

1: Jacqueline Grennan Wexler: Selected writings and speeches | Webster University

RuairĀ- Ā“ BrĀjdaigh: Selected Writings & Speeches, Vol. 1, is published by ClĀ³ Saoirse/Irish Freedom Press in November A book launch will be organised in early December. The book is ā,- 15,- for pre-orders until 31 November and on the night of the book launch.

Ever since I came here, people have been asking my friends how I can have firsthand knowledge of the subjects you are discussing. They seem to think that one deaf and blind cannot know about the world of people, of ideas, of facts. Well, I plead guilty to the charge that I am deaf and blind, though I forget the fact most of the time. It is true, I cannot hear my neighbors discussing the questions of the day. But, judging from what is repeated to me of their discussions, I feel that I do not miss much. To be sure, I have never been a captain of industry, or a soldier, or a strike-breaker. But I have studied those professions, and I think I understand their relation to society. At all events, I claim my right to discuss them. I have the advantage of a mind trained to think, and that is the difference between myself and most people, not my blindness and their sight. It seems to me that they are indeed blind who do not see that there must be something very wrong when the workers—the men and women who produce the wealth of the nation—are ill paid, ill fed, ill clothed, and ill housed. Deaf indeed are they who do not hear the desperation in the voice of the people crying out against cruel poverty and social injustice. Dull indeed are their hearts who turn their backs upon misery and support a system that grinds the life and soul out of men and women. I am glad so many of you have your eyes open to the questions of the day, and to the great change that is taking place in the structure of society. There is always hope for improvement when people are willing to try to understand. The change will take place whether we understand or not. The workers themselves will work out their own salvation. All we can do is get into the procession. We are marching toward a new freedom. We are learning that freedom is the only safe condition for all human beings, men, women, and children. Only through freedom—“freedom for all”—can we hope for a true democracy. Some of us have imagined that we live in a democracy. A democracy would mean full opportunity for all. It would mean that every child had a chance to be well born, well fed, well educated, and properly started in life. It would mean that every human being had a voice in making the laws and in exercising its privileges. It would mean that all men enjoyed the fruits of their labor. Such a democracy has never existed. We are finding out that we live by each other and that the life for each other is the only life worth living. A new light is coming to millions who looked for light and found darkness, a life to them who looked for the grave, and were bitter in spirit. We are a part of this light. Let us go forth from here shafts of the sun unto shadows. With our hearts let us see, with our hands let us break every chain. Then, indeed, shall we know a better and nobler humanity. For there will be no more slaves and no one will go on strike for fifty cents more a week. Motherhood will no longer be a sorrow. Her Socialist Years, Philip Foner, ed. International Publishers, , 52—” Yet shortly after joining the Socialist Party in , she began to fuse the two issues in a truly groundbreaking and innovative manner. As can be seen in the following article she wrote in for a popular magazine for blind people, Keller came to view the oppression of people with disabilities as inextricably linked to the overall social dysfunction endemic to the capitalist system. We have been accustomed to regard the unemployed deaf and blind as victims of their infirmities. That is to say, we have supposed that if their sight and hearing were miraculously restored, they would find work. The problem of the underpaid and underemployed workman is too large to discuss here. But I wish to suggest to the readers of this article that the unemployment of the blind is only part of a greater problem. There are, it is estimated, a million laborers out of work in the United States. Their inaction is not due to physical defects or lack of ability or of intelligence, or to ill health or vice. It is due to the fact that our present system of production necessitates a large margin of idle men. The business world in which we live cannot give every man opportunity to fulfill his capabilities or even assure him continuous occupation as an unskilled laborer. The workman has nothing to sell but his labor. He is in strife, in rivalry with his fellows for a chance to sell his power. Naturally the weaker workman is thrust aside. That does not mean that he is utterly incapacitated for industrial activity, but only that he is less capable than his successful competitor. No less than six million American men, women, and children

are in a permanent state of want because of total or partial idleness. In a small corner of this vast social distress we find our unemployed blind. Their lack of sight is not the primary cause of their idleness; it is a contributing cause; it relegates them to the enormous army of the unwillingly idle. We can subsidize the work of the sightless. But the blind man cannot become an independent, self-supporting member of society, he can never do all that he is capable of, until all his seeing brothers have opportunity to work to the full extent of their ability. We know that the welfare of the whole people is essential to the welfare of each. We know that the blind are not debarred from usefulness solely by their infirmity. Their idleness is fundamentally caused by conditions which press heavily upon all working people, and deprive hundreds of thousands of good men of a livelihood. The facts spread before us show that it is not physical blindness, but social blindness which cheats our hands of their right to toil. Rebel Lives, John Davis, ed. Ocean Press, , 20â€” Why men need woman suffrage Helen Keller maintained a lifelong and outspoken commitment to the emancipation of women from all forms of social, economic, and political oppression. In this article, Keller situates the question of suffrage within the context of the broader struggle of working-class women and men for their mutual liberation from class oppression. Many declare that the woman peril is at our door. I have no doubt that it is. Indeed, I suspect that it has already entered most households. Certainly a great number of men are facing it across the breakfast table. When one comes to think of it, there are no such things as divine, immutable, or inalienable rights. Rights are things we get when we are strong enough to make good our claim to them. Men spent hundreds of years and did much hard fighting to get the rights they now call divine, immutable, and inalienable. Today women are demanding rights that tomorrow nobody will be foolhardy enough to question. When women vote, men will no longer be compelled to guess at their desiresâ€”and guess wrong. Women will be able to protect themselves from man-made laws that are antagonistic to their interests. Some men do protect some women. We demand that all women have the right to protect themselves and relieve man of this feudal responsibility. Political power shapes the affairs of state and determines many of the everyday relations of human beings with one another. And experience shows that these laws are often unjust to them. The laws made by men rule the minds as well as the bodies of women. The man-managed state so conducts its schools that the ideals of women are warped to hideous shapes. The wages of women in some states belong to their fathers or their husbands. They cannot hold property. In parts of this enlightened democracy of men the father is the sole owner of the child. I believe he can even will away the unborn babies. Economic urgencies have driven women to demand the vote. A majority of women that need the vote are wage-earners. A tremendous change has taken place in the industrial world since power machines took the place of hand tools. Men and women have been compelled to adjust themselves to a new system of production and distribution. The machine has been used to exploit the labor of both men and women as it was never exploited before. In the terrific struggle for existence that has resulted from this change women and children suffer even more than men. Indeed, economic pressure drives many women to market their sex. Working men suffer from the helplessness of working women. They must compete in the same offices and factories with women who are unable to protect themselves with proper laws. They must compete with women who work in unsanitary rooms called homes, work by dim lamps in the night, rocking a cradle with one foot. It is to the interest of all workers to end this stupid, one-sided, one-power arrangement and have suffrage for all. Nearly all the opportunities, educational and political, that woman has acquired have been gained by a march of conquest with a skirmish at every post. First of all, we must organize. We shall not see the end of capitalism and the triumph of democracy until men and women work together in the solving of their political, social, and economic problems. I realize that the vote is only one of many weapons in our fight for the freedom of all. But every means is precious and, equipped with the vote, men and women together will hasten the day when the age-long dream of liberty, equality and brotherhood shall be realized upon earth.

2: Selected Speeches and Writing - Ashesi University

A Pergamon Press work. Scanned by Alex Boykovich.

Elizabeth, a Protestant, is pronounced Queen. January 15, Elizabeth I is crowned Queen. April 20, Coke is called to the bar, a year early under the rules of the Inns. Coke argued successfully that such a limitation ought to be construed to create a single perpetual estate, a fee simple absolute, for the person receiving the land. This allowed the recipient and subsequent grantees greater ability to transfer the land. He keeps a private notebook with transcriptions of cases earlier reported in manuscripts, a commonplace book, and notes of his own professional and personal life; in time, this notebook will serve as the basis for his Reports. Throughout their marriage, Coke would commute from his house in Castle Yard to Huntingfield between terms. Coke defends Flemming for unorthodox baptism, having the indictment dismissed for failing to state its relationship to an earlier conviction, raising the chance of double jeopardy. However, he loses a case for a copyholder, despite his arguments from history and pleading requirements. Coke elected Recorder, a part-time judge, of Coventry. April 2, Coke elected Recorder of Norwich. He represents the Vicar of Pancras, arguing against a prohibition of a dispute in the Spiritual Court for the payment of tithes. He appeals a partition of property that fails to specify either the statutory basis of the partition or the nature of the estate by which the lands were held. April 5, Thomas Hobbes born. By , he appears to have intended to publish his reports, the first of which would appear in print in He loses an unusual case with implications for corporations, in which church wardens sue for the theft of the church bell committed before their tenure, a detail that required Coke to win a difficult argument, but he lost when the court decreed that later wardens must consider the loss to be to the parishioners, not to themselves. William Lee invents a knitting machine, allowing mass textile production. The microscope is invented. Coke is made Bencher, or a senior lawyer, of the Inner Temple. His lectures would be cut short by an evacuation to escape the plague. At the time of his appointment, Coke is chastised by Elizabeth for bringing arguments against her interests in taking estates by escheat, to which he tearfully responds, assuring her of his loyalty to her. April 10, Parliament is dissolved; Coke gives a speech on the antiquity of Parliament, extolling its obedience to the sovereign. June Christopher Marlowe dies. Coke and Francis Bacon both seek the post. Coke is favored by Burghley. The power of the Commission to employ the penalty for a first offense is upheld, although the penalty had been allowed under the statute only for repeat offenses. The precedents of this report were strongly attacked by the Jesuit Robert Parsons at the time, and Coke would have his own arguments with the Commission in later years. He also argues a prohibition to assess the tithes owed a rector when a vicar changed the crops in a field from corn to saffron. Coke is elected Treasurer of the Inner Temple. June 27, Bridget Coke dies, aged Bacon is also a suitor for her, being promoted to her by Essex. Archbishop Whitgift moves to excommunicate Edward, Lady Elizabeth, the second Lord Burghley, and the rector who married them. Summer Coke argues and wins The Case of Alton Woods, winning a large estate for the Queen, using very technical rules of inheritance and property law, but arguing for a narrow understanding of the estate tail, which would help tie lands up in families and diminish the free trade in lands. Essex is confined to his house and then deprived of most of his honors. February 9, Believing his life endangered following an attack on his friend Henry Wrothesley, Earl of Southampton, Essex accelerates a variety of conspiracies, which amount to rebellion. Essex is arrested the next day. February 19, Coke prosecutes Essex and Southampton for insurrection. Coke employs savage oratory against the defendants during the trial. Essex is convicted and, on February 25, executed. Southampton is convicted, but his sentence is later commuted to life in prison. March Coke prosecutes other conspirators in the Essex rebellion. August Elizabeth I visits Coke at his house in Stoke. May 22, Edward Coke is knighted. In the months that follow, his wife Lady Elizabeth becomes a confidant of the new Queen, Anne. Spring A Catholic plot forms to capture King James and to demand concessions for recusants. The plot includes Lord Cobham, a friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, whom Cobham, after his arrest, implicates in the plot, although Cobham later recants his claim. Thomas Bodley opens the restored library of the Duke Humfrey in Oxford, which in will become a repository of all copyrighted books in the realm. Summer London is in the grip of the plague. Raleigh is imprisoned in the

Tower until , when he is released to prosecute a gold-stealing expedition against Spanish Guyana. It is a politically embarrassing failure, and James would enforce the suspended death warrant, and Raleigh would be executed. Argument of the Articuli Cleri. Archbishop Bancroft calls the law judges to answer for prohibitions against the Church. While the written answers are attributed to the law judges, the hand of Attorney General Coke may well have guided their pen. Orlando Gibbons becomes organist of the Chapel Royal. Sir Robert Catesby has devised the plot, carried out with six Roman Catholic conspirators. January 27, Coke examines and prosecutes Fawkes, Catesby, and the other Gunpowder plotters; although he develops the clear evidence of their guilt, he also is, again, unusually cruel. They are all executed. Islip for the Companie of Stationers publishes a table summarizing the first five volumes of the Reports. Australia is discovered, by the Dutch. Garnett confesses to knowing of the plot under the seal of confession. Based largely on testimony from jail-house spies, Garnett is convicted of misprision of treason and executed. June 20, Coke is created Serjeant at Law, an honorific granted by the Crown, which was necessary to serve as a senior judge. August 4, Coke presides at the Assizes at Norwich. He charges jury to punish corrupt officials. Coke assists the Chancellor in settling the rights of Prince Henry to manors in the Duchy of Cornwall, taking the manors from the grantees who had been given them in fee by Elizabeth. Coke had brought the case as Attorney General. The sixth volume of the Reports is published by the Companie of Stationers. John Smith leads colonists to settle Virginia. Prosecutions in the Commission had been stopped by prohibitions from the common law courts. Coke rules that the Commission is limited to ecclesiastical matters and can be prohibited by the law courts from disciplining a lawyer who argued before the Commission, who had applied to the law courts for a prohibition. See High Commission, p. They issue prohibitions against the Commission, enjoining them from imprisoning people, and they grant release by habeas corpus to others. Similar orders are entered against a variety of local courts, particularly that in York, for exceeding their jurisdiction or deciding cases without giving the degree of legal protection required. These prohibitions will set the law courts on a political collision course not only with the church and nobles but also with the King, who was pleased by the absolutist doctrines of the church courts and whose courtiers controlled the local courts. This case would have far-reaching effects as the basis for extending the law over colonial subjects. Moving from a traditional rationale for such prohibitions that the law judges are agents of the King, Coke asserts that the law is itself the essential measure of such cases and that judges, not the King, interpret the law, which is not based on reason in general but based on the artificial reason of past cases applied by legal custom. See Prohibitions del Roy, p. December 9, John Milton is born. Later that year, he appears to have been called again to a second conference on the same question. May-July The King holds a conference of all the judges and the Privy Council on the jurisdiction of the church court of High Commission and law courts. The particular object of the debate is over the exaction of the *modus decimandi*, a special form of tithe, or customary tax paid to the church, and the question is whether jurisdiction to enforce this payment is to be in the church courts or the law courts, Coke arguing that only Parliament could put them elsewhere. The debate rages over several meetings, Coke convincing James that the High Commission should rule only on serious offences of church law. See *de Modo Decimandi*, p. February 9, Parliament is in session. Coke is Chief Justice, and so an *ex officio* adviser to the Lords, but is not active. James agrees to sign a law forbidding new impositions by the Crown without the consent of Parliament. September 20, Coke is summoned to the Council by the King to declare whether the King by proclamation can restrict building in London or regulate the trade in starch, necessary for ruffed collars. In one of his most significant attacks on the royal prerogative, Coke, with Chief Justice Fleming, Chief Baron Tanfield, and Baron Altham, refuses to answer without consulting other judges, after which he issues an opinion admitting the King may require subjects to obey the law but cannot extend his prerogative beyond its legal bounds, cannot create new crimes, and cannot enlarge the criminal jurisdiction of Star Chamber. Fall The Royal College of Physicians fines Thomas Bonham, a Cambridge medical graduate, for practicing medicine near London without a license from them to do so. The College arrests and jails him when he does not pay the fine and continues to practice. Coke, with Judges Warburton and Daniel, rules that the College could not enforce a monopoly by acting as judge in a case to which it is a party. Coke becomes a friend and mentor to Prince Charles. The eighth volume of the Reports is published by the Companie of Stationers. William Byrd

publishes his last work, Psalmes, Songs, and Sonnets. While nothing is resolved that day, the matter seems not to have been further pressed by either side. See High Commission, Appendix I, p. The authorized edition of the Bible, often called the King James Version, is published. April Archbishop Abbot is installed as the new Archbishop of Canterbury. A series of maneuvers in the royal court, in which Bacon moves sharply against Coke, follow over the next year.

3: Selected Writings and Speeches of Marcus Garvey - Marcus Garvey, Bob Blaisdell - Google Books

~Edmund Burke: Selected Writings and Speeches~ is a great anthology of conservative luminary Edmund Burke's political and social writings. Burke is considered by many to be the godfather of conservatism.

I can say with confidence it is a wonderful tool if other readers decide to follow the same course that I did. If instead they want to better know Lincoln the man and the arc of his thought, this book may suffice, but I myself cannot provide the assurance. By near every account Lincoln today is heralded the most eloquent American president; perhaps also the most fluent prose writer in American history. The second I decided upon this book to learn more about Lincoln the writer, not Lincoln the man. The second to me is doubtful. The first even I wonder of its truth. Whether it can or cannot, Lincoln is certainly an accomplished writer, and is more than worthy of study for those interested in the elements of composition. What explains the power and the potency that it projects? The pedestrian answer, which is often offered, is that it is his poetic diction and florid use of language. There is a lot to recommend this explanation. Lincoln certainly commands his vocabulary. He often decorates his prose with verbal ornaments. In his writing there appears frequently studied use of imagery. For example "They were pillars of the temple of liberty; and now, that they have crumbled away, that temple must fall, unless we, their descendants, supply their places with other pillars, hewn from the solid quarry of sober reason. More myth than maxim in fact. It cannot be the true spring of his rhetorical power since the high and heroic moments of in the writing--the points where his force is at its maximum--do not issue from its verbal particles. They appear at the finish to highlight the conclusion; they do not to constitute it. Observe that in all his speeches the exordium to it often long, and always elaborate. Lincoln is careful to explain as much what he is not saying, as what he is. He precedes his argumentation with reproofs from his political opponents. The tactic is to try and uncrowd the argumentative space before introducing his own. And it is because of the posture they affect that Lincoln appears the considerate, sober, Solomonic, and unswerving character in his presentations. Even for the time it was distinctive, if inscrutable. What explains it I have not the faintest clue. An indelible impression from his biblical studies perhaps. But whatever the answer may be, his style persists through and across all his writing. Whether it is deliberately affected I cannot say. But it is certainly enduring. And, to his credit, Lincoln draws the full store of water from its well. For the reader who is reluctant to labor through difficult, awkward prose, his style quickly becomes secondhand, and steadily accessible. The distribution is not fitted to any particular theme or subject. All his most famous speeches are included, both as President and before. Also included are some famous correspondence. But that oversight is not a fatal flaw. His thoughts sometimes are lonely, or dark, but they are rarely intimate. Everyone is addressed, even his wife, with a kind of professional officialness very becoming of a historic figure. It would go too far to say that Lincoln was never intimate in his writing, he is in his own way. But by contemporary standards Lincoln would come across as stiff. Essential to that impression is the discipline of his writing. Lincoln never lets agrip of his written poise. Next to his lawyerly style and sense for syntax, this compositional cool must be identified as an immanent feature. They are not obscure moments, but both famous extracts by Lincoln in his career as a speechmaker. Nevertheless they lack the same argumentative effect that was accomplished in, for example, the special message to Congress. First is confusion about what exactly is the reasoning that supports his main point. Though Lincoln is unsurpassed in his ability to frame and focus singularly on a problem, his argumentation in his early writing often untidy. Second Lincoln at times relied too much on eloquence to carry his argument. This is a facet of his that Lincoln himself was well aware of. And the Second Inaugural, his proudest moment, is an example of arrested eloquence but nonetheless produced enormous rhetorical effect. On this point Lincoln can surely be said to have overcome his earlier fault. Often he would first prove the principle, then establish his point by applying it in the particular case. This is fine as far as jurisprudential reasoning goes. It might also suffice for political philosophy. But the method does not translate as well into populist political oratory. Especially with the speech on the war with Mexico, Lincoln strays far from the course in order to make way to his conclusion. But these are quibbles. Lincoln of course is a master of argument and persuasion. And this book is a wonderful study for those

SELECTED WRITINGS SPEECHES pdf

interested in examining his method and detailing specifics of his tactics and maneuvers at writing and argument. I never knew much about Lincoln beyond the usual stuff we learn in grade school. Reading his writings and speeches provides fascinating insight into his character, wit, and genius. He was certainly the right man for the job. Not unflawed, by a long shot. He was of his time. But to see him grappling with the ideas is humbling. May 24, Colin Koopman rated it it was amazing Recommends it for: Who would deny that , dead bodies is the want of democracy, not its achievement?

4: Selected Writings and Speeches of Marcus Garvey by Marcus Garvey

On reflection, many of the selected writings are actually speeches between and , either from Liberty Hall or one of the International conventions the UNIA held, although this inevitably narrows the scope and context of the writings, they are still able to broadly capture Garvey's philosophies.

5: Selected Speeches and Writings by Abraham Lincoln

A primary source is a work that is being studied, or that provides first-hand or direct evidence on a topic. Common types of primary sources include works of literature, historical documents, original philosophical writings, and religious texts.

6: Selected Writings and Speeches of Marcus Garvey

The title should have made clear that the selected speeches and writings of Marcus Garvey cover his years in the US only, from It is very rewarding, from a historical point of view, to read authentic words of that most important public figure, so much has been said, written, and filmed about.

7: Selected writings and speeches | International Socialist Review

A sampling of Wexler's writings are provided.

8: Frederick Douglass Project: Writings | RBSCP

Keller's interest in studying the circumstances of disability predated her entry into socialist politics. Yet shortly after joining the Socialist Party in , she began to fuse the two issues in a truly groundbreaking and innovative manner.

9: Selected Writings of Sir Edward Coke, vol. I - Online Library of Liberty

Contents vii "The Slaveholders' Rebellion," a speech delivered at Himrods Corners, New York, July 4, , published in Douglass' Monthly, August

The Hammonds of Redcliffe Lichens of British Columbia Nothing (and something : another new conceptualization Maj. Gen. John C. Robinson. German Demystified Puppy love Helen Louise Miller The Tavernier Stones The distinctive roles of the arbitrator and the court Chapter 5 Biogenesis of Ethics and East-West Perception of Existence What is the definition of death? Fantastic Feeders (Amazing Nature) Old promises, contemporary goals, and future dreams : time for a bold plan Manuel N. Gomez Toyota auto parts catalog The lion of the Kalahari Comanche barrier to south plains settlement Grant Application Writers Handbook Roses of may dot hutchison Mechanical engineering google drive Connecting chords with linear harmony Im not scared of witches The Apache Travel Guide Mona the monster girl To Germany and back Problem solving in endodontics 5th edition Australian pharmaceutical formulary 22 3-day energy fast Gold, R. Janitors versus tenants: a status-income dilemma. Hyundai sonata repair manual 12 common networking mistakes how to correct them Otto has a birthday party Annual Review of Materials Science 12 Mutual Obligation and the Conservative Revival (1997-2001) Engine cooling system design calculations filetype Group Strength Training (Aces Group Fitness Specialty Series,) Open source form creator Plumber tools name list Diploma cet question papers 2012 Principles and problems in physical chemistry for biochemists Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 Masters, servants, and orders in Greek tragedy