as well as in his recent artistic

ventures in *Chronicles*, Vol. I and *Masked and Anonymous*. Dylan's anguished, self-obsessed, prickly artistic evolution, Marqusee asserts, was a deeply creative response to a deeply disturbing situation. "He can no longer tell the story straight," Marqusee concludes, "because any story told straight is a false one." With the onset of the recession in 1990, job security has moved to the forefront of labor market concerns in the United States. During economic downturns, American employers rely heavily on layoffs to cut their work force, much more than do their counterparts in other industrialized nations. The hardships imposed by these layoffs have led many to question whether the U.S. workers can be offered more secure employment without burdening the companies that employ them. In this book, Katharine Abraham and Susan Houseman address this question by comparing labor adjustment practices in the United States, whether existing policies arguably encourage layoffs, with those in Germany, a county with much stronger job protection for workers. From their assessment of the German experience, the authors recommend new public policies that promote alternatives to layoffs and help reduce unemployment. Beginning with an overview of the labor markets in Germany and the United States, Abraham and Houseman emphasize the interaction of various labor market policies. Stronger job security in Germany has been accomplished by an unemployment insurance system that deters layoffs. In the U.S., the unemployment insurance system has encouraged layoffs while discouraging the use of work-sharing schemes. The authors examine the effects of job security on the efficiency and equity of labor market adjustment and review trends in U.S. policy. Finally, the authors recommend reforms of the U.S. unemployment insurance system that include stronger experience rating and an expansion of short-term compensation programs. They also point to the critical link between job security and the system of worker training in Germany, and advocate policies that would

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encourage more training by U.S. companies. Greater Gotham The Global Economy The Apparel Industry in the United States South, 1937-1980 Catalog of Copyright Entries. Part 1. [A] Group 1. Books. New Series Trade Adjustment Assistance for Dislocated Workers A Personal History of Labor, Race, and International Relations The Shared Work Program in New York State

This volume examines the role of rhetoric in today's culture of democratic activism. The volume takes on two of the most significant challenges currently facing contemporary rhetorical studies: (1) the contested meanings and practices of democracy and civic engagement in global context, and (2) the central role of rhetoric in democratic activist practices. In presenting a variety of political tradition (e.g., and rhetorical struggles in their specific contexts, editors Seth Kahn and JongHwa Lee allow contributors to reflect on and elaborate possibilities for both activist approaches to rhetorical studies, and rhetorical approaches to activist projects, facilitating better understanding the socio-political consequences of this work. With contributors from widely known scholars in communication and composition studies, the collection offers practical cases that highlight how rhetoric mediates, constitutes, and/or intervenes in democratic principles and practices. It also considers theoretical questions that acknowledge profound voids in the rhetorical Western, neo-Aristotelian, liberal) and expand the horizon of traditional rhetorical perspectives. It advocates new knowledge and practices that further promote civic engagement, social change and democracy in the global context. Activism and Rhetoric will be appropriate for scholars and students across disciplines, including rhetoric, composition, communication studies, political science, cultural studies, and women's studies. "From the Great Depression to World War II, from the early Civil Rights Movement to the Cold War and the fall of apartheid, Springer was at the forefront of some of the most dramatic social and political changes of the twentieth

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century. In  
Conversations with  
Maida Springer,  
this champion for  
workers' rights  
shares the story of  
her personal and  
professional  
life."--BOOK  
JACKET.

Women Apparel  
Workers in the U.S.  
South, 1930-2000  
Reducing Workweeks  
Pressures and  
Possibilities  
UI Research  
Exchange  
The United  
Electrical Workers  
in Erie,  
Pennsylvania  
Union Power  
Conversations with  
Maida Springer

Maida Springer was an active participant in shaping a history that involved powerful movements for social, political and economic equality and justice for workers women, and African Americans. Maida Springer is the first full-length biography to document and analyze the central role played by Springer in international affairs, particularly in the formation of AFL-CIO's African policy during the Cold War and

African independence movements. Richards explores the ways in which pan-Africanism, racism, sexism and anti-Communism affected Springer's political development, her labor activism, and her relationship with labor leaders in the AFL-CIO, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), and in African unions. Springer's life experiences and work reveal the complex nature of black struggles for equality and justice. A strong supporter of both the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU, Springer nonetheless recognized that both organizations were fraught with racism, sexism, and ethnocentrism. She also understood that charges of Communism were often used as a way to thwart African American demands for social justice. As an African-American, she found herself in the unenviable position of promoting to Africans the ideals of American democracy from which she was excluded from fully enjoying. Richards's biography of Maida Springer uniquely connects pan-Africanism, national and international labor relations, the Cold

War, and African American, labor, women's, and civil rights histories. In addition to documenting Springer's role in international labor relations, the biography provides a larger view of a whole range of political leaders and social movements. Maida Springer is a stirring biography that spans the fields of women studies, African American studies, and labor history. In 1963, the streams of religious revival, racial strife, and cold-war politics were feeding the swelling river of social unrest in America. Marshaling massive forces, civil rights leaders were primed for a widescale attack on injustice in the South. By summer the conflict rose to great intensity as blacks and whites clashed in Birmingham. Outside the massive drive, Bill Moore, a white mail carrier, had made his own assault a few months earlier. Jeered and assailed as he made a solitary civil rights march along the Deep South highways, he was ridiculed by racists as a "crazy man." His well publicized purpose: to walk from Chattanooga

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to Jackson and hand-deliver a plea for racial tolerance to Ross Barnett, the staunchly segregationist governor of Mississippi. On April 23, on a highway near Attalla, Alabama, this lone crusader was shot dead. Although he was not a nobly ideal figure handpicked by shapers of the movement, inadvertently he became one of its earliest martyrs and, until now, part of an overlooked chapter in the history of the civil rights movement. Floyd Simpson, a grocer and a member of the Gadsden, Alabama chapter of the Ku Klux Klan, was charged with Moore's murder. A week later, a white college student named Sam Shirah led five black and five white volunteers into Alabama to finish Moore's walk. They were beaten and jailed. Four other attempts to complete the postman's quest were similarly stymied. Moore had kept a journal that detailed his goal. Using it, along with interviews and extensive newspaper and newsreel reports, Mary Stanton has documented this phenomenal freedom walk as seen through the eyes of Moore, Shirah,

and the gunman, the three protagonists. Though all shared a deep love of the South, their strong feelings about who was entitled to walk its highways were in deadly conflict. Administration's Fiscal Year 1983 Legislative Proposals for Unemployment Compensation and Public Assistance Defining Federal and State Roles in Unemployment Insurance Urban Expansion in Pre-revolutionary Lyon Labor Studies Forum Wicked Messenger Insecure Prosperity A Handbook of Basic Source Material In early 2011, the nation was stunned to watch Wisconsin's state capitol in Madison come under sudden and unexpected occupation by union members and their allies. The protests to defend collective bargaining rights were militant and practically unheard of in this era of declining union power. Nearly forty years of neoliberalism and the most severe economic crisis since the Great Depression have battered the labor movement, and workers have been largely complacent in the face

of stagnant wages, slashed benefits and services, widening unemployment, and growing inequality. That is, until now. Under pressure from a union-busting governor and his supporters in the legislature, and inspired by the massive uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt, workers in Wisconsin shook the nation with their colossal display of solidarity and outrage. Their struggle is still ongoing, but there are lessons to be learned from the Wisconsin revolt. This timely book brings together some of the best labor journalists and scholars in the United States, many of whom were on the ground at the time, to examine the causes and impact of events, and suggest how the labor movement might proceed in this new era of union militancy. If you're lucky enough to be employed today in the United States, there's about a one-in-ten chance that you're in a labor union. And even if you're part of that unionized 10 percent, chances are your union doesn't carry much economic or political clout. But this was not always the case, as historian and

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activist James Young shows in this vibrant story of the United Electrical Workers Union. The UE, built by hundreds of rank-and-file worker-activists in the quintessentially industrial town of Erie, Pennsylvania, was able to transform the conditions of the working class largely because it went beyond the standard call for living wages to demand quantum leaps in worker control over workplaces, community institutions, and the policies of the federal government itself. James Young's book is a richly empowering history told from below, showing that the collective efforts of the many can challenge the supremacy of the few. Erie's two UE locals confronted a daunting array of obstacles: the corporate superpower General Electric; ferocious red baiting; and later, the debilitating impact of globalization. Yet, by working through and across ethnic, gender, and racial divides, communities of people built a viable working-class base powered by real democracy. While the union's victories could not be sustained completely, the UE is

still alive and fighting in Erie. This book is an exuberant and eloquent testament to this fight, and a reminder to every worker-employed or unemployed; in a union or out—that an injury to one is an injury to all. Bob Dylan and the 1960s; Chimes of Freedom, revised and expanded Striking Beauties Job Security in America Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper The York Legal Record Cumulated Index Medicus Learning the Lessons? Apparel manufacturing in the American South, by virtue of its size, its reliance upon female labor, and its broad geographic scope, is an important but often overlooked industry that connects the disparate concerns of women's history, southern cultural history, and labor history. In Striking Beauties, Michelle Haberland examines its essential features and the varied experiences of its workers during the industry's great

expansion from the late 1930s through the demise of its southern branch at the end of the twentieth century. The popular conception of the early twentieth-century South as largely agrarian informs many histories of industry and labor in the United States. But as Haberland demonstrates, the apparel industry became a key part of the southern economy after the Great Depression and a major driver of southern industrialization. The gender and racial composition of the workforce, the growth of trade unions, technology, and capital investment were all powerful forces in apparel's migration south. Yet those same forces also revealed the tensions caused by racial and gender inequities not only in the region but in the nation at large. Striking Beauties places the struggles of working women for racial and economic

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justice in the larger context of southern history. The role of women as the primary consumers of the family placed them in a critical position to influence the success or failure of boycotts, union label programs and ultimately solidarity. This captivating story of the Jewish community in Johnstown, Pennsylvania reveals a pattern of adaptation to American life surprisingly different from that followed by Jewish immigrants to metropolitan areas. Although four-fifths of Jewish immigrants did settle in major cities, another fifth created small-town communities like the one described here by Ewa Morawska. Rather than climbing up the mainstream education and occupational success ladder, the Jewish Johnstownners created in the local economy a tightly knit ethnic entrepreneurial niche and pursued within it their main life goals: achieving a satisfactory standard of living against the recurrent slumps in local mills and coal mines and enjoying the company of their fellow congregants. Rather than secularizing and diversifying their communal life, as did Jewish immigrants to larger cities, they devoted their energies to creating and maintaining an inclusive, multipurpose religious congregation. Morawska begins with an extensive examination of Jewish life in the Eastern European regions from which most of Johnstown's immigrants came, tracing features of culture and social relations that they brought with them to America. After detailing the process by which migration from Eastern Europe occurred, Morawska takes up the social organization of Johnstown, the place of Jews in that social order, the transformation of Jewish social life in the city, and relations between Jews and non-Jews. The resulting work will appeal simultaneously to students of American history, of American social life, of immigration, and of Jewish experience, as well as to the general reader interested in any of these topics. *Fighter with a Heart* Labor Unity *Ambitions Tamed* Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Ninety-seventh Congress, Second Session, March 25, April 21 and 22, 1982 *Theories and Contexts for Political Engagement* Hearing Before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, First Session, October 3, 1991 *A History of New York City from 1898 to 1919*