

Chapter 8 Notes

Harold Gray – created “Annie, published in **Chicago Tribune**, strong person, resembled US.
Sacco and Vanzetti – guilty of murdering a paymaster/Shoe Factory Guard. Unfair trial, immigrant/radicals
Thayer, Judge, denounced them for being immigrants and Anarchism. Made committee, found them guilty
50 years later, **MA Gov Dukakis** cleared their names. Boston center for Red Scare/spread of communism
2 communist parties in America. **Wilson’s attorney General, Palmer, directed the Red Scare**
Bombs exploded in 8 cities, including one that shattered Palmer’s home, thought it was done by communists
Within FBI, created anti radical division. Under Hoover, they began to get info about radical activities
Palmer’s men staged raids on Union of Russian Worker. Deported 249 Russians along **Soviet Ark**
Palmer also captured many other “radicals”, **White** called **Palmer’s raids “un-American”**
Cost of living doubled, but wages didn’t. Workers struck. **Boston Police Strike was called “Bolshevistic”**
US Steel Strike -wanted 1 day of rest, but **Gary**, head of US Steel, refused. Press made strikers look radical
The Great Migration – Blacks going to the North. **Chicago Defender** – black paper, info on jobs/conditions
Better pay in North as meat packs/auto works. Whites didn’t like them, many riots.
Marcus Garvey – Back to Africa – from Jamaica. Encouraged Blacks to return to Africa. Founded
Universal Negro Improvement Association. Built **Black Star Line** of ships to return, but failed, deported
Whites called him **Moses of the Negroes**, but other blacks didn’t like his ways
Prohibition – forbid manufacturing of alcohol, **supported by Tennessee congressman Austin**
John Kramer – 1st Prohibition Commissioner Volstead Act to enforce
Suffrage – supported by Progressives since women can help them pass reforms, **National American**
Woman Suffrage Association(NAWSA) by Carrie Catt and Paul’s National Woman’s Party.
Sheppard Towner Maternity Act of 1921- provided funds to employ nurses, child care, and educate new
mothers. Supreme Court turned down many reforms passed in Congress, including **Child Labor**
Act of 1916 /min wage for women. Reformers lost faith in using politics to solve social problems
Seattle General Strike – strike in Seattle where workers unions and all industries struck together (1919)
Called for by the Seattle Central Labor Council led by Duncan. Composed of delegates from every union
Piez was head of shipyards, ignored worker’s demands for higher pay, said play by his rules or quit
Mayor Hanson thought strike was a revolution, and asked for Federal Troops, led them into city himself
IWW, or Wobblies, asked workers to unite to get reform. People began to see strikers as radicals
However, strike didn’t affect service. Everything still ran properly for citizens. Even feeding stations setup
AFL was afraid of damaging labor movements across the US, so AFL pulled outta strike, and it ended
Ship workers kept striking, **and 25 ships were canceled. Hanson** went on tour, **but didn’t get President**
Made Americans suspicious about Bolshevism and labor unions, damaged worker esteem. Violence not necc.

Harding beat Cox by a lot, rejection to Wilson, Harding never like League of Nations, promised not to meddle
Harding promised no more war, **Sec of St. Hughes, Treasury Mellon, and Commerce Hoover**
“The Ohio Gang” – Harding’s friends from Ohio. Plagued with scandals, head of Veteran’s Bureau arrested
for selling supplies for profit, other advisors committed suicide, **Teapot Dome Affair – Sec of Interior, Fall,**
leased oil fields, 1 in Teapot Dome, to friends in exchange for bribes. **1st Cabinet officer to go to jail.**
Since Harding died, people blamed the people who exposed them, called **Wheeler and Walsh “Montana**
Scandal mongers and assassins of character. Coolidge supported **Harding’s** programs, didn’t help citizens
Harding/Coolidge appointed businessmen to committees that regulated business, selected Supreme Court
Justices that are against progressive legislation, and named conservatives to powerful cabinet positions
Coolidge forgot citizens and protect big business interests, reduced taxes on corporations and raised income tax
Hoover next Pres, The Wonder Boy, regulated airlines, radio, and other new industries. **Bureau of Standards**
to standardize everything manufactured. Pollution Act of 24 – first act to control pollution, “people person”
Trade associations – groups of firms in the same line of business, minimized price competition
Dawes Plan – Lend money to Germany to pay Allies, then Allies can pay US (Charles Dawes, Banker)
disarmament – the limiting of arms, Hughes invited 9 nations to **Washington Naval Conference**
Limit of naval ships, **Kellogg Briand Act** – Sec of St Kellogg and Foreign Minister Briand declared war illegal,
but no punishments future attackers. Treaty useless, but it showed US hopes to end fighting in Europe

Used force in Latin America. After Nicaragua, saw that force causes resentment at home and abroad

Bruce Barton– *The Man Nobody Knows* – book about big business and Jesus.

Purinton toured 12 of country's businesses, wrote an article idolizing big business, praised manager of **Gary, Indiana, the world's largest one industry city.** People began to get higher wages, liked big business

Coolidge and his "Temple/Worship" **industrial productivity** – amount of goods produced an hour, + 70%
As business boomed, offices were needed, so construction and transportation boomed

Manufactured light metals (Al), synthetics industry, motion pictures, and radios, cars.

People voted Ford 3rd greatest figure of all time, behind Jesus/Napoleon. Introduced **Moving Assembly Line**

Auto industry also helped Steel, rubber, petroleum, machine tools, and road building industries

When offices are needed, people went for the sky, **Empire State** . **Chicago – Tribune tower.**

Family run businesses don't have money to get new tech, so big companies took over

Corporations – businesses legally separate from their stockholders. **Federal Trade Commission** once designed to protect small business now, under **Humphrey**, promoted mergers. Utility companies merged, along

with meat packers, baked goods, banks, and tobacco. **Oligopoly** – a few companies controlling industry

Chain stores also popular. Began to hire managers because they couldn't run it themselves

Colleges provided quailed men by having business schools/programs(Northwestern's Bank Practice and Policy)

The American Plan – acts companies used to destroy unions. Gave it ring of patriotism. Allowed employers to stick together in blacklisting union members. Companies also employed spies who joined unions and then

informed employers about problems/organizers. "yellow-dog" contracts – agree not to become a member of union or organize employees. Supreme Court declared union boycott illegal in 1921, in **Coronado Case** ruled that unions could sue for damages under antitrust rules. Made striking a lot harder

Welfare Capitalism – to make unions less appealing, working conditions got better. Tried to convince workers they didn't need unions – welfare capitalism.

Improved conditions, hired company doctors/nurses, and provided activities. Some gave them benefits such as **Hammermill Paper Company** gave it's workers cheap gas and **B & L** gave free dental and eye care.

Swope, Pres of GE, thought that workers could do more if they cooperated with the owners

Companies had group insurance. Some offered stock and pension programs. US Steel pay 10 mil in benefits

Made committees where workers can communicate with management – **industrial democracy**

Welfare Capitalism was good to workers, but owners had all power. Inequalities still remained.

Every worker is also a consumer. **Doubled wages at Highland Park plant, MI in 1914.** People got the raise of they were "good". Those who didn't learn English, gambled, drank, didn't get the raise. Some, however, thought he was nutz. In 1926, shocked the world again by going to a 40 hour, 5 day work week.

The new assembly line jobs were easy, so anyone could do it. Hired mentally/physically handicapped

The Assembly line used humans as robots, worked at a machine set pace, and sometimes if one can't keep up, injuries occurred. **Ford Whisper** – talking w/o moving lips. Forman tried to get discipline. **Fordization of the Face** – frozen grimaces. **Taylor – scientific management** – efficiency, study works to minimize time

Offered cash incentives to workers who worked faster. Tested at **Midvale Steel**, didn't work, people no like

Tried it on the auto industry, published *The Principles of Scientific Management*. Worked in other industries

White collar – people who worked in offices. Typists, clerks, stenographer, managers, sales, advertising

People went into sales because of the money, but some used quota system, must sell 25% more each year

Darrow – wrote essay comparing selling to hunting for prey. Salespeople began approaching customers

Selling News – magazine that rewarded the best salesmen and held banquets for winners

Advertising was needed to get the Americans to want stuff. Mostly men, hard work, high turnover rate

Thought of themselves as consumption engineers, made good money, but extremely fast pace

Many women got jobs as typists, at least it's office work, **E. Remington and Sons sold first typewriter**

Most men wanted advancement. Many jobs could be done by women who didn't pay as much

Sinclair Lewis – The Job – the pool of workers is an unrecognized horde of girls merely copied or took the bright young men's dictation". They were also shop clerks and telephone operators. . Women operated in

clerical, unskilled, jobs, where neatness, courtesy played a role. Men took manager positions, chief clerks, etc